

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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 RENDEMENT PLUS ISR

Legal entity identifier:
969500IHWAC6K8X0S852

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</div>	<div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 68.13% of sustainable investments</div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</div></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</div>



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

During the period, the product promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by targeting an ESG score higher than that of the investment universe represented by 10% JP MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED COMPOSITE + 10% ICE BOFA GLOBAL HIGH YIELD INDEX + 65% BLOOMBERG GLOBAL AGGREGATE + 15% MSCI ACWI.

To determine the ESG rating of the product and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed on an ongoing basis by comparing a security’s average performance against the sector of the security’s issuer for each of the three ESG characteristics (environmental, social, and governance).

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 benchmarks have been assigned.

This product is a certified SRI (Socially Responsible Investment) Throughout the year, it sought to promote all three dimensions (environmental, social, and corporate governance), taking into account

the ESG rating of issuers in the construction of the portfolio.

The ESG rating of issuers is intended to evaluate their ability to manage the potential negative impact of their activities on sustainability factors. This analysis assesses their Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance behaviour and assign them an ESG rating from A (highest rating) to G (lowest rating), in order to conduct a more inclusive assessment of the risks.

1. The portfolio consistently implemented the following Amundi exclusion policy:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact without implementing credible corrective measures
- Amundi's sectoral exclusions on Coal and Tobacco (the details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on www.amundi.fr)

2. No investment was made in issuers with "F" or "G" ratings. For issuers whose ratings were downgraded to "F" or "G", the securities already present in the portfolio are sold within the time period stipulated in the commitments set out in the product's prospectus.

3. The portfolio's weighted average ESG rating was consistently higher than that of the product's investment universe once at least 20% of the lowest-rated issuers were eliminated

4. The product favoured the issuers with the highest ratings in their sector of activity according to the ESG criteria identified by the asset manager's non-financial analysis team ("Best in Class" approach). With the exception of the above exclusions, all economic sectors are represented in this approach and the fund could, as a result, be exposed to certain controversial sectors.

The level of achievement of the promoted characteristics is measured at 2 levels:

- firstly, by reducing the investment universe by at least 20%, in particular by applying the exclusion rules provided for in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy and by excluding private issuers with an "F" or "G" rating on a certain number of ESG criteria (for the Environmental dimension: Energy and Ecological Transition Criterion; for the Social dimension: Criterion relating to the promotion and access of women to management positions; and for the Governance dimension: Criterion relating to the independence of board members);
- then via the portfolio's average ESG rating, which must be higher than the ESG rating of the investment universe.

Amundi has developed its own internal ESG rating process based on the best-in-class approach. Ratings adapted to each industry sector aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate. To determine ESG ratings, the Amundi ESG scoring system uses a quantitative ESG rating translated into seven scores ranging from A (the highest scores in the universe) to G (the lowest). Amundi's ESG scoring system gives securities on the exclusion list a G rating.

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 internal ESG rating process based on the best-in-class approach. Ratings adapted to each industry sector aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The sustainability indicator used is the product's average ESG rating, which must be higher than the ESG rating of its investment universe.

At the end of the period:

- The portfolio's weighted average ESG rating is: 0.876 (C).
- The weighted average ESG rating of the reference universe is: 0.359 (D).

To determine ESG ratings, the Amundi ESG scoring system uses a quantitative ESG rating translated into seven scores ranging from A (the highest scores in the universe) to G (the lowest). Amundi's ESG scoring system gives securities on the exclusion list a G rating.

The ESG performance of corporate issuers is assessed globally and takes account of relevant criteria via comparison to the average performance of their business sector through a combination of all three ESG dimensions:

- the environmental dimension: this examines the ability of issuers to control their direct and indirect impact on the environment by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, combating resource depletion, and protecting biodiversity;
- the social dimension: this measures the way an issuer operates on two different concepts: its strategy on developing human capital and respecting human rights in general;
- the governance dimension: this assesses the issuer's ability to provide the bases for an effective corporate governance framework and generate long-term value.

The ESG rating methodology used by Amundi is based on 38 criteria, either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity), or sectoral, weighted by sector and considered according to their impact on reputation, operational efficiency, and issuer regulations. Amundi's ESG ratings can either be expressed as a general score covering all three dimensions: E, S, and G, or individually on any environmental or social factor.

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

At the end of the previous period, the portfolio's weighted average ESG score was 0.84 (C), and that of the investment universe was 0.38 (D).

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

The objectives of the sustainable investments were to invest in companies that met two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. do not generate products and services that harm the environment and society.

