

For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

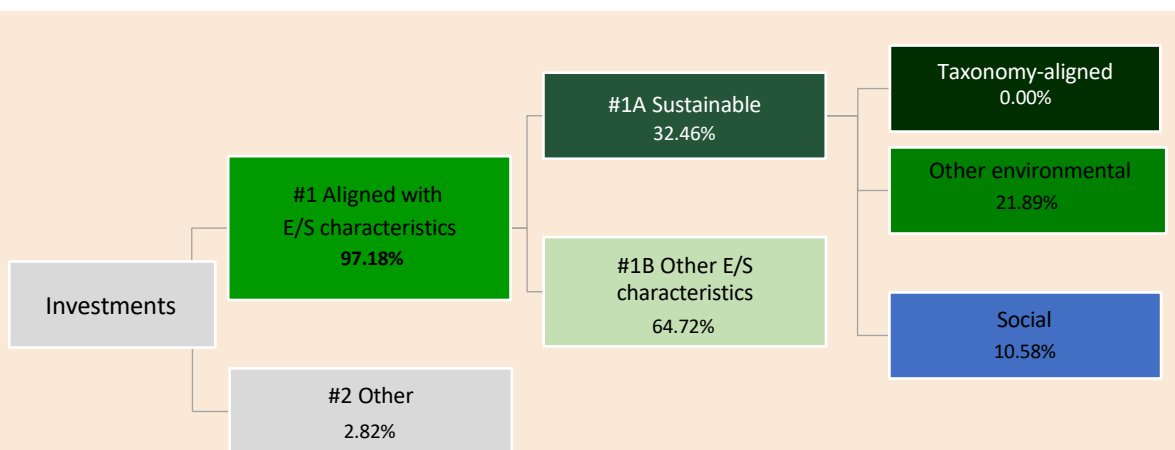
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
KYOCERA CORP	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Japan	3.97%
SHIZUOKA FINANCIAL GROUP INC	Financials	Banks	Japan	3.94%
RICOH CO LTD	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Japan	3.12%
KYOTO FINANCIAL GROUP INC	Financials	Banks	Japan	2.89%
NIPPON KAYAKU CO LTD	Materials	Chemicals	Japan	2.76%
TOPPAN HOLDINGS INC	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	Japan	2.75%
NIKON CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	Japan	2.65%
TS TECH CO LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	Japan	2.57%
TBS HOLDINGS INC	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Japan	2.51%
NOK CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	Japan	2.46%
MAKINO MILLING MACHINE CO	Industrials	Capital goods	Japan	2.36%
TODA CORP	Industrials	Capital goods	Japan	2.26%
KYORIN PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Japan	2.14%
SEINO HOLDINGS CO LTD	Industrials	Transportation	Japan	1.99%
GUNZE LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	Japan	1.91%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>23.89%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>14.02%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>10.79%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>10.15%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>7.16%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>6.83%</i>



<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	4.44%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	3.68%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	3.49%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	3.49%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	2.51%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	2.01%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	1.83%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	0.97%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	0.93%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	0.61%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	0.38%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	2.92%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include



comprehensive safety and waste management rules

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

**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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

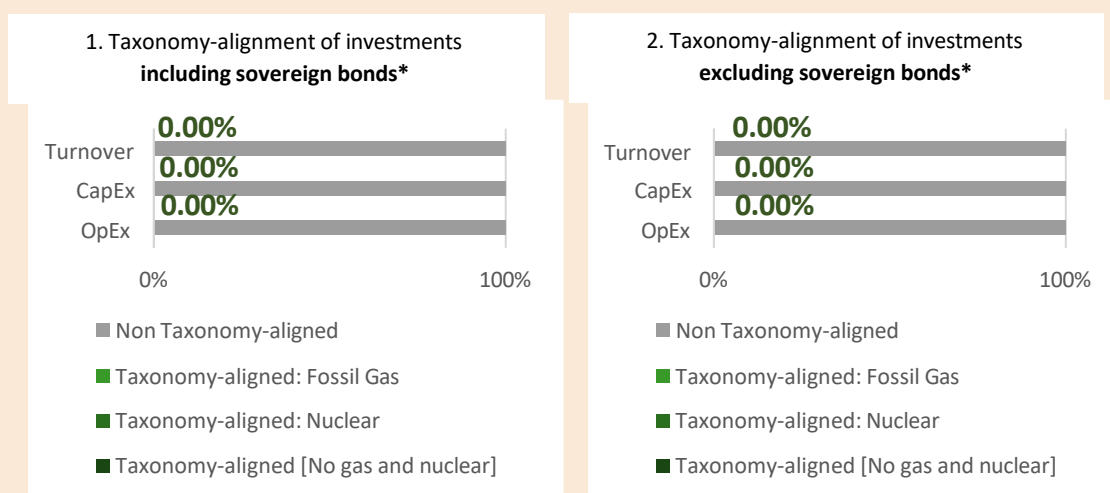
**Taxonomy-aligned activities are** expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **21.89%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 10.58%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the



environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
GLOBAL ECOLOGY ESG

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300PF1HPU3EW4TO97

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **63.42%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI WORLD**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



The product is labeled SRI (Social and Responsible Investment). It sought throughout the year to promote the 3 dimensions (environmental, social and governance) by taking into account the ESG rating of issuers in the construction of the portfolio.

The ESG rating of issuers aims to assess their ability to manage the potential negative impact of their activities on sustainability factors. This analysis thus aims to assess their Environmental and Societal behaviors in terms of Governance by assigning them an ESG rating ranging from A (best rating) to G (worse rating), so as to achieve a more global assessment of the risks.

1. The portfolio has consistently applied the following Amundi exclusion policy:
  - Legal exclusions on controversial weapons
  - Companies that seriously and repeatedly contravene one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact (UN Global Compact), without credible corrective measures;
  - The sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco; (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website [www.amundi.fr](http://www.amundi.fr))
2. No investment has been made in issuers rated F or G. For any issuer whose rating has been downgraded to F or G, the securities already present in the portfolio were sold within the timeframe committed to in the prospectus and taking into account financial interest of holders
3. The weighted average ESG score of the portfolio has consistently been higher than the weighted average ESG score of the fund's investment universe after eliminating the 20% of the worst issuers
4. The fund has favored issuers that are leaders in their sector of activity according to the ESG criteria identified by the team of extra-financial analysts of the management company ("best in class" approach). With the exception of the above exclusions, all economic sectors are represented in this approach and the UCI may therefore be exposed to certain controversial sectors.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

#### ● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.622 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.179 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an



effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● **... and compared to previous periods?**

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.69 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.12 (D).

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

**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.



Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*





## How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



## What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TOKIO MARINE HOLDINGS INC	Financials	Insurance	Japan	3.25%
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	3.20%
SAP SE / XETRA	Information Technology	Software & Services	Germany	3.08%
MUENCHENER RUECKVER AG-REG	Financials	Insurance	Germany	3.05%
WASTE MANAGEMENT INC	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	United States	3.03%
TRANE TECHNOLOGIES	Industrials	Capital goods	Ireland	2.92%

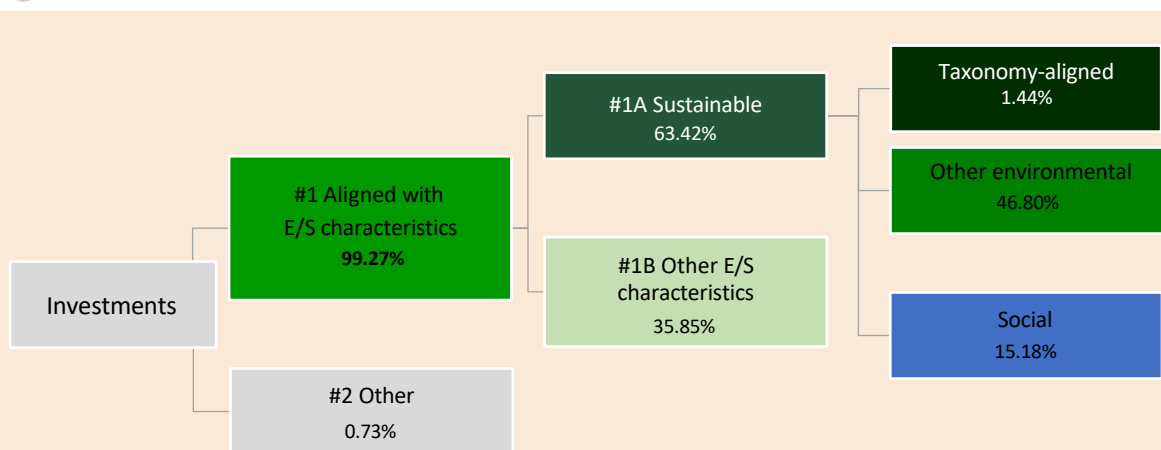


PLC				
HCA HEALTHCARE INC	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	United States	2.50%
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Denmark	2.40%
SWISS RE AG	Financials	Insurance	Switzerland	2.27%
GSK PLC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United Kingdom	2.22%
CENCORA INC	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	United States	2.14%
ECOLAB INC	Materials	Chemicals	United States	2.13%
INTL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	2.10%
CANADIAN PACIFIC KANSAS CITY CAD	Industrials	Transportation	Canada	2.04%
SIEMENS AG-REG	Industrials	Capital goods	Germany	2.03%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.



● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made ?***

<b><i>Sector</i></b>	<b><i>Sub-Sector</i></b>	<b><i>% Assets</i></b>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>20.28%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>14.03%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>10.79%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>8.53%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>7.44%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>5.50%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>4.96%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>4.70%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>4.64%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>3.70%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>3.15%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	<i>1.93%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>1.76%</i>



<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>1.76%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>1.66%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>1.51%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>1.51%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	<i>1.41%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>0.15%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>0.58%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 1.44% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

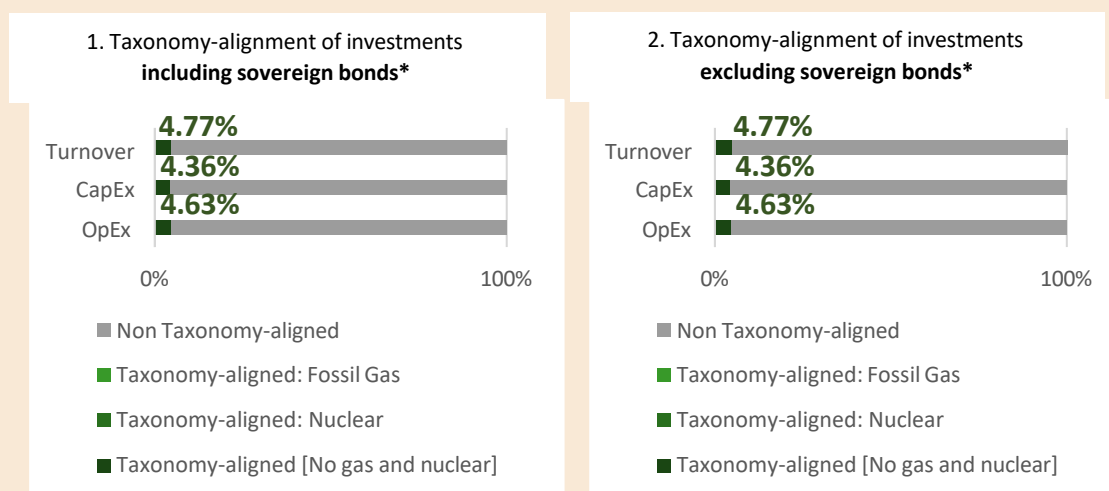
<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 1.66%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 1.72%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **46.80%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 15.18%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
GLOBAL EQUITY ESG IMPROVERS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
213800RO5QUY7UX5U822

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



X

No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **53.16%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI WORLD**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

The investment manager has focused the investment process on companies/sectors/countries that had embraced, or will embrace, a positive ESG



trajectory within their business. The investment manager identified investment opportunities that were aligned with the aim of generating alpha by focusing in particular on inclusion of companies/sectors/countries that will be strong ESG winners in the future, that have (or will have) a positive ESG profile improvement, while also investing in companies/sectors/countries that are currently ESG stewards.

Further, the Sub-Fund achieved an ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund was compared with the ESG score of its Benchmark after 20% of the lowest ESG rated securities have been excluded from the Benchmark.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.292 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.179 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.27 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.12 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and



2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

- ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

- ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution



Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on



environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.

- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

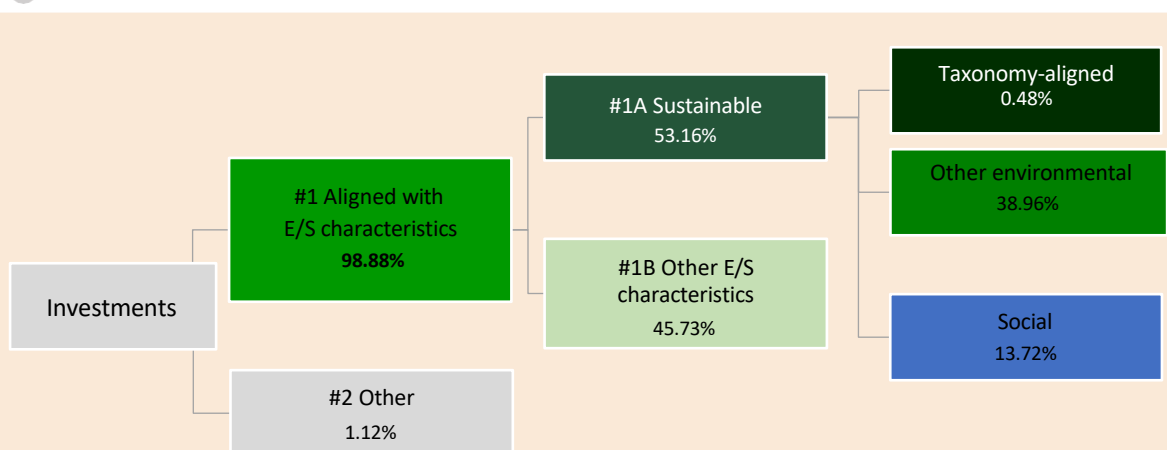
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	7.42%
NVIDIA CORP	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	6.04%
ALPHABET INC CL A	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	4.56%
APPLE INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	4.38%
SUMITOMO MITSUI FINAN	Financials	Banks	Japan	3.21%
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	Financials	Banks	United States	2.93%
ING GROEP NV	Financials	Banks	Netherlands	2.84%
MASTERCARD INC-CL A	Financials	Financial Services	United States	2.59%
AXA SA	Financials	Insurance	France	2.56%
GRAPHIC PACKAGING	Materials	Containers & Packaging	United States	2.55%
SONY GROUP CORP (JT)	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	Japan	2.34%
SCHNEIDER ELECT SE	Industrials	Capital goods	France	2.33%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR-SP ADR	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	2.17%
SHELL PLC	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United Kingdom	2.15%
ORIX CORP	Financials	Financial Services	Japan	2.11%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>12.65%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>12.47%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>9.48%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>8.98%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>7.10%</i>



<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>5.35%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>4.93%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>4.70%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>4.67%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>4.56%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>4.38%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	<i>3.77%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>2.94%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>2.56%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>2.34%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>1.98%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>1.84%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>1.64%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>1.59%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>1.58%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>0.38%</i>



<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.51%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	0.63%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.48% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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.

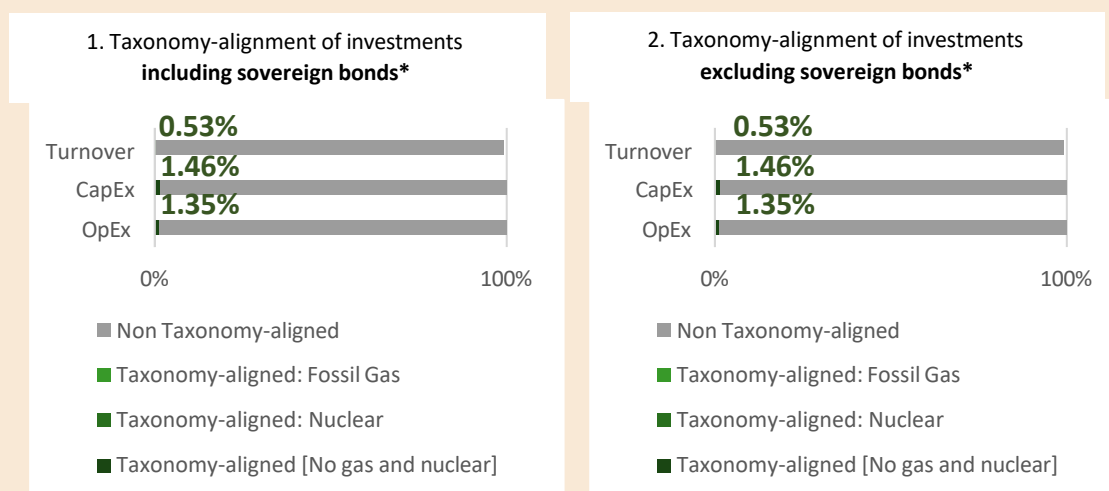
**Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.48%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.31%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **38.96%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 13.72%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS NET  
ZERO AMBITION GLOBAL EQUITY

**Legal entity identifier:**  
213800EAAY2IPNSZZ69

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



X No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **71.08%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI WORLD CLIMATE PARIS ALIGNED**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund.

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental characteristics by aiming to reduce its carbon intensity by aligning its carbon footprint intensity to that of its Benchmark **MSCI WORLD CLIMATE PARIS ALIGNED**.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.522 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.012 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

The sustainability indicator used is the portfolio carbon footprint intensity, which is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark. As a result, securities with relatively low environmental footprints had a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high environmental footprints.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is **55.01**
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark is **66.13**

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was **0.66 (C)** and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was **0.04 (D)**. At the end of the previous period, the weighted average carbon intensity of the portfolio was **72.84** and the weighted average carbon intensity reference index was **74.69**.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***



The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and

**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.



- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- Exclusion : Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- ESG factors integration : Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.



- **Engagement** : Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote** : Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring** : Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	7.72%
NVIDIA CORP	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	5.61%
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	Financials	Banks	United States	3.22%
MERCK & CO. INC.	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	2.46%
MASTERCARD INC-CL A	Financials	Financial Services	United States	2.42%
BROADCOM INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	2.37%
HOME DEPOT INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	2.36%
APPLIED MATERIALS INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	2.35%
NEXT PLC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United Kingdom	2.25%
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Denmark	2.22%
ASTRAZENECA GBP	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United Kingdom	2.16%

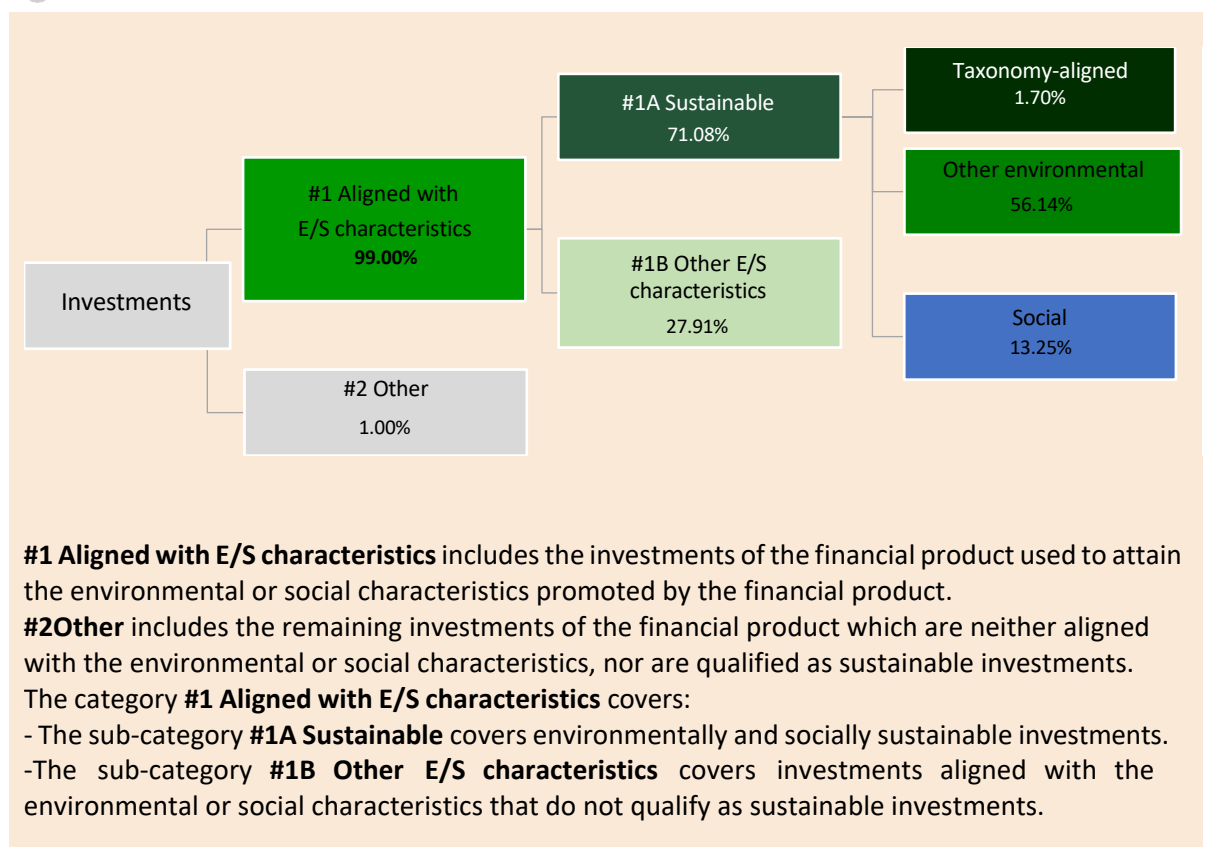


COCA-COLA EUROPACIFIC PARTNE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	United Kingdom	2.15%
ABBVIE INC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	2.15%
SCHNEIDER ELECT SE	Industrials	Capital goods	France	2.14%
LLOYDS BANKING GROUP PLC	Financials	Banks	United Kingdom	2.12%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>17.49%</i>



<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>15.85%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>10.93%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>9.40%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>8.02%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>6.01%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>4.60%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>4.22%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>3.69%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>3.25%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>2.87%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>2.70%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>2.15%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>1.64%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>1.61%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>1.52%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>1.13%</i>



<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>1.05%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>0.85%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>1.00%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 1.70% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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.

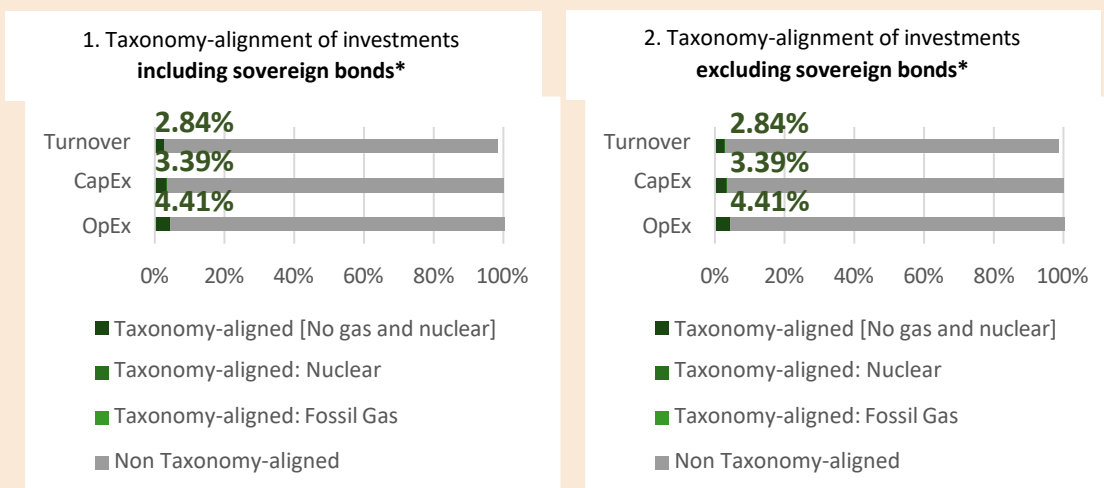
**Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.89%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 1.91%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **56.14%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 13.25%.



#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



"#2 Other" includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

The sustainable investment objective is attained by aligning the carbon footprint reduction objectives of the fund with MSCI World Climate Paris Aligned Net USD Index. The portfolio carbon footprint intensity is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon footprint intensity of the Index.

As a result, securities with relatively low environmental footprints have a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high environmental footprints. In addition, the fund excludes companies on the basis of controversial behavior and (or) controversial products in accordance with the Responsible Investment Policy.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is **55.01**
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark is **66.13**

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

A broad market index, does not assess or include its constituents according to environment characteristics and therefore is not aligned with environmental characteristics.

The index used is a "Paris Aligned Benchmark" which incorporates specific objectives related to emission reductions and the transition to a low-carbon economy through the selection and weighting of underlying constituents

#### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.522 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.012 (D)**.



- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is **55.01**
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark is **66.13**

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

The sustainable investment objective is attained by aligning the carbon footprint reduction objectives of the fund with MSCI World Climate Paris Aligned Net USD Index. The portfolio carbon footprint intensity is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon footprint intensity of the Index.

As a result, securities with relatively low environmental footprints have a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high environmental footprints. In addition, the fund excludes companies on the basis of controversial behavior and (or) controversial products in accordance with the Responsible Investment Policy.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is **55.01**
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark is **66.13**

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

A broad market index, does not assess or include its constituents according to environment characteristics and therefore is not aligned with environmental characteristics.

The index used is a "Paris Aligned Benchmark" which incorporates specific objectives related to emission reductions and the transition to a low-carbon economy through the selection and weighting of underlying constituents.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
GLOBAL EQUITY INCOME ESG

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300JVYWQ1AGFG7016

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **60.87%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI WORLD**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.644 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.179 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.71 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.12 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

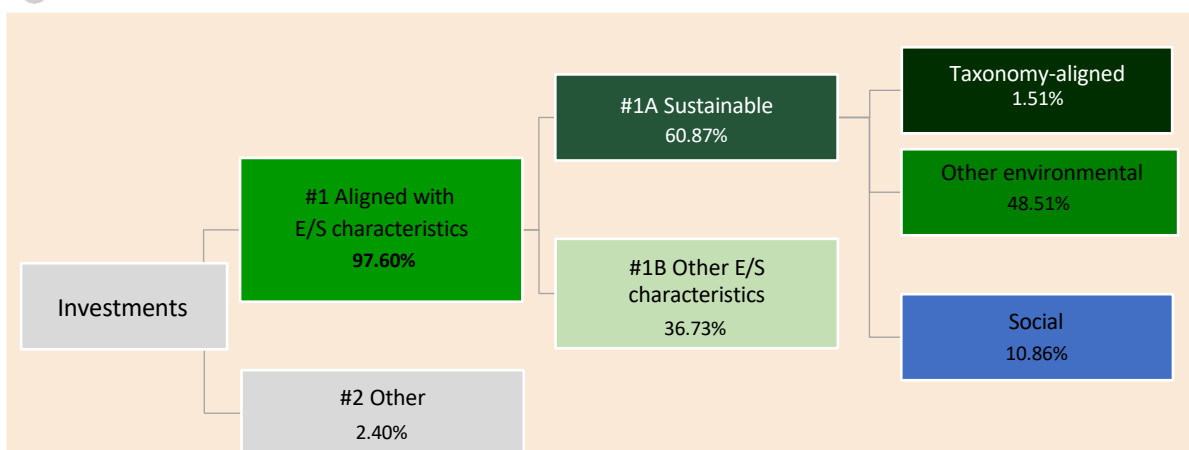
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	6.96%
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	Financials	Banks	United States	2.94%
AMUNDI MMST (USD)-IV	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	2.50%
SUMITOMO MITSUI FINAN	Financials	Banks	Japan	2.47%
BROADCOM INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	2.18%
TRANE TECHNOLOGIES PLC	Industrials	Capital goods	Ireland	2.16%
MERCK & CO. INC.	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	2.15%
APPLIED MATERIALS INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	2.13%
INTL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	2.07%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFAC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	2.06%
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	2.01%
ASTRAZENECA GBP	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United Kingdom	2.00%
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Denmark	1.98%
SCHNEIDER ELECT SE	Industrials	Capital goods	France	1.97%
ABBVIE INC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	1.92%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



● **What was the asset allocation?**



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>11.76%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>10.69%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>9.64%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>9.57%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>9.00%</i>



<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	4.90%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	4.74%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	4.26%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	3.60%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	3.48%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	3.31%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	3.26%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.57%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	2.50%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.50%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	2.01%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	1.84%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	1.74%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	1.68%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.28%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	1.18%



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>1.16%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>1.00%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>0.16%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>2.17%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 1.51% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

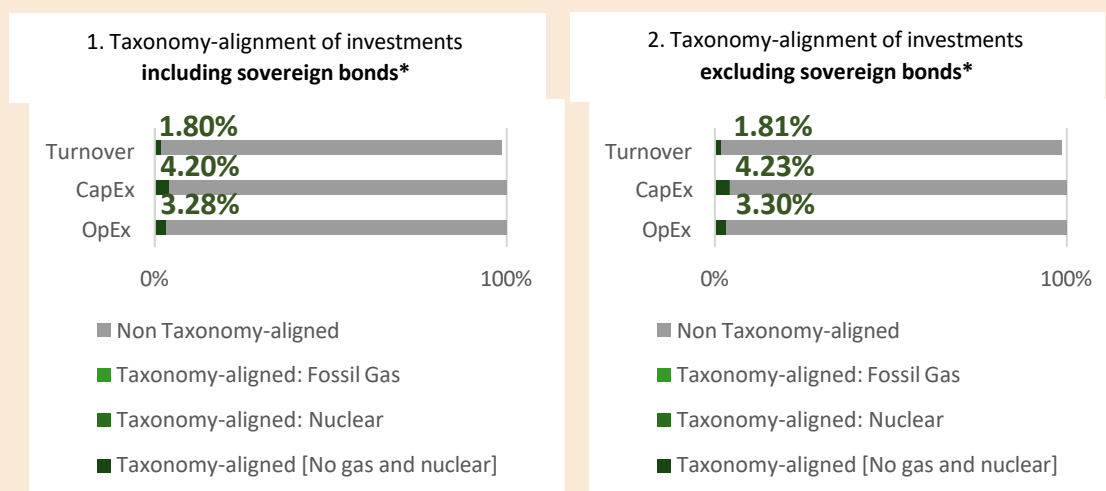
<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 1.68%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 3.30%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **48.51%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 10.86%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS JAPAN  
EQUITY ENGAGEMENT

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300ELY8IPEE0JYT57

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **53.17%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **TOPIX**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.131 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.280 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.14 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.28 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
SANWA HOLDINGS CORP	Industrials	Capital goods	Japan	4.34%
MITSUBISHI UFJ FIN	Financials	Banks	Japan	4.01%
TDK CORP	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Japan	3.95%
ORIX CORP	Financials	Financial Services	Japan	3.88%
KURITA WATER INDUST	Industrials	Capital goods	Japan	3.87%
RECRUIT HOLDINGS CO LTD	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	Japan	3.73%
KOMATSU LTD	Industrials	Capital goods	Japan	3.66%
AICA KOGYO CO	Materials	Chemicals	Japan	3.65%
SONY GROUP CORP (JT)	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	Japan	3.62%
TOKIO MARINE HOLDINGS INC	Financials	Insurance	Japan	3.53%
NOMURA RESEARCH INST	Information Technology	Software & Services	Japan	3.44%
TOYOTA TSUSHO CORP	Industrials	Capital goods	Japan	3.37%
SUMITOMO FORESTRY	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	Japan	3.35%
FAST RETAILING	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Japan	3.31%
ZENKOKU HOSHO CO LTD	Financials	Financial Services	Japan	3.29%

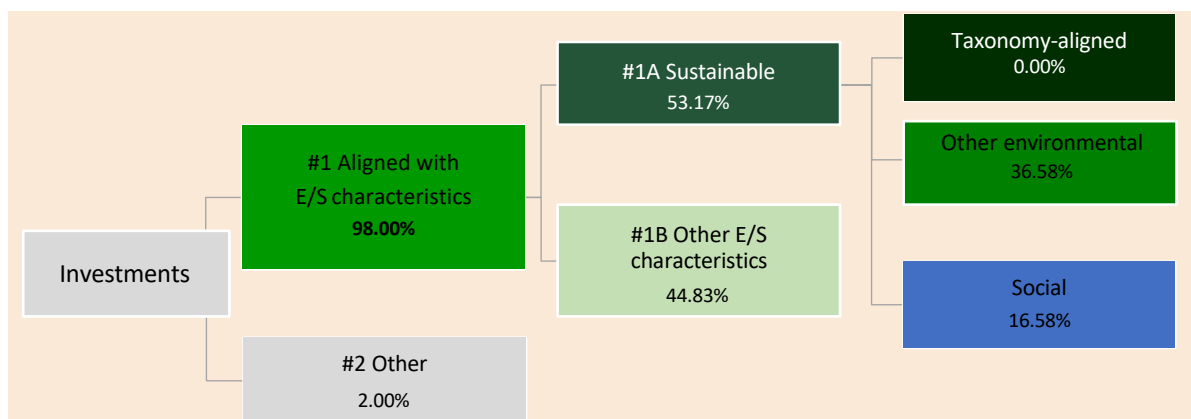


### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made ?*

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	23.71%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	9.07%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	7.01%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	6.96%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	6.62%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	5.97%



<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	5.35%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	4.32%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	4.01%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	3.73%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	3.62%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	3.53%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.31%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	3.21%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	2.94%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	2.75%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	1.76%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	0.23%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	1.89%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

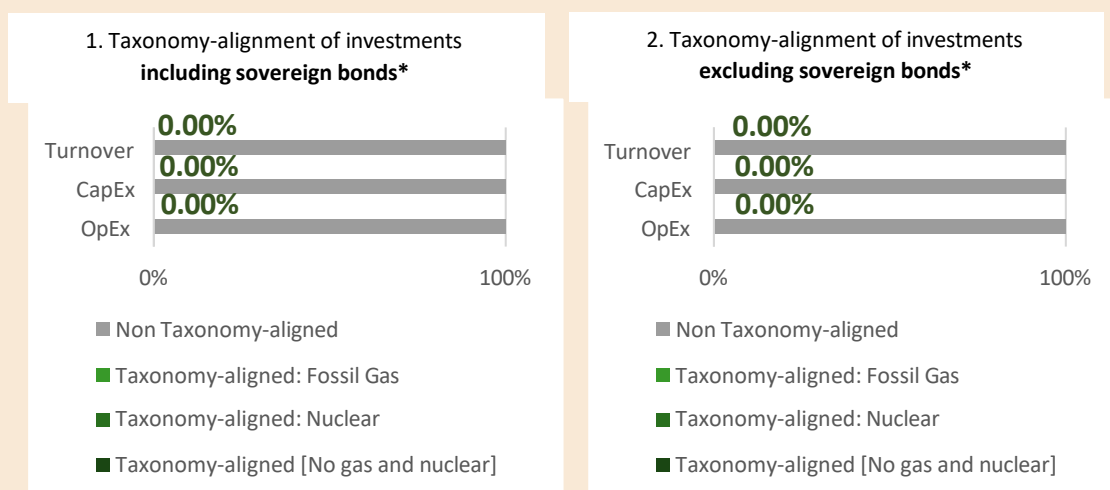
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **36.58%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 16.58%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the



environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS  
GLOBAL EQUITY

Legal entity identifier:  
549300R5QSNNNJBY1T17

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ ☐ Yes ☒ ☐ ☒ No

<input type="checkbox"/> It made <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective:</b> _____  <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It <b>promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of <b>41.25%</b> of sustainable investments  <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <b>X</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It made a <b>sustainable investments with a social objective:</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but <b>did not make any sustainable investments</b>



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI ACWI**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.185 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.171 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.24 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.12 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

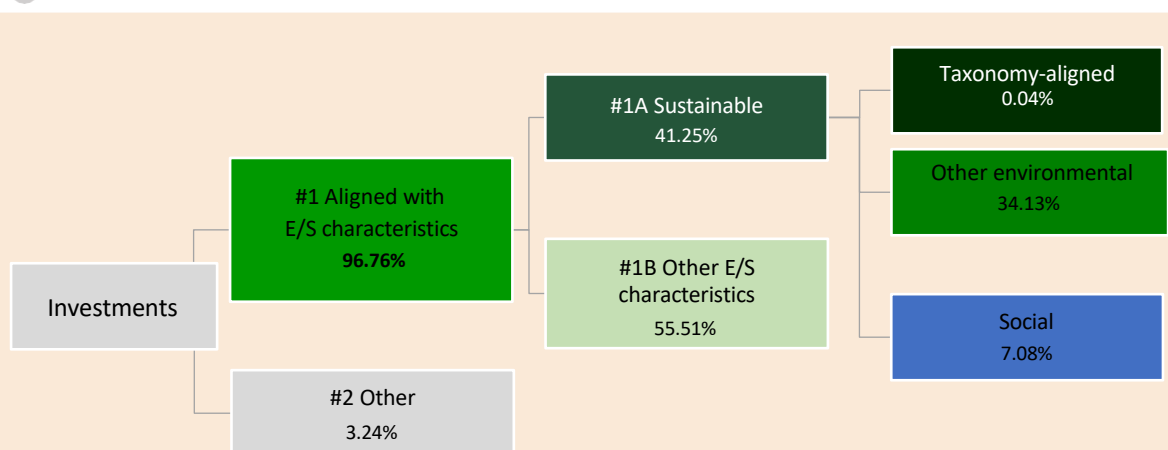
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
ALPHABET INC CL A	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	4.92%
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	4.34%
SHELL PLC	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United Kingdom	3.60%
INTL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	3.40%
KB FINANCIAL GROUP INC	Financials	Banks	Korea	3.36%
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	3.27%
CARDINAL HEALTH INC	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	United States	3.11%
CRH PLC UK	Materials	Construction Materials	Ireland	2.91%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	2.71%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	2.69%
SANOFI	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	France	2.43%
ABN AMRO BANK NV-CVA	Financials	Banks	Netherlands	2.33%
PURE STORAGE INC CL A	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	2.22%
AERCAP HOLDINGS NV	Industrials	Capital goods	Netherlands	2.16%
PERSIMMON PLC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	United Kingdom	2.05%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>13.40%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>8.71%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>8.33%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>7.12%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>6.02%</i>



<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>5.90%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>5.40%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>5.26%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>5.08%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>4.93%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>4.44%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>4.09%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>3.12%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>3.08%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>2.91%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>1.77%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>1.76%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>1.68%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>1.51%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>0.99%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>0.95%</i>



<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	0.39%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.06%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	3.23%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.04% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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.

