

# PROSPECTUS

## 20 October 2026

# Amundi ETF II ICAV

**An open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and with variable capital.**

**The ICAV was registered under the laws of Ireland with registered number C559174.**

**The Directors of Amundi ETF II ICAV whose names appear in the section entitled Directors of the ICAV of the Prospectus below accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors, who have taken all reasonable care to ensure such is the case, the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.**

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# DEFINITIONS

"**Administrator**" means HSBC Securities Services (Ireland) DAC or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as the administrator of the ICAV and each Sub-Fund.

"**AML Legislation**" means the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Act, 2010, the Criminal Justice Act 2013, the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Act 2018 and the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Act 2021 (as amended and supplemented from time to time).

"**Applicant**" means any person who completes and submits the Application Form to the ICAV, care of the Administrator, in accordance with the manner set out in the Prospectus.

"**Application Form**" means the application form for subscription of Shares.

"**Authorised Participant**" means an institutional investor, market maker or broker entity authorised by the ICAV for the purposes of directly subscribing and/or redeeming Classes in a Sub-Fund of the ICAV.

"**Base Currency**" means the currency in which a Sub-Fund does the accounting for its portfolio and maintains its primary NAV.

"**Benchmark Regulation**" means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 as modified, amended, consolidated or re-enacted from time to time.

"**Board**" means the board of directors of the ICAV.

"**Business Day**" means a day (other than a Saturday and a Sunday) as defined in each relevant "Sub-Fund Description".

"**Cash Component**" means the amount of cash required to equalize any differences between the value of the securities set out in the Portfolio Composition File and the Net Asset Value for each Minimum Subscription Amount (being the Net Asset Value per Share multiplied by the number of Shares in the Minimum Subscription Amount).

"**Central Bank**" means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the ICAV.

"**Central Securities Depository**" means the operator of a Securities Settlement System.

"**Central Bank UCITS Regulations**" means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 230 of 2019), and related guidance issued by the Central Bank as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

"**CIS**" means an open-ended collective investment scheme within the meaning of Regulation 4(3) of the UCITS Regulations and which is prohibited from investing more than 10% of its assets in another such collective investment scheme.

"**Class**" or "**Classes**" / "**Share Class**" or "**Share Classes**" means one or more particular division of Shares in a Sub-Fund.

"**Common Depositary**" means the entity nominated by the relevant International Central Securities Depositary, or such other entity as may be nominated from time to time, to hold the Global Certificate in respect of the Shares in the ETFs.

"**Common Depositary's Nominee**" means the nominee of the Common Depositary, or such other entity as may be appointed from time to time, which will be the sole registered holder of all Shares in each ETF.

"**Data Protection Legislation**" means the EU Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and the EU Privacy & Electronic Communications Directive 2002/58/EC, any amendments and replacement legislation including the GDPR, European Commission decisions, binding EU and national guidance and all national implementing legislation.

"**Transaction Deadline**" means in relation to applications for subscription, redemption or switch of Shares in a Sub-Fund, the day and time as specified in the "Sub-Fund Description" for the relevant Sub-Fund.

"**Dematerialised Form**" means Shares the title to which is recorded as being in uncertificated form and which may be transferred by means of a computer-based settlement system in accordance with the Companies Act 1990 (Uncertified Securities) Regulations, 1996 (of Ireland).

"**Depositary**" means HSBC Continental Europe or any successor thereto duly appointed as depositary in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and the UCITS Regulations.

"**Disclosure Regulation**" means Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector as modified, amended, consolidated or re-enacted from time to time.

"**Directors**" mean the directors of the ICAV, each a "Director".

**"Duties and Charges**" in relation to any Sub-Fund or Share Class, all stamp duties and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, imposts, levies, exchange costs and commissions (including foreign exchange spreads), depositary and sub-custodian charges (relating to subscriptions and redemptions), transfer fees and expenses, agents' fees, brokerage fees, commissions, bank charges, registration fees and other duties and charges, whether payable in respect of the constitution, increase or reduction of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund or Share Class or the creation, issue, purchase, redemption, switching, sale or transfer of Shares or assets held by or on behalf of the ICAV and, if appropriate, any provision for the spread or difference between the price at which any asset was valued for the purpose of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any Sub-Fund and the estimated or actual price at which any such asset may be purchased, in the case of subscriptions to the relevant Fund, or sold, in the case of redemptions from the relevant Fund, including, for the avoidance of doubt, any charges or costs arising from any adjustment to any swap or other derivative contract required as a result of a subscription or redemption, or in respect of the issue or cancellation of share certificates or otherwise which may have become or will become payable in respect of or prior to or upon the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation. Duties and Charges can be charged in the form of entry/exit fees.