The definition of a "best performing" company is based on a proprietary Amundi ESG methodology that is designed to measure a company's ESG performance. To be considered as the "best performing", a company must obtain the best rating among the top three (A, B or C, on a rating scale ranging from A to G) in its sector on at least one important environmental or social factor. Significant environmental and social factors are identified at the sector level. The identification of these factors is based on Amundi's ESG analysis framework, which combines extra-financial data with a qualitative analysis of the related sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material have a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG rating. For the energy sector, for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and safety, local communities, and human rights.

In order 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 pesticides, single-use plastic production) that are not compatible with these criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at the level of the investee company. Concerning external UCIs, the criteria for determining the sustainable investments that these underlying UCIs may hold and their objectives depend on each company's own management approach.

● ***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 that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm, Amundi uses two tests:

- The first "DNSH" ("Do No Significant Harm") test is based on the monitoring of the mandatory indicators of the Main Negative Impacts in Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 when reliable data is available (for example, the GHG intensity or greenhouse gas intensity of beneficiary companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. The carbon intensity of beneficiary companies is not within the sector's last decile). Amundi already considers specific indicators of the Main Negative Impacts in its exclusion policy as part of the Amundi Responsible Investment Policy (e.g. exposure to controversial weapons). These exclusions, which apply in addition to the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact, coal and tobacco.
- In addition to the specific sustainability factors covered by the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter that does not consider the mandatory indicators of the Main Negative Impacts above, so as to verify that a company's overall environmental or social performance is not worse than other companies in its sector, corresponding to an environmental or social rating of E or higher according to Amundi's ESG rating system.

Concerning external UCIs, the consideration of the "do no significant harm" principle and the impact of sustainable investments depends on each underlying UCI manager's own methodologies.

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

As detailed above, the negative impact indicators were taken into account in the first DNSH filter (Do No Significant Harm):

This is based on the monitoring of the mandatory indicators of the Main Negative Impacts in Appendix 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 when reliable data is available via the combination of the following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- has a CO2 intensity that is not within the last decile of companies in the sector (only applicable to high-intensity sectors), and
- has board diversity that is not within the last decile of companies in its sector, and
- is free from any controversy regarding working conditions and human rights
- is free from any controversy regarding biodiversity and pollution.

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

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

Yes. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights have been incorporated into Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The proprietary ESG rating tool evaluates issuers using data available from data providers. For example, the model includes a dedicated criterion called "Community inclusion and Human rights" that is applied to all sectors in addition to other Human rights criteria, including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions and professional relations. In addition, we monitor controversies at least on a quarterly basis, which includes companies identified for Human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts assess the situation and give a score to the controversy (using an exclusive, proprietary rating methodology) and determine the best steps to follow. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track trends and remediation efforts.

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



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

The mandatory indicators of the Negative Main Impacts set out in Appendix 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 were taken into account by implementing exclusion policies (normative and sectoral) and integrating ESG rating into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches:

- **Exclusion:** Amundi has defined normative exclusion rules, by activity and by sector, covering some of the main sustainability indicators listed in the “Disclosure” Regulation.
- **Incorporation of ESG factors** Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G-rated issuers and best weighted average ESG rating above the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi's ESG rating approach were also designed to take into account key impacts on sustainability factors along with the quality of mitigation.
- **Engagement:** engagement is an ongoing and targeted process aimed at influencing companies' activities or behaviour. The objective of the engagement can be divided into two categories: engaging an issuer to improve the way in which it integrates the environmental and social dimension and engaging an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social and Human rights issues or other sustainability issues that are important to society and the global economy.
- **Voting:** Amundi's voting policy relies on a holistic analysis of all long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues (Amundi's voting policy can be consulted on its website).
- **Monitoring controversies:** Amundi has developed a controversy monitoring system that relies on three external data providers to systematically monitor controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enhanced by an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy conducted by ESG analysts and a periodic review of its developments. This approach applies to all Amundi funds.

For additional information on how the mandatory indicators of Key Negative Impacts are used, please see the SFDR Statement available at www.amundi.fr.



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 LIQ SHORT TERM SRI -Z	Finance	Funds	France	3.41%
BTPS 4% 04/35 13Y	Government bonds	Government bonds	Italy	2.59%
A-F EMERGING MKT HD CUR BD- J2 EUR	Finance	Funds	Luxembourg	2.16%
A-F EMERGING MKT LOC CURR BD-J2 USD	Finance	Funds	Luxembourg	2.13%
BTPS 1.5% 04/45 34Y	Government bonds	Government bonds	Italy	1.98%
ISPIM 4.75%	Corporate	Banking	Italy	1.40%