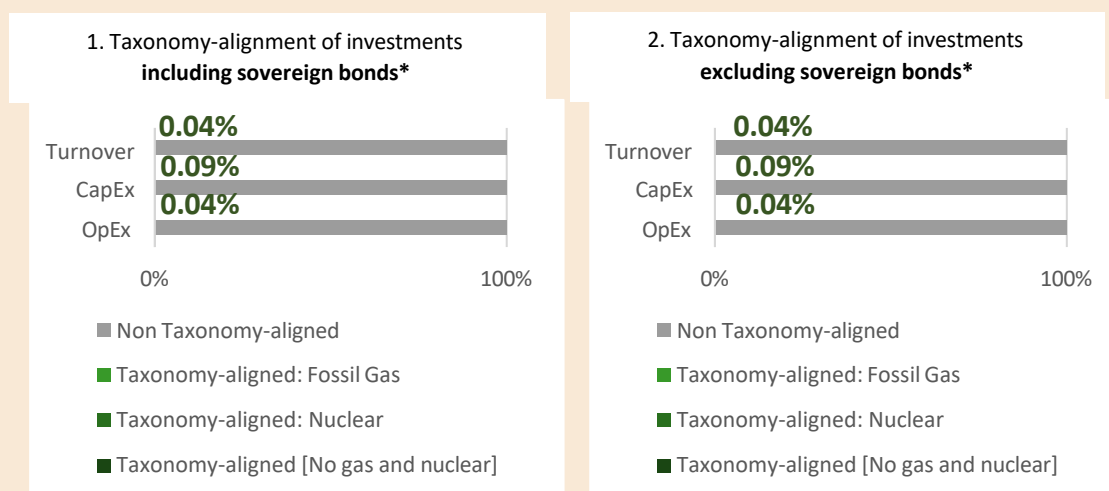
**Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.03% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.01%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.01%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **34.13%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 7.08%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

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



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS US EQUITY DIVIDEND GROWTH

Legal entity identifier: 5493008HZKXKMO2U3E97

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

No

It made 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 made a sustainable investments with a social objective:

X

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 27.53% 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **RUSSELL 1000 VALUE (FRC)**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

981



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.137 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.479 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.13 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.39 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
EXXON MOBIL CORP	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United States	4.93%
WELLS FARGO & CO	Financials	Banks	United States	4.70%
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	4.06%
UNITED PARCEL SERV.	Industrials	Transportation	United States	3.36%
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	3.28%
WALT DISNEY CO/THE	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	2.95%
INTL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	2.80%
CHEVRON CORP	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United States	2.70%
TRUIST FINANCIAL CORP	Financials	Banks	United States	2.61%
NORTHERN TRUST CORP	Financials	Financial Services	United States	2.58%
DEERE & CO	Industrials	Capital goods	United States	2.50%
LYONDELLBASELL IND A	Materials	Chemicals	Netherlands	2.49%
BANK OF AMERICA CORP	Financials	Banks	United States	2.38%
BAKER HUGHES A GE CO	Energy	Energy Equipment & Services	United States	2.38%
EBAY INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	2.28%

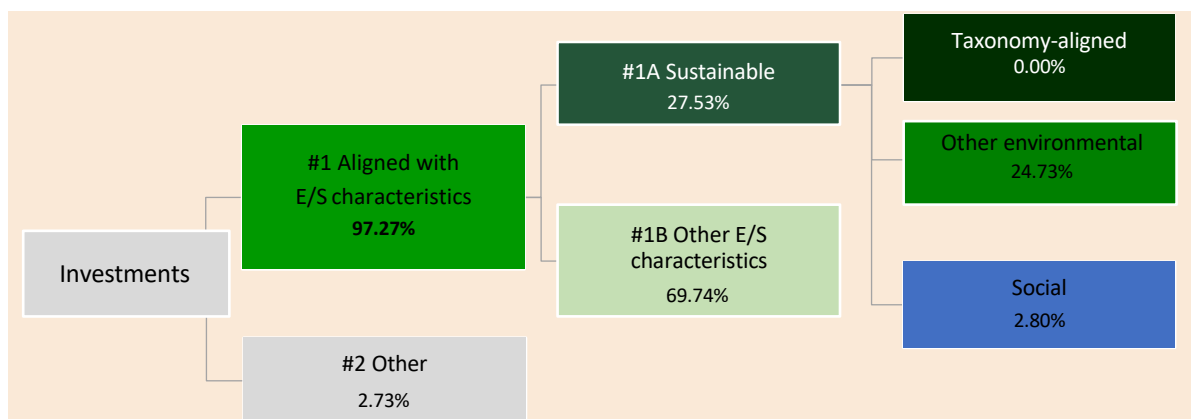


### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>13.09%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>9.73%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>9.00%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>8.45%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>5.65%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>4.99%</i>



<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	4.65%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	4.14%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.91%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	2.95%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.87%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	2.80%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	2.80%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	2.49%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.38%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	2.34%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	1.91%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	1.80%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	1.79%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	1.78%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	1.58%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	1.52%



<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	<i>1.40%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>1.21%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	<i>1.09%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>0.93%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>2.73%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

#### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

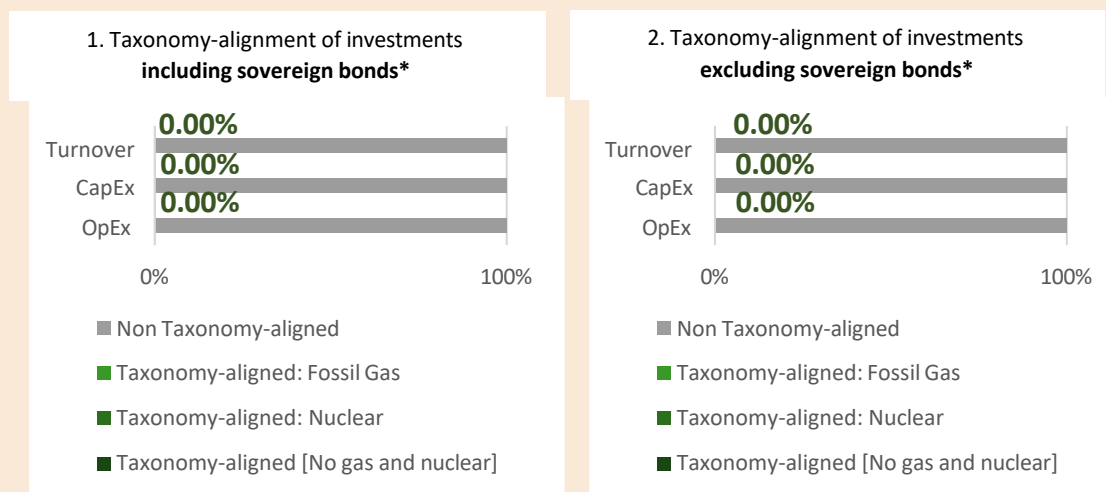


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for

### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **24.73%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 2.80%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS US  
EQUITY ESG IMPROVERS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
213800ETDMQDXO6WX979

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



X No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **39.41%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **S&P 500**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

The investment manager has focused the investment process on companies/sectors/countries that had embraced, or will embrace, a positive ESG



trajectory within their business. The investment manager identified investment opportunities that were aligned with the aim of generating alpha by focusing in particular on inclusion of companies/sectors/countries that will be strong ESG winners in the future, that have (or will have) a positive ESG profile improvement, while also investing in companies/sectors/countries that are currently ESG stewards.

Further, the Sub-Fund achieved an ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund was compared with the ESG score of its Benchmark after 20% of the lowest ESG rated securities have been excluded from the Benchmark.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.107 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.433 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.14 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.38 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and



2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

- ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

- ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution



Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on



environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.

- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

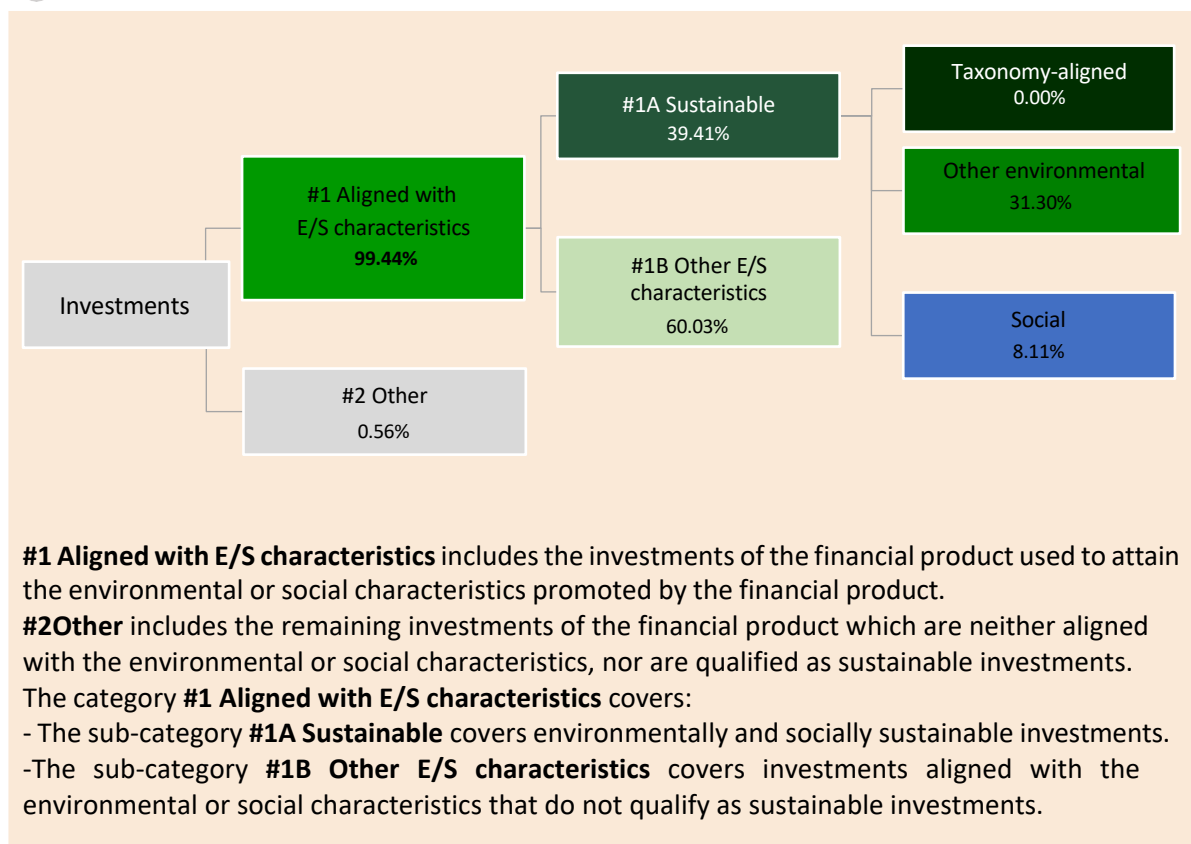
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
COCA-COLA CO/THE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	United States	4.66%
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	4.61%
AMERICAN TOWER CL A	Real Estate	REITs	United States	3.38%
US BANCORP	Financials	Banks	United States	3.35%
PFIZER INC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	3.24%
DEERE & CO	Industrials	Capital goods	United States	2.93%
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	United States	2.62%
SHELL PLC	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United Kingdom	2.48%
KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	2.33%
ELI LILLY & CO	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	2.28%
FREEMPORT-MCMORAN INC	Materials	Metals & Mining	United States	2.26%
NEXTERA ENERGY INC	Utilities	Electric Utilities	United States	2.20%
KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	United States	2.09%
VOYA FINANCIAL INC	Financials	Financial Services	United States	1.99%
ROCKWELL AUTOMATION INC	Industrials	Capital goods	United States	1.98%





## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

Sector	Sub-Sector	% Assets
Information Technology	Software & Services	10.55%
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	9.01%
Financials	Financial Services	8.67%
Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	8.23%



<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	6.73%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	6.72%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	5.96%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	5.02%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	4.94%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	4.14%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	4.02%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	4.00%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.93%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	2.80%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	2.26%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	2.09%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	2.07%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	1.57%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	1.54%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.49%



<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>1.44%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>1.38%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	<i>0.92%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.04%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>0.53%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

#### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

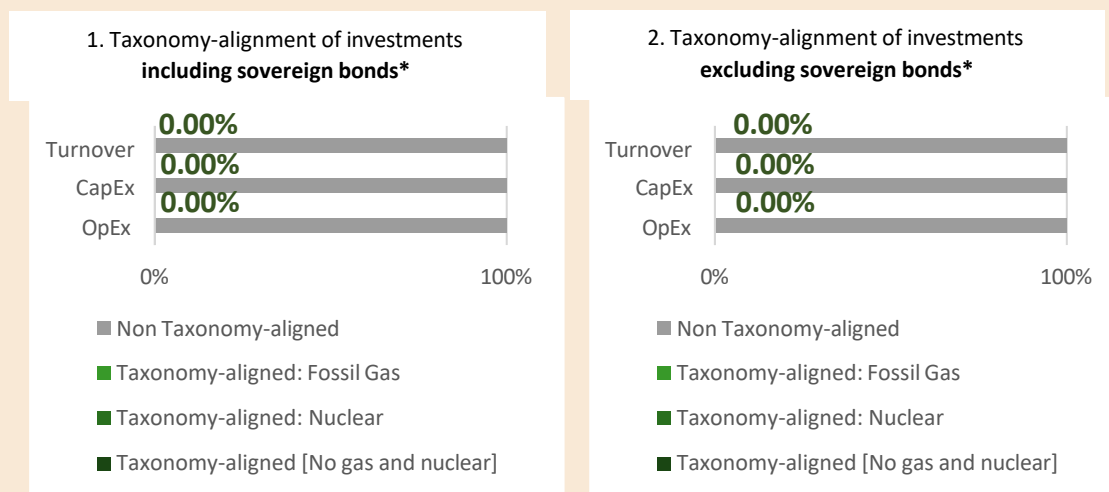


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **31.30%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for



environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 8.11%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS US  
EQUITY FUNDAMENTAL GROWTH

**Legal entity identifier:**  
54930019NOJ42Y83JC39

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **25.54%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.359 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.386 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.24 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.36 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

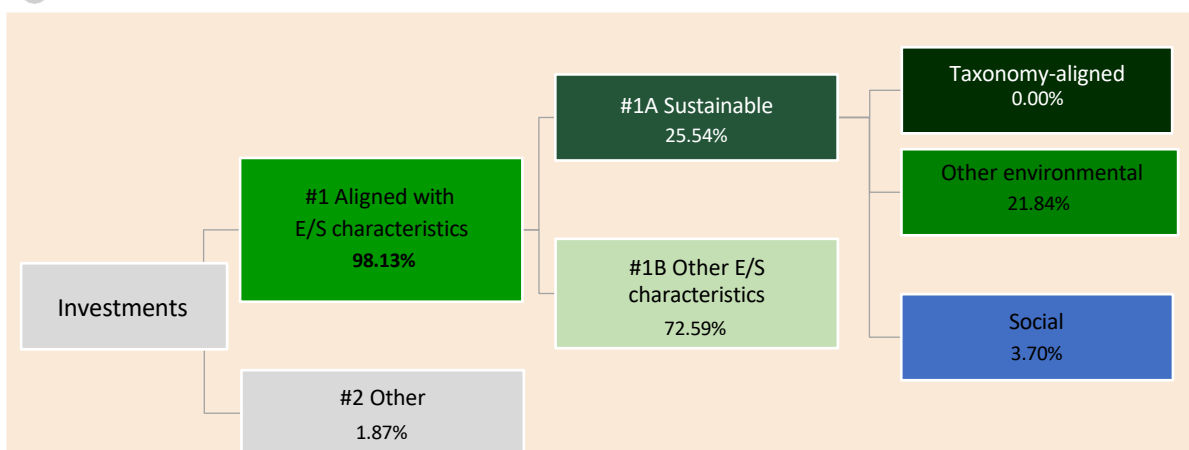
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	7.67%
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	7.52%
ALPHABET INC CL C	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	7.35%
APPLE INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	4.67%
ELI LILLY & CO	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	4.06%
MASTERCARD INC-CL A	Financials	Financial Services	United States	4.02%
AMPHENOL CORP CL-A	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	3.44%
INTUIT INC	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	2.83%
ADOBE INC	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	2.67%
MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	2.52%
QUALCOMM INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	2.31%
VERTEX PHARMACEUTIC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	2.29%
TJX COMPANIES INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	2.26%
UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC	Industrials	Transportation	United States	2.23%
INTUITIVE SURGICAL INC	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	United States	2.23%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



● **What was the asset allocation?**



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
Information Technology	Software & Services	16.86%
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	13.88%
Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	12.34%
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	10.04%
Financials	Financial Services	9.01%



<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	8.79%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	7.75%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	3.33%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	2.88%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	2.23%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	2.12%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	1.90%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	1.89%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	1.78%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	1.73%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	1.69%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.10%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	1.87%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include



comprehensive safety and waste management rules

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

**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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

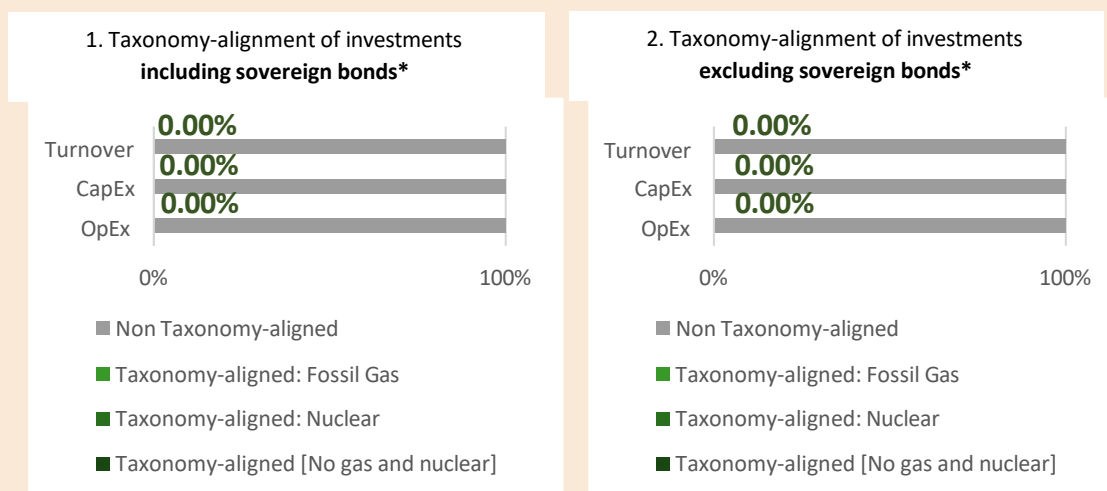
**Taxonomy-aligned activities are** expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **21.84%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 3.70%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the



environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS US  
EQUITY RESEARCH

**Legal entity identifier:**  
5493005S070A64LD3058

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **31.14%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **S&P 500**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.167 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.433 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.07 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.38 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

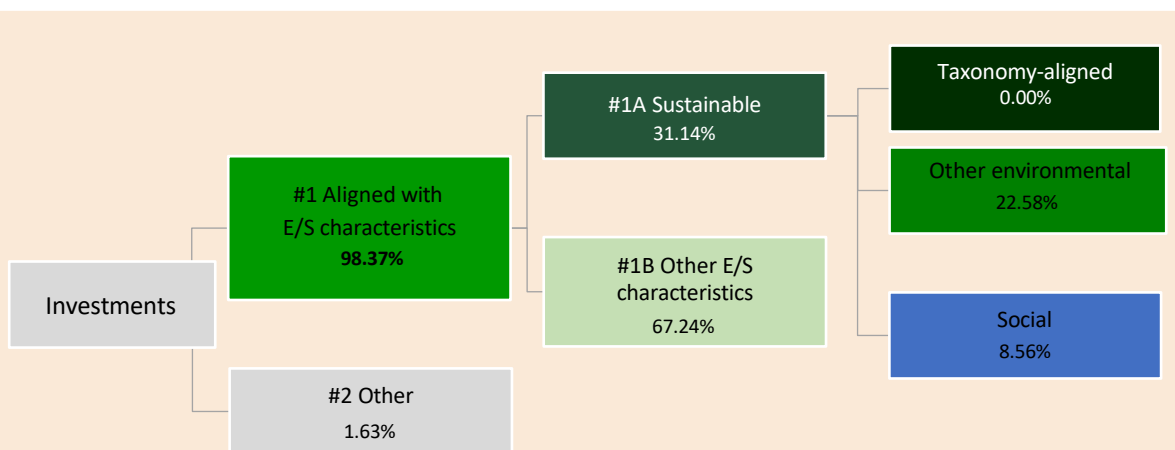
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	6.35%
ALPHABET INC CL A	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	5.93%
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	4.83%
SHELL PLC	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United Kingdom	3.54%
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	3.46%
INTL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	3.39%
BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON CORP	Financials	Financial Services	United States	3.27%
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	3.04%
SCHWAB (CHARLES) CORP	Financials	Financial Services	United States	2.85%
MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	2.81%
TRUIST FINANCIAL CORP	Financials	Banks	United States	2.80%
COCA-COLA CO/THE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	United States	2.65%
WALT DISNEY CO/THE	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	2.45%
KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	2.41%
CMS ENERGY CORP	Utilities	Multi-Utilities	United States	2.33%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
Information Technology	Software & Services	11.56%
Financials	Financial Services	11.40%
Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	9.59%
Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	9.07%
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	9.00%
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	7.07%



<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	5.85%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	5.69%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	3.85%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	3.68%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	3.54%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	3.53%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	2.80%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	2.45%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	2.33%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.23%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	2.06%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	1.81%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	0.95%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.11%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	1.63%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.  
**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

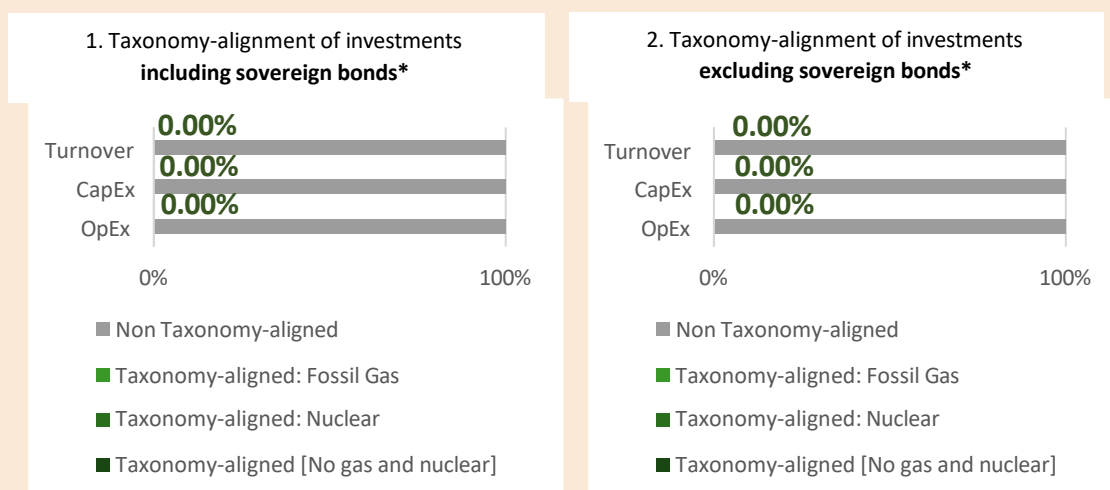
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **22.58%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 8.56%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the



environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS US EQUITY RESEARCH VALUE

Legal entity identifier: 549300BN5NK5WLW1TH95

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

No

It made 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 made a sustainable investments with a social objective:

X

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 31.42% 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **RUSSELL 1000 VALUE (FRC)**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

1021



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.020 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.479 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.019 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.479 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

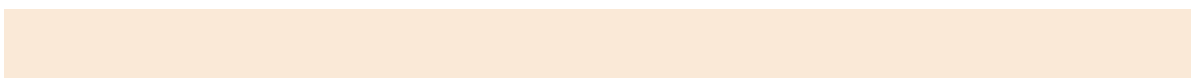
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
COCA-COLA CO/THE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	United States	5.13%
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	5.02%
PFIZER INC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	3.92%
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	Financials	Banks	United States	3.84%
BANK OF AMERICA CORP	Financials	Banks	United States	3.79%
SHELL PLC	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United Kingdom	3.22%
PEPSICO INC	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	United States	3.03%
AMERICAN TOWER CL A	Real Estate	REITs	United States	2.91%
AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMI	Materials	Chemicals	United States	2.90%
AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER	Utilities	Electric Utilities	United States	2.69%
CMS ENERGY CORP	Utilities	Multi-Utilities	United States	2.58%
SCHLUMBERGER LTD	Energy	Energy Equipment & Services	Curacao	2.46%
DEERE & CO	Industrials	Capital goods	United States	2.43%
WALT DISNEY CO/THE	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	2.33%
BEST BUY CO INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	2.18%



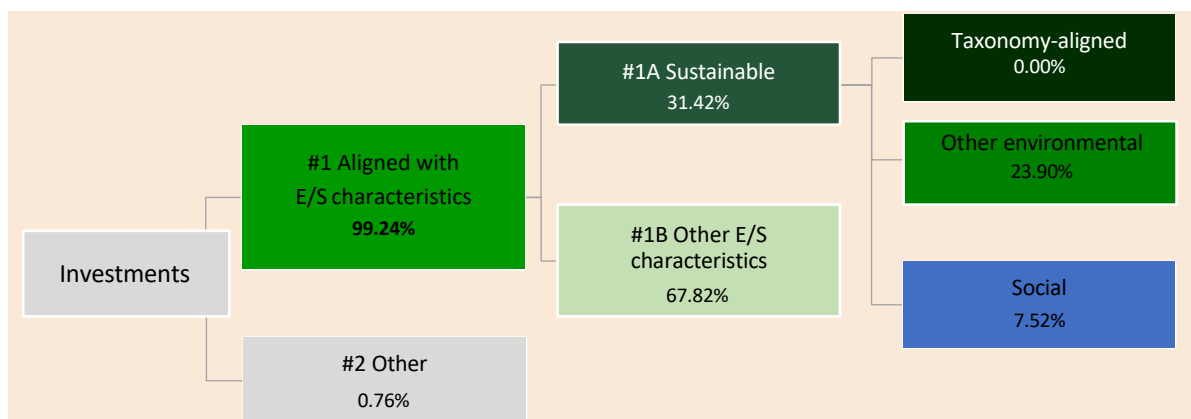
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made ?***

<b><i>Sector</i></b>	<b><i>Sub-Sector</i></b>	<b><i>% Assets</i></b>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	9.72%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	9.67%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	9.05%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	6.90%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	6.64%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	5.72%



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	5.51%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	5.00%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	4.73%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	4.55%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	4.31%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	3.49%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	3.11%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	2.58%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.46%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	2.33%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	2.18%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	2.07%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	2.01%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.88%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	1.44%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	1.38%



<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	1.23%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	0.98%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	0.56%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.27%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	0.77%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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

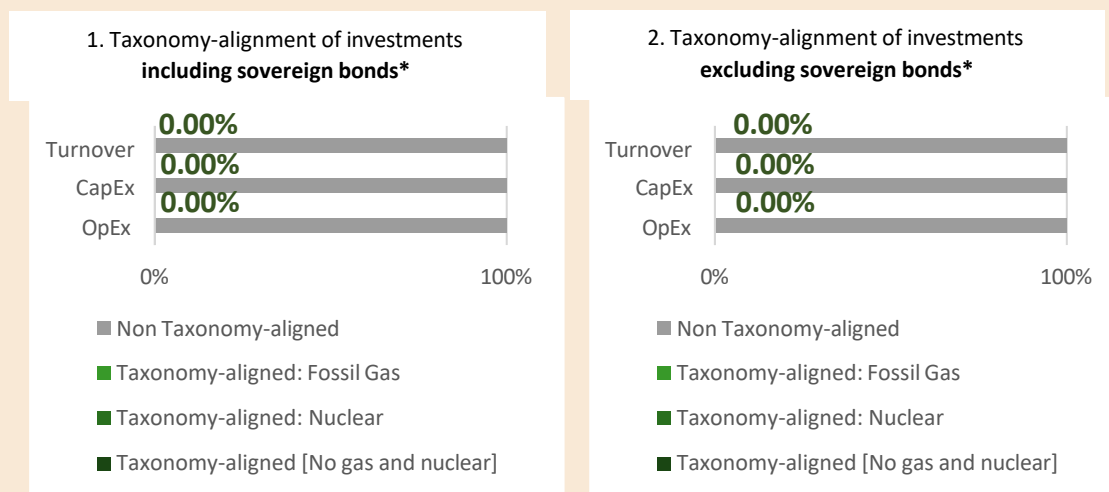


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **23.90%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 7.52%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



**Template periodic 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**

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS POLEN  
CAPITAL GLOBAL GROWTH

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300LSQ5T56F516810

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



X

No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **56.45%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe MSCI ACWI. In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Benchmark is a broad market index which does not assess or include constituents according to environmental and/or social characteristics and therefore is not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. No ESG reference Benchmark has been designated.

### How did the sustainability indicators perform?

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the



environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period :

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is 0.197 (D)
- The weighted average ESG rating of the reference index is -0.171 (D)

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.233 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the reference index was -0.119 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and



security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria



including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).





### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

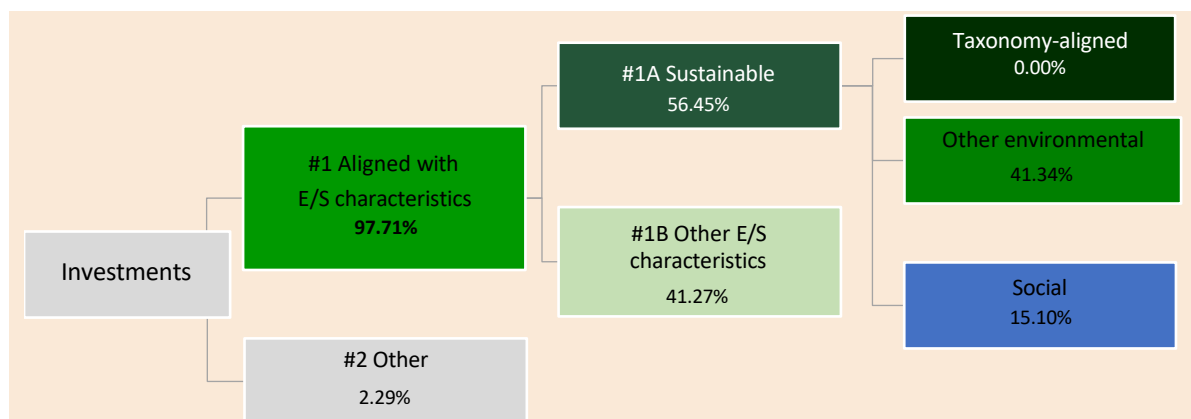
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	9.68%
ALPHABET INC CL C	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	6.56%
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	6.48%
SAP SE / XETRA	Information Technology	Software & Services	Germany	6.45%
ADOBE INC	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	5.05%
AON PLC-CLASS A	Financials	Insurance	Ireland	4.53%
MASTERCARD INC-CL A	Financials	Financial Services	United States	4.51%
ABBOTT LABORATORIES	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	United States	4.35%
VISA INC-CLASS A SHARES	Financials	Financial Services	United States	4.33%
WORKDAY INC	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	3.92%
ICON PLC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Ireland	3.85%
MSCI INC	Financials	Financial Services	United States	3.55%
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Denmark	3.49%
AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	United States	3.41%
SIEMENS HEALTHINEERS AG	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	Germany	2.98%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made ?***

<b><i>Sector</i></b>	<b><i>Sub-Sector</i></b>	<b><i>% Assets</i></b>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>32.41%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>13.79%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>12.39%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>9.68%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>7.34%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>6.56%</i>



<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	5.38%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	4.53%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	2.78%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.93%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	0.94%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.33%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	2.61%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

#### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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

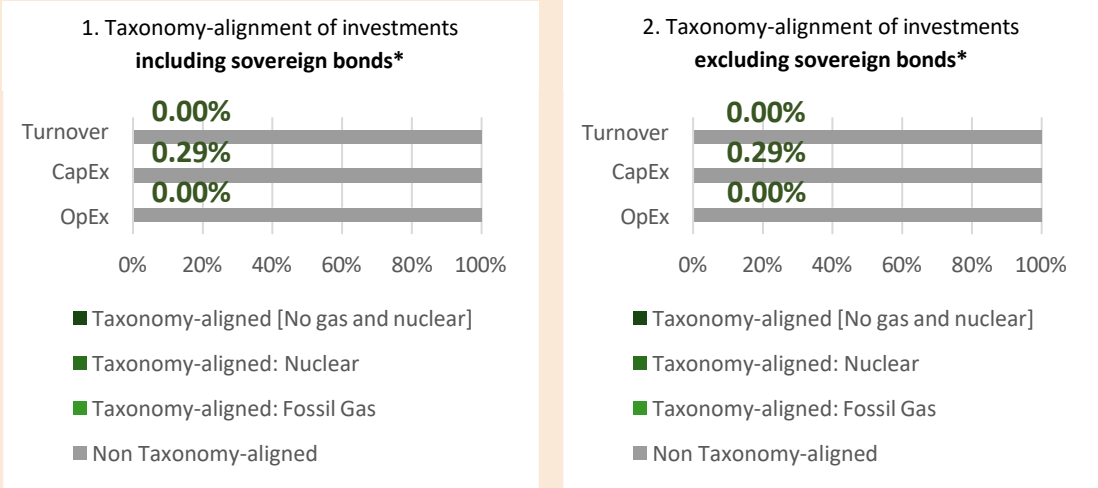


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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


● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund’s share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **41.34%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 15.10%.



### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product



attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS NET  
ZERO AMBITION TOP EUROPEAN  
PLAYERS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
5493003EV6H1NSIIXJ13

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

No

It made 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 made a sustainable investments with a social objective:

X

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 75.39% 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EUROPE (15)**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund.

1041



During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental characteristics by aligning its carbon intensity to that of the **MSCI Europe Climate Paris Aligned Index (EUR)**, its reference comparator for assessing carbon intensity.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **1.347 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.798 (C)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

The sustainability indicator used is the portfolio carbon intensity, which is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon intensity of the comparator index. As a result, securities with relatively low carbon intensity had a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high carbon intensity.

- The weighted average carbon intensity of the portfolio is **68.05**
- The weighted average carbon intensity of the MSCI Europe Climate Paris Aligned Index (EUR) is **77.24**



● **... and compared to previous periods?**

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 1.31 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.80 (C). At the end of the previous period, the weighted average carbon intensity of the portfolio was 92.18 and the weighted average carbon intensity reference index was 97.36<sup>1</sup>.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

**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.

<sup>1</sup> Over the course of 2023 the reference index has been replaced with the MSCI Europe Climate Paris Aligned (EUR) and we have reported the carbon intensity of that index also for the previous period, for consistency.



– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**



The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion** : Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration** : Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement** : Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote** : Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring** : Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Denmark	5.67%
ASTRAZENECA GBP	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United Kingdom	4.28%
RELX PLC	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	United Kingdom	3.97%
DEUTSCHE BOERSE AG	Financials	Financial Services	Germany	3.84%
SCHNEIDER ELECT SE	Industrials	Capital goods	France	3.84%
ALLIANZ SE-REG	Financials	Insurance	Germany	3.69%
SIEMENS AG-REG	Industrials	Capital goods	Germany	3.60%
L OREAL (PARIS)	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	France	3.54%
SANOFI	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals	France	3.54%

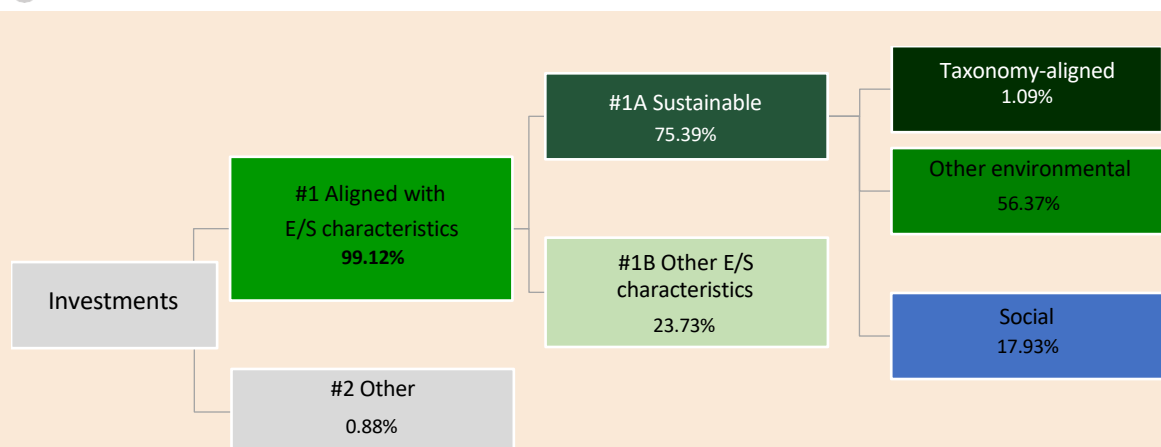


		Biotech & Life Sciences		
INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Spain	3.50%
KBC GROUP NV	Financials	Banks	Belgium	3.25%
ASML HOLDING NV	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Netherlands	3.24%
PUBLICIS GROUPE SA	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	France	3.20%
CIE FINANCIERE RICHEMO-A REG	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	Switzerland	2.86%
BUREAU VERITAS	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	France	2.69%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?



<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	15.41%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	14.29%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	10.08%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	6.66%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	6.60%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	5.18%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	4.87%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	4.77%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	4.61%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	3.84%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.50%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	3.20%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	2.60%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	2.49%



<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	2.20%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.99%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	1.94%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	1.94%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	1.38%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	1.00%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	0.40%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	0.31%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	0.02%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.09%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	0.80%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 1.09% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**



contribution to an environmental objective.

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

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

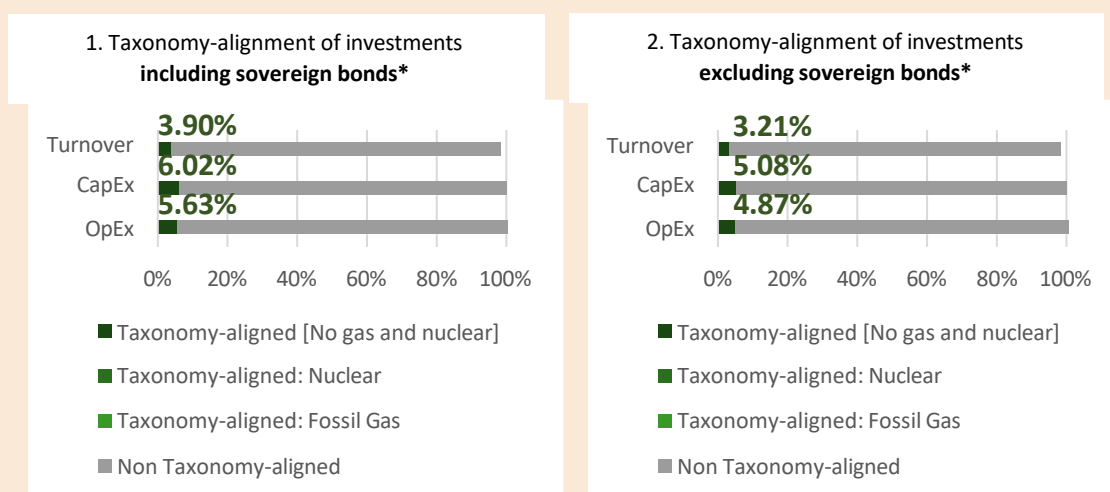
**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.  
**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.01% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 1.33%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.


### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 11.27%.



**What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**



 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **56.37%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 17.93%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

The sustainable investment objective is attained by aligning the carbon footprint reduction objectives of the fund with MSCI Europe Climate Paris Aligned Index (EUR). The portfolio carbon intensity is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon intensity of the comparator index.

As a result, securities with relatively low carbon intensity have a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high carbon intensity. In addition, the fund excludes companies on the basis of controversial behavior and (or) controversial products in accordance with the Responsible Investment Policy.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is 68.05
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the MSCI Europe Climate Paris Aligned Index (EUR) is 77.24



● ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

A broad market index, does not assess or include its constituents according to environment characteristics and therefore is not aligned with environmental characteristics.

The index used is a "Paris Aligned Benchmark" which incorporates specific objectives related to emission reductions and the transition to a low-carbon economy through the selection and weighting of underlying constituents.

● ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is 1.347 (C).
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is 0.798 (C).
  
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is 68.05
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the MSCI Europe Climate Paris Aligned Index (EUR) is 77.24

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

The sustainable investment objective is attained by aligning the carbon footprint reduction objectives of the fund with MSCI Europe Climate Paris Aligned Index (EUR). The portfolio carbon intensity is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon intensity of the comparator index.

As a result, securities with relatively low carbon intensity have a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high carbon intensity. In addition, the fund excludes companies on the basis of controversial behavior and (or) controversial products in accordance with the Responsible Investment Policy.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is 68.05
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the MSCI Europe Climate Paris Aligned Index (EUR) is 77.24

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

A broad market index, does not assess or include its constituents according to environment characteristics and therefore is not aligned with environmental characteristics.

The index used is a "Paris Aligned Benchmark" which incorporates specific objectives related to emission reductions and the transition to a low-carbon economy through the selection and weighting of underlying constituents.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS US  
PIONEER FUND

**Legal entity identifier:**  
54930046EO6XR0RZBB11

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **31.87%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **S&P 500**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.258 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.433 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.255 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.433 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

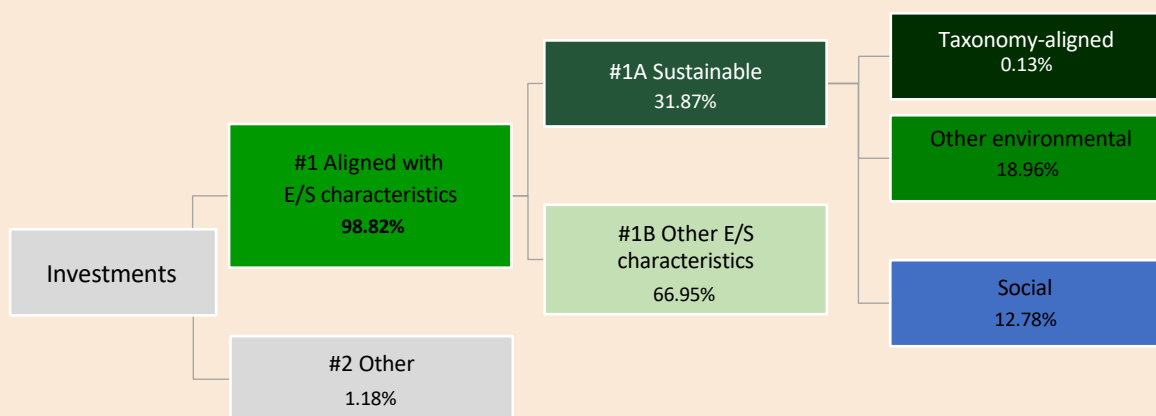
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
APPLE INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	6.87%
NVIDIA CORP	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	6.50%
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	6.31%
ALPHABET INC CL A	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	4.91%
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	4.44%
MARTIN MARIETTA MATERIALS	Materials	Construction Materials	United States	3.84%
CHEVRON CORP	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United States	3.71%
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC	Financials	Financial Services	United States	3.40%
TRUIST FINANCIAL CORP	Financials	Banks	United States	3.29%
VERTEX PHARMACEUTIC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	3.27%
CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP INC	Financials	Banks	United States	3.24%
BJ'S WHOLESALE CLUB HOLDINGS	Consumer Staples	Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail	United States	2.89%
US BANCORP	Financials	Banks	United States	2.74%
TECK RESOURCES-B USD	Materials	Metals & Mining	Canada	2.51%
REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	2.41%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>13.09%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>11.81%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>10.25%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>9.27%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>8.88%</i>



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	6.75%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	6.22%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	5.46%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	4.56%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	4.49%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.92%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	3.71%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	2.87%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	2.72%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.74%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	1.32%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	1.20%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	0.45%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	0.31%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.19%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	1.18%



To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.  
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



## To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.13% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas

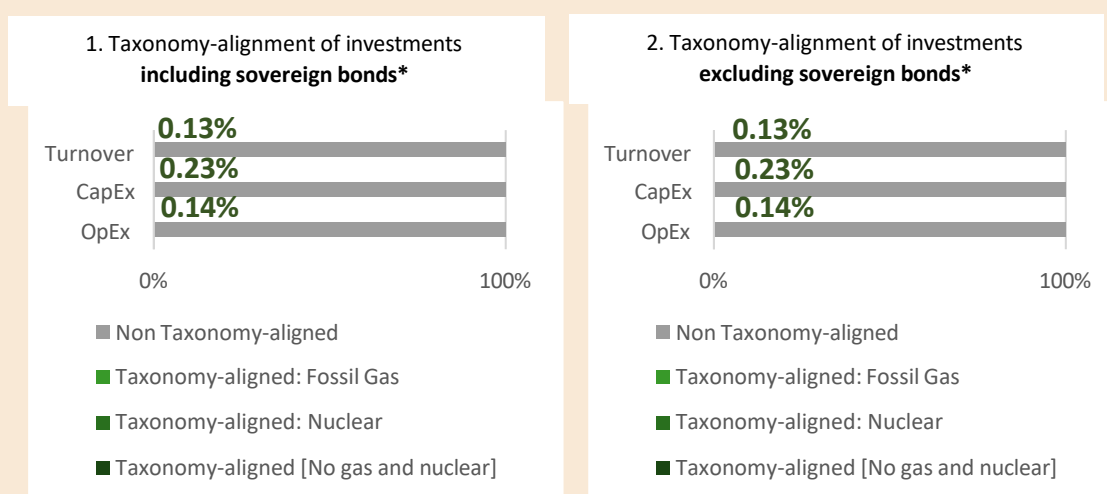
☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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




● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.13%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



**What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **18.96%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



**What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 12.78%.



**What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

"#2 Other" includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



**What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results





## How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS ASIA  
EQUITY FOCUS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
529900JOPK0BJB1JIC13

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **38.77%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI AC ASIA EX JAPAN**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.017 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.086 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.10 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.09 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

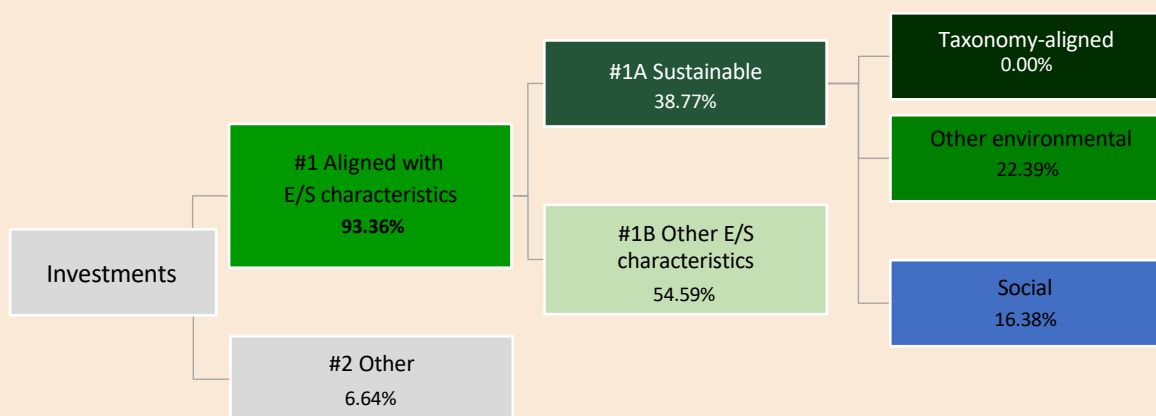
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	9.72%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	6.33%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS LTD	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	5.44%
AHK-NEW GEN A-PAC I2U-C	Financials	Mutual Funds	Hong Kong	2.82%
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Korea	2.74%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	2.42%
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	India	2.32%
PDD HOLDINGS INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	1.81%
ICICI BANK LTD-US-ADR	Financials	Banks	India	1.80%
MAKEMYTRIP LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	Mauritius	1.79%
HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Taiwan	1.79%
MEDIATEK INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	1.73%
CTBC FINANCIAL HOLDING CO LTD	Financials	Banks	Taiwan	1.72%
HDFC BANK LIMITED	Financials	Banks	India	1.69%
AIA GROUP LTD	Financials	Insurance	Hong Kong	1.69%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>15.34%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>14.38%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>11.51%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>8.61%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>7.33%</i>



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	5.12%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	4.71%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	4.69%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	4.39%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	3.53%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	2.78%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	2.72%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.26%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	2.03%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	1.23%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	0.99%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	0.87%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	0.85%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	0.80%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	0.67%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	0.39%



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>0.36%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>0.26%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.01%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>-0.55%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>4.75%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

#### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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

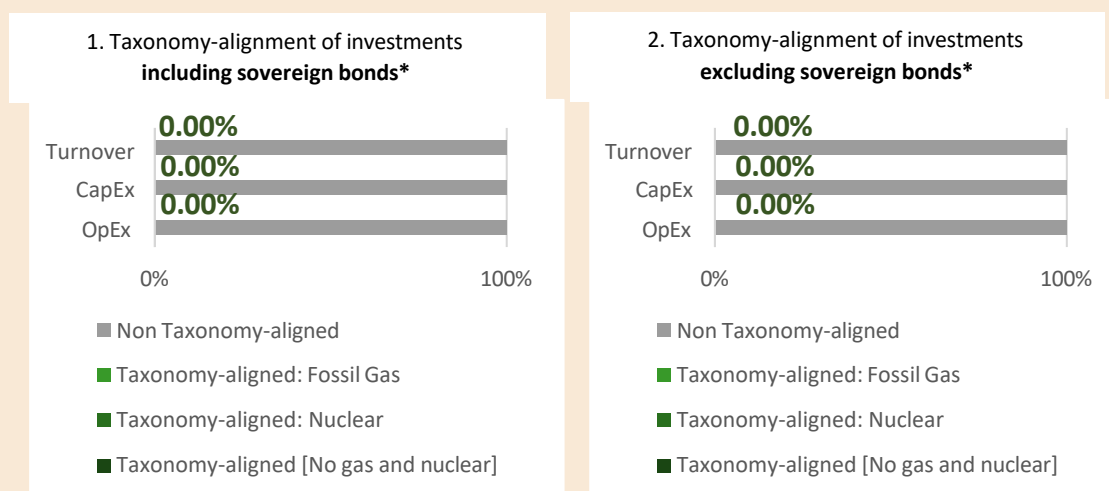


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **22.39%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 16.38%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS CHINA  
A SHARES

**Legal entity identifier:**  
213800SWM4W1H6YGZF46

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **25.56%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI CHINA A ONSHORE**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.608 (E)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-1.133 (E)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.86 (E) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -1.03 (E).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

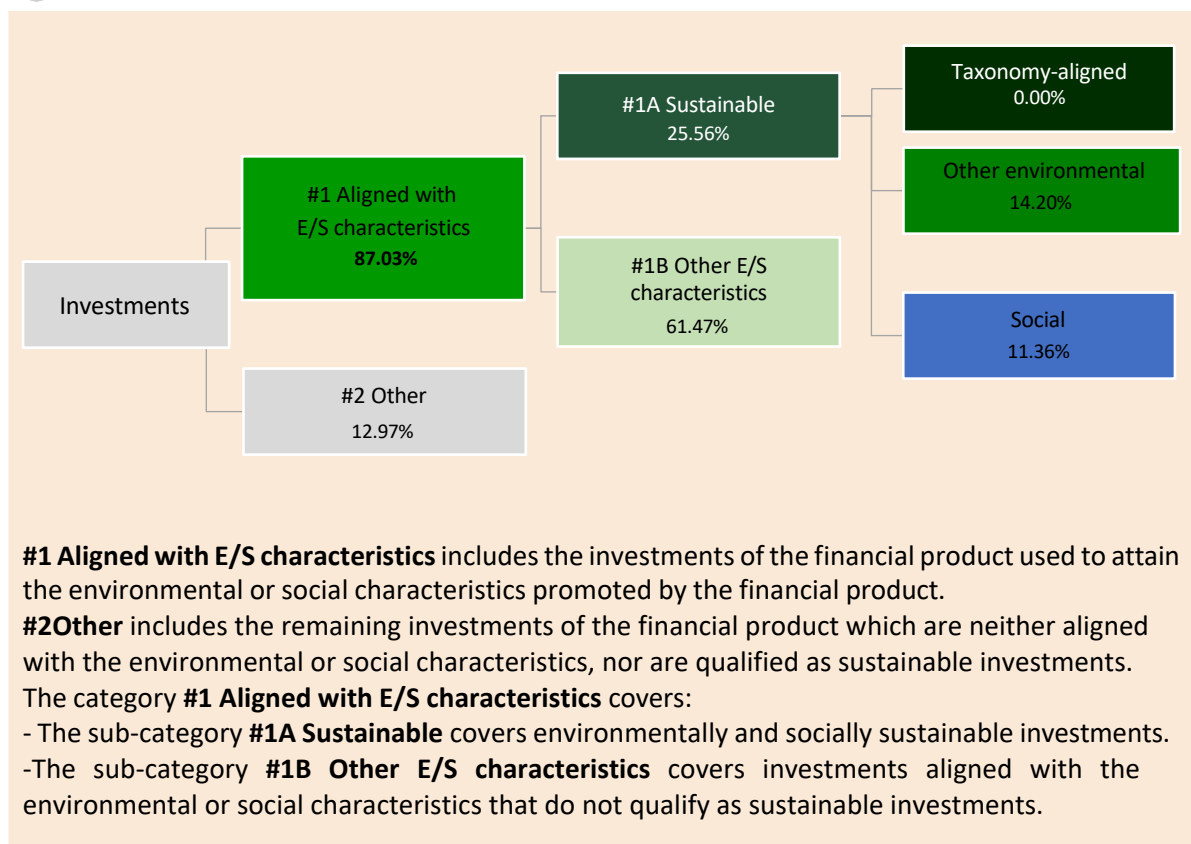
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
KWEICHOW MOUT CO L-A NT-SS	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	China	4.50%
CHINA MERCHANTS BANK NT-SS	Financials	Banks	China	4.36%
PING AN INSURANCE-A NT-SS	Financials	Insurance	China	4.31%
CONTEMPORARY AMPEREX TECHN-A NTH-SZSE	Industrials	Capital goods	China	3.57%
SHENZHEN MINDRAY BIO-MEDIC-A NTH-SZSE	Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	China	3.29%
LUXSHARE PRECISION INDUSTR-A NT-SZ	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	China	3.09%
MIDEA GROUP CO LTD-A NT-SZ	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	China	3.06%
PROYA COSMETICS CO LTD-A NTH-SSE	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	China	2.79%
YANTAI JEREH OILFIELD-A NTH-SZSE	Energy	Energy Equipment & Services	China	2.61%
PING AN BANK CO LTD A NT-SZ	Financials	Banks	China	2.57%
INNER MONGOLIA YILI INDUS-A NTH-SSE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	China	2.35%
INDUSTRIAL BANK CO NT-SS	Financials	Banks	China	2.20%
CITIC SECURIT CO-A NT-SS	Financials	Financial Services	China	2.11%
NAURA TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO-A NTH-SZSE	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	China	2.09%
JIANGSU HENGRUI MEDICINE-A NT-SS	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	China	2.07%





## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

Sector	Sub-Sector	% Assets
Industrials	Capital goods	15.08%
Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	11.79%
Financials	Banks	9.13%
Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	8.47%



<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	7.50%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	6.42%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	4.66%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	4.39%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	4.39%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	3.57%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	3.29%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	2.79%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.61%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.52%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	2.07%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	1.95%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	1.56%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	1.09%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	0.98%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	0.62%



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>0.56%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>0.33%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>0.17%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>4.06%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

#### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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

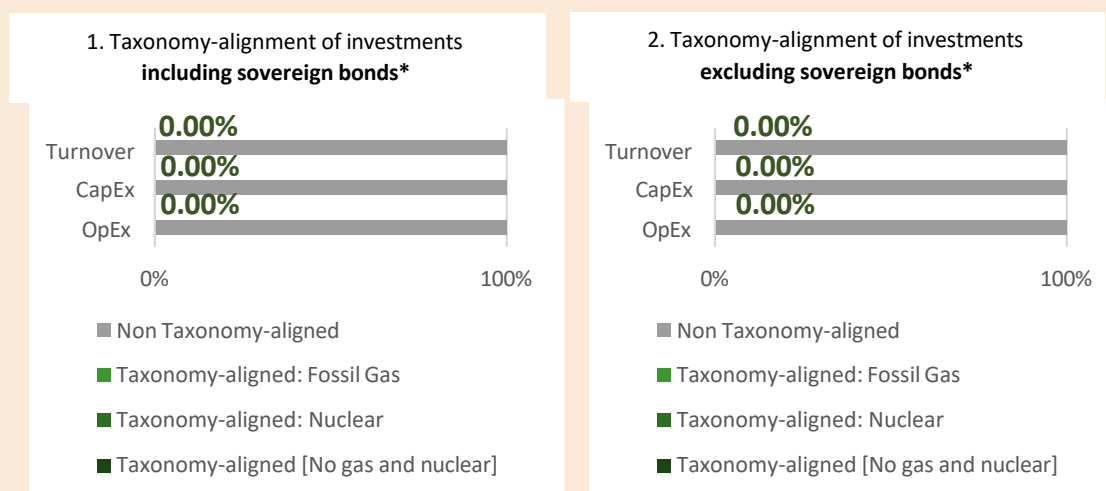


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **14.20%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 11.36%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS CHINA  
EQUITY

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300Y1J7CKLI10B145

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



X

No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **30.83%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI CHINA 10/40**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.468 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.732 (E)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was - 0.41 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.58 (E).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

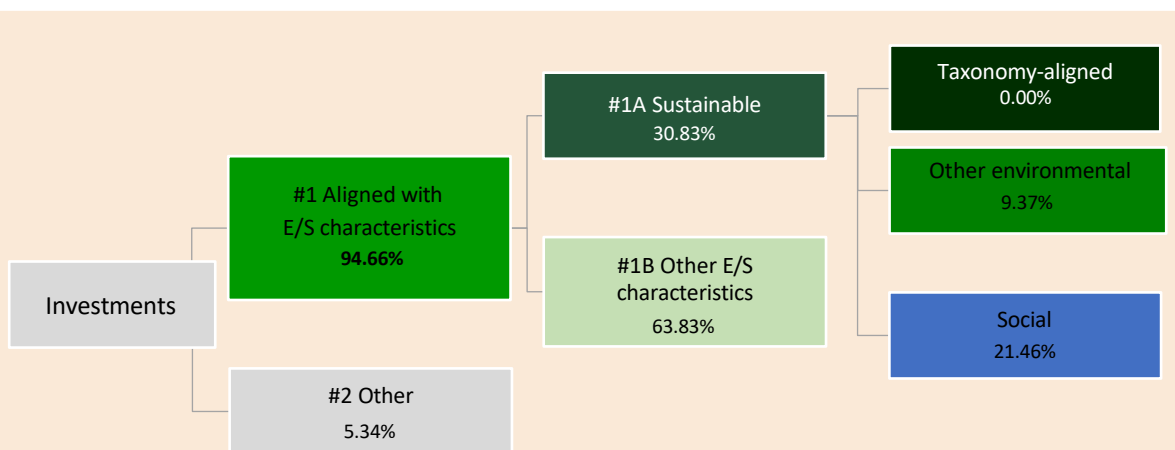
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	9.82%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	7.68%
PDD HOLDINGS INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	6.00%
MEITUAN-CLASS B	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	Cayman Islands	4.24%
PING AN INSURANCE	Financials	Insurance	China	3.17%
TRIP.COM GROUP LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	Cayman Islands	2.14%
NETEASE INC	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	2.12%
CHINA MERCHANTS BK H	Financials	Banks	China	1.92%
TAL EDUCATION GROUP-ADR	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	Cayman Islands	1.76%
NETEASE INC-ADR	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	1.69%
SAMSONITE INTERNATIONAL SA	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	Luxembourg	1.57%
CHINA RES LAND LTD	Real Estate	Real Estate Management & Development	Cayman Islands	1.55%
IND & COMM BK OF CHINA-H	Financials	Banks	China	1.54%
CHINA OILFIELD SERV.	Energy	Energy Equipment & Services	China	1.47%
SITC INTERNA COMPANY LTD	Industrials	Transportation	Cayman Islands	1.34%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	17.63%
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	15.46%
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	15.42%
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	6.03%
Financials	Insurance	5.96%
Financials	Banks	5.39%



<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	4.49%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	3.64%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	3.52%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	2.68%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.46%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	2.14%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	2.09%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	2.08%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	1.72%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	0.99%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	0.78%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	0.76%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	0.74%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	0.68%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	0.42%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	0.40%



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.36%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>0.20%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>0.06%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>3.91%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

#### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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

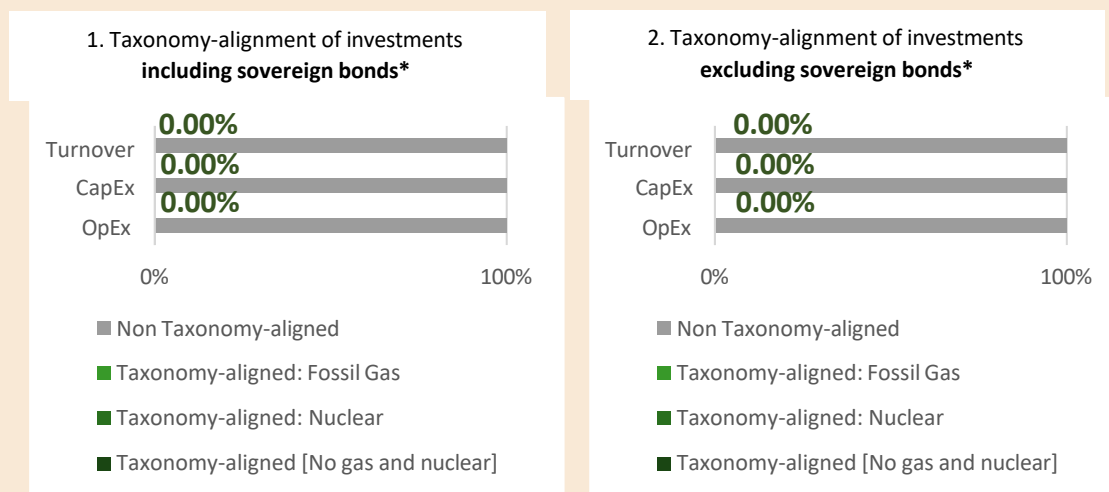


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **9.37%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 21.46%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
EMERGING EUROPE MIDDLE EAST AND  
AFRICA

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300QA3E8RYX3KUC78

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_

☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **28.54%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EM EMEA**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.024 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.300 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.03 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.32 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi’s proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial



data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our



proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
EUROBANK ERGASIAS SA	Financials	Banks	Greece	4.48%
THE SAUDI NATIONAL BANK	Financials	Banks	Saudi Arabia	3.89%
PKO BANK POLSKI	Financials	Banks	Poland	3.84%
EMAAR PROPERTIES	Real Estate	Real Estate Management & Development	United Arab Emirates	3.51%
NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE SA NEW	Financials	Banks	Greece	3.29%
CEZ AS	Utilities	Electric Utilities	Czech Republic	3.10%
AL RAJHI BANK	Financials	Banks	Saudi Arabia	2.93%
BANK PEKAO SA	Financials	Banks	Poland	2.90%
SANTANDER BANK POLSKA SA	Financials	Banks	Poland	2.36%
MYTILINEOS HOLDINGS	Industrials	Capital goods	Greece	2.33%
ALLEGRO.EU SA	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Luxembourg	2.24%
POWSZECHNY ZAKLAD UBEZPIECZEN	Financials	Insurance	Poland	2.10%
ELSWEDY ELECTRIC CO	Industrials	Capital goods	Egypt	2.02%
BIM BIRLESIK MAGAZALAR AS	Consumer Staples	Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail	Turkey	1.83%
ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMP	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United Arab Emirates	1.75%

