

Periodic information for financial products referred to in Article 8(1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and the first paragraph of Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 Product name: Legal entity identifier:

AMUNDI YIELD PLUS SELECT 969500IHWAC6K8X0S852

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment

means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that it does not cause significant harm to any of those objectives and that the companies receiving the investments apply good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, which lists **environmentally sustainable economic activities**.

This regulation does not establish a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective are not necessarily aligned with the Taxonomy.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ Yes

☒ No

☐ It has made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: _____

☐ in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It has made sustainable investments with a social objective: _____

☒ It promoted environmental and/or social (I/O) characteristics and although it did not have a sustainable investment target, it had a proportion of **74.78%** _____ sustainable investments

☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy

☒

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with a social objective

☐ It promoted I/O features, but did not make sustainable investments



To what extent have the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product been achieved?

During the period, the product promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming for an ESG score higher than the ESG score of the investment universe represented by **10% ICE BOFA GLOBAL HIGH YIELD INDEX + 10% JP MORGAN EMBI GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED COMPOSITE + 65% BLOOMBERG GLOBAL AGGREGATE + 15% MSCI ACWI (ESG)**. To determine the ESG score of the investment product and universe, ESG performance is continuously assessed by comparing the average performance of a security in relation to the sector of the issuer of the security, with regard to each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

Sustainability indicators measure how well the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product are achieved.

● ***How has the sustainability indicators performed?***

Amundi has developed its own internal 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 are evolving.

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

At the end of the period:

- The portfolio's weighted average ESG score is: **1.006 (C)**.
- The weighted average ESG score of the reference universe is: **0.334 (D)**.

Amundi's ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is a quantitative ESG score translated into seven scores, ranging from A (the best scores in the universe) to G (the worst). In Amundi's ESG rating scale, the securities on the exclusion list correspond to a score of G.

For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and according to relevant criteria by comparison with the average performance of their sector of activity, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- the environmental dimension: it examines the ability of emitters to control their direct and indirect impact on the environment, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, combating the depletion of resources and protecting biodiversity;
- the social dimension: it measures the way in which an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and respect for human rights in general;
- The governance dimension: it assesses the issuer's ability to provide the foundations for an effective corporate governance framework and to generate value over the long term.

Amundi's ESG rating methodology is based on 38 criteria, either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector-specific, weighted by sector and considered according to their impact on the issuer's reputation, operational efficiency and regulation. Amundi's ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the 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 0.874 (C) and the weighted average ESG score of the ESG investment universe was 0.316 (D).

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intended to achieve in part and how did sustainable investing contribute to these objectives?***

The objectives of sustainable investing were to invest in companies that meet two criteria:

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

The definition of "best performing" company is based on a proprietary Amundi ESG methodology that aims to measure a company's ESG performance. To be considered "top performer," a company must achieve the highest score among the top three (A, B, or C, on a rating scale from A to G) in its industry on at least one important environmental or social factor. Important 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 non-financial data and qualitative analysis of the associated

sectoral and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material have a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For the energy sector, for example, the material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and safety, local communities and human rights.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee enterprise must not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertiliser and pesticide manufacturing, 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. For external UCIs, the criteria for determining the sustainable investments that these underlying UCIs may hold and their objectives depend on the specific approach of each management company.

The main negative impacts correspond to the most significant adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors related to environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and corruption.

- ***To what extent the sustainable investments that the financial product has partially***
Have they not caused significant harm to an environmentally or socially sustainable investment objective?

To ensure that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm, Amundi used two filters:

- The first "DNSH" ("Do Not Significantly Harm") filter is based on the monitoring of mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts of Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 when reliable data are available (e.g. GHG 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 the beneficiary company does not belong to the last decile of the sector). Amundi already takes into account specific indicators of the Main Adverse Impacts in its exclusions policy as part of Amundi's 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, which does not take into account the mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts above, in order to verify that a company is not performing poorly from an environmental or social point of view compared to other companies in its sector, which corresponds to an environmental or social score greater than or equal to E according to Amundi's ESG rating.

For external UCIs, the consideration of the 'do no significant harm' principle and the impact of sustainable investments depend on the methodologies specific to each management company of the underlying UCIs.