"**Equity Linked Instruments**" means a share warrant, a subscription right, an acquisition or purchase right, an embedded derivative based on equities or equity indexes and whose economic effect leads to be exclusively exposed to equities, a depository receipt such as ADR and GDR. Participatory Notes ("P-Notes") which embed a derivative are excluded from this definition. Any Sub-Funds which intend to use P-Notes, will specifically indicate this in their investment policy.

"**Environmentally sustainable economic activities**" means an investment in one or several economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation'. For the purpose of establishing the degree to which an investment is environmentally sustainable, an economic activity shall qualify as environmentally sustainable where that economic activity contributes substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives set out in the TR, does not significantly harm any of the environmental objectives set out in the TR, is carried out in compliance with the minimum

safeguards laid down in the TR and complies with the technical screening criteria that have been established by the European Commission in accordance with the TR.

"**ESG**" means environmental, social and governance matters.

"**ESG rated**" means a security which is ESG rated or covered for ESG evaluation purposes by Amundi Asset Management or by a regulated third party recognised for the provision professional ESG rating and evaluation.

"**ETF**" means a Sub-Fund established as an exchange traded fund and which includes the designation "UCITS ETF" in its name.

"**Euronext Dublin**" means The Irish Stock Exchange plc trading as Euronext Dublin.

"**GICS**" means the Global Industry Classification Standard developed by S&P Dow Jones Indices and MSCI for categorizing companies into sectors and industries on which, where relevant, further information is available at the website for the relevant index as specified in the "Sub-Fund Description" for the relevant Sub-Fund.

"**Global Certificate**" means a global share certificate issued by the ICAV to a Central Securities Depository (or its nominee) or to the Common Depository (or its nominee) for the ETFs.

"**Hedged Share Class**" means a Class whose denominated currency is hedged against exchange rate fluctuations as set out in the section entitled "Share Class Currency Hedging".

"**ICAV**" means the **Amundi ETF II ICAV**.

"**ICAV Act**" means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 as amended and supplemented from time to time.

"**iNAV**" means intra-day Net Asset Value made available by the ICAV or its delegates on behalf of the ICAV, for each Class.

"**Initial Offer Price**" means the price (excluding any Duties and Charges) per Share at which Shares are initially offered in a Sub-Fund during the Initial Offer Period as specified in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description".

"**Initial Offer Period**" means the period during which Shares in a Sub-Fund are initially offered at the Initial Offer Price as specified in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description."

"**Insolvency Event**" occurs in relation to a person where (i) an order has been made or an effective resolution passed for the liquidation or bankruptcy of the person; (ii) a receiver or similar officer has been appointed in respect of the person or of any of the person's assets or the person becomes subject to an administration order, (iii) the person enters into an arrangement with one or more of its creditors or is deemed to be unable to pay its debts, (iv) the person ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its business or substantially the whole of its business or makes or threatens to make any material alteration to the nature of its business, (v) an event occurs in relation to the person in any jurisdiction that has an effect similar to that of any of the events referred to in (i) to (iv) above or (vi) the ICAV in good faith believes that any of the above may occur;

"**Instrument of Incorporation**" means the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time.

"**International Central Securities Depositary**" or "**ICSD**" means an international central securities depositary being currently Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg and any successor entities thereto.

"**Investments**" means transferable securities, all other liquid financial assets and OTC, as applicable, referred to under the headings Investment Objectives and Policies/Investment Restrictions.

"**Investment Grade**" means a credit rating of at least BBB- as rated by S&P, Baa3 as rated by Moody's and/or BBB- as rated by Fitch or equivalent.

"**Investment Manager**" means Amundi Asset Management or such other entity as may be appointed as Investment Manager to each Sub-Fund as described in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description" or any successor or addition thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

"**KID**" or "**KIID**" means the key information document or key investor information document issued in respect of Shares of a Sub-Fund pursuant to the PRIIPs Regulation or the UCITS Regulations, as applicable, as may be amended from time to time.

"**Management Company**" means Amundi Ireland Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

"**Member State**" means a member state of the European Union ("EU") or of the European Economic Area ("EEA").

"**Minimum Sub-Fund Size**" means such amount (if any) as the Directors decide for each Sub-Fund and as set out in the "Sub-Fund Description" for the relevant Sub-Fund or as otherwise notified to Shareholders in that Sub-Fund.

"**Minimum Subscription Amount**" means in respect of each Sub-Fund the minimum amount to be subscribed for Shares on any Transaction Day, as specified in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description", which may be expressed as a monetary amount or as a number of Shares.

"**Minimum Redemption Amount**" means in respect of each Sub-Fund the minimum amount that may be redeemed from any Share Class on any Transaction Day, as specified in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description", which may be expressed as a monetary amount or as a number of Shares.