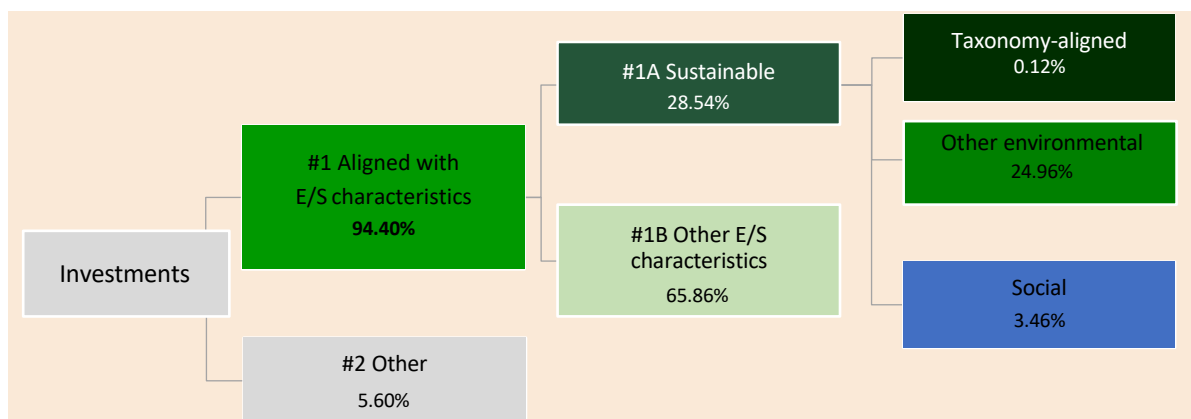


### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	36.56%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	9.91%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	7.57%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	5.58%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	5.49%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	4.70%



<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	3.80%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	3.72%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	2.40%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	2.27%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	2.26%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.94%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	1.87%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	1.86%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	1.61%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	1.37%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	1.22%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	0.94%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	0.88%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	0.73%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	0.54%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	0.54%



<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	<i>0.27%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>1.94%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.12% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover**

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

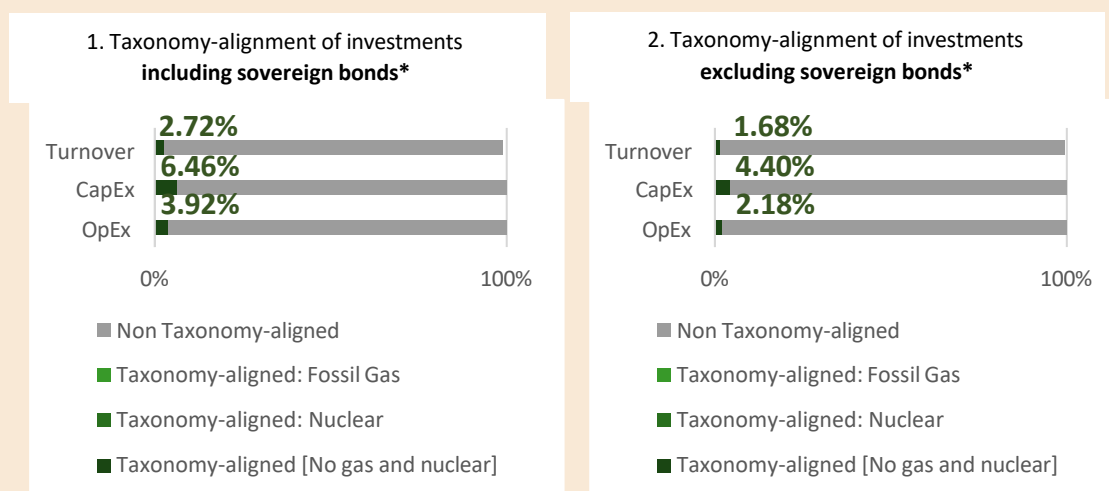
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)**

showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure (OpEx)**

reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.45% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 1.29%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **24.96%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 3.46%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FOCUS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
529900SQFJZNLOBO8Z15

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **42.48%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EM (EMERGING MARKETS)**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.103 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.099 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.08 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.10 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

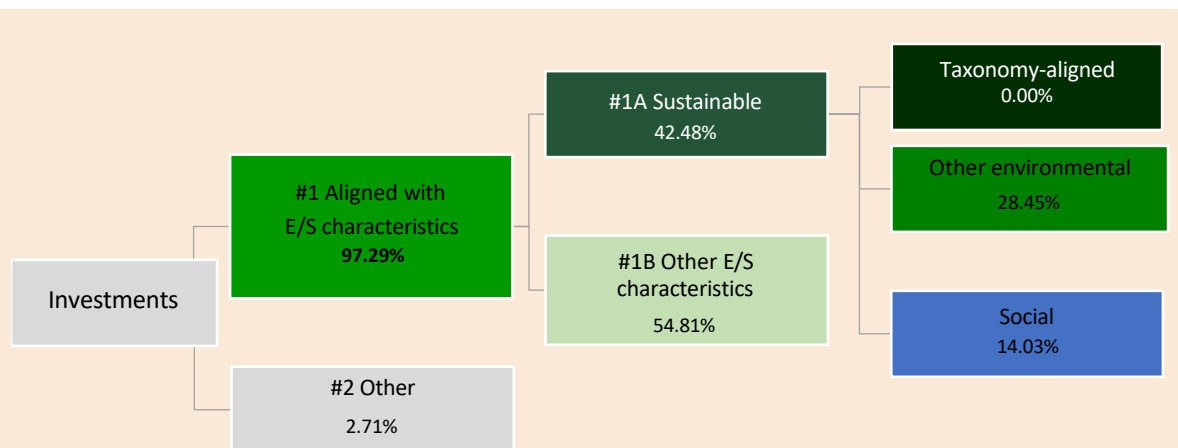
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	9.66%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	5.03%
SAMSUNG ELECT-PFD	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	3.88%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	2.62%
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	India	2.30%
HDFC BANK LIMITED	Financials	Banks	India	1.83%
BANK CENTRAL ASIA PT	Financials	Banks	Indonesia	1.53%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	1.36%
AXIS BANK LTD	Financials	Banks	India	1.31%
HINDALCO INDS	Materials	Metals & Mining	India	1.28%
INFOSYS LTD	Information Technology	Software & Services	India	1.15%
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Korea	1.07%
HANA FINANCIAL HLDG	Financials	Banks	Korea	1.06%
EMAAR PROPERTIES	Real Estate	Real Estate Management & Development	United Arab Emirates	1.06%
GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE-O	Financials	Banks	Mexico	1.00%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>15.47%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>12.29%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>8.37%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>6.30%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	<i>5.32%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>5.24%</i>



<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>4.97%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>4.18%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>3.79%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>3.36%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>3.14%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>3.02%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>2.87%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>2.38%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>2.33%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>1.67%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>1.66%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>1.64%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>1.53%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>1.43%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>1.36%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>1.08%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.85%</i>



<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	<i>0.79%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	<i>0.68%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>0.68%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	<i>0.51%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>0.26%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	<i>0.21%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.03%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>2.45%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

#### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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

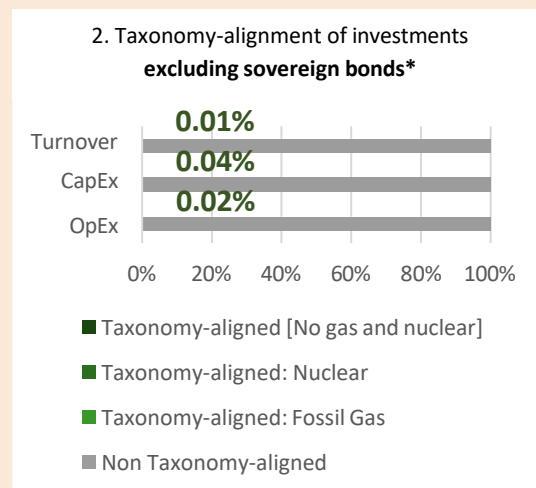
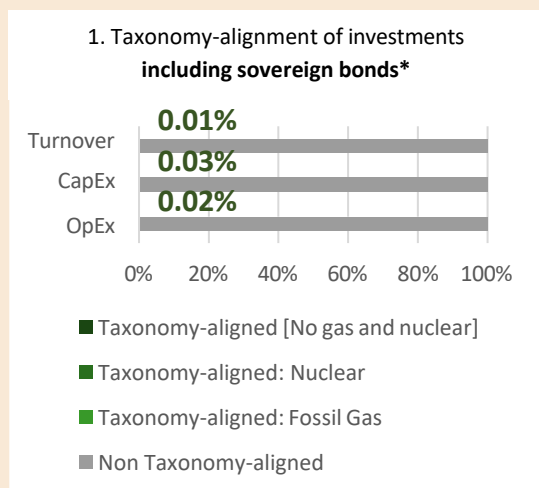


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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


### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.01%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **28.45%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 14.03%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product



attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FOCUS EX  
CHINA

**Legal entity identifier:**  
213800S4PO3LJPFHDI77

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_



It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **36.10%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EM (EMERGING MARKETS) EX CHINA**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

### How did the sustainability indicators perform?

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the



#### Additional Information (unaudited)

environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.193 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.097 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

#### ● *... and compared to previous periods?*

This is the first SFDR periodic report produced for this sub-fund.

#### ● *What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?*

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)



To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.



*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



### How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
ISHSIV-MSCI INDIA UCITS ETF(LSE)	Financials	Mutual Funds	Ireland	9.82%



### Additional Information (unaudited)

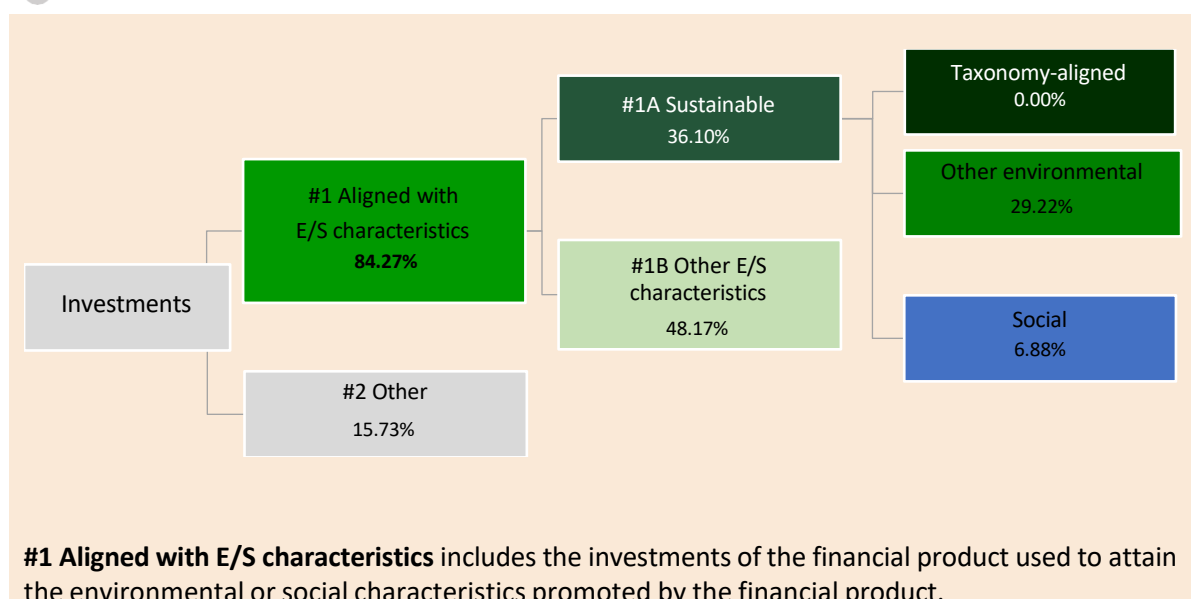
the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

SAMSUNG ELECT-PFD	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	5.83%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFAC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	5.38%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR-SP ADR	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	4.28%
RELIANCE INDUST-GB-GDR	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	India	2.37%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	2.19%
BANK CENTRAL ASIA PT	Financials	Banks	Indonesia	1.67%
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Korea	1.57%
ICICI BANK LTD-US-ADR	Financials	Banks	India	1.49%
HDFC BANK LTD-ADR	Financials	Banks	India	1.39%
EMAAR PROPERTIES	Real Estate	Real Estate Management & Development	United Arab Emirates	1.38%
KOC HOLDING	Industrials	Capital goods	Turkey	1.37%
HYUNDAI MOTOR-PFD	Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	Korea	1.34%
GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE-O	Financials	Banks	Mexico	1.33%
HANA FINANCIAL HLDG	Financials	Banks	Korea	1.32%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



Asset allocation describes the share



of investments in specific assets.

**#2Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	18.63%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	12.88%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	10.49%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	9.82%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	5.13%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	4.80%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	4.42%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	4.09%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	3.87%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	2.35%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.29%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	2.27%



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	2.16%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	2.01%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	1.47%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	1.26%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	1.25%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.14%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	1.13%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	0.90%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	0.86%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	0.77%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	0.62%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	0.55%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	0.16%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.01%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	4.71%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include



### **To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**



## Additional Information (unaudited)

comprehensive safety and waste management rules

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

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

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

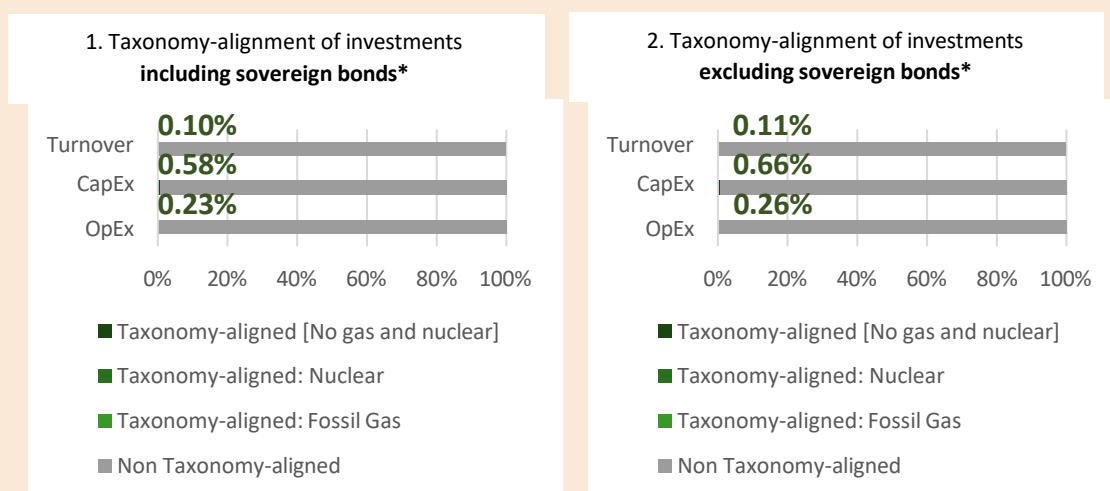
**Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.01% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.01%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

This is the first SFDR periodic report produced for this sub-fund.



 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



## What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **29.22%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



## What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 6.88%.



## What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



## What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



## How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Additional Information (unaudited)

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



**Periodic 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**

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY ESG  
IMPROVERS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
213800T17Z9VUK8N7648

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_

☒ It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **47.70%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EM (EMERGING MARKETS)**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



The investment manager has focused the investment process on companies/sectors/countries that had embraced, or will embrace, a positive ESG trajectory within their business. The investment manager identified investment opportunities that were aligned with the aim of generating alpha by focusing in particular on inclusion of companies/sectors/countries that will be strong ESG winners in the future, that have (or will have) a positive ESG profile improvement, while also investing in companies/sectors/countries that are currently ESG stewards.

Further, the Sub-Fund achieved an ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund was compared with the ESG score of its Benchmark after 20% of the lowest ESG rated securities have been excluded from the Benchmark.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

### ● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.356 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.099 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

### ● *... and compared to previous periods?*

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.37 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.10 (D).

### ● *What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?*



The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and

**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.



- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.



- **Engagement** : Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote** : Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring** : Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

<b>Largest Investments</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR SP ADR	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	6.75%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONIC CO. LTD.	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	4.11%
AXIS BANK LTD	Financials	Banks	India	3.83%
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK	Financials	Banks	China	3.82%
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Korea	3.80%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	2.93%
CMOC GROUP LTD	Materials	Metals & Mining	China	2.92%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	2.62%
PROSUS NV	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Netherlands	2.49%
HDFC BANK LIMITED	Financials	Banks	India	2.29%
EUROBANK ERGASIAS SA	Financials	Banks	Greece	2.00%
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable	India	1.94%

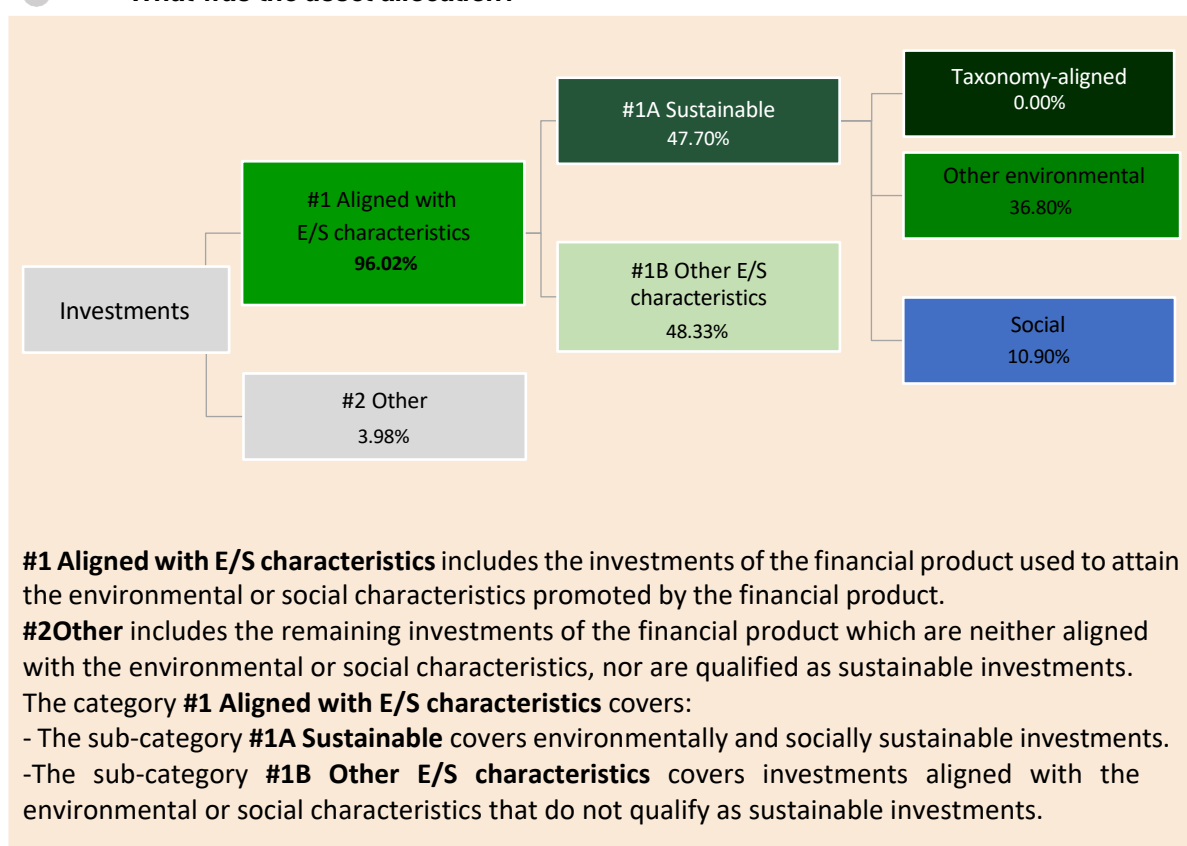


		Fuels		
NETEASE INC-ADR	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	1.90%
SUZANO SA	Materials	Paper & Forest Products	Brazil	1.77%
CIA SANEAMENTO BASICO DE SP	Utilities	Water Utilities	Brazil	1.74%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>19.80%</i>



<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	14.94%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	9.73%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	8.27%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	6.70%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	6.59%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	4.89%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	2.55%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	2.27%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	2.17%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	2.15%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.02%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.83%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Paper &amp; Forest Products</i>	1.77%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	1.74%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	1.47%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	1.21%



<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>1.02%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	<i>0.91%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>0.87%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.60%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	<i>0.52%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>0.52%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>0.49%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>0.47%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>0.37%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	<i>0.36%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>0.19%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>0.17%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>3.39%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or



### **To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.  
**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

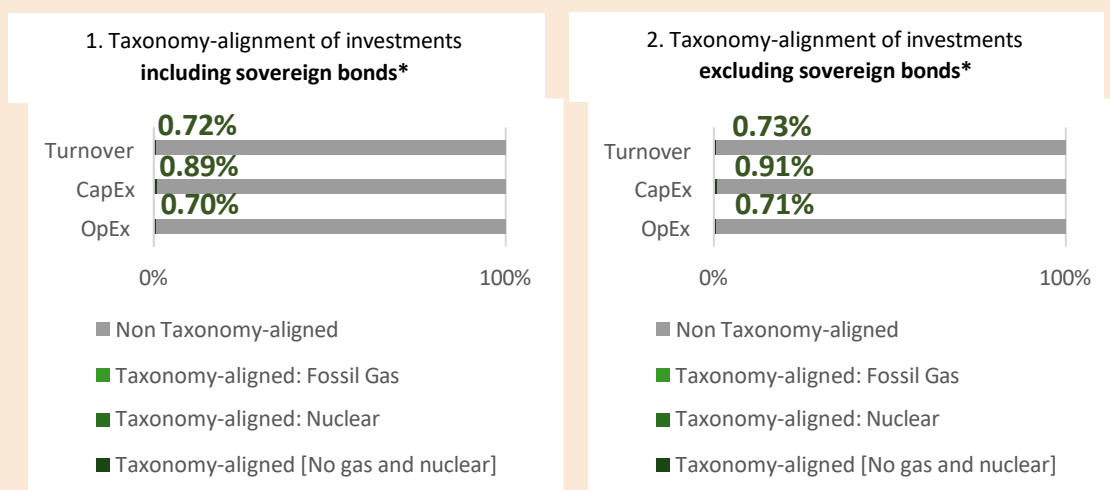
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.09%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **36.80%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 10.90%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the



environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
EMERGING WORLD EQUITY

**Legal entity identifier:**  
529900FMUS31WLI1V843

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **45.02%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EM (EMERGING MARKETS)**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.130 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.099 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.07 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.10 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	9.66%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	4.96%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	3.69%
SAMSUNG ELECT-PFD	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	2.26%
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	India	1.90%
AMUNDI MMST (USD)-OV	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	1.78%
A-F CASH USD - Z USD	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	1.75%
HDFC BANK LIMITED	Financials	Banks	India	1.62%
HANA FINANCIAL HLDG	Financials	Banks	Korea	1.43%
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	1.36%
BANK CENTRAL ASIA PT	Financials	Banks	Indonesia	1.35%
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Korea	1.28%
INFOSYS LTD	Information Technology	Software & Services	India	1.08%
HINDALCO INDS	Materials	Metals & Mining	India	1.04%
BANCO DO BRASIL	Financials	Banks	Brazil	1.02%

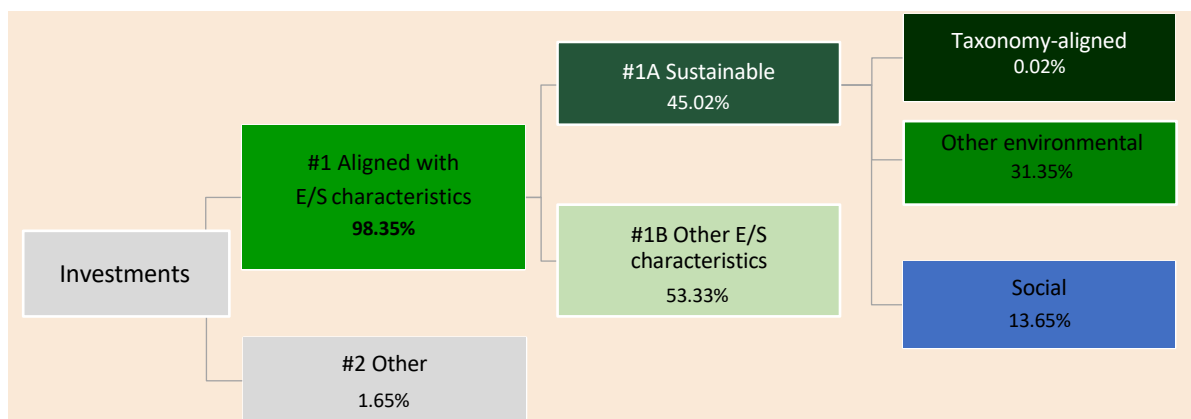


### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>14.41%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>11.26%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>8.31%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>6.88%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>6.31%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>4.97%</i>



<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	4.96%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	4.88%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	4.72%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	3.86%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	3.55%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	3.18%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	3.17%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	2.96%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	2.86%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	2.84%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	1.67%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	1.53%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.14%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	0.94%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	0.85%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	0.79%



<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>0.79%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.61%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	<i>0.53%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>0.44%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>0.28%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Paper &amp; Forest Products</i>	<i>0.27%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	<i>0.23%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	<i>0.21%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.02%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>0.58%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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.



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.02% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy



☒ No**Transitional activities are**

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

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover**

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

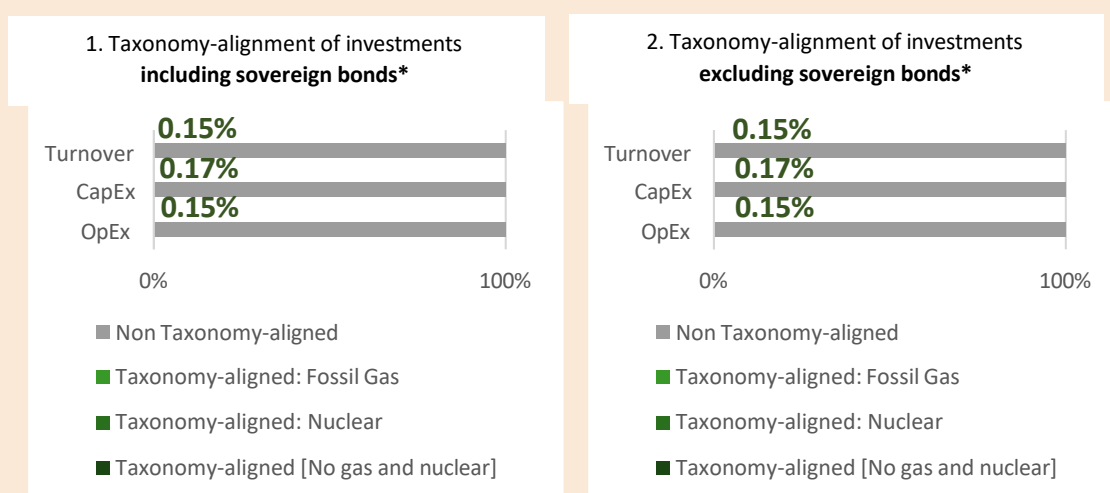
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.02%.



**What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **31.35%** at the end of the period.



environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 13.65%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*



This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS LATIN AMERICA EQUITY

Legal entity identifier: 529900S2PKB89W9KIR25

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

No

It made 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 made a sustainable investments with a social objective:

X

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 39.86% 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EM LATIN AMERICA**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

1145



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.217 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.158 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.33 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.20 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.



***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

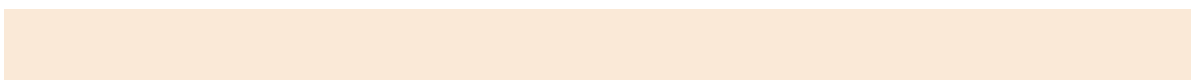
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
PETROBRAS SA-ADR	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Brazil	8.01%
GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE-O	Financials	Banks	Mexico	5.11%
FOMENTO ECON-ADR	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	Mexico	4.85%
GRUPO MEXICO	Materials	Metals & Mining	Mexico	4.80%
BANCO DO BRASIL	Financials	Banks	Brazil	4.22%
EMBRAER SA-SPON ADR	Industrials	Capital goods	Brazil	3.12%
ITAUSA SA	Financials	Banks	Brazil	2.76%
AMERICA MOVIL SAB DE CV	Communication Services	Telecommunication	Mexico	2.15%
CIA SANEAMENTO BASICO DE SP	Utilities	Water Utilities	Brazil	2.14%
A-F CASH USD - Z USD	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	2.13%
BCO BRADESCO SA-PFD	Financials	Banks	Brazil	2.09%
PRIOR SA	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Brazil	2.05%
SUZANO SA	Materials	Paper & Forest Products	Brazil	2.02%
PETROBRAS - PETROLEO BRAS-PFD	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Brazil	1.82%
B3 SA - BRASIL BOLSA BALCAO	Financials	Financial Services	Brazil	1.74%



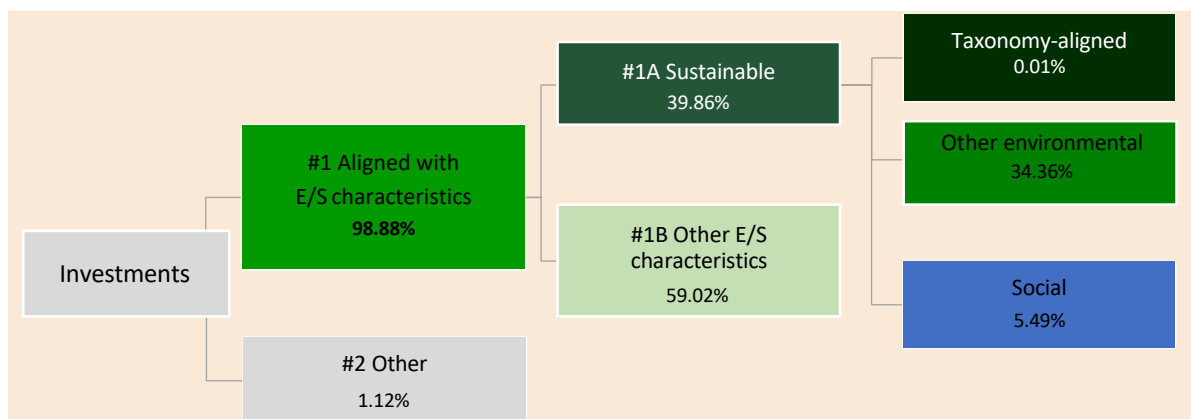
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>19.72%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>13.26%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>9.92%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>8.41%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>4.78%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>4.40%</i>



<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	4.32%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	3.69%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	3.62%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.46%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	3.37%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	3.27%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	2.78%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	2.38%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	2.13%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Paper &amp; Forest Products</i>	2.02%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	2.01%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	1.29%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	0.97%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	0.96%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	0.89%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	0.80%



<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>0.65%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	<i>0.34%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>0.56%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.01% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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.

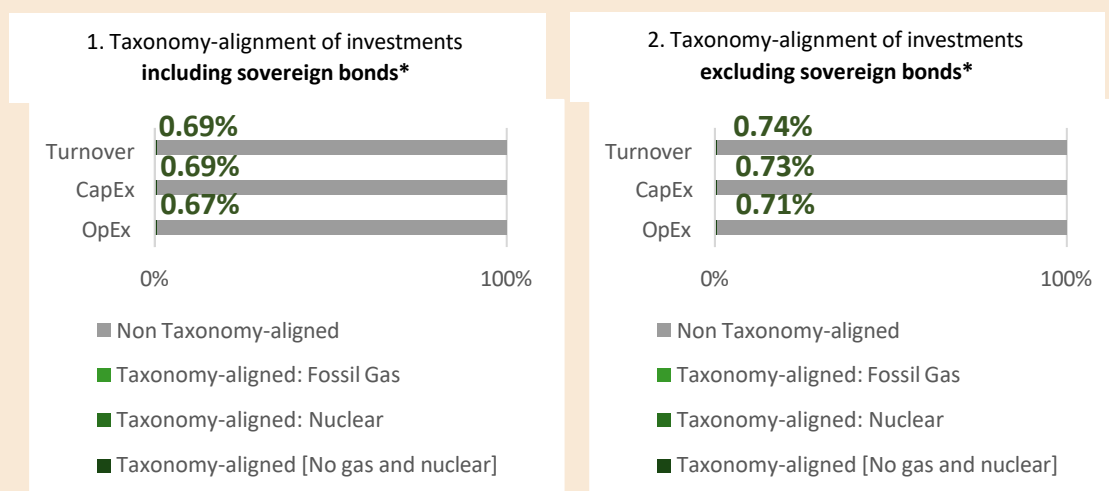
**Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.07%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **34.36%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 5.49%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS NET  
ZERO AMBITION EMERGING MARKETS  
EQUITY

**Legal entity identifier:**  
213800ZEFKN1WHE3HL26

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It made **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 promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **49.87%** 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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_

☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EM CLIMATE PARIS ALIGNED**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund.



During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental characteristics by aiming to reduce its carbon intensity by aligning its carbon footprint intensity to that of its Benchmark **MSCI EM CLIMATE PARIS ALIGNED**.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.324 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.044 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

The sustainability indicator used is the portfolio carbon footprint intensity, which is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark. As a result, securities with relatively low environmental footprints had a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high environmental footprints.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is **113.98**
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark is **128.61**

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was **0.33 (D)** and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was **0.03 (D)**. At the end of the previous period, the weighted average carbon intensity of the portfolio was **161.02** and the weighted average carbon intensity reference index was **226.69**.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***



The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and

**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.



- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- Exclusion : Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- ESG factors integration : Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.