How were indicators of adverse impacts considered?

As detailed above, the indicators of adverse impacts have been taken into account in the first DNSH (Do Not Significant Harm) filter: This is based on the monitoring of the mandatory indicators of Principal Adverse Impacts in Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 when reliable data are available via the combination of the following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- have a CO2 intensity that does not belong to the last decile of companies in the sector (only applies to high-intensity sectors), and have a diversity of the board of

- directors that does not belong to the last decile of companies in its sector, and
- be free from any controversy in terms of working conditions and human rights
- Be free from any controversy regarding biodiversity and pollution.

Amundi already takes into account specific Principal Adverse 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 in line 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 United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights have been integrated into Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The proprietary ESG rating tool evaluates issuers using data available from data providers. For example, the model has a dedicated criterion called "Community Involvement and Human Rights" that is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights-related criteria, including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and industrial relations. In addition, we monitor controversies on a quarterly basis at a minimum, which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts assess the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using a proprietary, proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to keep up with trend and remediation efforts.

The EU Taxonomy establishes a 'do no significant harm' principle, according to which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not cause significant harm to the objectives of the EU Taxonomy, and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The 'do no significant harm' principle applies only to investments underlying the financial product that 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.



How has this financial product taken into account the main adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The mandatory indicators of Principal Adverse Impacts provided for in Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, have been taken into account through the implementation of exclusion policies (normative and sectoral), the integration of 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 by the Disclosure Regulation.

- **ESG integration:** 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 score above the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi's ESG rating approach have also been designed to take into account key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as the quality of mitigation.
- **Engagement:** Engagement is an ongoing and targeted process to influence the activities or behaviour of companies. The objective of the commitment can be divided 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 issues or other sustainability issues important to society and the global economy.
- **Voting:** Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all long-term issues that can influence value creation, including material ESG issues (Amundi's voting policy is available on its website).
- **Controversy monitoring:** Amundi has developed a controversy monitoring system that relies on three external data providers to systematically monitor controversies and their level of seriousness. This quantitative approach is then enriched by an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, conducted by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all Amundi funds.

For more information on how the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the SFDR Statement available on www.amundi.fr.



What were the main investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the largest proportion of investments in the financial product during the reference period, namely:

**from 01/07/2024
to 30/06/2025**

Largest investments	Sector	Sub-sector	Country	% of active population
AM ULTRA S-T BOND RESPONSIBLE - I (C)	Finance	Fund	France	4,71 %
BTPS 1.5% 04/45 24Y	Government bonds	Government bonds	Italy	2,44 %
AM EURO LIQUIDITY S-T RESP - Z (C)	Finance	Fund	France	2,24 %
BTPS 4% 04/35 13Y	Government bonds	Government bonds	Italy	2,07 %
SPAIN 1% 07/42	Government bonds	Government bonds	Spain	1,47 %
EDF VAR PERP	Corporates	Electricity	France	1,28 %
BTPS 4.05% 10/37 13Y	Government bonds	Government bonds	Italy	1,28 %
SANTAN 2.125% 02/28 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	Spain	1,21 %
ISPIM 4.875% 05/30 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	Italy	1,19 %
ISPIM 4.75% 09/27 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	Italy	1,12 %
UCGIM 0.85% 01/31 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	Italy	1,06 %
HKINTL 3.875% 01/30 GMTN	Quasi-states	Sovereign	Hong Kong	1,04 %
BNP VAR 01/29 EMTN	Corporates	Banking	France	1,03 %

AXASA VAR PERP(3.875%)	Corporates	Insurance	France	1,03 %
TELEFO VAR PERP ..	Corporates	Communications	Netherlands	1,01 %



What proportion of investments were related to sustainability?

The fund invested 74.78% in sustainability-related investments.

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



Category **#1 Aligned with I/O characteristics** includes investments in the financial product used to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

Category **#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product that are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics nor considered sustainable investments.

Category **#1 Aligned on I/O Characteristics** includes:

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

In which economic sectors have investments been made?