"**NAV**" or "**Net Asset Value**" means in respect of the assets of a Sub-Fund or the Shares of a Sub-Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the principles set out in the section entitled "How we calculate NAV".

"**OTC**" means over-the-counter and refers to derivatives negotiated between two counterparties.

"**PEA Eligible**" means that a Sub-Fund satisfies the requirements of the French Plan d'Épargne en Actions ("**PEA**"), whereby a Sub-Fund invests at least 75% of its assets in shares of companies incorporated in a member state of the EU or in a member state of the EEA.

"**Person Closely Associated**" means in relation to a director:

(a) a spouse, or a partner considered to be equivalent to a spouse in accordance with national law, of the director;

(b) dependent children of the director;

(c) other relatives of the director, who have shared the same household as that person for at least one year on the date of the transaction concerned;

(d) any person:

  (i) the managerial responsibilities of which are discharged by a person;

  (ii) discharging managerial responsibilities within the issuer; or

  (iii) (referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this definition;

  (iv) that is directly or indirectly controlled by a person referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of this definition;

  (v) that is set up for the benefit of a person referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of this definition; or

  (vi) the economic interests of which are substantially equivalent to those of a person referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of this definition.

"**Personal Data**" means any data relating to a living individual who can be identified directly from that data or indirectly in conjunction with other information.

"**PRIIPs Regulation**" means Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and

insurance-based investment products, as amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.

"**Privacy Policy**" means the data protection policy issued by the ICAV which is available at www.amundietf.com.

"**Prospectus**" means the current prospectus of the ICAV and any supplements or addenda thereto as amended from time to time.

"**Portfolio Composition File**" means the schedule made available on each Transaction Day for each Sub-Fund to the relevant Authorised Participants identifying each of the investments and quantities thereof and Cash Component which the Sub-Fund will expect to be delivered to it when Shares are subscribed for, or delivered by it, when redeemed. Ordinarily the Portfolio Composition File will be the same for subscriptions and redemptions; however, in certain circumstances, it may be different for subscriptions and redemptions on a given day for one or more Sub-Funds.

"**Recognised Clearing and Settlement System**" means any clearing system for the settlement of transactions in relation to the securities designated by the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland as a recognised clearing system for the purposes of Chapter 1A of Part 27 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 which at the date hereof include Clearstream Banking SA, Clearstream Banking AG, Euroclear, CREST, Montetitoli, National Securities Clearing System, Sicovam SA, SIS Sega Intersettle AG, SIX and NECIGEF (Nederlands Centraal Instituut voor Giraal Effectenverkeer B.V.-the Dutch central institute for giro transferred securities).

"**Regulated Market**" means one of the stock exchanges or regulated markets listed in Appendix 1 to this Prospectus.

"**Securities Settlement System**" means a system whose activity consists of the execution of orders to transfer the title to, or interest in a security.

"**Settlement Date**" means in respect of receipt of subscription monies for subscription for Shares or dispatch of monies for the redemption of Shares, the date specified in the "Sub-Fund Description" for the relevant Sub-Fund.

"**SFT**" or "**Securities Financing Transactions**" shall have the meaning prescribed by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse ("**SFTR**").

"**Shareholder Reports**" means the annual reports and audited financial statements and the semi-annual reports and unaudited financial statements of the ICAV.

"**Shareholders**" means registered holders of Shares, and each a "Shareholder".

"**Shares**" means participating shares in the ICAV representing interests in a Sub-Fund and, where the context so permits or requires, any Class of participating shares representing interests in a Sub-Fund.

"**Sub-Fund**" means a separate portfolio of assets which is invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies as set out in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description" and to which all liabilities, income and expenditure attributable or allocated to such Sub-Fund shall be applied and charged and Sub-Funds means all or some of the Sub-Funds as the context requires or any other Sub-Funds as may be established by the ICAV from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

"**Sub-Investment Manager**" means any entity as may be appointed by the Investment Manager as Sub-Investment Manager with respect to a given Sub-Fund as described in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description".

"**Sustainability factors**" for the purposes of Article 2(17) of the Disclosure Regulation means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery.

"**Sustainable investment**" for the purposes of Article 2(17) of the Disclosure Regulation means (1) an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured by key resource efficiency indicators on (i) the use of energy, (ii) renewable energy, (iii) raw materials, (iv) water and land, (v) on the production of waste, (vi) greenhouse gas emissions, or (vii) its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or (2) an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective (in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations), or (3) an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

"**Sustainability risks**" for the purposes of Article 2(17) of the Disclosure Regulation means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. Risks related to environmental issues includes, but is not limited to, climate risk, both physical and transition risk. Physical risk arises from the physical effects of climate change, acute or chronic. For example, frequent and severe climate-related events can impact products and services and supply chains. Transition risk whether policy, technology, market or reputation risk arises from the adjustment to a low-carbon economy in order to mitigate climate change. Risks related to social issues can include but are not limited to human rights, health and safety, inequality, integration and labour rights.