- **Engagement** : Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote** : Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring** : Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR R-SP ADR	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	9.60%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	6.69%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	5.58%
AMUNDI MMST (USD)-OV	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	4.95%
A-F CASH USD - Z USD	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	3.37%
ITAU UNIBANCO HO-PFD	Financials	Banks	Brazil	2.42%
INFOSYS LTD-US-ADR	Information Technology	Software & Services	India	2.36%
MAKEMYTRIP LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	Mauricius	2.24%
DELTA ELECTRONICS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Taiwan	2.20%
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Korea	2.07%
HDFC BANK LTD-ADR	Financials	Banks	India	1.94%
NASPERS LTD-N SHS	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	South Africa	1.93%
ICICI BANK LTD-US-ADR	Financials	Banks	India	1.92%

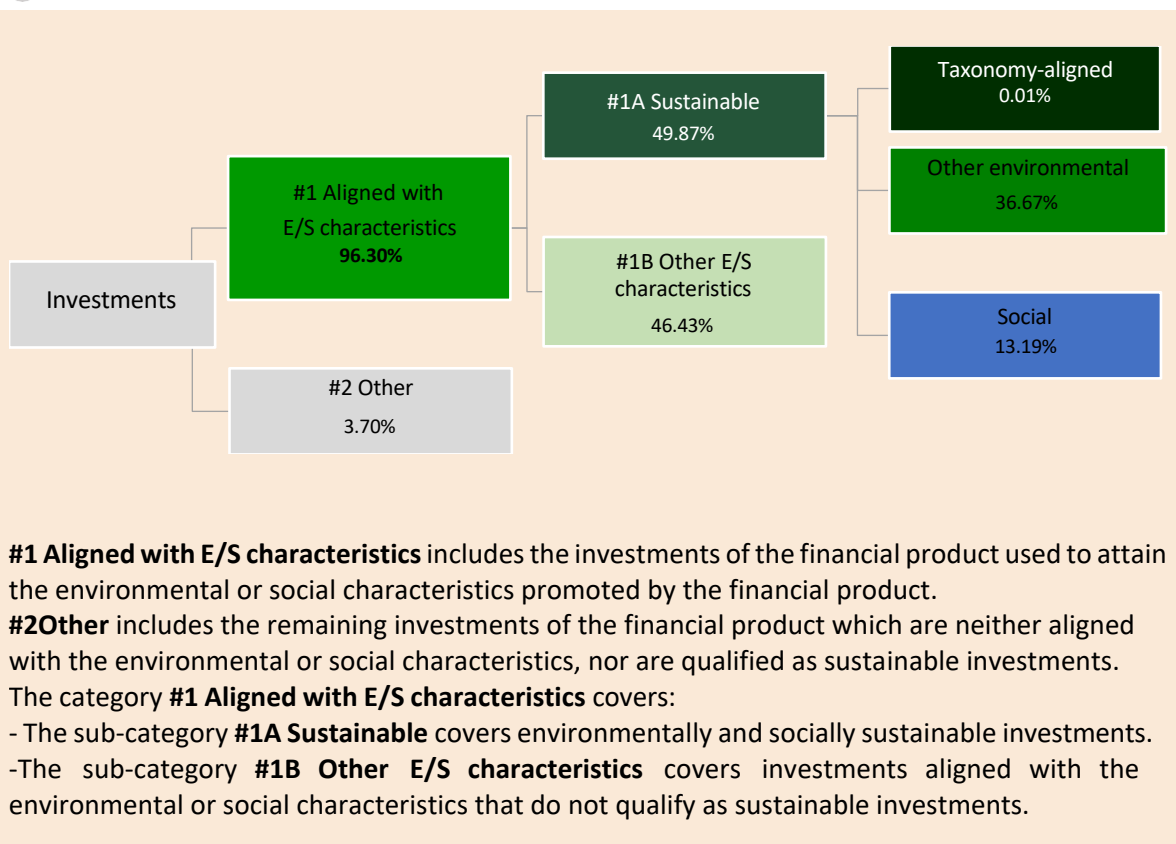


NEW ORIENTAL EDUCATION & TEC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	Cayman Islands	1.80%
BANCO DO BRASIL	Financials	Banks	Brazil	1.77%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>18.78%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>12.57%</i>



<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	11.68%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	8.32%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	7.31%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	6.75%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.56%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	3.35%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	3.34%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	3.16%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	3.06%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	2.95%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	2.81%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	1.77%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	1.61%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	1.20%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	1.16%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	1.05%



<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>0.96%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>0.89%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>0.58%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>0.46%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	<i>0.45%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>0.44%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>0.30%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>1.47%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.01% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.



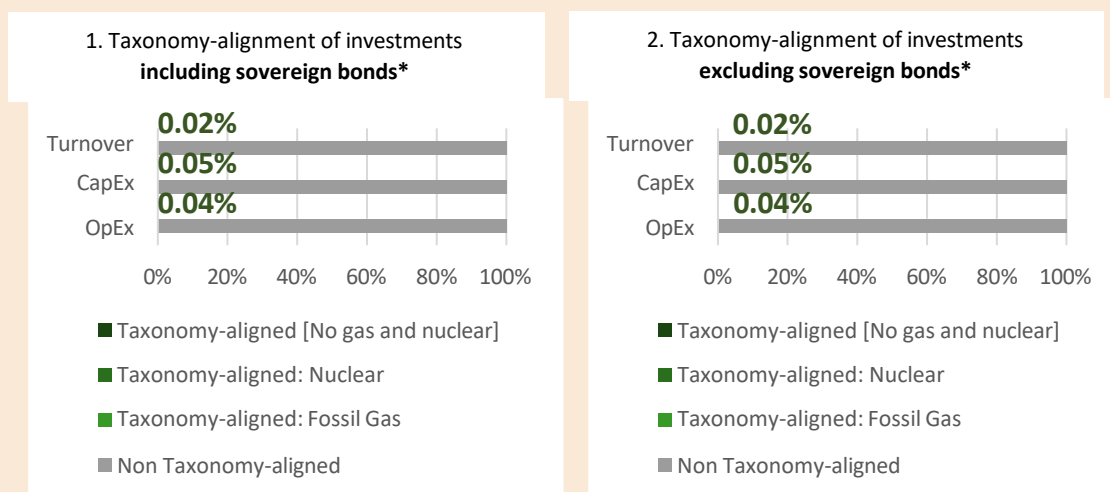
yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

#### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.01%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### ● How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.09%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under



#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **36.67%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?



Regulation (EU)  
2020/852.

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 13.19%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

The sustainable investment objective is attained by aligning the carbon footprint reduction objectives of the fund with MSCI Emerging Markets Climate Paris Aligned Index. The portfolio carbon footprint intensity is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon footprint intensity of the Index.

As a result, securities with relatively low environmental footprints have a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high environmental footprints. In addition, the fund excludes companies on the basis of controversial behavior and (or) controversial products in accordance with the Responsible Investment Policy.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is **113.98**
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark is **128.61**

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

A broad market index, does not assess or include its constituents according to environment characteristics and therefore is not aligned with environmental characteristics. The index used is a "Paris Aligned Benchmark" which incorporates specific objectives related to emission reductions and the transition to a low-carbon economy through the selection and weighting of underlying constituents.

- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*



- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.324 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.044 (D)**.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is **113.98**
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark is **128.61**

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

The sustainable investment objective is attained by aligning the carbon footprint reduction objectives of the fund with MSCI Emerging Markets Climate Paris Aligned Index. The portfolio carbon footprint intensity is calculated as an asset weighted portfolio average and compared to the asset weighted carbon footprint intensity of the Index.

As a result, securities with relatively low environmental footprints have a higher probability of being selected in the portfolio compared to securities with relatively high environmental footprints. In addition, the fund excludes companies on the basis of controversial behavior and (or) controversial products in accordance with the Responsible Investment Policy.

- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the portfolio is **113.98**
- The weighted average carbon footprint intensity of the Benchmark is **128.61**

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

A broad market index, does not assess or include its constituents according to environment characteristics and therefore is not aligned with environmental characteristics.

The index used is a "Paris Aligned Benchmark" which incorporates specific objectives related to emission reductions and the transition to a low-carbon economy through the selection and weighting of underlying constituents.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS NEW  
SILK ROAD

Legal entity identifier:  
549300ZD1W6MTTH0G211

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

No

It made 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 made a sustainable investments with a social objective:

X

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 32.53% 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

X

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **80% MSCI EM (EMERGING MARKETS) + 20% MSCI FRONTIER MARKETS**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

1166



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.040 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.130 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.08 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.14 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi’s proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial



data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our



proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

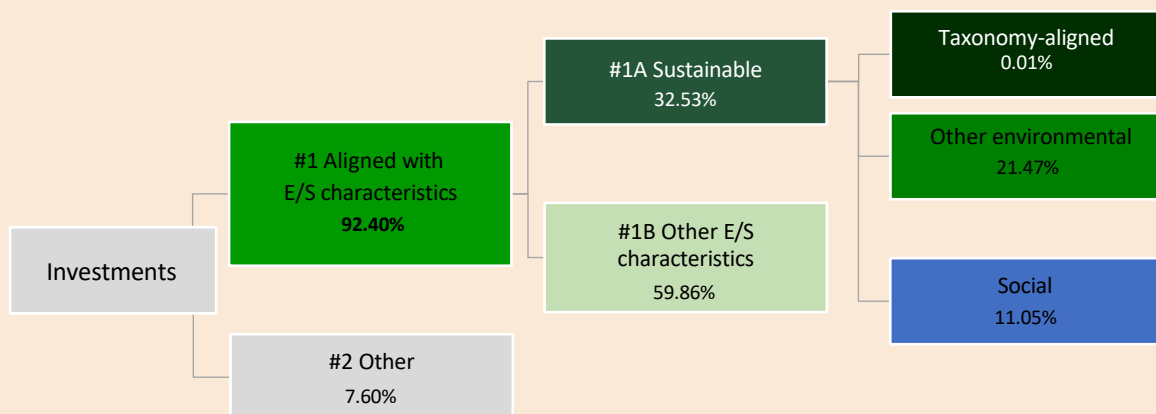
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Taiwan	9.42%
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	5.01%
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	Cayman Islands	4.65%
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Korea	2.67%
ZOMATO LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	India	2.47%
AXIS BANK LTD	Financials	Banks	India	1.96%
MAKEMYTRIP LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	Mauritius	1.74%
SAMSUNG ELECT-PFD	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	Korea	1.69%
JSC KASPI.KZ ADR- DELISTED	Financials	Financial Services	Kazakhstan	1.54%
PDD HOLDINGS INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Cayman Islands	1.53%
SHRIRAM FINANCE LTD	Financials	Financial Services	India	1.47%
MOBILE WORLD INVESTMENT CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Vietnam	1.45%
VINHOMES JSC	Real Estate	Real Estate Management & Development	Vietnam	1.45%
VINCOM RETAIL JS	Real Estate	Real Estate Management & Development	Vietnam	1.42%
HOA PHAT GROUP JSC	Materials	Metals & Mining	Vietnam	1.42%



### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>15.10%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>14.57%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>10.40%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>9.98%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>6.75%</i>



<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	5.53%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	5.36%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	4.56%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	4.53%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	3.26%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.95%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	2.35%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	2.27%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	1.93%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	1.90%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	1.39%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	1.12%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	0.63%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	0.57%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	0.54%
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	0.46%



<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>0.41%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>0.40%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	<i>0.24%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>0.21%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>0.13%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>0.10%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>0.04%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>2.20%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.01% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

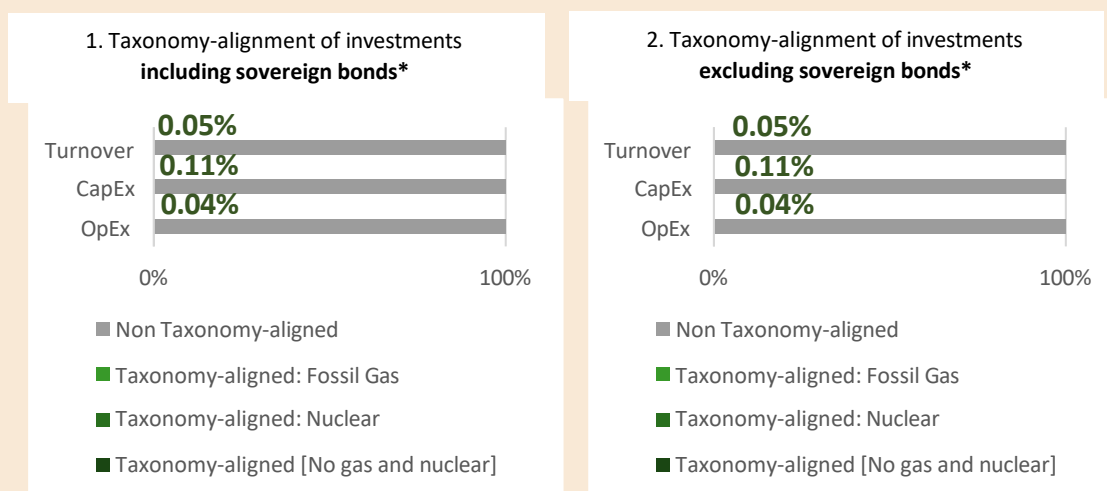
**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.02%.



#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **21.47%** at the end of the period.



environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 11.05%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*



This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
RUSSIAN EQUITY

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300SIBXZF8M2U7K58

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

*The sub-fund did not meet the commitment to have at least 75% aligned with E/S characteristics and did not commit to have a minimum of sustainable investments due to the suspension of the NAV calculation in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.*

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **8.50%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI RUSSIA 10/40**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or

### How did the sustainability indicators perform?



#### Additional Information (unaudited)

social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.511 (E)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-1.862 (F)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

#### ● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.78 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -1.25 (E).

#### ● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)



To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.



*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



### How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
HALYK SAVINGS BK GDR	Financials	Banks	Kazakhstan	8.50%



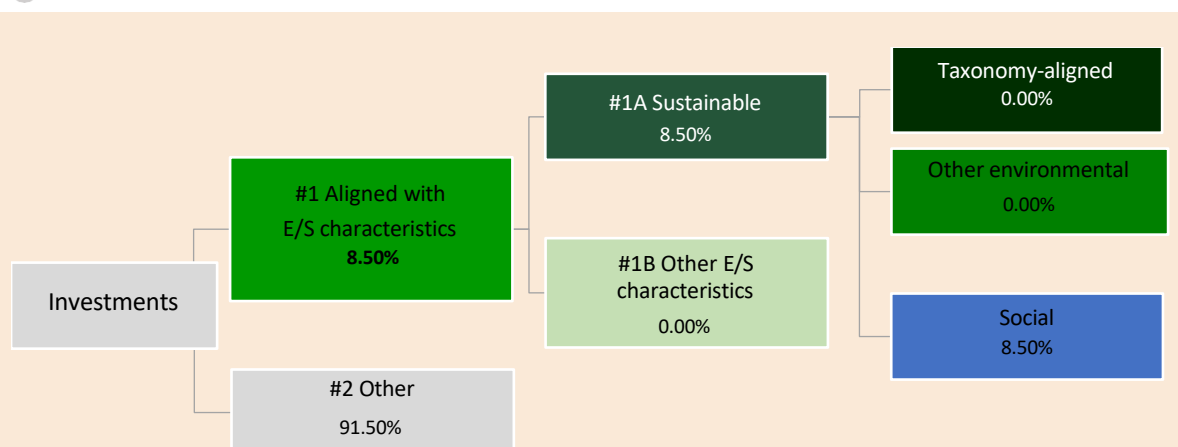
the financial  
product during the  
reference period  
which is: **From**  
**01/07/2023 to**  
**30/06/2024**



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The sub-fund did not meet the commitment to have at least 75% aligned with E/S characteristics and did not commit to have a minimum of sustainable investments due to the suspension of the NAV calculation in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation**  
describes the share  
of investments in  
specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

Sector	Sub-Sector	% Assets
Financials	Banks	8.50%
Cash	Cash	91.50%





## To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

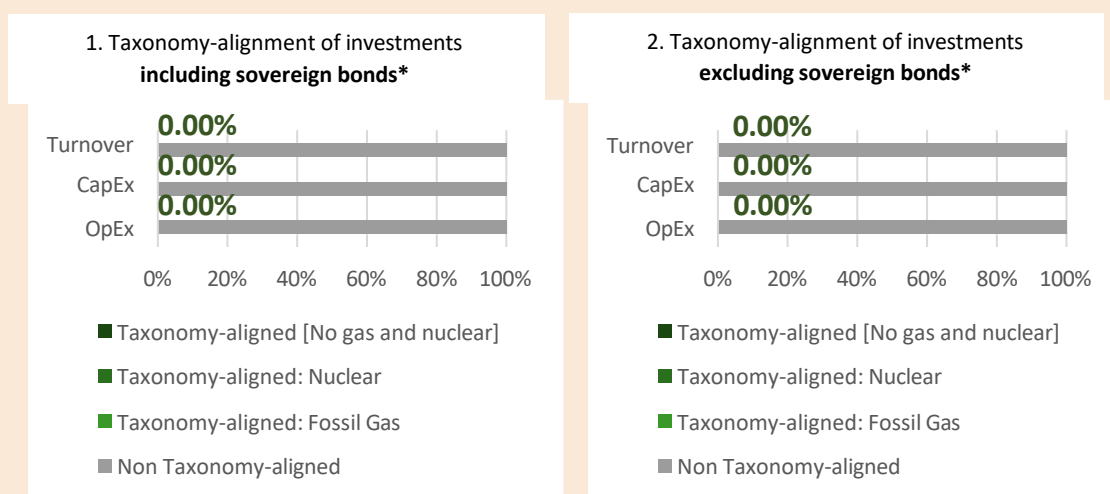
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in




#### Additional Information (unaudited)

enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **0.00%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 8.50%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the



#### Additional Information (unaudited)

environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS SBI FM  
INDIA EQUITY

**Legal entity identifier:**  
529900VCX77NSWARZC34

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **32.14%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe MSCI India 10/40. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is -0.117 (D)
- The weighted average ESG rating of the reference index is -0.380 (D)

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.05 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the reference index was -0.26 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification



of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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



Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi’s voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi’s Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of



each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	India	7.88%
HDFC BANK LIMITED	Financials	Banks	India	7.54%
ICICI BANK LTD	Financials	Banks	India	6.93%
INFOSYS LTD	Information Technology	Software & Services	India	6.62%
LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD	Industrials	Capital goods	India	5.80%
AXIS BANK LTD	Financials	Banks	India	3.88%
ULTRATECH CEMENT LTD	Materials	Construction Materials	India	3.81%
MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	India	3.69%
MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	India	3.34%
STATE BANK OF INDIA LTD	Financials	Banks	India	3.11%
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD	Financials	Banks	India	3.03%
DIVI S LABORATORIES LTD	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	India	2.66%
TIMKEN INDIA LTD	Industrials	Capital goods	India	2.43%
POWER GRID CORP OF INDIA LTD	Utilities	Electric Utilities	India	2.33%
HINDALCO INDS	Materials	Metals & Mining	India	2.11%

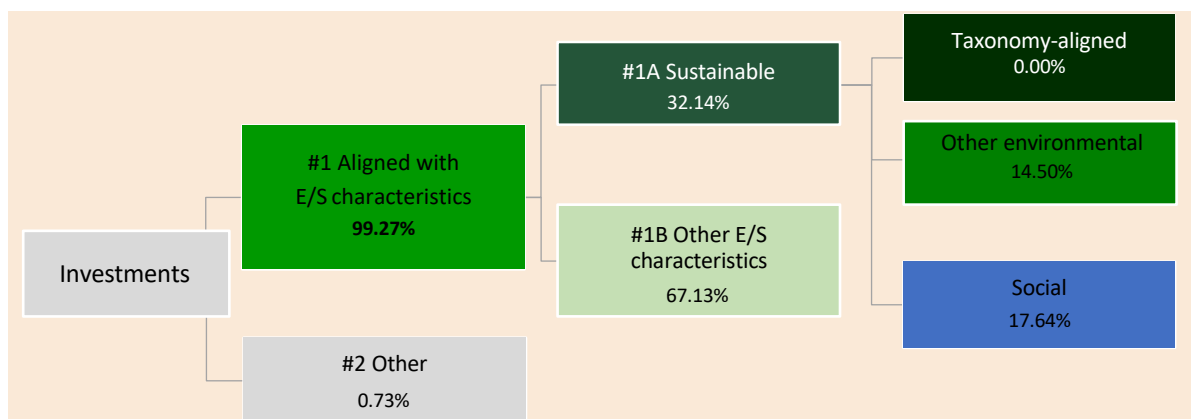


### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made ?*

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>24.49%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>15.05%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>11.87%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>8.35%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>7.88%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>5.29%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>3.74%</i>



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	3.40%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	2.66%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	2.65%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	2.59%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	2.34%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	2.33%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	2.02%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.81%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	1.40%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.24%
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	-3.62%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	4.53%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy



## 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

## Taxonomy-aligned activities are

expressed as a share of:

### -turnover

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

### -capital expenditure (CapEx)

showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

### - operational expenditure (OpEx)

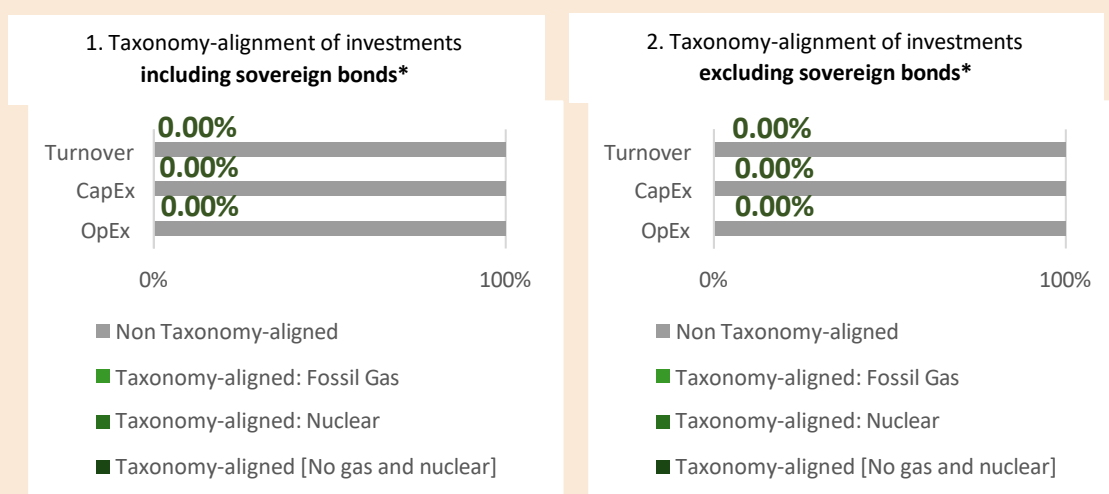
reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

☒ No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

## What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

## How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.00%.



 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **14.50%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 17.64%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

● ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
EUROLAND EQUITY DYNAMIC MULTI  
FACTORS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300GS11SOXBNLON64

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It made **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 promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **74.53%** 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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_

☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EMU** Index. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product. At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **1.109 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **1.03 (C)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was **1.14 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was **1.03 (C)**.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification



of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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



Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.





## What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

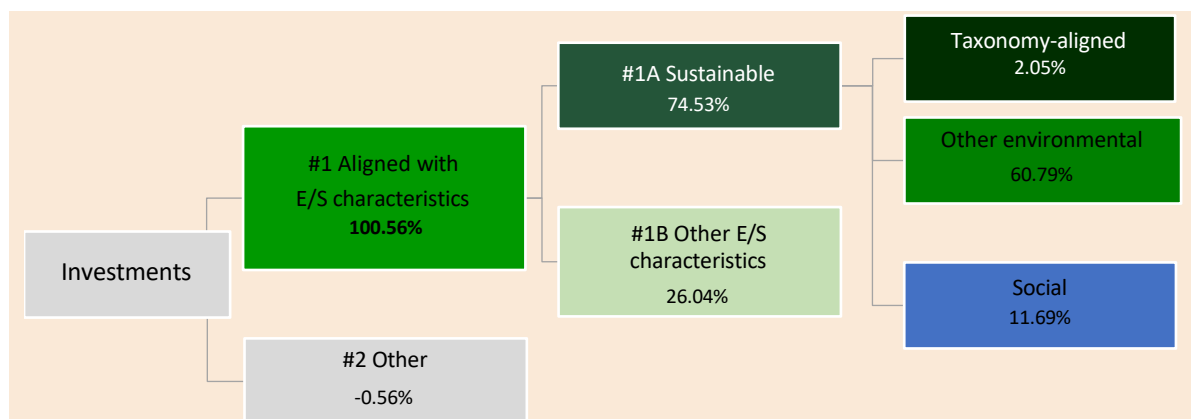
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
ASML HOLDING NV	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Netherlands	5.81%
SAP SE / XETRA	Information Technology	Software & Services	Germany	4.73%
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM NAM (XETRA)	Communication Services	Telecommunication	Germany	2.52%
L OREAL (PARIS)	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	France	2.49%
SCHNEIDER ELECT SE	Industrials	Capital goods	France	2.30%
HERMES INTERNATIONAL	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	France	2.28%
ALLIANZ SE-REG	Financials	Insurance	Germany	2.26%
TOTALENERGIES SE PARIS	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	France	2.21%
INDUSTRIA DE DISEÑO TEXTIL	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	Spain	2.14%
BANCO SANTANDER SA	Financials	Banks	Spain	2.12%
SIEMENS AG-REG	Industrials	Capital goods	Germany	2.06%
SAFRAN SA	Industrials	Capital goods	France	2.02%
STELLANTIS MILAN	Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	Netherlands	1.86%
LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUI	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	France	1.85%
MUENCHENER RUECKVER AG-REG	Financials	Insurance	Germany	1.83%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>13.65%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>10.12%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>9.47%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	<i>7.02%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>6.97%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>6.01%</i>



<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>5.08%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	<i>4.47%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>3.81%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>3.60%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>3.49%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>3.12%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>2.85%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>2.78%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>2.08%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>2.08%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>1.72%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>1.65%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>1.51%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>1.49%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>1.26%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>1.09%</i>



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>1.07%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.93%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>0.59%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	<i>0.55%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>0.49%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	<i>0.48%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>0.46%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>0.44%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	<i>0.23%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>-0.56%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 2.05% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities**

are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover**

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

**- operational**

**expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

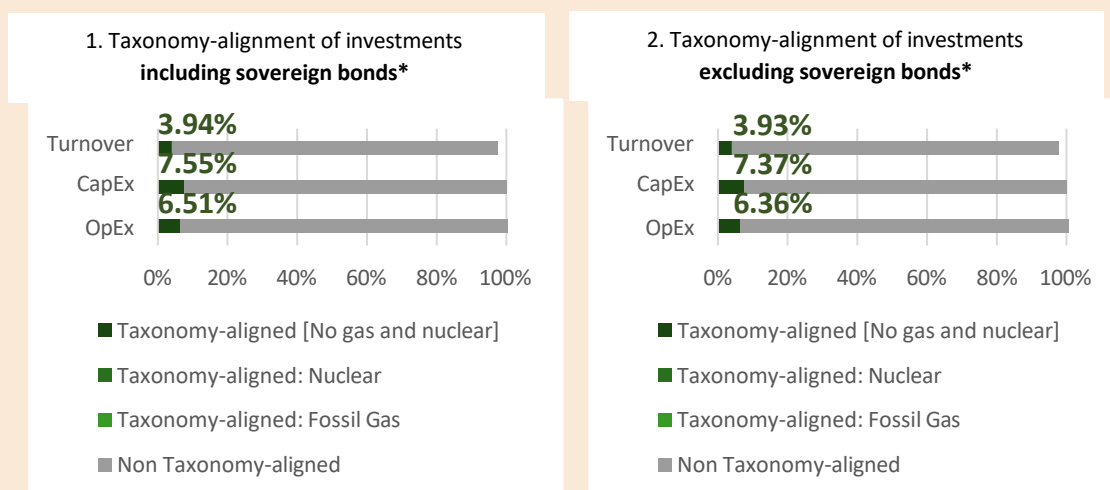
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

- **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.08% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 2.25%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 7.09%.



 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **60.79%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 11.69%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark..



- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS  
EUROLAND EQUITY RISK PARITY

Legal entity identifier:  
222100TM3VJBCM4GPK90

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ ☐ Yes ☒ ☐ ☒ No

<input type="checkbox"/> It made <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective:</b> _____  <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It <b>promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of <b>65.84%</b> of sustainable investments  <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <b>X</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It made a <b>sustainable investments with a social objective:</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but <b>did not make any sustainable investments</b>



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI EMU Index**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **1.057 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **1.03 (C)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 1.12 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 1.03 (C).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for



example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human



Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- Exclusion : Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- Engagement : Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- Vote : Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring : Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



#### **What were the top investments of this financial product?**



The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TOTALENERGIES SE PARIS	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	France	2.02%
REPSOL SA	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Spain	1.67%
GALP ENERGIA -B	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Portugal	1.58%
OMV AG	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Austria	1.47%
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM NAM (XETRA)	Communication Services	Telecommunication	Germany	1.41%
ENI SPA MILAN	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Italy	1.37%
KONINKLIJKE KPN NV	Communication Services	Telecommunication	Netherlands	1.34%
SAP SE / XETRA	Information Technology	Software & Services	Germany	1.25%
ELISA OYJ	Communication Services	Telecommunication	Finland	1.16%
ORANGE	Communication Services	Telecommunication	France	1.10%
DANONE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	France	1.07%
NESTE OYJ	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	Finland	1.06%
PUBLICIS GROUPE SA	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	France	1.04%
HENKEL AG & CO KGAA	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	Germany	1.00%
VIVENDISE	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	France	0.99%

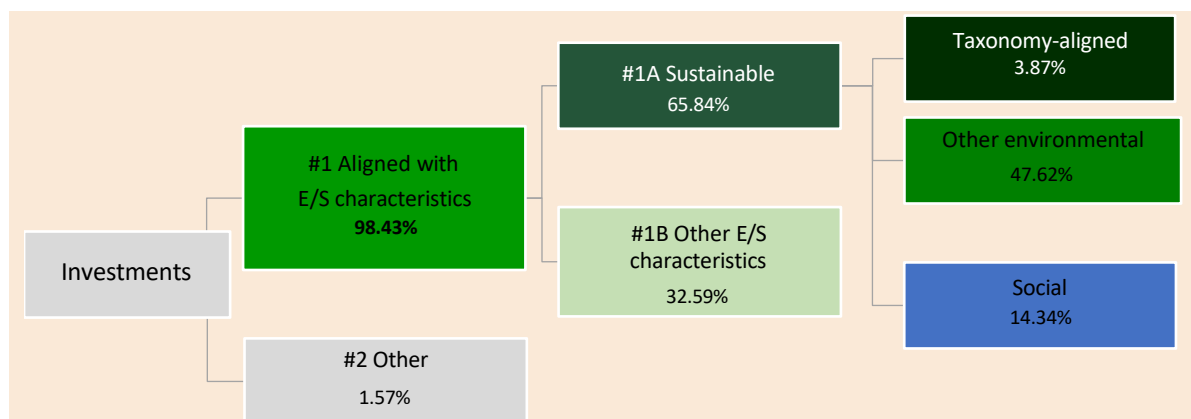


**What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?**



**What was the asset allocation?**





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>9.17%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>8.18%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>7.91%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>6.48%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>6.43%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>6.12%</i>



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	5.72%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	5.04%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	4.18%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	4.15%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	3.51%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	3.48%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	3.06%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.96%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	2.72%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	2.65%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	1.92%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	1.79%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	1.78%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.47%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	1.36%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.12%



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Paper &amp; Forest Products</i>	<i>1.09%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>1.02%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>0.84%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>0.82%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	<i>0.82%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	<i>0.73%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>0.69%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>0.59%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.40%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	<i>0.24%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>1.57%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules



### **To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 3.87% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



**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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

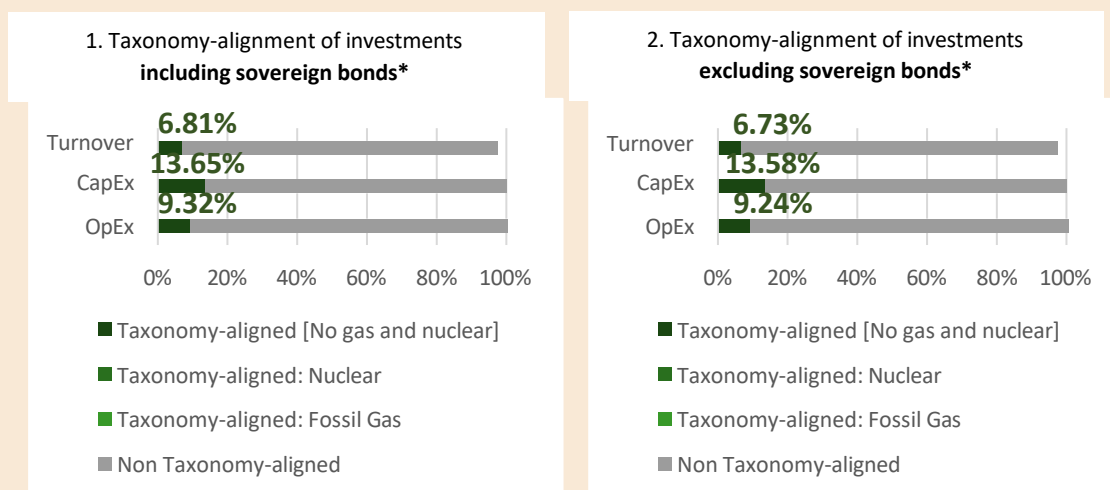
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

- **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.25% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 3.99%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 9.34%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **47.62%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 14.34%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

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



- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS  
EUROPEAN EQUITY CONSERVATIVE

Legal entity identifier:  
529900CA12DQSLAWW128

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

No

It made 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 made a sustainable investments with a social objective:

X

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 66.92% 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

X

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI Europe Index**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

1217



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is 1.054 (C).
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is 0.798 (C).

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.96 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.80 (C).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification



of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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



Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.