Sector	Sub-Sector	% of active population
Corporates	Banking	23,27 %
Government bonds	Government bonds	10,32 %

<i>Finance</i>	<i>Fund</i>	10,18 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	8,21 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Communications</i>	5,01 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	4,08 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Transport</i>	3,29 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	3,23 %
<i>Secure</i>	<i>ABS</i>	2,92 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Consumer Staples</i>	2,69 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)</i>	2,55 %
<i>Finance</i>	<i>Banks</i>	2,34 %
<i>Quasi-states</i>	<i>Sovereign</i>	1,80 %
<i>Industry</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	1,55 %
<i>Secure</i>	<i>Residential mortgages</i>	1,54 %
<i>Information technologies.</i>	<i>Software & IT Services</i>	1,54 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Natural gas</i>	1,46 %
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Core Industry</i>	1,08 %
<i>Information technologies.</i>	<i>Semiconductors & Manufacturing Equipment</i>	0,91 %
<i>Finance</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	0,85 %

<i>Finance</i>	<i>Financial services</i>	<i>0,74 %</i>
<i>Quasi-states</i>	<i>Supranational</i>	<i>0,72 %</i>
<i>Quasi-states</i>	<i>Agencies</i>	<i>0,72 %</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>Pharmacy, Biotech. & Life Sciences</i>	<i>0,65 %</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Capital Goods</i>	<i>0,65 %</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Media & Entertainment</i>	<i>0,60 %</i>
<i>Secure</i>	<i>CMO</i>	<i>0,59 %</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other Financial Institutions</i>	<i>0,54 %</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>Health Services & Equipment</i>	<i>0,53 %</i>
<i>Non-Cyclical Consumption</i>	<i>Food, Beverage & Tobacco</i>	<i>0,53 %</i>
<i>Information technologies.</i>	<i>Technology, Materials and Equipment</i>	<i>0,36 %</i>
<i>Cyclical consumption</i>	<i>Consumer Services</i>	<i>0,36 %</i>
<i>Cyclical consumption</i>	<i>Consumer goods. Sustainable & Garment</i>	<i>0,33 %</i>
<i>Communication Services</i>	<i>Telecom Services</i>	<i>0,30 %</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>0,29 %</i>
<i>Cyclical consumption</i>	<i>Automobiles & Components</i>	<i>0,28 %</i>
<i>Cyclical consumption</i>	<i>Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail</i>	<i>0,28 %</i>

<i>Materials</i>	<i>Chemistry</i>	<i>0,26 %</i>
<i>Corporates</i>	<i>Other utilities</i>	<i>0,26 %</i>
<i>Real estate</i>	<i>REITs</i>	<i>0,26 %</i>
<i>Non-Cyclical Consumption</i>	<i>Household products, hygiene and beauty</i>	<i>0,17 %</i>
<i>Non-Cyclical Consumption</i>	<i>Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail</i>	<i>0,16 %</i>
<i>Secure</i>	<i>CMBS</i>	<i>0,15 %</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>Energy Equipment & Services</i>	<i>0,07 %</i>
<i>Industry</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>0,06 %</i>
<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>0,05 %</i>
<i>Real estate</i>	<i>Real Estate Developers</i>	<i>0,05 %</i>
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Containers and packaging</i>	<i>0,03 %</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>0,02 %</i>
<i>Industry</i>	<i>Business & Professional Services</i>	<i>0,02 %</i>
<i>Forex</i>	<i>Forex</i>	<i>-0,17 %</i>
<i>Cash</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>1,31 %</i>

Taxonomy-aligned activities are

expressed as a percentage:
- turnover
for



To what extent were 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 investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, it invested 7.87% in sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy during the period under review. These investments have contributed to the climate change mitigation objectives of the EU Taxonomy.

reflect the share of revenues from green activities of companies in financial income a

- Capital expenditure (CapEx) for show the green investments made by companies in financial income a invested, for a transition to a green economy;

- operating expenses (OpEx) to reflect the green operating activities of companies in which the financial product a invested.

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

The percentage of alignment of the fund's investments with the EU taxonomy has not been verified by the fund's auditors or by a third party.

- Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities that are in line with the EU Taxonomy¹ ?

