

ANNEX IV

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: FirstEagle Amundi Income Builder Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300HHP1HFPO4I5V06

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics
Sustainable investment objective

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 31.55% 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 sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

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



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

The Sub-Fund continuously promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than that of the investment universe. In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the investment universe, 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. For the purpose of this measurement, the investment universe is defined as 70% MSCI ACWI Index + 20% Bloomberg Global High Yield Index + 10% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index. No ESG Reference Index has been designated.

To continuously promote environmental and/or social characteristics the Fund has sought to invest in companies considered a 'best performer' in its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors and by investing in companies which:

- 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
- Are cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.
- Are cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Additionally, the Sub-Fund met its promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by having a higher ESG score than that of the investment universe.

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

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Sub-Fund that is measured against the ESG score of the investment universe of the Sub-Fund. Amundi's ESG rating process is based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate. 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 in the universe) to G (the worst).

At the end of the period (28/02/2025) the weighted average ESG rating of

- ☐ the portfolio is D (0.064)
- ☐ the investment universe is D (-0.012)

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 (29/02/2024) the weighted average ESG rating of

- ☐ the portfolio was D (0.142)
- ☐ the investment universe was D (-0.005)

● ***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 (and are) to invest in 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 had to 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’s 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 the 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.

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 utilized (and currently utilizes) two filters:

- 1.) The first DNSH test 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

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.

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.

2.) 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 DNSH filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS 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 labor relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts will 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.



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

The Sub-Fund considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS applying to the Sub-Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches and controversies monitoring:

- 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's 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 or 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.
- Voting: 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 indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.lu

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.

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



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The top investments weights are the average of positions held at 31/05/2024, 31/08/2024, 30/11/2024 and 28/02/2025

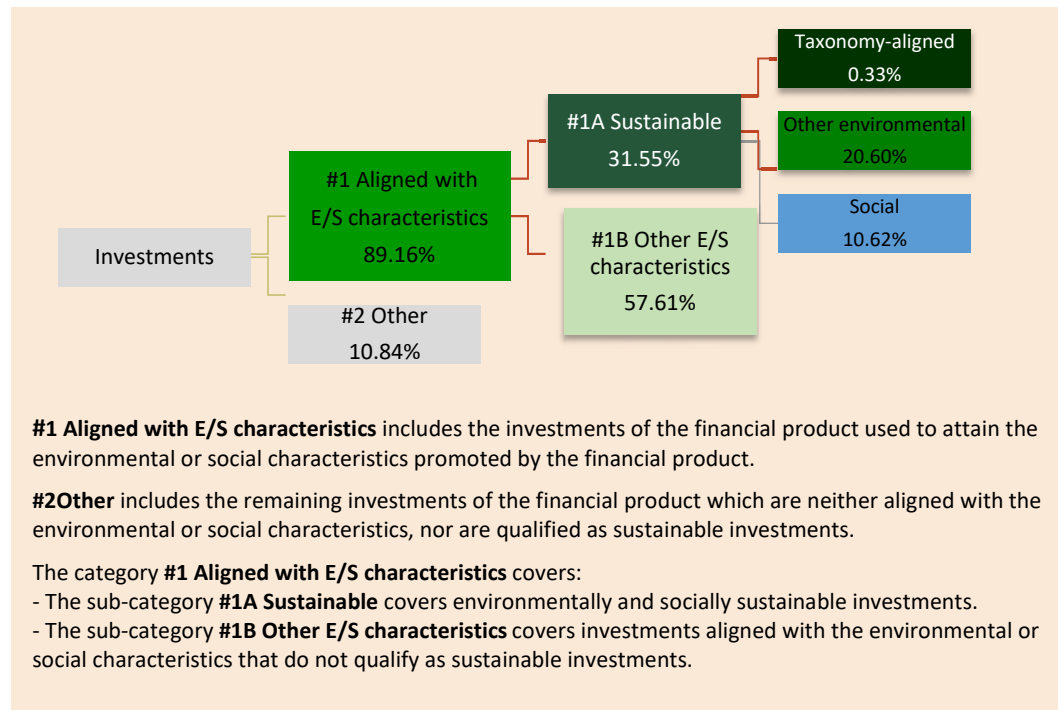
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **01/03/2024-28/02/2025**

Security	Weight	Sector	Country
Amundi Physical Gold ETC	3.56	Materials	United States
iShares Physical Gold ETC	3.56	Materials	United Kingdom
Unilever PLC	3.30	Consumer Staples	United Kingdom
Exxon Mobil Corporation	2.51	Energy	United States
Jardine Matheson Holdings Limited	2.51	Industrials	Hong Kong
Nestle S.A.	2.34	Consumer Staples	Switzerland
Compagnie Financiere Richemont SA	1.80	Consumer Discretionary	Switzerland
Colgate-Palmolive Company	1.76	Consumer Staples	United States
Power Corporation of Canada	1.68	Financials	Canada
CCU S.A. SpADR	1.60	Consumer Staples	Chile
Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA	1.58	Financials	Belgium
HCA Healthcare Inc	1.54	Health Care	United States
Equity Residential	1.46	Real Estate	United States
Comcast	1.42	Communication Services	United States
Ambev SA Sponsored ADR	1.31	Consumer Staples	Brazil
Investor AB	1.28	Financials	Sweden
Becton, Dickinson and Company	1.26	Health Care	United States
Texas Instruments Incorporated	1.26	Information Technology	United States
Medtronic Plc	1.18	Health Care	United States
Schindler Holding Ltd. Pref	1.17	Industrials	Switzerland
Haleon PLC	1.14	Consumer Staples	United Kingdom
Shell Plc	1.07	Energy	United Kingdom
Govt USA 0.375% 15-Jul-2025	1.05	Government Bonds	United States
Hongkong Land Holdings	1.04	Real Estate	Hong Kong
CK Asset Holdings Limited	1.01	Real Estate	Hong Kong
Industrivarden AB	1.01	Financials	Sweden
U.S. Bancorp	0.99	Financials	United States
Wheaton Precious Metals Corp	0.97	Materials	Canada
Govt USA 0.125% 15-Apr-2027	0.95	Government Bonds	United States
Orkla ASA	0.95	Consumer Staples	Norway
FEMSA SpADR	0.92	Consumer Staples	Mexico
Analog Devices, Inc.	0.91	Information Technology	United States