## What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From**

**01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

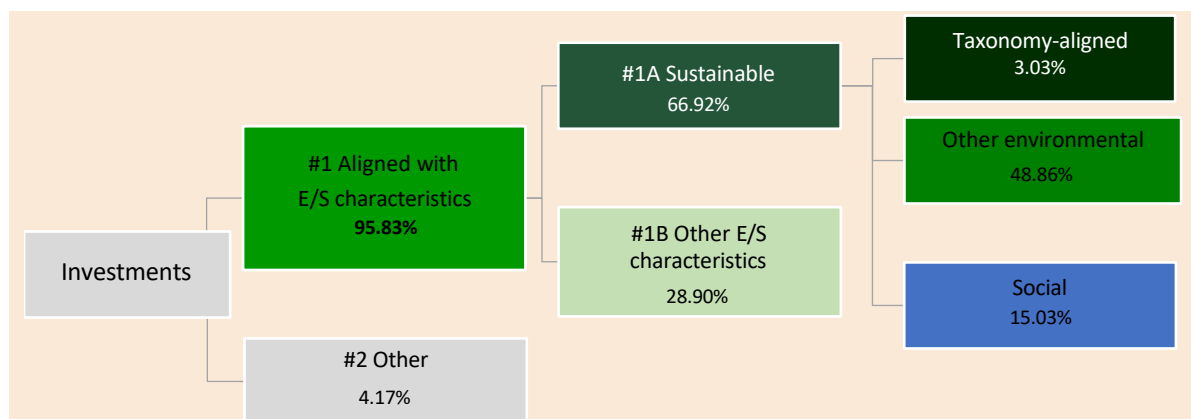
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
NOVARTIS AG-REG	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Switzerland	2.78%
ROCHE HLDG AG-GENUSS	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Switzerland	2.77%
WOLTERS KLUWER	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	Netherlands	2.60%
UNILEVER PLC (GBP)	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	United Kingdom	2.36%
KONINKLIJKE KPN NV	Communication Services	Telecommunicati on	Netherlands	2.26%
SWISSCOM AG-REG	Communication Services	Telecommunicati on	Switzerland	2.21%
SANOFI	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	France	2.12%
ASTRAZENECA GBP	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United Kingdom	2.10%
KONINKLIJKE AHOLD DELHAIZE	Consumer Staples	Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail	Netherlands	2.10%
NATIONAL GRID PLC	Utilities	Multi-Utilities	United Kingdom	2.08%
DANONE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	France	2.06%
HENKEL AG & CO KGAA VOR-PFD	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	Germany	2.01%
SAP SE / XETRA	Information Technology	Software & Services	Germany	1.99%
RELX PLC	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	United Kingdom	1.85%
BEIERSDORF AG	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	Germany	1.78%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

*What was the asset allocation?*





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made ?***

<b><i>Sector</i></b>	<b><i>Sub-Sector</i></b>	<b><i>% Assets</i></b>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>18.71%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>8.39%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>7.83%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	<i>7.39%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>6.82%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>6.54%</i>



<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	5.97%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	3.69%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	2.72%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	2.57%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	2.54%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.35%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	2.10%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	2.08%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	2.01%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	1.72%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	1.70%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	1.67%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	1.46%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	1.41%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.31%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	1.28%



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>1.20%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Paper &amp; Forest Products</i>	<i>0.96%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>0.90%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>0.57%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.52%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>3.59%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 3.03% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

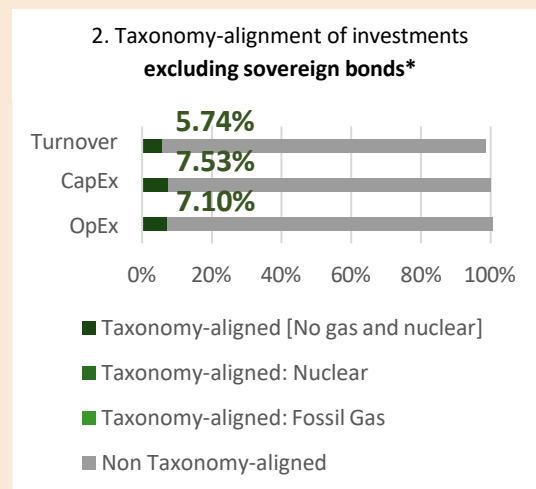
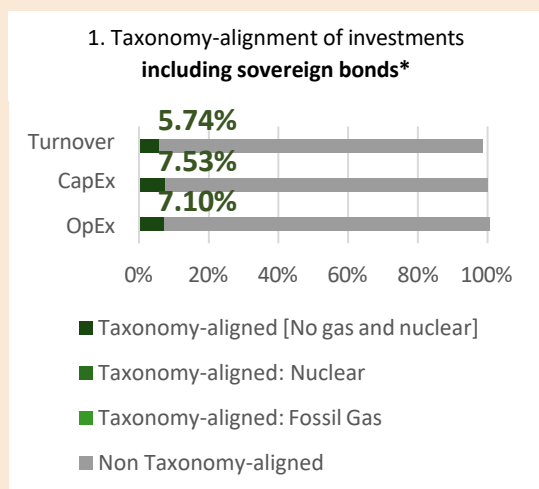
<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full



emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.


### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.08% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 3.01%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 4.42%.



 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **48.86%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 15.03%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

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



This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
EUROPEAN EQUITY DYNAMIC MULTI  
FACTORS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
5493008YF0WLJMAHCR51

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It made **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 promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **66.51%** 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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_

☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI Europe Index**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.91 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.798 (C)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was **1.04 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was **0.80 (C)**.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially***

***intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best



performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.



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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of



each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

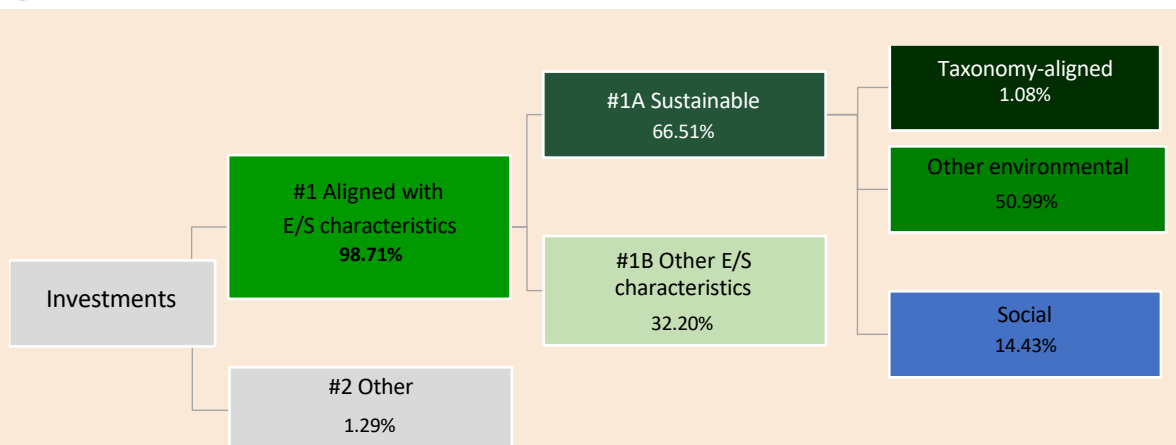
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Denmark	4.48%
ASML HOLDING NV	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Netherlands	3.11%
SAP SE / XETRA	Information Technology	Software & Services	Germany	2.52%
SHELL PLC	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United Kingdom	2.48%
ROCHE HLDG AG-GENUSS	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Switzerland	2.36%
NESTLE SA-REG	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	Switzerland	2.21%
ASTRAZENECA GBP	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United Kingdom	1.98%
NOVARTIS AG-REG	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Switzerland	1.84%
L OREAL (PARIS)	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	France	1.62%
GSK PLC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United Kingdom	1.42%
LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUI	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	France	1.39%
RELX PLC	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	United Kingdom	1.29%
HSBC HOLDING PLC GBP	Financials	Banks	United Kingdom	1.26%
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM NAM (XETRA)	Communication Services	Telecommunication	Germany	1.25%
BP PLC	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United Kingdom	1.24%





## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

Sector	Sub-Sector	% Assets
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	15.01%
Industrials	Capital goods	12.03%
Financials	Banks	7.80%
Financials	Insurance	6.33%



<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	5.97%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	5.86%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	5.73%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	5.18%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	3.96%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	3.80%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	3.04%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	2.97%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.84%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	2.73%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	2.64%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	2.05%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	1.56%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.21%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.12%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	1.06%



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.96%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>0.93%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>0.92%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>0.91%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>0.89%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>0.57%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	<i>0.43%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>0.21%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>1.29%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules



### **To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 1.08% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



**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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities**

are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover**

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies -**capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

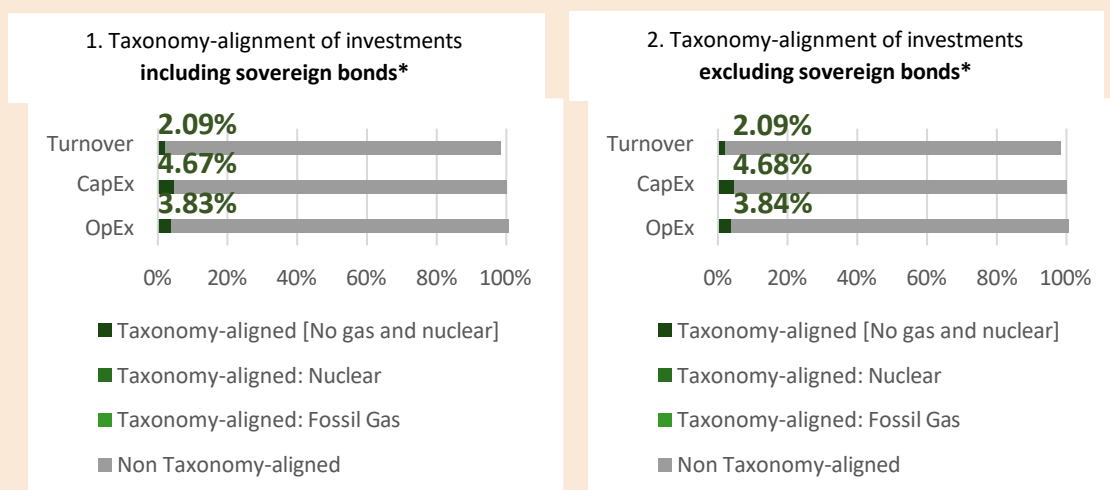
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

- **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.06% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 1.32%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 4.70%.



 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **50.99%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 14.43%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS  
EUROPEAN EQUITY RISK PARITY

Legal entity identifier:  
549300LGU40UNY8NUK95

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

This sub-fund was liquidated on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2024 and this report is based on the sub-fund's portfolio composition on the date before the liquidation process started, the 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2024.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ ☐ Yes

☐ ☒ ☐ No

☐ It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_

☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **62,8%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI Europe Index**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.969 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.792 (C)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was **1.10 (C)** and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was **0.80 (C)**.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for



example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human



Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



#### **What were the top investments of this financial product?**



The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 23/05/2024**

<b>Largest Investments</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
ENI SPA MILAN	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	ITALY	1.06%
TOTALENERGIES SE PARIS	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	FRANCE	1.05%
OMV AG	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	AUSTRIA	0.95%
REPSOL SA	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	SPAIN	0.95%
SHELL PLC	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	UNITED KINGDOM	0.90%
EQUINOR ASA	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	NORWAY	0.87%
GALP ENERGIA -B	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	PORTUGAL	0.82%
KONINKLIJKE KPN NV	Communication Services	Telecommunication Services	NETHERLANDS	0.75%
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM NAM (XETRA)	Communication Services	Telecommunication Services	GERMANY	0.74%
SAP SE / XETRA	Information Technology	Software & Services	GERMANY	0.73%
AKER BP ASA	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	NORWAY	0.72%
ORANGE	Communication Services	Telecommunication Services	FRANCE	0.72%
CAPGEMINI SE	Information Technology	Software & Services	FRANCE	0.67%
ELISA OYJ	Communication Services	Telecommunication Services	FINLAND	0.66%
TELEFONICA SA	Communication Services	Telecommunication Services	SPAIN	0.64%



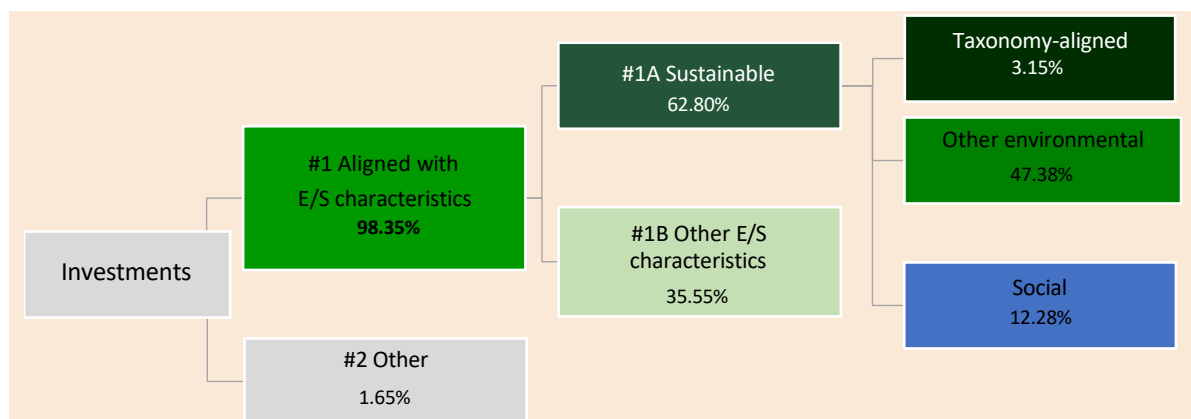
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

This sub-fund was liquidated on 7th June 2024 and this report is based on the sub-fund's portfolio composition on the date before the liquidation process started, the 23rd May 2024.



### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made ?***

<b><i>Sector</i></b>	<b><i>Sub-Sector</i></b>	<b><i>% Assets</i></b>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>8.52%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	<i>8.39%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication Services</i>	<i>7.79%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	<i>7.29%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	<i>6.56%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>5.44%</i>



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	4.49%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	4.10%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	4.01%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	3.80%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	3.62%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	2.59%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	2.58%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	2.54%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	2.46%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	2.35%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	2.33%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	2.25%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	2.09%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	1.89%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	1.69%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.38%



<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>1.33%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>1.26%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Paper &amp; Forest Products</i>	<i>1.18%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power&amp;Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	<i>0.98%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	<i>0.98%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	<i>0.92%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>0.90%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.80%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)</i>	<i>0.57%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	<i>0.50%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>0.47%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	<i>0.33%</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>1.64%</i>



To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.  
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



## To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 3.15% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas

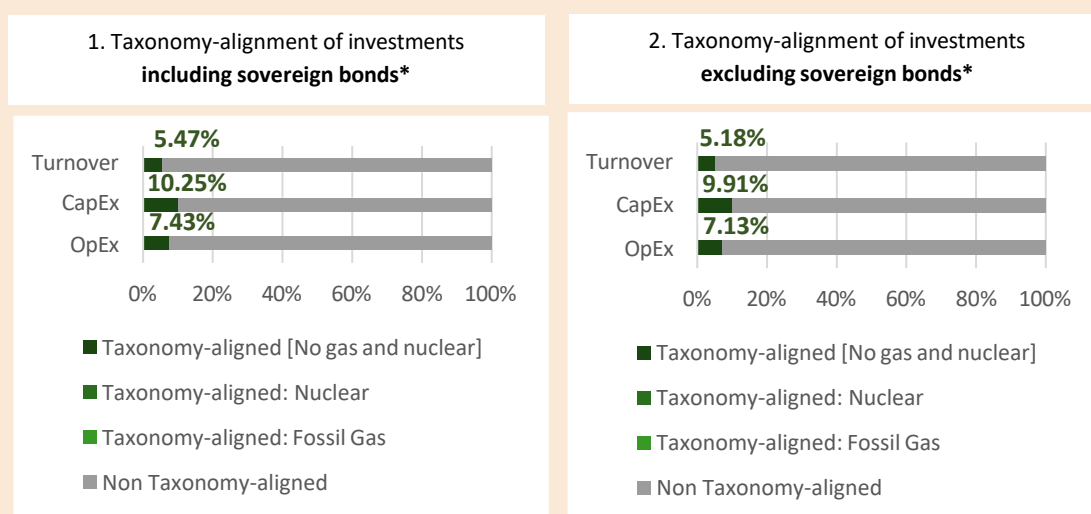
☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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



● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 07/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.21% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 2.96%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 7.81%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



**What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **47.38%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



**What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 12.28%.



**What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles.



**What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.



**How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**



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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
GLOBAL EQUITY CONSERVATIVE

**Legal entity identifier:**  
529900QOYD9Y5ZBAU70

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **39.53%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI World Index**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.021 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.179 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.23 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.12 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for



example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human



Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- Exclusion : Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- Engagement : Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- Vote : Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring : Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



#### **What were the top investments of this financial product?**



The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

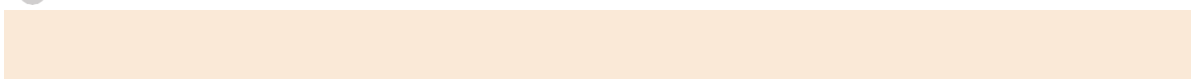
<b>Largest Investments</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
T-MOBILE US INC	Communication Services	Telecommunication	United States	2.20%
WASTE MANAGEMENT INC	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	United States	2.19%
NOVARTIS AG-REG	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Switzerland	2.04%
MERCK & CO. INC.	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	1.99%
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	United States	1.89%
CISCO SYSTEMS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	1.86%
CONSOLIDATED EDISON INC	Utilities	Multi-Utilities	United States	1.84%
WALMART INC	Consumer Staples	Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail	United States	1.81%
COCA-COLA CO/THE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	United States	1.76%
KDDI CORP	Communication Services	Telecommunication	Japan	1.71%
CHUBB LTD	Financials	Insurance	Switzerland	1.65%
MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	1.60%
MCDONALD S CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	United States	1.60%
ABBVIE INC	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	United States	1.57%
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO/THE	Consumer Staples	Household & Personal Products	United States	1.42%



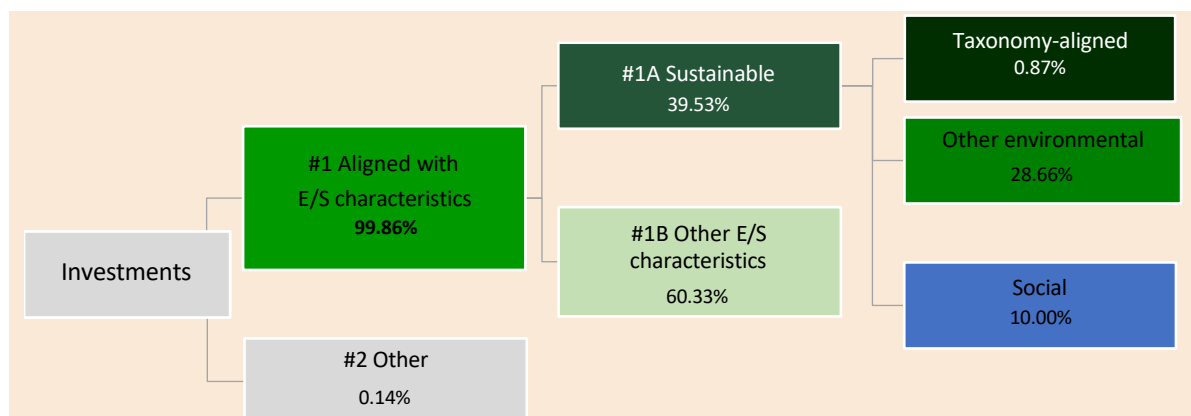
**What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?**



***What was the asset allocation?***







**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	14.85%
Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	9.34%
Communication Services	Telecommunication	8.97%
Financials	Insurance	7.57%
Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	6.78%
Information Technology	Software & Services	6.19%



<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	<i>5.43%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>5.42%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>3.77%</i>
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>3.65%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>3.33%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	<i>3.00%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	<i>2.68%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>2.64%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>2.38%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>2.36%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>2.08%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>1.98%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>1.67%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>1.50%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>1.04%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	<i>1.00%</i>



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>1.00%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	<i>0.89%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	<i>0.26%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers &amp; Packaging</i>	<i>0.25%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.03%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>-0.00%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.87% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

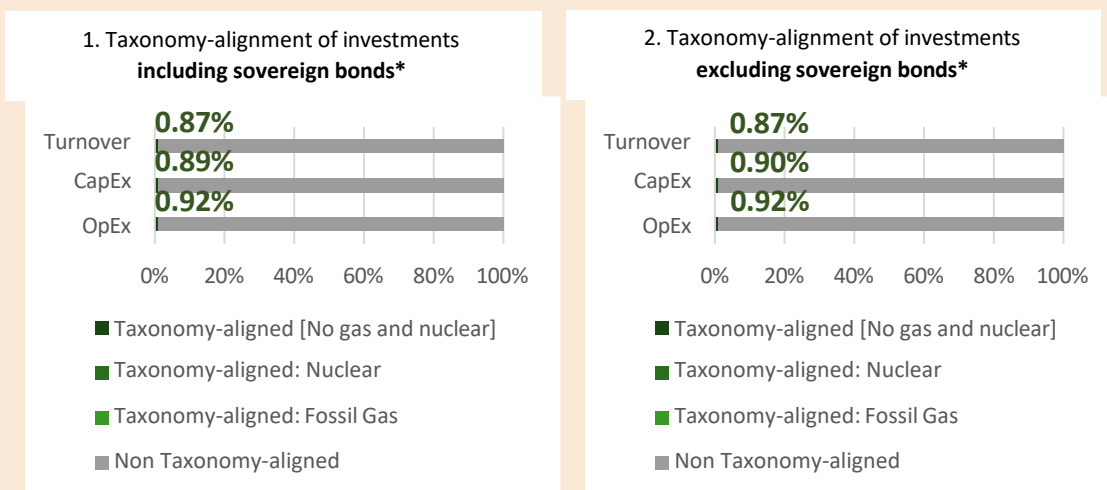
<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.75%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.28%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **28.66%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 10.00%.



#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
GLOBAL EQUITY DYNAMIC MULTI  
FACTORS

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300YXILW3O14Y0587

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

No

It made 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 made a sustainable investments with a social objective:

X

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 36.24% 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **MSCI World (dividend reinvested) Index**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

1260



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is - **0.079 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is -**0.179 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was **0.21 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -**0.12 (D)**.

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially***

***intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a



rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.



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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of



each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

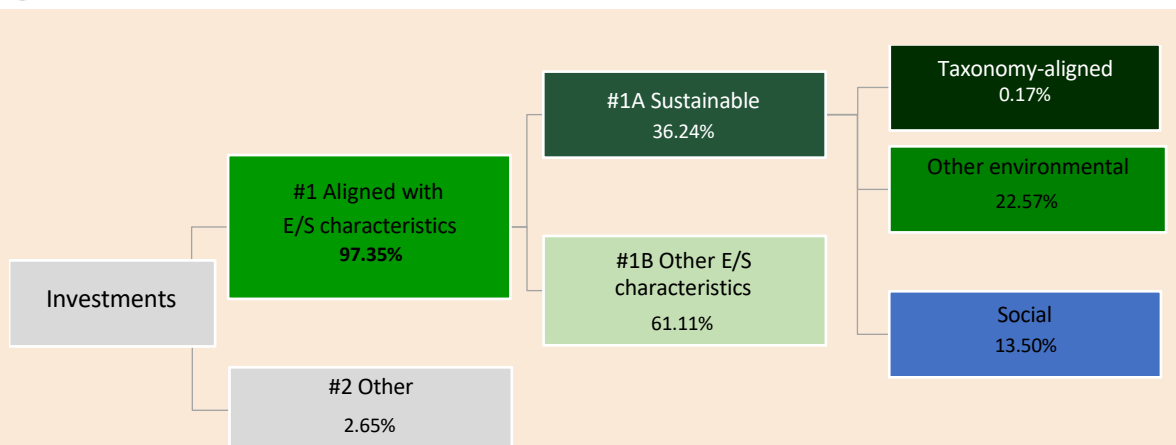
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
NVIDIA CORP	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	5.86%
APPLE INC	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	4.98%
MICROSOFT CORP	Information Technology	Software & Services	United States	3.15%
ALPHABET INC CL A	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	2.48%
META PLATFORMS INC-CLASS A	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	2.30%
ALPHABET INC CL C	Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	United States	2.13%
BROADCOM INC	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	United States	1.26%
AMAZON.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	United States	1.25%
VISA INC-CLASS A SHARES	Financials	Financial Services	United States	1.23%
COCA-COLA CO/THE	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	United States	1.10%
WALMART INC	Consumer Staples	Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail	United States	1.10%
MASTERCARD INC-CL A	Financials	Financial Services	United States	1.10%
EXXON MOBIL CORP	Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	United States	1.03%
PEPSICO INC	Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	United States	1.00%
HEWLETT PACKARD ENTERPRISE	Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	United States	0.98%





## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

Sector	Sub-Sector	% Assets
Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	10.41%
Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	8.70%
Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	8.36%
Information Technology	Software & Services	8.31%



<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	7.22%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	5.97%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	5.58%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	4.38%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	4.28%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	3.92%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.68%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	3.48%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.30%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	2.86%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	2.80%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	2.38%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	1.77%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	1.73%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	1.37%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Household &amp; Personal Products</i>	1.27%



<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>1.23%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>0.88%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>0.77%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>0.74%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>0.57%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>0.41%</i>
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	<i>0.38%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Construction Materials</i>	<i>0.23%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>0.19%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Independent Power &amp; Renewable Electricity Producers</i>	<i>0.09%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	<i>0.07%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Paper &amp; Forest Products</i>	<i>0.01%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>2.65%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.17% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.



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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.  
**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

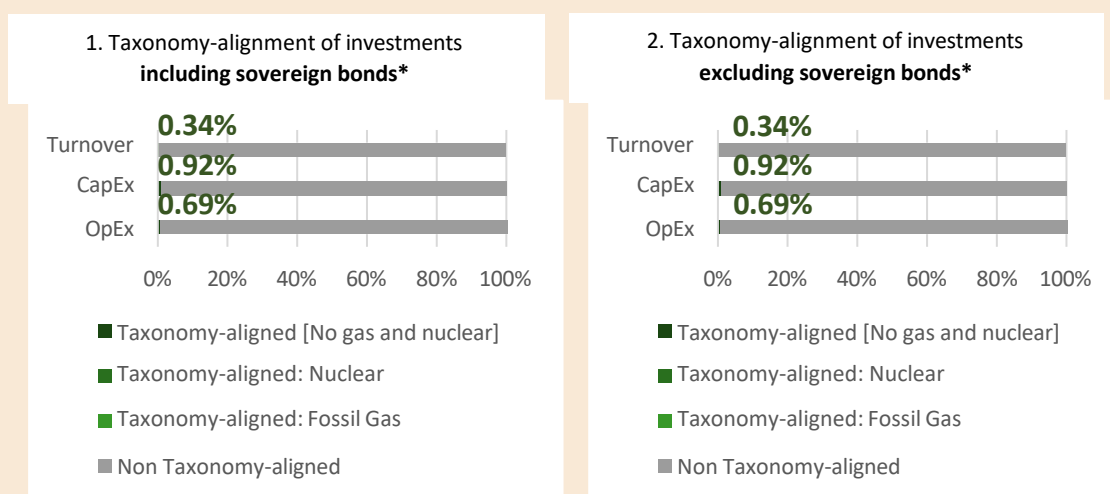
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.25%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 0.51%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **22.57%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 13.50%.



### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis..



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?**

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- **How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?**

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



This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS  
EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE BOND

Legal entity identifier:  
529900644PSS3LALW918

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

X

No

It made 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 made a sustainable investments with a social objective:

X

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 67.52% 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

X

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **REFINITIV EUROPEAN CONVERTIBLE HEDGED**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

1271



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **1.037 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.675 (C)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.94 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.71 (C).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

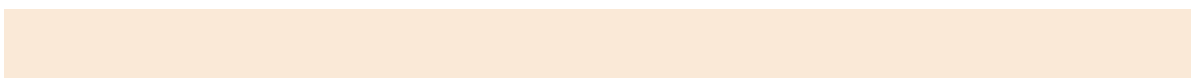
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
SCHNEIDER ELEC 1.97% 11/30 CV	Industrials	Capital goods	France	4.50%
CELLNEX 0.75% 11/31 CV	Communication Services	Telecommunication	Spain	4.47%
AMADEUS 1.50% 04/25 CV REGS	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	Spain	4.13%
IAG 1.125% 05/28 CV	Industrials	Transportation	Spain	4.11%
SAFRAN 0% 04/28 CV	Industrials	Capital goods	France	3.79%
WENDEL / BUREAU VERITAS 2.625% 03/26 CV	Industrials	Commercial & Professional Services	France	3.72%
STMICROELECTRONICS 0% 08/27 CV	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Netherlands	3.38%
EDENRED 0% 06/28 CV	Financials	Financial Services	France	3.34%
RAG / EVONIK 0% 06/26 CV	Materials	Chemicals	Germany	3.10%
AMUNDI EURO LIQ SHORT TERM SRI - Z	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	3.06%
STMICROELECTRONICS 0% 08/25 CV	Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	Netherlands	2.87%
ACCOR SA 0.7% 12/27 CV	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	France	2.79%
QIAGEN NV 1% 13/11/24 CV	Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	Netherlands	2.27%
VEOLIA 0% 01/25 CV	Utilities	Multi-Utilities	France	2.22%
PIRELLI & C SPA 0% 12/25 CV	Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	Italy	2.09%



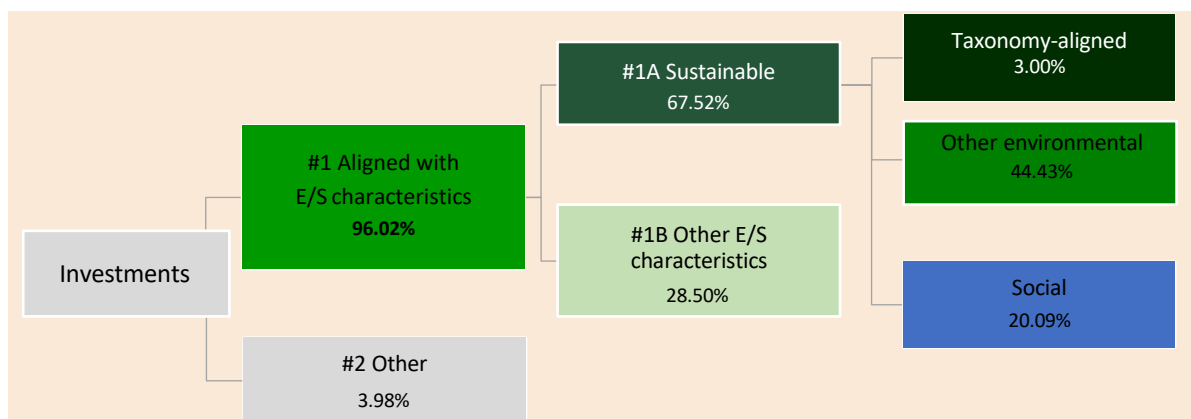
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation**  
describes the share  
of investments in  
specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made ?***

<b><i>Sector</i></b>	<b><i>Sub-Sector</i></b>	<b><i>% Assets</i></b>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>13.68%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Semiconductors &amp; Semiconductor Equipment</i>	<i>9.14%</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecommunication</i>	<i>8.20%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>7.45%</i>
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Commercial &amp; Professional Services</i>	<i>7.22%</i>
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>7.19%</i>



<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	5.96%
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals Biotech &amp; Life Sciences</i>	3.51%
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Software &amp; Services</i>	3.27%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	3.26%
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	3.10%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	3.06%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Durables &amp; Apparel</i>	3.04%
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	2.58%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	2.22%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles &amp; Components</i>	2.09%
<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Management &amp; Development</i>	1.87%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	1.84%
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media &amp; Entertainment</i>	1.71%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution &amp; Retail</i>	1.65%
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas Utilities</i>	1.48%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>Food, Beverage &amp; Tobacco</i>	1.44%



<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>1.34%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>1.26%</i>
<i>Health Care</i>	<i>Health Care Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>1.03%</i>
<i>Information Technology</i>	<i>Technology Hardware &amp; Equipment</i>	<i>0.85%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Metals &amp; Mining</i>	<i>0.52%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>0.01%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>0.04%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 3.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full



greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

-turnover

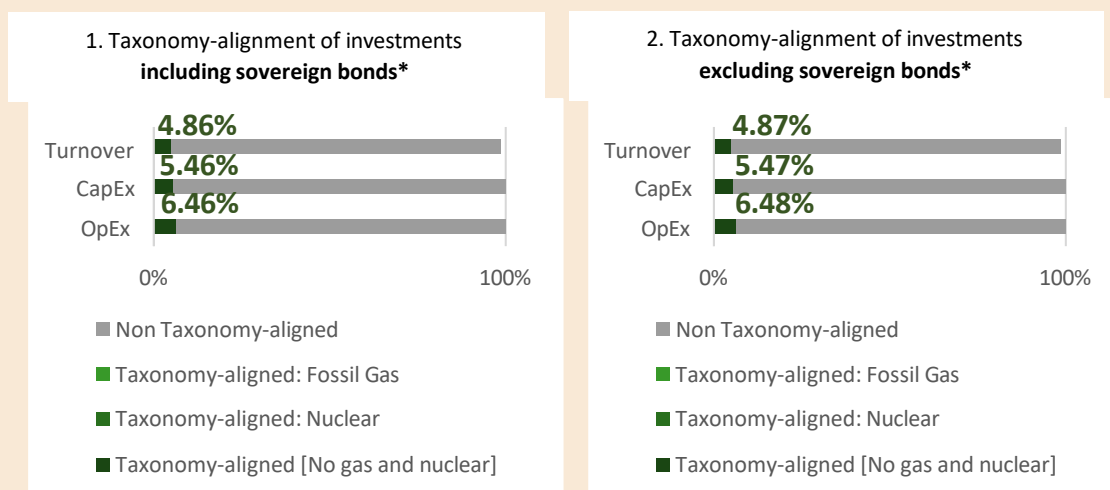
reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

-capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.01% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 2.56%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 4.23%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under

### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **44.43%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 20.09%.



Regulation (EU)  
2020/852.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



#### *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



#### *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



#### *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



**Periodic 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**

**Product name:**  
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond

**Legal Entity Identifier:**  
529900LZ9GLOP969J692

### Environmental and/or social characteristics

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

#### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<div>● ●</div> <b>Yes</b>	<div>● ●</div> <b>X No</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective : _____% of the fund's net assets</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 34.1% of sustainable investments</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>It made sustainable investments with a social objective : _____% of the fund's net assets</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but <b>did not make any sustainable investments</b>

A Company is identified as sustainable by the asset manager, by applying the methodology described in the ESG Policy available on the website montpensier.com.



#### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The fund integrates sustainability factors in its investment process, as indicated in more details below and in the chapter "Investment Strategy" of the Prospectus.