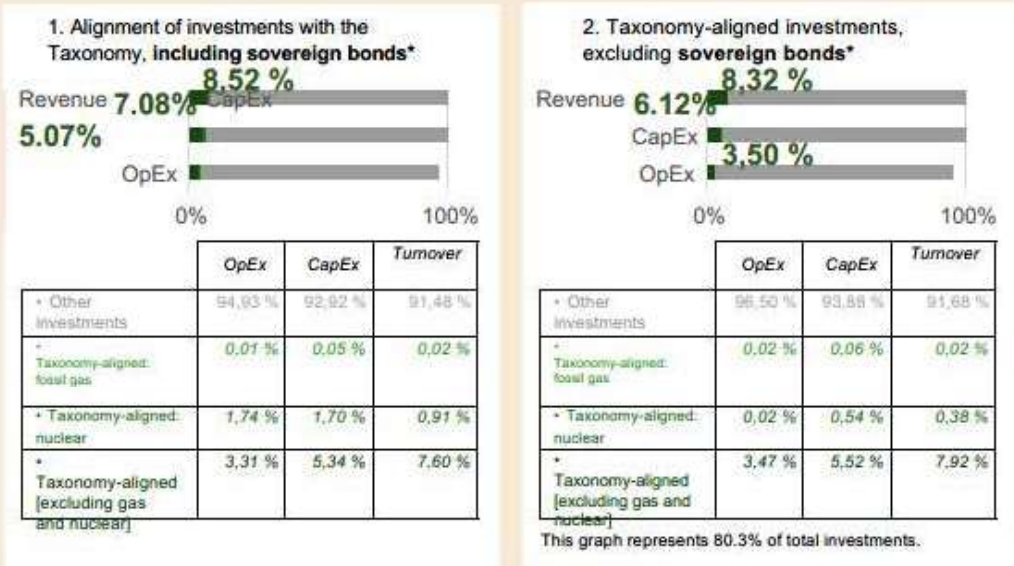
☒ Yes:

☒ In fossil gas
☒ In nuclear energy

☐ No

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear activities will only be in line with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not cause significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The set of criteria for economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that are in line with the EU Taxonomy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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



* For the purposes of these charts, "sovereign bonds" include all sovereign exposures.

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

As of 30/06/2025, using data on green bond revenue and/or proceeds as an indicator, the share of the fund's investments in transitional activities was 0.47% and the share of investments in enabling activities

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to

contribute substantially to the achievement of an environmental objective.

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



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

was 0.97%. The percentage of alignment of the fund's investments with the EU taxonomy has not been verified by the fund's auditors or by a third party.

- ***Where is the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compared to previous reference periods?***

At the end of the previous period: the percentage of investments aligned with the taxonomy was 1.54%



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

The share of sustainable investments with a non-Taxonomy-aligned environmental objective was **59.73%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under SFDR, but have part of their business that is not aligned with Taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to make such an assessment.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was **7.18%** at the end of the period.



Which investments were included in the 'other' category, what was their purpose and were there minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash and/or other instruments held to manage the liquidity and risks of the portfolio have been included in the "#2 Other" category. For bonds and unrated stocks, minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place through a filtering of controversies against the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. Instruments not covered by ESG analysis may also include securities for which the data necessary to measure the achievement of environmental or social characteristics was not available. In addition, minimum environmental or social guarantees have not been defined.



What measures were taken to respect the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reporting 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 supervisory framework, with responsibilities divided between the first level of control carried out by the investment teams themselves and the

second level of control carried out by the risk teams, which continuously monitor compliance with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

In addition, Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that fosters dialogue with the investee companies, including those in this portfolio. The annual engagement report, available on <https://legroupe.Amundi.com/documentation-esg>, provides detailed information on this commitment and its results.



How did this financial product perform compared to the benchmark?

The indices of references

are clues allowing you to Measure whether the financial product achieves the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

This product does not have an ESG benchmark.

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

This product does not have an ESG benchmark.

- ***How has this financial product performed in terms of sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product does not have an ESG benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform relative to the benchmark?***

This product does not have an ESG benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform relative to the broad market index?***

This product does not have an ESG benchmark.