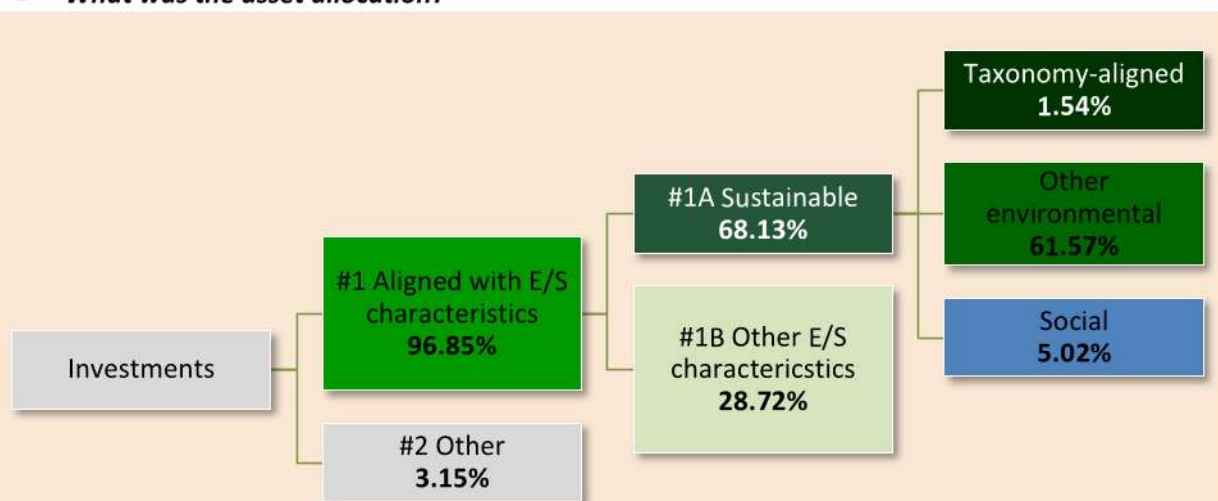
09/27 EMTN				
US TSY 2% 8/25	Government bonds	Government bonds	United States	1.37%
ALTAFP 2.25% 07/24	Corporate	Real estate investment trusts (REIT)	France	1.17%
EDF VAR PERP	Corporate	Electricity	France	1.07%
SANTAN 1.125% 01/25 EMTN	Corporate	Banking	Spain	1.05%
ISPIM 4.875% 05/30 EMTN	Corporate	Banking	Italy	1.03%
SANTAN 2.125% 02/28 EMTN	Corporate	Banking	Spain	1.03%
TELEFO VAR PERP .	Corporate	Communications	Netherlands	0.99%
ENGIFP 4% 01/35 EMTN	Corporate	Natural gas	France	0.97%
PEUGOT 2% 03/25 EUR	Corporate	Consumer Discretionary	Netherlands	0.97%



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>Corporate</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>26.88%</i>
<i>Finance</i>	<i>Funds</i>	<i>10.23%</i>
<i>Government bonds</i>	<i>Government bonds</i>	<i>9.20%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	<i>6.31%</i>
<i>Quasi-States</i>	<i>Sovereigns</i>	<i>5.27%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Communications</i>	<i>4.84%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>4.15%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>3.59%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Real estate investment trusts (REIT)</i>	<i>3.10%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	<i>2.44%</i>
<i>Secured</i>	<i>ABS</i>	<i>2.14%</i>
<i>Secured</i>	<i>Residential mortgages</i>	<i>155%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Natural gas</i>	<i>1.46%</i>
<i>Information technologies</i>	<i>Software & Data processing Services</i>	<i>1.36%</i>
<i>Industry</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>1.23%</i>
<i>Information technologies</i>	<i>Semi-conductors & Manufacturing equipment</i>	<i>0.96%</i>

<i>Quasi-States</i>	<i>Agencies</i>	<i>0.94%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Capital goods</i>	<i>0.93%</i>
<i>Finance</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>0.90%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Basic industries</i>	<i>0.79%</i>
<i>Secured</i>	<i>CMO</i>	<i>0.77%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>0.69%</i>
<i>Healthcare</i>	<i>Pharmaceuticals, Biotech. & Life Sciences</i>	<i>0.66%</i>
<i>Consumer staples</i>	<i>Food, Drink & Tobacco</i>	<i>0.57%</i>
<i>Healthcare</i>	<i>Healthcare services & equipment</i>	<i>0.48%</i>
<i>Finance</i>	<i>Financial services</i>	<i>0.47%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Other financial institutions</i>	<i>0.45%</i>
<i>Communication services</i>	<i>Media and entertainment</i>	<i>0,38 %</i>
<i>Finance</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>0.32%</i>
<i>Consumer discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer services</i>	<i>0.31%</i>
<i>Consumer discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer durables & clothing</i>	<i>0.30%</i>
<i>Consumer discretionary</i>	<i>Automobiles & Components</i>	<i>0.30%</i>
<i>Secured</i>	<i>CMBS</i>	<i>0.28%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Oil & Gas</i>	<i>0.26%</i>