ESG criteria are taken into account by the fund in order to unify financial performance and the wish to positively influence, when possible, the issuer in terms of ESG performance, by encouraging companies to improve the integration of ESG criteria in their activities and valuing best practices.

The management company applied the policy described in the Pre-Contractual Document for financial products Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

34.65% of the invested portfolio excluding cash and cash equivalents and any collective investment schemes (meaning 34.09% of the fund's net asset) is made up of sustainable investments.

The portfolio's weighted average carbon intensity and carbon footprint are significantly lower than its index.

The proportions are similar when Scope 3 Upstream is added: the carbon intensity and carbon footprint of the portfolio are significantly lower than the index.



## Additional Information (unaudited)

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

### How did the sustainability indicators perform?

#### 1.1. Environmental performance

Scopes 1 et 2	28/06/24	30/06/23
<b>Weighted Average Carbon Intensity</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	117	310
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	342	403
<b>Carbon Footprint</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	54	201
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	110	316
<b>Coverage (% invested)</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	99.92%	100.00%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	96.52%	95.09%

Source Montpensier Finance à partir des données MSCI

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity in Tons Emissions / \$M Sales

Carbon Footprint in Tons Emissions / €M invested

Scope 3 Upstream, cumulated with Scopes 1 and 2	28/06/24	30/06/23
<b>Weighted Average Carbon Intensity</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	181	367
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	404	470
<b>Carbon Footprint</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	73	236
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	132	369
<b>Coverage (% invested)</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	92.29%	90.78%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	89.70%	90.04%

Source Montpensier Finance à partir des données MSCI

NB: Under Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, from December 2023 on, the carbon footprint is standardised by EVIC (Enterprise Value + Cash). Previously, this normalisation was based on market capitalisation. Furthermore, since June 2024, we have been reporting on all Scope 3 Upstream reported or estimated, in place of Scope 3 Tier 1 estimated.

#### 1.2. Social performance

	28/06/24	30/06/23
<b>Significant Layoffs</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	21.9%	20.5%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	20.0%	18.3%
<b>Coverage (% invested)</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	85.47%	99.1%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	74.46%	77.6%

	28/06/24	30/06/23
<b>Women on the Board</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	33.8%	32.8%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	30.6%	30.8%
<b>Coverage (% invested)</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	99.92%	98.6%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	96.52%	94.5%

Source Montpensier Finance / MSCI

Significant layoffs: Weight of portfolio companies identified as having recently conducted significant layoffs (over 1 000 employees laid off or 10% of the workforce) these 3 past years.

Women on the Board: Weighted weight of women on the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board of portfolio companies.

#### 1.3. Governance performance

	28/06/24	30/06/23
<b>Board independence</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	88.9%	86.2%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	85.1%	81.1%
<b>Remuneration linked to ESG objectives</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	53.1%	42.2%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	54.5%	49.3%
<b>Coverage (% invested)</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	99.92%	97.65%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	96.52%	93.33%

Source Montpensier Finance / MSCI

Board independence: Weight of portfolio companies identified as having a majority of directors independent of employees, majority shareholders and governments.

Compensation linked to ESG objectives: Weight of portfolio companies identified as having integrated ESG criteria into executive compensation. This measurement is based on the reports published by the companies. It focuses strictly on whether or not these elements are included in the components of variable compensation, and does not take into account their effectiveness.



**1.4. Human Rights performance**

	28/06/24	30/06/23
<b>Global Compact Compliance - Pass</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	94.7%	99.6%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	87.5%	89.5%
<b>Global Compact Compliance - Watch List</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	5.3%	0.4%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	9.0%	4.8%
<b>Global Compact Compliance - Fail</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	0.0%	0.0%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	0.0%	0.8%
<b>Global Compact Compliance - NR</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	0.0%	0.0%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	3.5%	4.9%
<b>Coverage (% invested)</b>		
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Convertible Bond	100.00%	100.00%
Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR	96.52%	95.09%

Source Montpensier Finance / MSCI

Global Compact Compliance: Weight of portfolio companies identified as in compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

● **... and compared to previous periods?**

See above.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Montpensier Finance's methodology to identify sustainable investments is based on the following components:

- Evaluating the contribution to a sustainability objective, which rests on a best effort approach, with the aim to select the "best performers" (or to eliminate the "worst performers") on the basis of E and/or S criteria, as well as an approach relying on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and an exposition to sustainable activities, determined through an internal definition of "activities defined as sustainable";
- Evaluating compliance with the principles of good governance, based on our analysis of the alignment of interests between management, shareholders and stakeholders more generally ;
- Evaluating the "Do Not Significantly Harm" (DNSH) principle, which rests on sectorial exclusions, on Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) and the monitoring of controversies, including in terms of governance.

For further details, see the Prospectus and the SFDR Pre-contractual Document appended to the prospectus of the UCI, available on the management company's website.

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.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

*How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

Evaluating the "Do Not Significantly Harm" principle (DNSH) relies on exclusions, Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) and the monitoring of controversies. In addition, companies with a negative environmental or social MIA impact, or E and S pillars, are considered to derogate the DNSH principle.

For further details, see the Prospectus and the SFDR Pre-contractual Document appended to the prospectus of the UCI, available on the management company's website.



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

We exclude from our investment universe companies which are not aligned with certain international norms and conventions, most notably the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPHR). Companies which are subject to a "Red" controversy are excluded from the investment universe. Among these "Red" controversies are companies which are not in line with the United Nations Global Compact (Human Rights, Labor Rights, Environment and Corruption).

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "Do Not Significantly Harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "Do Not Significantly Harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

We take into account the main indicators of negative impacts in the policy of sectoral and normative exclusions, analysis of good governance practices (using the proprietary Montpensier Governance Flag - MGF), the proprietary qualitative analysis of the contribution of companies to environmental and solidarity transitions (Montpensier Impact Assessment - MIA, Montpensier Industry Contributor - MIC), and/or in the analysis of eco-activities that determines the contribution to one or more UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The relevance and coverage of these indicators in analysis vary depending on the sector, industry and region in which each company operates.

Information regarding environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives can be found on the management company's website:

<https://www.montpensier.com/sites/default/files/public/documents/politique-esg.pdf>

The "Do Not Significantly Harm" principle only applies to investments underlying the financial product which take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



**What were the top investments of this financial product?**

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/07/2023 - 30/06/2024

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Alibaba Group Holding - 0.50% - 06/2031	Retail	2.98%	Caïmanes, Îles
Safran - 0% - 04/2028	Industrial Goods and Services	2.49%	France
Lenovo - 2.5% - 08/2029	Technology	2.10%	Hong-Kong
Saipem - 2.875% - 09/2029	Energy	2.00%	Italie
Cellnex Telecom - 0.5% - 07/2028	Telecommunications	1.93%	Espagne
Datadog - 0.125% - 06/2025	Technology	1.91%	États-Unis
Bill.com - 0% - 04/2027	Industrial Goods and Services	1.87%	États-Unis
STMicroelectronics - 0.00% - 08/2027	Technology	1.87%	Pays-Bas
Axon - 0.50% - 12/2027	Industrial Goods and Services	1.81%	États-Unis
Halozymes - 1% - 08/2028	Health Care	1.72%	États-Unis
LG Chem (LG Energy Solution) - 1.6% - 07/20	Industrial Goods and Services	1.58%	Corée, République
Dexcom Inc - 0.375% - 05/2028	Health Care	1.51%	États-Unis
On Semiconductor - 0.5% - 03/2029	Technology	1.48%	États-Unis
Zscaler Inc - 0.125% - 07/2025	Technology	1.48%	États-Unis
Schneider Electric - 1.97% - 11/2030	Industrial Goods and Services	1.43%	France

Total weight of top 15 lines vs fund's net assets as at 28/06/24

28.2%



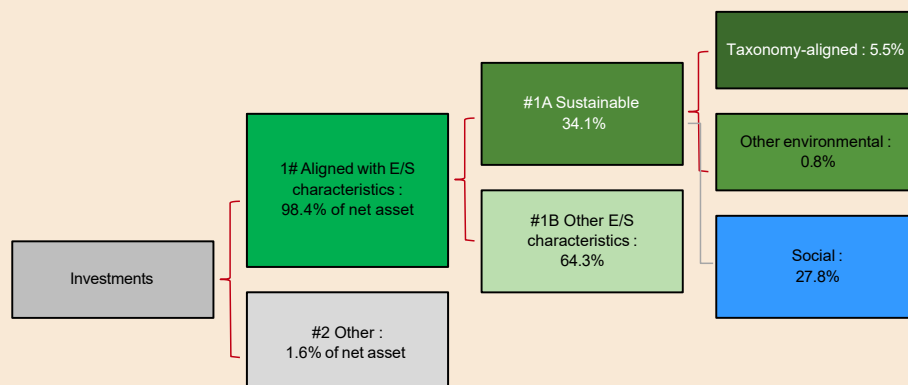


## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The basis for calculating percentages mentioned below is the fund's net assets.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

### In which economic sectors were the investments made?

	% AUM
Technology	13.1%
Industrials	7.6%
Health Care	6.3%
Consumer Staples	1.6%
Utilities	1.5%
Consumer Discretionary	1.4%
Telecommunications	0.9%
Real Estate	0.8%
Financials	0.6%
Energy	0.3%
Total Sustainable Investments	34.1%

of the fund's net assets as at 28/06/24  
Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) classification - 11 Industries Sectors



## Additional Information (unaudited)

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035.

For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules;



### To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

**Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy <sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☐

No

Data relating to companies' involvement in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities, in line with the taxonomy, are determined by taking into account only data published by companies.

Data on companies' involvement in taxonomy-compliant fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities are not yet available.

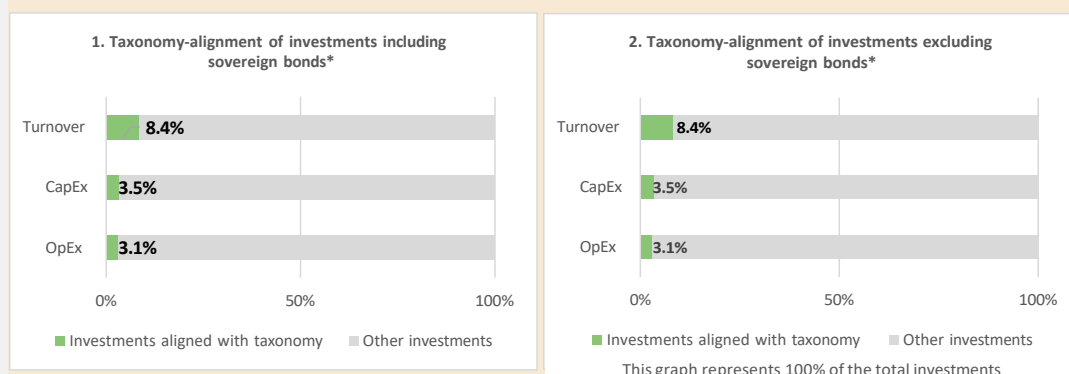
For information, stocks identified as being involved in fossil and/or nuclear energy represent 7.03% of the portfolio, i.e. 5.80% of the portfolio for stocks deriving part of their sales from nuclear energy, and 2.37% for stocks involved in fossil energy.

<sup>1</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.



\*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

Turnover is estimated by MSCI ESG Research according to the methodology described below.

CapEx and Opex data take into account only data published by companies.

The percentage of alignment with the taxonomy indicated above represents the portfolio's contribution in weighted average to the alignment with the European taxonomy (based on turnover, CapEx or OpEx) of all sustainable investments whether they have an environmental or social objective.

#### European Taxonomy alignment

European Taxonomy alignment is estimated by MSCI ESG Research, from the maximum percentage of a company's sales derived from products and services addressing environmental objectives, on the basis of the MSCI Sustainable Impact Metrics framework.

The percentage of sales generated by products and services that meet environmental objectives is reduced to 0 for companies which do not meet the "Do No Significant Harm" and "Minimum Social Safeguards" criteria of the European taxonomy.

The same applies companies whose revenues derive 5% or more from the supply, distribution or retailing of tobacco products, and companies involved in controversial weapons.



## Additional Information (unaudited)

**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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

### What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund does not have a minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

	28/06/24	30/06/23
<b>Alignment on European Taxonomy</b>	<b>% AUM</b>	<b>% AUM</b>
Amundi Funds Montpensier Global Conve	8.4%	9.5%

The percentage indicated above represents the portfolio's contribution to the alignment with the European taxonomy (based on turnover) of all sustainable investments whether they have an environmental or social objective.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

As of the date of this report, 6.3% of net assets were invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective, whereas 0.8% of net assets were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

As of the date of this report, 27.8% of net assets were invested in sustainable investments with a social objective.



### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash, cash equivalents and any funds or hedging derivatives represent 1.6% of the fund's net assets, and do not offer minimum environmental or social safeguards.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The management company has applied the policy described in the pre-contractual information document 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.

Montpensier Finance's shareholder engagement policy consists of a voting policy and an engagement policy.

Exercising voting rights is an important element of the dialogue with issuers. It encourages the best governance practices and promotes professional ethic.

Montpensier Finance considers that the exercise of voting rights is an integral part of the investment management process and should be carried out in the best interest of its clients. Montpensier Finance voting rights policy aims to promote the long-term valuation of its funds investments.

To exercise the voting rights attached to the equities held by the fund, the fund managers refer to the principles regarding corporate governance recommendations published by ISS Governance, in its Sustainability Policy. ISS covers all companies held in the portfolios of the funds managed by Montpensier Finance.

Compliance regulations require portfolio managers to carry out their functions independently, particularly with regard to issuers, and in the sole interest of unit/shareholders. Portfolio managers pay particularly attention to resolutions which may prejudice the interests of unit/shareholders.

The full voting policy as well as the latest voting rights exercise report are available on our website.



## Additional Information (unaudited)

Montpensier Finance supplements its voting policy with an engagement policy.

The fund management teams are encouraged to raise any concern with companies during meetings, especially when the ESG issues seem insufficiently accounted for, in order to encourage these companies to improve their practices on environmental, social, and

corporate governance issues, all of which are factors of sustainable growth.

The fund managers, assisted by the SRI analysts, will establish a positive and constructive mid-to-longterm rapport with companies held in the portfolio.

This rapport is multi-faceted:

- ✓ Company contacts;
- ✓ Communicating the fund managers' voting intentions to the company prior to the General Meeting.

In addition to direct engagement initiatives we usually conduct directly with Small and Medium Companies, Montpensier Finance also participates in pooled engagement actions implemented by ISS as part of its ISS ESG program especially for larger companies.

This dialogue is conducted with the aim of:

- ✓ Encouraging companies to set up an ESG commitment;
- ✓ Encouraging companies to communicate about their ESG practices.

The full engagement policy as well as the latest engagement report are available on our website.



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

The fund does not use a sustainable benchmark. Its sustainability performance is compared to its benchmark : Refinitiv Global Conv Focus EUR

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?*

N/A

#### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

N/A

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?*

N/A

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?*

See above for the performance indicators of the fund and its benchmark against the sustainability indicators.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS EURO  
AGGREGATE BOND

**Legal entity identifier:**  
529900DJK6EP37QSNF19

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **43.46%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **85% BLOOMBERG EURO AGGREGATE (E) + 10% ICE BOFA EURO HIGH YIELD INDEX + 5% JP MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **1.036 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.930 (C)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 1.15 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.93 (C).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi’s proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial



data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our



proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

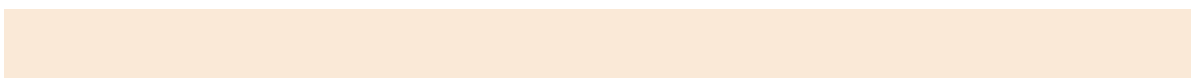
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
AMUNDI EURO LIQUIDITY SRI - Z (C)	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	2.51%
SPAIN 5.15% 10/28	Treasuries	Treasuries	Spain	2.12%
SPAIN 3.15% 04/33	Treasuries	Treasuries	Spain	1.74%
GGB 3.875% 06/28	Treasuries	Treasuries	Greece	1.64%
AMUNDI EURO LIQUIDITY-RATED SRI - Z (C)	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	1.57%
NEDERLD % 07/31	Treasuries	Treasuries	Netherlands	1.32%
SPAIN 3.55% 10/33	Treasuries	Treasuries	Spain	1.16%
SPAIN 3.45% 10/34	Treasuries	Treasuries	Spain	1.09%
BTPS 3.5% 02/31 7Y	Treasuries	Treasuries	Italy	1.05%
OAT 0.75% 05/53 OAT	Treasuries	Treasuries	France	1.03%
CFF 3.375% 09/31 EMTN	Securitized	Hybrid	France	0.96%
NEDERLD 0.5% 07/32	Treasuries	Treasuries	Netherlands	0.92%
A-F ABSOLUTE RETURN FOREX-I EUR	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	0.91%
SPAIN 3.9% 07/39	Treasuries	Treasuries	Spain	0.91%
BELGIUM 4.25% 03/41	Treasuries	Treasuries	Belgium	0.79%



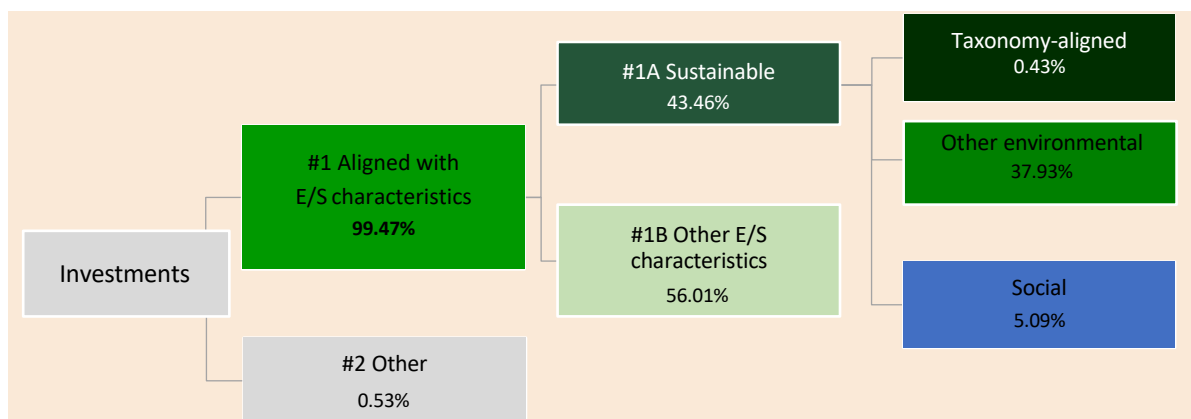
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made ?*

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>27.00%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>16.68%</i>
<i>Securitized</i>	<i>Mortgage Assets</i>	<i>14.44%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>8.21%</i>
<i>Government-Related</i>	<i>Supranationals</i>	<i>6.85%</i>
<i>Government-Related</i>	<i>Agencies</i>	<i>4.09%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>3.14%</i>



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electric</i>	<i>2.77%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>2.18%</i>
<i>Securitized</i>	<i>Hybrid</i>	<i>1.79%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Real Estate (REIT)</i>	<i>1.77%</i>
<i>Government-Related</i>	<i>Sovereign</i>	<i>1.40%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Basic Industry</i>	<i>1.30%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	<i>1.23%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financials</i>	<i>1.13%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>1.10%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>1.09%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>0.85%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>0.76%</i>
<i>Government-Related</i>	<i>Local Authorities</i>	<i>0.67%</i>
<i>Securitized</i>	<i>Public Sector Loans</i>	<i>0.55%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Natural Gas</i>	<i>0.35%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>0.28%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Industrials</i>	<i>0.25%</i>



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Utilities</i>	<i>0.19%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Finance Companies</i>	<i>0.11%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>-0.01%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.02%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>-0.05%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.43% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover**

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

**-capital expenditure (CapEx)**

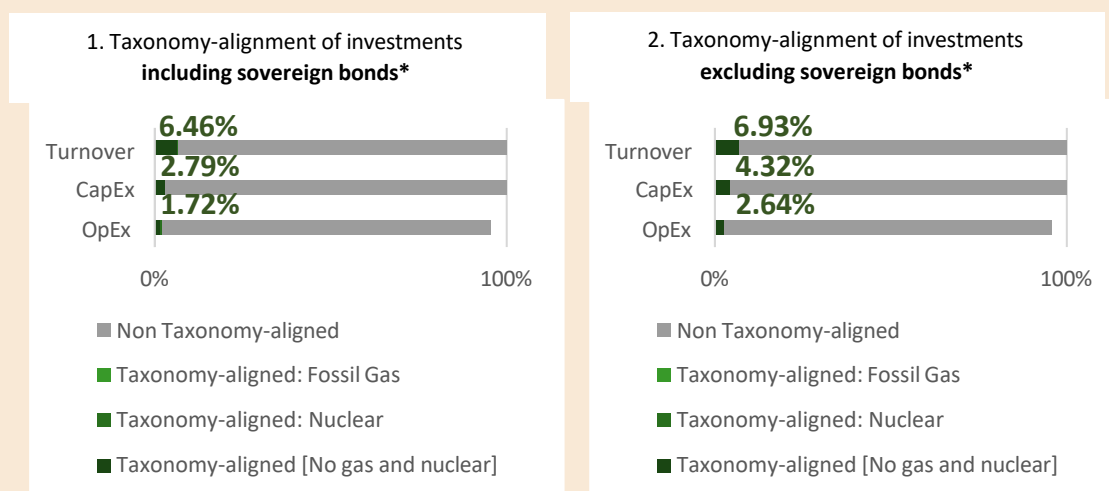
showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

**- operational**

**expenditure (OpEx)**

reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.03% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.30%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 10.79%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **37.93%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 5.09%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS EURO  
CORPORATE ESG BOND

**Legal entity identifier:**  
EJCJD2QBJY0UVP7HMP10

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **58.49%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **BLOOMBERG EURO AGGREGATE CORPORATE (E)**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **1.030 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.537 (C)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.83 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.55 (C).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi’s proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial



data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our



proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

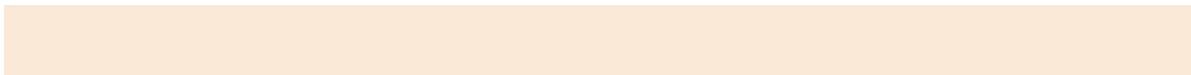
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
BUBILL 18/09/24 364D	Treasuries	Treasuries	Germany	9.77%
AMUNDI ABS - M (D)	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	2.03%
FRLBP VAR 03/34 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	France	1.50%
URWFP VAR PERP	Corporates	Real Estate (REIT)	France	1.34%
RABOBK 3.064% 02/34 EMTN	Securitized	Mortgage Assets	Netherlands	1.32%
ORSTED VAR 03/3024	Corporates	Electric	Denmark	1.22%
SPABOL 3% 05/34 EMTN	Securitized	Mortgage Assets	Norway	1.17%
AMUNDI ABS AAA I	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	1.00%
AMUNDI FRN CREDIT EURO VALUE FACTOR C	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	0.71%
BNP VAR PERP	Corporates	Banking	France	0.70%
ABANCA VAR 04/30 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	Spain	0.65%
REESM VAR PERP	Corporates	Electric	Spain	0.63%
SOCGEN VAR PERP EMTN	Corporates	Banking	France	0.63%
ISPIM VAR 03/28 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	Italy	0.62%
CAZAR VAR 07/28	Corporates	Banking	Spain	0.61%



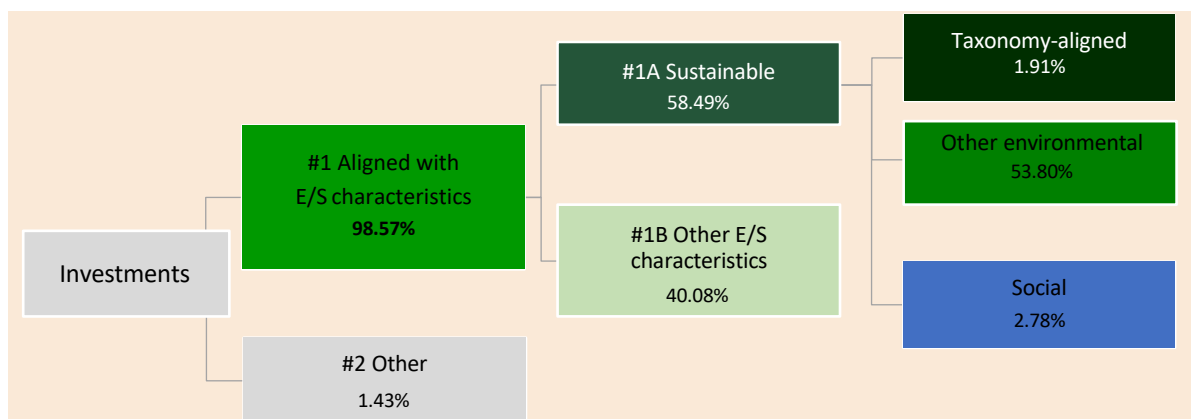
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation**  
describes the share  
of investments in  
specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made ?*

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Banking</i>	38.55%
<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>Treasuries</i>	9.77%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electric</i>	7.66%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Communications</i>	6.32%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	6.15%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Real Estate (REIT)</i>	4.92%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	4.74%



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	4.29%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	3.01%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	2.63%
<i>Securitized</i>	<i>Mortgage Assets</i>	2.49%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Basic Industry</i>	2.17%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Energy</i>	1.63%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financials</i>	1.49%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	1.13%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Natural Gas</i>	0.98%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Technology</i>	0.65%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Utilities</i>	0.39%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Industrials</i>	0.36%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Finance Companies</i>	0.24%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	-0.00%
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	-0.04%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	0.50%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and



#### **To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period



switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

the fund invested 1.91% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

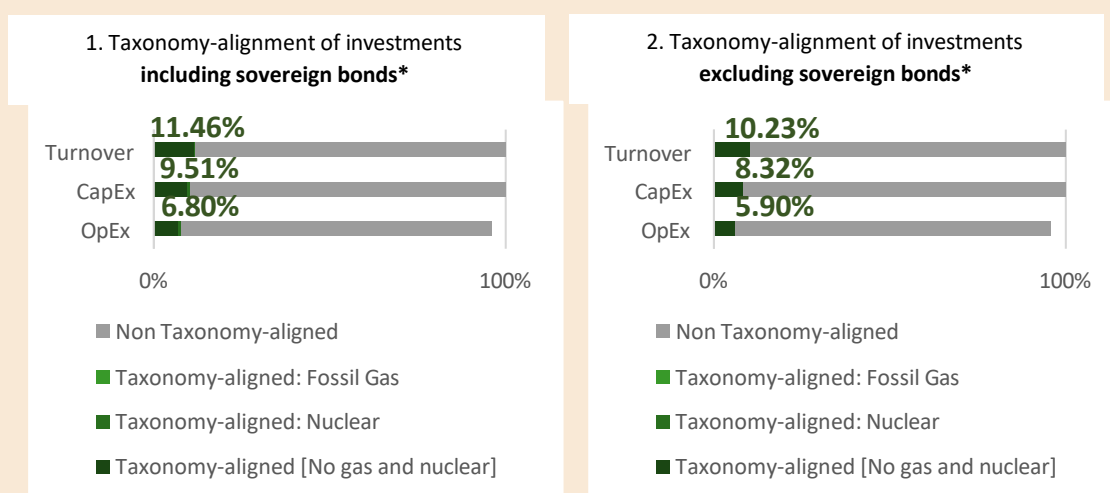
☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**



As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.09% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 1.22%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 15.27%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



#### **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **53.80%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



#### **What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?**

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 2.78%.



#### **What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?**

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



#### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



#### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**



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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS  
STRATEGIC BOND

Legal entity identifier:  
5493009E9QZ9NKKEW632

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ ☐ Yes ☒ ☐ ☒ No

<input type="checkbox"/> It made <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective:</b> _____  <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It <b>promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of <u>28.38%</u> of sustainable investments  <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <b>X</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It made a <b>sustainable investments with a social objective:</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but <b>did not make any sustainable investments</b>



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **INDEX AMUNDI RATING D**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.151 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.000 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.20 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

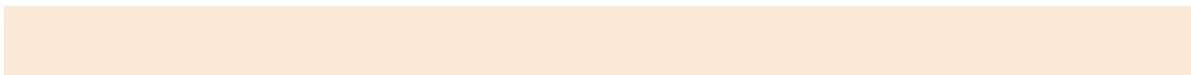
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
AMU PLAN-EM GR ONE-SEN USDC	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	3.26%
AIF - EMG MKT SOVEREIGN BD - S	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	3.05%
A-F EMERGING MKT CORP H-Y BD-Z EUR	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	1.96%
RABOBK 6.5% PERP	Corporates	Banking	Netherlands	1.22%
ATENTO HOLDINGS PLACEHOLDER	Others	Others	Luxembourg	1.14%
BKNYML FRN 12/50 CV	Financials	Banks	Luxembourg	1.12%
ATENTO FRN 08/25 REGS	Corporates	Finance Companies	Luxembourg	1.12%
ARNDTN VAR PERP	Corporates	Other Financials	Luxembourg	1.11%
FRICON 7.7% 07/28 REGS	Corporates	Consumer Staples	Paraguay	1.07%
PDVSA 6% 11/26 REGS DEFAULT DFLT	Corporates	Energy	Venezuela	1.05%
NEMEAN 13.25% 12/26 REGS	Corporates	Finance Companies	United Kingdom	1.04%
PAMPAR 7.50% 01/27 REGS	Corporates	Electric	Argentina	1.04%
CPIPGR 2.75% 05/26 EMTN	Corporates	Other Financials	Luxembourg	0.99%
ISPVIT 2.375% 12/30	Corporates	Insurance	Italy	0.93%
SAMMIN FRN 06/31 REGS	Corporates	Basic Industry	Brazil	0.92%



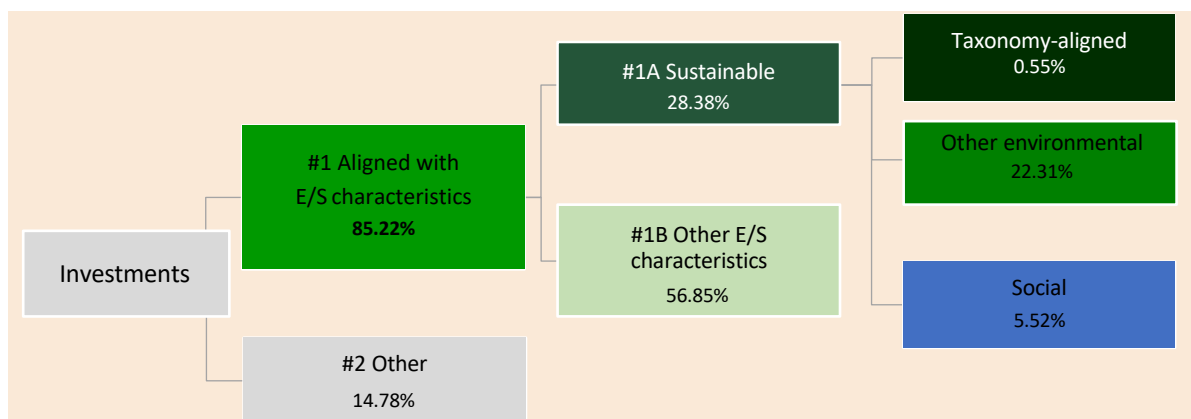
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>19.11%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>8.52%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>7.81%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financials</i>	<i>7.30%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>5.93%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>5.66%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>5.41%</i>



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Basic Industry</i>	<i>5.38%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	<i>4.68%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electric</i>	<i>4.09%</i>
<i>Government-Related</i>	<i>Sovereign</i>	<i>3.75%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Finance Companies</i>	<i>3.51%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>2.89%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>2.44%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>2.41%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Real Estate (REIT)</i>	<i>2.37%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>1.91%</i>
<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>1.66%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>1.38%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Industrials</i>	<i>1.24%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>0.65%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil, Gas &amp; Consumable Fuels</i>	<i>0.03%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment &amp; Services</i>	<i>0.00%</i>



<i>Government-Related</i>	<i>Local Authorities</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.51%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>1.43%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.55% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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.