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● What was the asset allocation?



● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub-Sector	Weight
Communication Services	Broadcasting	0.00%
Communication Services	Cable & Satellite	1.86%
Consumer Discretionary	Apparel, Accessories & Luxury Goods	2.22%
Consumer Discretionary	Automotive Parts & Equipment	0.11%
Consumer Discretionary	Automotive Retail	0.21%
Consumer Discretionary	Homebuilding	0.66%
Consumer Discretionary	Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines	0.18%
Consumer Discretionary	Leisure Products	0.79%
Consumer Discretionary	Restaurants	0.39%
Consumer Discretionary	Specialized Consumer Services	0.17%
Consumer Staples	Brewers	3.92%
Consumer Staples	Distillers & Vintners	0.67%
Consumer Staples	Food Retail	0.55%
Consumer Staples	Household Products	2.69%
Consumer Staples	Packaged Foods & Meats	4.17%
Consumer Staples	Personal Care Products	3.19%
Consumer Staples	Soft Drinks & Non-alcoholic Beverages	2.08%
Energy	Integrated Oil & Gas	3.54%
Energy	Oil & Gas Equipment & Services	0.18%
Energy	Oil & Gas Refining & Marketing	0.25%

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

Energy	Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation	1.22%
Financials	Asset Management & Custody Banks	2.26%
Financials	Consumer Finance	0.50%
Financials	Diversified Banks	6.33%
Financials	Financial Exchanges & Data	0.24%
Financials	Investment Banking & Brokerage	1.22%
Financials	Life & Health Insurance	1.84%
Financials	Multi-Sector Holdings	3.89%
Financials	Property & Casualty Insurance	0.86%
Financials	Regional Banks	1.97%
Financials	Specialized Finance	0.00%
Health Care	Health Care Services	0.39%
Health Care	Health Care Equipment	2.64%
Health Care	Health Care Facilities	2.25%
Health Care	Health Care Supplies	0.02%
Health Care	Life Sciences Tools & Services	0.42%
Health Care	Managed Health Care	0.74%
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals	2.85%
Industrials	Air Freight & Logistics	1.14%
Industrials	Diversified Support Services	0.18%
Industrials	Electrical Components & Equipment	0.00%
Industrials	Human Resource & Employment Services	0.00%
Industrials	Industrial Conglomerates	3.17%
Industrials	Industrial Machinery & Supplies & Components	2.37%
Industrials	Office Services & Supplies	0.38%
Industrials	Passenger Airlines	0.53%
Industrials	Rail Transportation	0.12%
Industrials	Security & Alarm Services	0.59%
Industrials	Trading Companies & Distributors	0.31%
Information Technology	Application Software	0.27%
Information Technology	Electronic Equipment & Instruments	0.10%
Information Technology	Semiconductors	2.42%
Information Technology	Systems Software	0.19%
Information Technology	Technology Distributors	0.00%
Information Technology	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	1.35%
Materials	Commodity Chemicals	0.89%
Materials	Diversified Metals & Mining	0.64%
Materials	Fertilizers & Agricultural Chemicals	0.74%
Materials	Gold	10.02%
Materials	Metal, Glass & Plastic Containers	0.36%
Materials	Paper & Plastic Packaging Products & Materials	0.09%
Real Estate	Diversified Real Estate Activities	0.00%
Real Estate	Diversified REITs	0.12%
Real Estate	Multi-Family Residential REITs	1.49%
Real Estate	Office REITs	1.09%
Real Estate	Other Specialized REITs	0.55%
Real Estate	Real Estate Development	1.07%
Real Estate	Real Estate Operating Companies	1.17%

Real Estate	Telecom Tower REITs	0.00%
Real Estate	Timber REITs	0.05%
Utilities	Electric Utilities	0.40%
Sovereign Debt	Sovereign Debt	7.83%
Cash	Cash	2.88%



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

The Fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics. The Fund did not commit to making investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The Fund did, however, have 0.33% of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy in the reporting period.

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

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. 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 made in transitional and enabling activities?

As of 28/02/2025, 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's 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 20.60% 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,



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.

or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?



10.62%



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

Included in “#2 Other” are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. 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 Amundi 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. Amundi’s 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 Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

Not applicable – 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?**

Not applicable – this product does not have an ESG Benchmark

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

Not applicable – this product does not have an ESG Benchmark

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

Not applicable – 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.