<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric utilities</i>	<i>0.25%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>0.24%</i>
<i>Communication services</i>	<i>Telecom services</i>	<i>0.24%</i>
<i>Consumer discretionary</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail</i>	<i>0.23%</i>
<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Other utilities</i>	<i>0.22%</i>
<i>Property</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>0.17%</i>
<i>Consumer staples</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail</i>	<i>0.14%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-utilities</i>	<i>0.14%</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>0.11%</i>
<i>Consumer staples</i>	<i>Household, hygiene, and cosmetics</i>	<i>0.11%</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment & Services</i>	<i>0.11%</i>
<i>Information technologies</i>	<i>Technology, Hardware and Equipment</i>	<i>0.09%</i>
<i>Industry</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>0.06%</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Gas utilities</i>	<i>0.04%</i>
<i>Property</i>	<i>Property developers</i>	<i>0.03%</i>
<i>Industry</i>	<i>Professional services</i>	<i>0.02%</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers and packaging</i>	<i>0.02%</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0.08%</i>

<i>Liquid capital</i>	<i>Liquid capital</i>	0.22%
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To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. Although the fund does not commit to making Taxonomy-aligned investments, it nevertheless invested 1.54% in Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments during the period under review. These investments contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

The alignment of investee companies with the aforementioned objectives of the EU taxonomy is measured using data on turnover (or revenue) and/or the use of green bond proceeds.

Neither the fund's auditors nor a third party has verified the percentage alignment of the fund's investments with the EU taxonomy.



Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

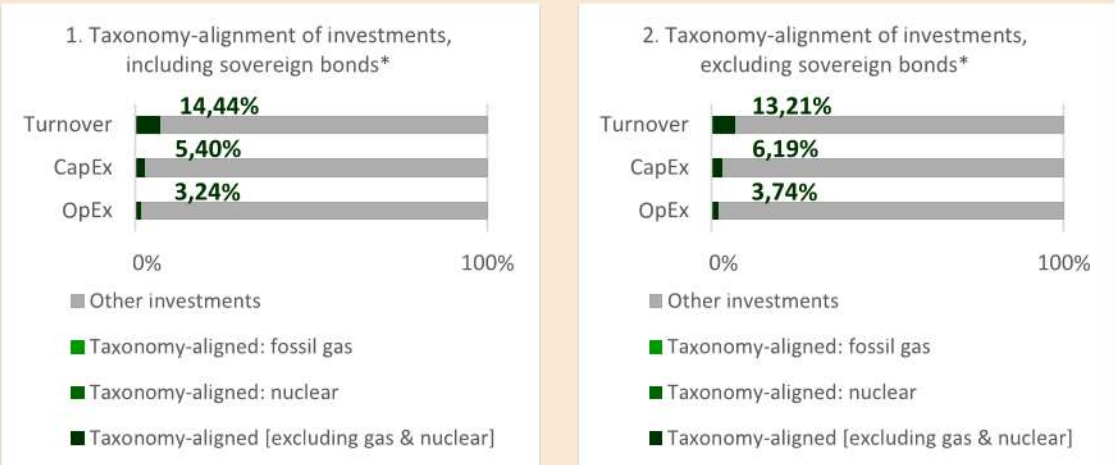
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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 on alignment with the EU Taxonomy for fossil gas and nuclear energy was not available during the period.

¹ 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 - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. 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.

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?**

Using data relating to turnover and/or the use of green bond proceeds as an indicator, 0.08% of the fund’s investments were in transitional activities and 0.30% were in enabling activities as at 30/06/2024. Neither the fund's auditors nor a third party has verified the percentage alignment of the fund's investments with the EU taxonomy.

● **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 aligned with the Taxonomy was 15.53%.



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 an environmental objective not aligned with the Taxonomy was **61.57%** at the end of the period. This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR but some of their activities are not aligned with Taxonomy standards, or data is not yet available for them to perform such an assessment.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The portion of socially sustainable investments at the end of the period was **5.02%**.



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

Cash and/or other instruments held for liquidity and portfolio risk management purposes were included in category “#2 Other”. For non-rated bonds and equities, minimum environmental and social guarantees are applied by filtering for controversial issues in relation to the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. Instruments not covered by an ESG analysis may also include securities for which the data necessary to measure the achievement of environmental or social characteristics were not available. Moreover, minimum environmental or social guarantees have not been defined.



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

Sustainability indicators are made available in the portfolio management system, allowing managers to instantly assess the impact of their investment decisions on the portfolio. These indicators are integrated into Amundi's control framework, with responsibilities being divided between the first level of control carried out by the investment teams themselves and the second carried out by the risk teams, which constantly monitor compliance with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product. In addition, Amundi's responsible investment policy defines an active engagement approach that promotes dialogue with investee companies, including those in this portfolio. The annual engagement report, available on <https://legroupe.amundi.com/documentation-esg>, provides detailed information 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.