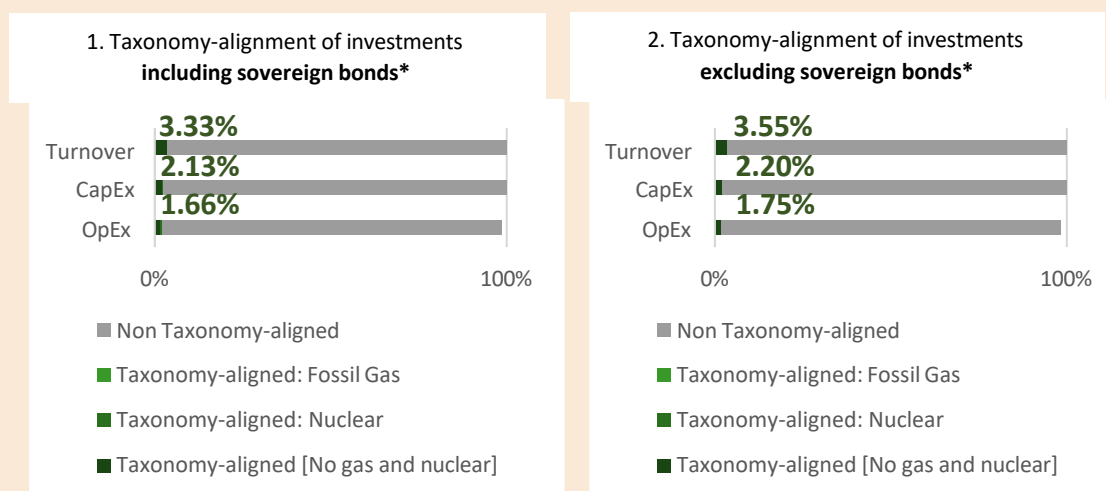
**Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.09% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.10%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 3.47%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **22.31%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 5.52%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

Product name: AMUNDI FUNDS EURO  
HIGH YIELD BOND

Legal entity identifier:  
E1BBUNTIB1P10L18SD26

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ ☐ Yes ☒ ☐ ☒ No

<input type="checkbox"/> It made <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective:</b> _____  <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It <b>promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of <b>43.32%</b> of sustainable investments  <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <b>X</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It made a <b>sustainable investments with a social objective:</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but <b>did not make any sustainable investments</b>



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **ICE BOFA BB-B EUROPEAN CURRENCY HIGH YIELD CONSTRAINED INDEX HEDGED**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer’s industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.487 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.315 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.28 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.16 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi’s proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial



data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our



proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

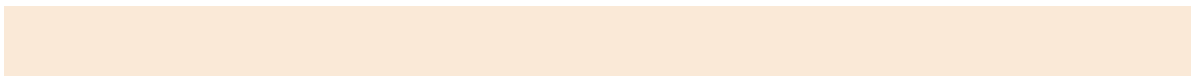
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
AMUNDI EURO LIQUIDITY SRI - Z (C)	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	4.37%
BFT AUREUS ISR - Z (C)	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	1.85%
AMUNDI EURO LIQ SHORT TERM SRI - Z	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	1.74%
VMED 4.875% 07/28 REGS	Corporates	Communications	Ireland	1.14%
EDF VAR PERP EMTN	Corporates	Electric	France	1.10%
ALPHA VAR 06/29 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	Greece	1.10%
LORCAT 4% 09/27 REGS	Corporates	Communications	Spain	1.08%
TITIM 7.875% 07/28 .	Corporates	Communications	Italy	1.03%
VIEFP VAR PERP .	Corporates	Other Utilities	France	0.99%
VOD VAR 08/80	Corporates	Communications	United Kingdom	0.98%
EOFP 3.75% 06/28	Corporates	Consumer Discretionary	France	0.98%
EDF VAR PERP EMTN	Corporates	Electric	France	0.95%
ZIGGO 3.375% 02/30 REGS	Corporates	Communications	Netherlands	0.93%
TEVA 3.75% 05/27	Corporates	Consumer Staples	Netherlands	0.92%
BBVASM VAR PERP	Corporates	Banking	Spain	0.91%



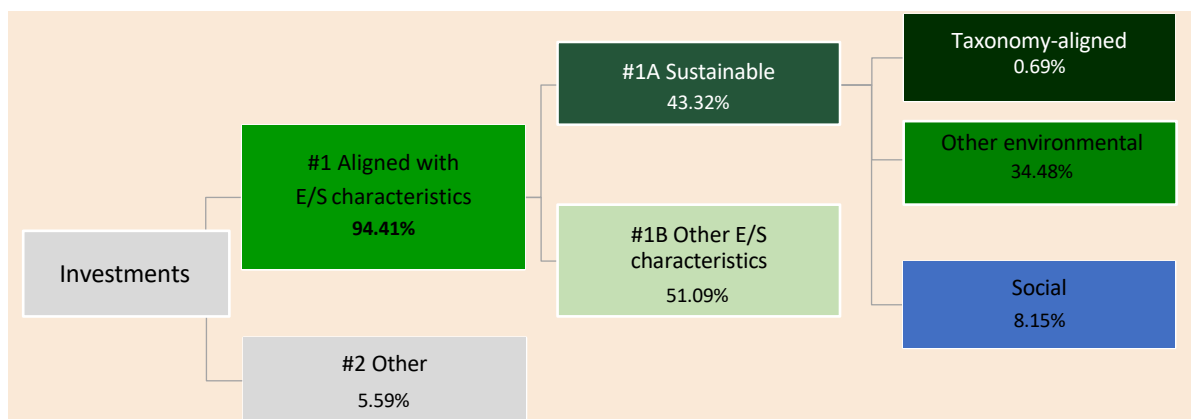
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made ?*

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>18.68%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>18.04%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>17.31%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>11.40%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>8.50%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electric</i>	<i>5.78%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	<i>4.78%</i>



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>3.98%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Basic Industry</i>	<i>3.58%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>3.05%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financials</i>	<i>1.74%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>1.50%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Industrials</i>	<i>1.16%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Utilities</i>	<i>0.99%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Natural Gas</i>	<i>0.67%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Real Estate (REIT)</i>	<i>0.32%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>0.04%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Finance Companies</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>-1.50%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.69% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?



contribution to an environmental objective.

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

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

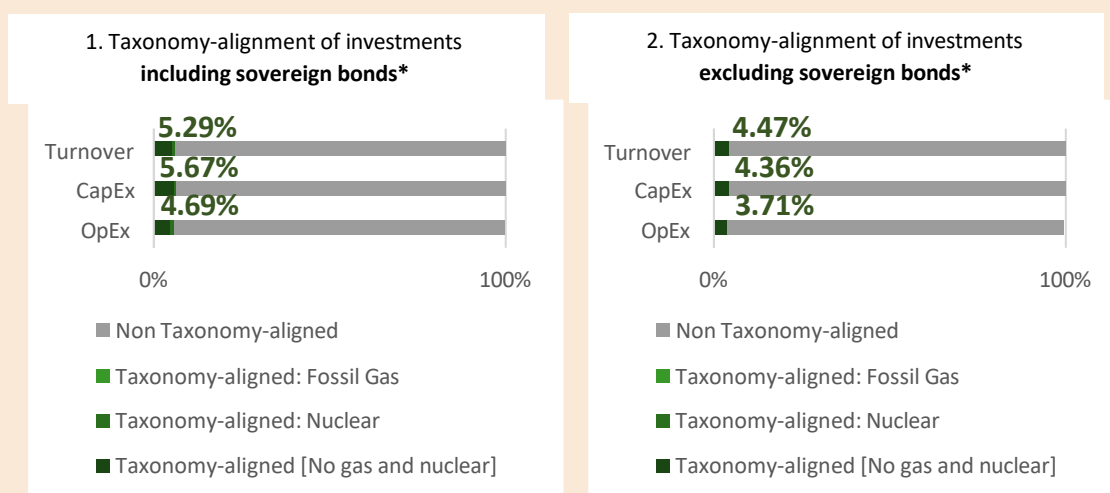
**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.  
**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.02% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.37%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 7.54%.



 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **34.48%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 8.15%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*



Additional Information (unaudited)

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS EURO  
HIGH YIELD SHORT TERM BOND

**Legal entity identifier:**  
529900Q3IK91XCA88E07

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **41.45%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **ICE BOFA Q759 CUSTOM INDEX**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.567 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.309 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.34 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.04 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

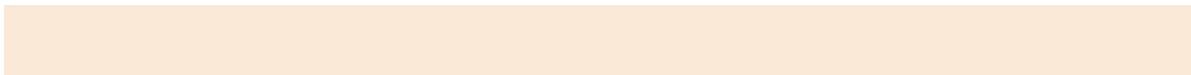
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
AMUNDI EURO LIQUIDITY SRI - Z (C)	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	2.56%
VOD VAR 08/80	Corporates	Communications	United Kingdom	2.21%
EOFP 2.75% 02/27	Corporates	Consumer Discretionary	France	2.15%
AMUNDI EURO LIQUIDITY-RATED SRI - Z (C)	Financials	Mutual Funds	France	2.06%
VERISR 7.125% 02/28 REGS	Corporates	Consumer Discretionary	Sweden	1.64%
ILDFP 5.125% 10/26 REGS	Corporates	Communications	France	1.59%
TELEFO VAR PERP	Corporates	Communications	Netherlands	1.54%
VIEFP VAR PERP	Corporates	Other Utilities	France	1.52%
EDPPL VAR 08/81	Corporates	Electric	Portugal	1.39%
ABESM VAR PERP	Corporates	Transportation	Netherlands	1.29%
SAZGR 7.5% 08/26 REGS	Corporates	Consumer Staples	Germany	1.22%
SAZKAG 3.875% 02/27 REGS	Corporates	Consumer Discretionary	Czech Republic	1.17%
LORCAT 4% 09/27 REGS	Corporates	Communications	Spain	1.15%
TEVA 3.75% 05/27	Corporates	Consumer Staples	Netherlands	1.15%
SABSM VAR 09/26 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	Spain	1.14%



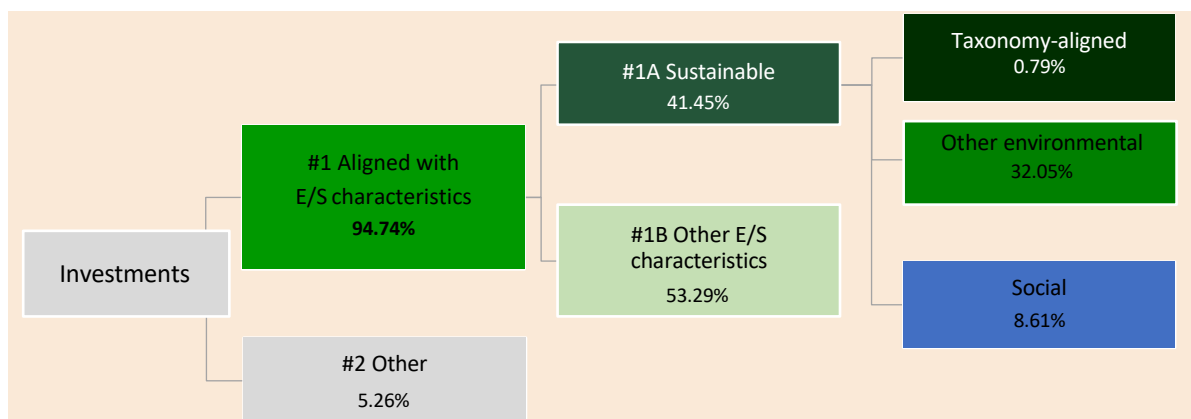
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made ?*

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>24.31%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>18.44%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>12.05%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>7.87%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	<i>6.58%</i>
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	<i>5.83%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>5.46%</i>



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Basic Industry</i>	5.22%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electric</i>	5.21%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financials</i>	4.12%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Utilities</i>	1.94%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Technology</i>	1.32%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Energy</i>	1.08%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Industrials</i>	0.93%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Natural Gas</i>	0.90%
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	0.01%
<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>Treasuries</i>	0.00%
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	-1.08%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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



### **To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.79% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?**



contribution to an environmental objective.

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

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

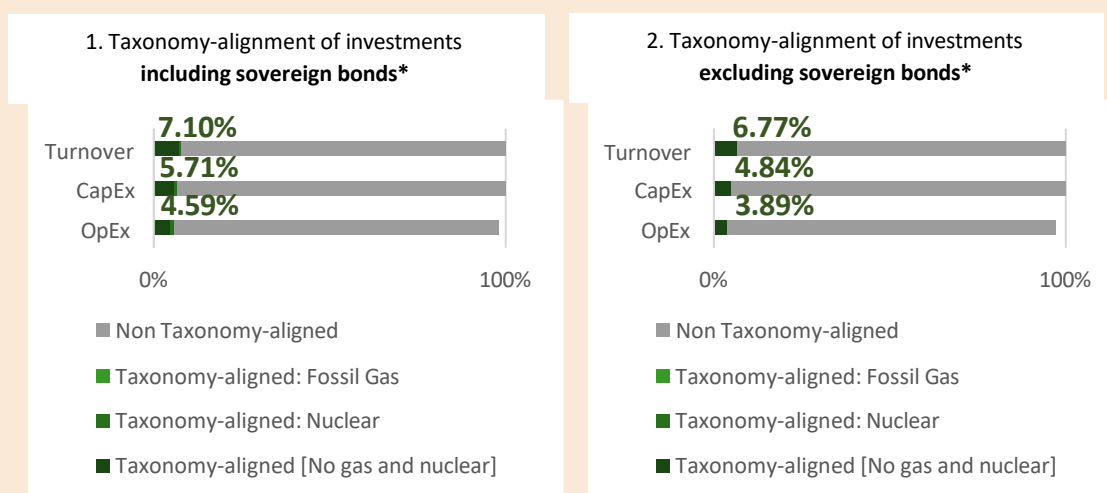
**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies  
**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.  
**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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


### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.01% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.27%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 14.63%.



 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **32.05%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 8.61%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### ● *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

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



This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
GLOBAL SUBORDINATED BOND

**Legal entity identifier:**  
549300YM7XSURJOGN349

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **41.38%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **30% ICE BOFA CONTINGENT CAPITAL HEDGED INDEX + 15% ICE BOFA PERPETUAL PREFERRED SECURITIES HEDGED INDEX + 37.5% ICE BOFA GLOBAL HYBRID NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATE HEDGED INDEX + 17.5% ICE BOFA GLOBAL HYBRID NON-FINANCIAL HIGH YIELD HEDGED INDEX**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not



intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.560 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **0.420 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.51 (C) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.50 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best



performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.



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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



**How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .



- Controversies monitoring : Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
SANTAN VAR PERP	Corporates	Banking	Spain	4.22%
AQNCN VAR 01/82	Corporates	Electric	Canada	3.11%
VARNO VAR 11/83	Corporates	Energy	Norway	2.96%
WNTRDE VAR PERP NC8	Corporates	Energy	Netherlands	2.89%
BAYNGR VAR 09/83	Corporates	Consumer Staples	Germany	2.55%
ERSTBK VAR PERP PERP	Corporates	Banking	Austria	2.37%
HEIBOS VAR PERP EMTN	Corporates	Other Financials	Sweden	2.20%
BANOCN VAR 08/34	Corporates	Banking	Colombia	2.12%
AYR VAR PERP 144A	Corporates	Finance Companies	Bermuda	1.97%
CPIPGR VAR PERP .	Corporates	Other Financials	Luxembourg	1.70%
DB VAR PERP	Corporates	Banking	Germany	1.68%
ALVGR VAR PERP REGS	Corporates	Insurance	Germany	1.56%
ENBCN VAR 03/78	Corporates	Energy	Canada	1.54%
INVPLN VAR PERP	Corporates	Banking	United Kingdom	1.47%
PHNXLN VAR PERP	Corporates	Insurance	United Kingdom	1.35%

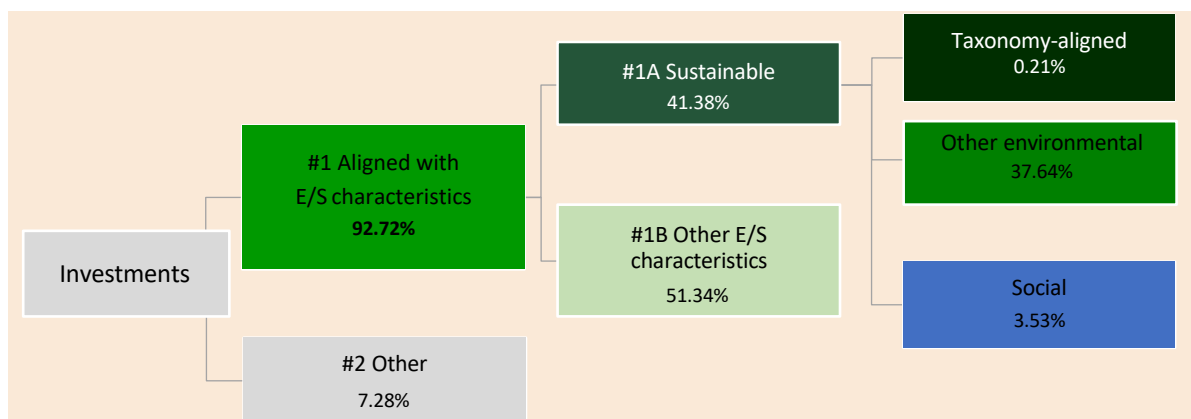


### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?





**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made ?*

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>% Assets</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>47.97%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financials</i>	<i>9.93%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>9.05%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>8.46%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electric</i>	<i>7.73%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>3.77%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Finance Companies</i>	<i>1.97%</i>



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Natural Gas</i>	<i>1.86%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Basic Industry</i>	<i>1.30%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>BROKERAGE</i>	<i>0.69%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Real Estate (REIT)</i>	<i>0.68%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>0.61%</i>
<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>0.00%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>-0.04%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.37%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>6.39%</i>



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.21% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.



### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

**-turnover**

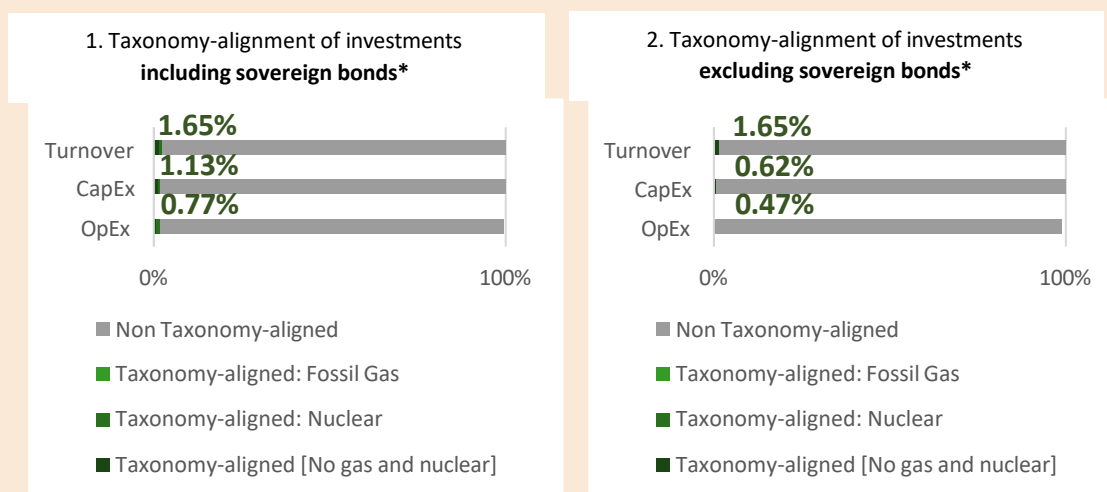
reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

**-capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

**- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

<sup>4</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

● **What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?**

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.01% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?**

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 6.97%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for



**What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?**

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **37.64%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 3.53%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
PIONEER GLOBAL HIGH YIELD BOND

**Legal entity identifier:**  
5493001ZUQBYXT5ICJ95

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **14.50%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **BLOOMBERG GLOBAL HIGH YIELD**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.102 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.259 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was -0.09 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.24 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as



material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

**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.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

— ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers.



For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



#### **How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?**

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product’s strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion :** Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration :** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement :** Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote :** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring :** Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.



For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

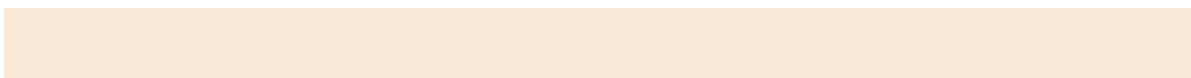
Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
A-F GL HI YI ESG IMPR BD Z USD	Financials	Mutual Funds	Luxembourg	2.37%
ABRAGF 11.5 03/02/28 144A	Corporates	Transportation	Cayman Islands	2.02%
ATENTO LUXCO PREFERRED	Others	Others	Luxembourg	1.63%
AEROMX 8.5% 03/27 144A	Corporates	Transportation	Mexico	1.26%
ENOGLN 6.5% 04/27 144A	Corporates	Energy	United Kingdom	1.25%
GALCLD FRN 09/24 144A	Corporates	Finance Companies	Cayman Islands	1.07%
IHFLIN 9.7% 07/27 144A	Securitized	Mortgage Assets	India	1.04%
PSLOGI 7.875% 10/29 144A	Corporates	Transportation	United States	1.03%
FONFP 7.75% 03/28 REGS	Corporates	Consumer Discretionary	France	1.00%
MHED 8% 08/29 144A	Corporates	Communications	United States	1.00%
VST 7.75% 10/31 144A	Corporates	Electric	United States	0.98%
POSADA FRN 12/27 144A	Corporates	Consumer Discretionary	Mexico	0.97%
ARWLN 6% 11/26 REGS	Corporates	BROKERAGE	United Kingdom	0.97%
GOLLBZ FRN 01/25 144A	Corporates	Transportation	Luxembourg	0.96%
CHTR 4.75% 02/32 144A	Corporates	Communications	United States	0.96%



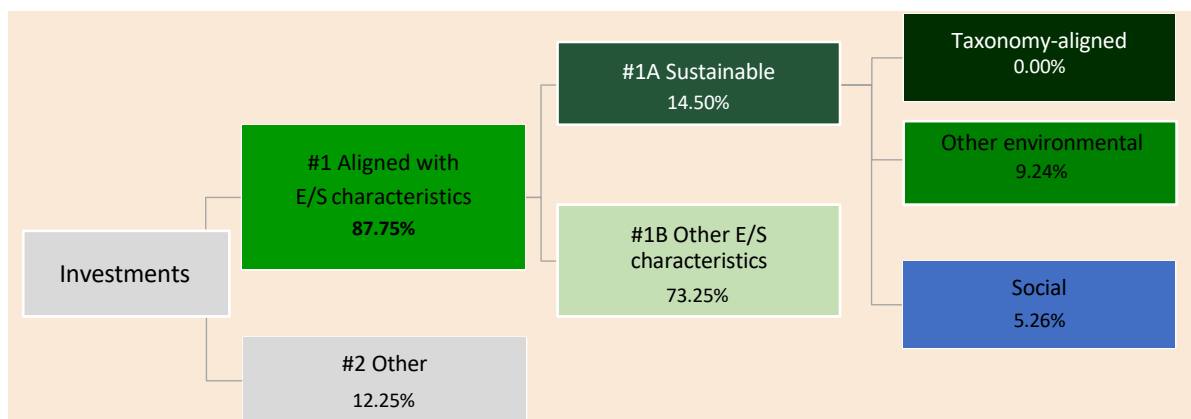
### What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?



#### What was the asset allocation?







**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made ?*

<i><b>Sector</b></i>	<i><b>Sub-Sector</b></i>	<i><b>% Assets</b></i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>16.51%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>12.07%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>10.16%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>8.86%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>8.74%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Basic Industry</i>	<i>6.15%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Finance Companies</i>	<i>4.54%</i>



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	4.20%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Banking</i>	4.18%
<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>Treasuries</i>	3.41%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electric</i>	2.67%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Mutual Funds</i>	2.37%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Technology</i>	2.02%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>BROKERAGE</i>	1.61%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financials</i>	1.32%
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	1.07%
<i>Securitized</i>	<i>Mortgage Assets</i>	1.04%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Natural Gas</i>	0.85%
<i>Government-Related</i>	<i>Sovereign</i>	0.84%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Real Estate (REIT)</i>	0.67%
<i>Industrials</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	0.63%
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Utilities</i>	0.52%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	0.40%
<i>Financials</i>	<i>Financial Services</i>	0.31%



Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	0.26%
Information Technology	Software & Services	0.23%
Corporates	Other Industrials	0.20%
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals Biotech & Life Sciences	0.19%
Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	0.14%
Forex	Forex	0.02%
Materials	Chemicals	0.00%
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	0.00%
Cash	Cash	3.81%



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.00% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

#### ● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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

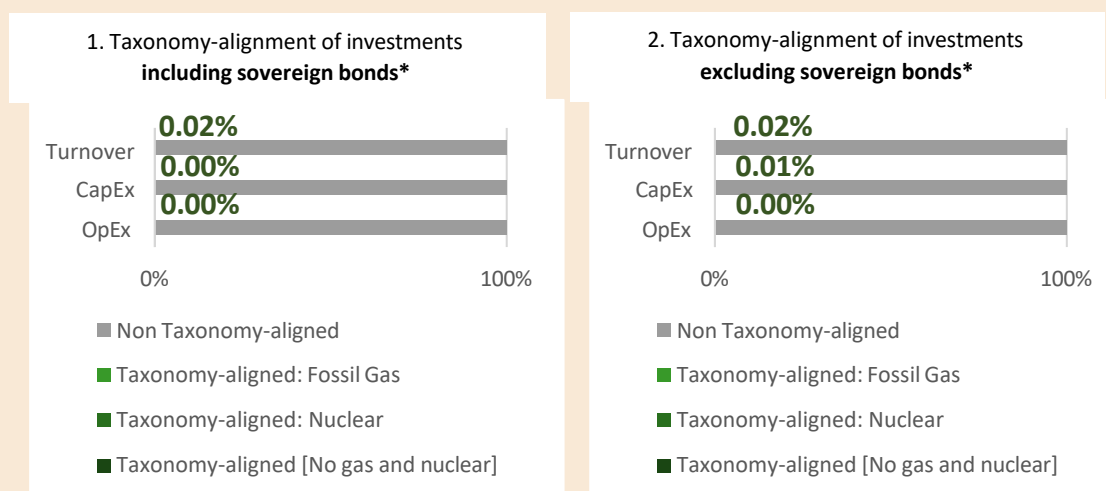


alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

**The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.**



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

### ● What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### ● How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 1.23%.

### ● What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **9.24%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for



environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 5.26%.



### What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI’s control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI’s Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

#### *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?*

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS  
GLOBAL HIGH YIELD ESG IMPROVERS  
BOND

**Legal entity identifier:**  
213800O2125EN6NGE460

**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 investee companies 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** \_\_\_\_\_

☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **31.60%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **ICE BOFA GLOBAL HIGH YIELD INDEX HEDGED**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



The product is labeled SRI (Social and Responsible Investment). It sought throughout the year to promote the 3 dimensions (environmental, social and governance) by taking into account the ESG rating of issuers in the construction of the portfolio.

The ESG rating of issuers aims to assess their ability to manage the potential negative impact of their activities on sustainability factors. This analysis thus aims to assess their Environmental and Societal behaviors in terms of Governance by assigning them an ESG rating ranging from A (best rating) to G (worse rating), so as to achieve a more global assessment of the risks.

1. The portfolio has consistently applied the following Amundi exclusion policy:
  - Legal exclusions on controversial weapons
  - Companies that seriously and repeatedly contravene one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact (UN Global Compact), without credible corrective measures;
  - The sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco; (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website [www.amundi.fr](http://www.amundi.fr))
2. No investment has been made in issuers rated F or G. For any issuer whose rating has been downgraded to F or G, the securities already present in the portfolio were sold within the timeframe committed to in the prospectus and taking into account financial interest of holders
3. The weighted average ESG score of the portfolio has consistently been higher than the weighted average ESG score of the fund's investment universe after eliminating the 20% of the worst issuers
4. The fund has favored issuers that are leaders in their sector of activity according to the ESG criteria identified by the team of extra-financial analysts of the management company ("best in class" approach). With the exception of the above exclusions, all economic sectors are represented in this approach and the UCI may therefore be exposed to certain controversial sectors.

The investment manager has focused the investment process on companies/sectors/countries that had embraced, or will embrace, a positive ESG trajectory within their business. The investment manager identified investment opportunities that were aligned with the aim of generating alpha by focusing in particular on inclusion of companies/sectors/countries that will be strong ESG winners in the future, that have (or will have) a positive ESG profile improvement, while also investing in companies/sectors/countries that are currently ESG stewards.

Further, the Sub-Fund achieved an ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund was compared with the ESG score of its Benchmark after 20% of the lowest ESG rated securities have been excluded from the Benchmark.

**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

#### ● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.371 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.303 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG



Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.29 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was -0.29 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at [www.amundi.lu](http://www.amundi.lu)

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

**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.

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilises two filters:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

Yes, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and 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.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



### How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion** : Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- **ESG factors integration** : Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- **Engagement** : Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- **Vote** : Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- **Controversies monitoring** : Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any further detail on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are taken into account, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available at [www.amundi.com](http://www.amundi.com).



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial

Largest Investments	Sector	Sub-Sector	Country	% Assets
TBIP USA 02/07/24	Treasuries	Treasuries	United States	5.89%
TBIP USA	Treasuries	Treasuries	United States	2.20%



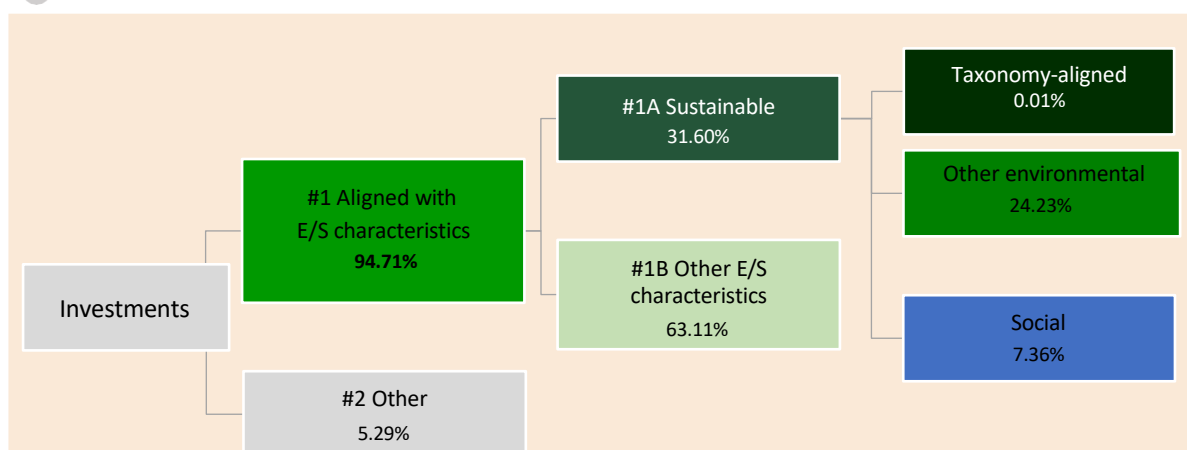
product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2023 to 30/06/2024**

16/07/24				
AEROMX 8.5% 03/27 144A	Corporates	Transportation	Mexico	2.09%
WIN 7.75% 08/28 144A	Corporates	Communications	United States	1.48%
AY 4.125% 06/28 144A	Corporates	Electric	United Kingdom	1.44%
HASI 3.375% 06/26 144A	Corporates	BROKERAGE	United States	1.39%
ENOGLN 6.5% 04/27 144A	Corporates	Energy	United Kingdom	1.32%
NEXIIM 2.125% 04/29	Corporates	Technology	Italy	1.23%
PFSI 7.875% 12/29 144A	Corporates	Finance Companies	United States	1.21%
ABRAGF 11.5 03/02/28 144A	Corporates	Transportation	Cayman Islands	1.15%
OMI 6.625% 04/30 144A	Corporates	Consumer Staples	United States	1.14%
TUICRU 6.25% 04/29 REGS	Corporates	Consumer Discretionary	Germany	1.08%
UCGIM VAR 06/35 144A	Corporates	Banking	Italy	1.07%
PRSESE 6.25% 01/28 144A	Corporates	Consumer Discretionary	United States	1.05%
LTMCI 13.375% 10/27 144A	Corporates	Transportation	Chile	1.03%



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

### What was the asset allocation?



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.



-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made ?**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>% Assets</b>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>18.44%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Basic Industry</i>	<i>11.95%</i>
<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>Treasuries</i>	<i>9.12%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>8.49%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>7.57%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>6.90%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>6.21%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	<i>5.77%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>5.46%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Finance Companies</i>	<i>4.58%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>4.48%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electric</i>	<i>2.42%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financials</i>	<i>1.41%</i>



<i>Corporates</i>	<i>BROKERAGE</i>	<i>1.39%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Utilities</i>	<i>0.97%</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>0.92%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Industrials</i>	<i>0.73%</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Real Estate (REIT)</i>	<i>0.37%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-1.00%</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>3.82%</i>

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power 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 others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



### To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. While the fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, during the reporting period the fund invested 0.01% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the above-mentioned EU Taxonomy objectives is measured using turnover (or revenues) and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data.

The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

### Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup> ?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

Reliable data regarding alignment with the EU Taxonomy fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

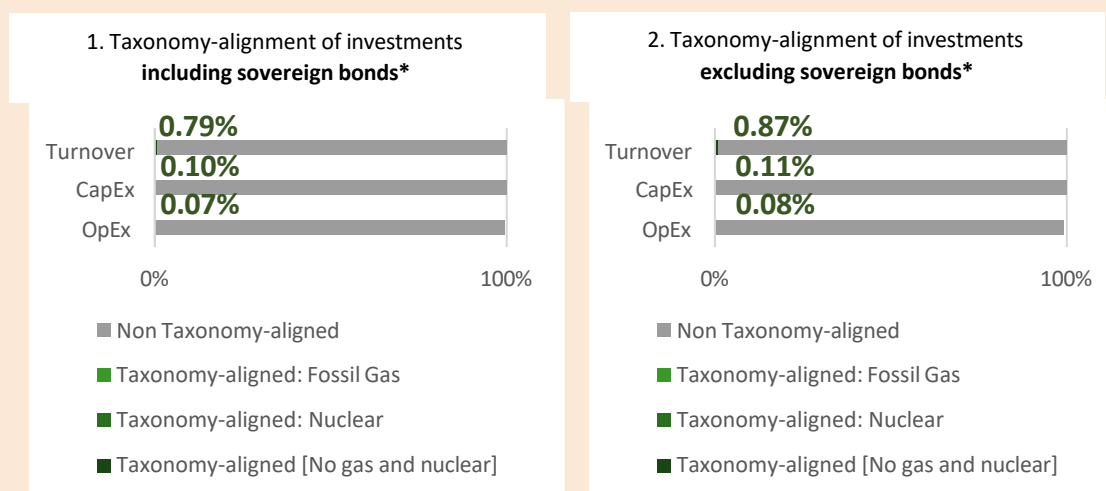
<sup>1</sup>Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



**Taxonomy-aligned activities** are expressed as a share of:

- turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*



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

#### What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities ?

As of 30/06/2024, using turnover and/or green bond use-of-proceeds data as an indicator, the fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.00% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 0.00%. The reported alignment percentage of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy has not been audited by the fund auditors or by any third party.

#### How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods ?

At the end of the previous period, the percentage of investments with Taxonomy alignment was 1.18%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

#### What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy ?

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **24.23%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.

#### What was the share of socially sustainable investments ?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was 7.36%.

#### What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards ?



"#2 Other" includes cash and other instruments held for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. For unrated bonds and shares, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place via controversy screening against the UN Global Compact Principles. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.



### **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period ?**

Sustainability indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results



### **How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark ?**

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index ?***

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.



Periodic 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

**Product name:** AMUNDI FUNDS US  
HIGH YIELD BOND

**Legal entity identifier:**  
5493003QDKL8L48UQW51

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:**



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **18.26%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

During the financial year, the product continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe **ICE BOFA US HIGH YIELD INDEX**. In determining the ESG score of the Product and the ESG investment universe, ESG /performance was continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmark has been designated.



**Sustainability indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Product that is measured against the ESG score of the ESG investment universe of the Product.

At the end of the period:

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **-0.238 (D)**.
- The weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe is **-0.457 (D)**.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

At the end of the previous period, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio was 0.28 (D) and the weighted average ESG rating of the ESG investment universe was 0.16 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as