Risks related to governance related risks can include but are not limited to risks around significant and recurring breaches of international agreements, corruption, board independence, ownership & control, or audit & tax management. These risks can impact an issuer's operational effectiveness and resilience as well as its public perception, and reputation affecting its profitability and in turn, its capital growth, and ultimately impacting the value of holdings in a Sub-Fund.

"**Taxable Irish Person**" means any person, other than:

- a Foreign Person;
- an intermediary, including a nominee, for a Foreign Person;
- a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B TCA;
- a specified company within the meaning of section 734 TCA;
- an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B TCA;
- an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J TCA;
- an exempt approved scheme or a retirement annuity contract or trust scheme within the provisions of sections 774, 784 or 785 TCA;
- a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;
- a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 TCA;
- a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
- a charity entitled to an exemption from income tax or corporation tax under section 207(1)(b) TCA;
- a person entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under section 784A(2) TCA, section 787I TCA or section 848E TCA and the units held are assets of an approved retirement fund, an approved minimum retirement fund, a special savings incentive account or a personal retirement savings account (as defined in section 787A TCA);
- the Courts Service;
- a Credit Union;
- a company within the charge to corporation tax under section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the fund is a money market fund;

- a company within the charge to corporation tax under section 110(2) TCA;
- the National Asset Management Agency; and
- the National Treasury Management Agency or a fund investment vehicle within the meaning of section 739D(6)(kb) TCA;
- the Motor Insurers' Bureau of Ireland, in respect of an investment made by it of monies paid to the Motor Insurers' Insolvency Compensation Fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2018);
- the National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission or a Commission investment vehicle (within the meaning given by section 2 of the National Pensions Reserve Fund Act 2000 as amended);
- the State acting through the National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission or a Commission investment vehicle within the meaning given by section 2 of the National Pensions Reserve Fund Act 2000 (as amended); and
- any other person as may be approved by the directors from time to time provided the holding of Shares by such person does not result in a potential liability to tax arising to the ICAV in respect of that Shareholder under Part 27 Chapter 1A of the TCA;

in respect of each of which the appropriate declaration set out in Schedule 2B TCA or otherwise and such other information evidencing such status is in the possession of the ICAV on the appropriate date.

"**Taxonomy Regulation**" or TR means regulation 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27th November 2019 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 'disclosure regulation' or 'SFDR''

"**TCA**" means the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended.

"**Transaction Day**" means a day on which the received and accepted subscription, redemption and/or switching requests can be processed, as further defined in each relevant "Sub-Fund Description" or such other day(s) as the Directors may determine and notify in advance to Shareholders and to the Administrator provided that there shall be at least two Transaction Days at regular intervals per month.

"**TRS**" means total return swaps.

"**UCITS**" means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities established pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

"**UCITS Regulations**" means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011, and the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 as may be amended from time to time and any rules or notices made by the Central Bank pursuant to them which are applicable to the ICAV.

"**US Person**" means any of the following:

- a US resident, a trust of which a US resident is a trustee, or an estate of which a US resident is an executor or administrator;
- a partnership or corporation organized under US federal or state law;
- an agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the US;
- a non-discretionary or similar account (other than an estate or trust account) that is held by a dealer or other fiduciary who is one of the above, or for the benefit or account of one of the above or below;
- a partnership or corporation organised or incorporated by one of the above under non-US laws primarily for investing in securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act, unless organised and owned by;
- accredited investors who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.

"**US Tax Resident**" means any of the following:

- a US citizen or resident, or the estate of such a person;
- a partnership or corporation organized in the US or under US federal or state law;
- a trust that is substantially controlled by any of the above and is substantially within the jurisdiction of a US court.

"**Valuation Point**" means the point in time by reference to which the NAV of a Sub-Fund and the NAV per Share are calculated as is specified in the "Sub-Fund Description" for the relevant Sub-Fund.

"**we**", "**us**" shall mean the ICAV, acting through the Board or through any service providers described in this Prospectus except for the auditor and any distributors.

"**you**" shall mean any past, current or prospective Shareholder or an agent for the same.

References in the Prospectus to the ICAV or the Directors shall, where required under the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, be deemed to refer to the Management Company acting in its capacity as "responsible person" in respect of the ICAV or the relevant Sub-Fund, as defined in Regulation 2(1) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

**Currency abbreviations**

AUD Australian dollar

CAD Canadian dollar

CHF Swiss franc

CZK Czech koruna

DKK Danish krone

EUR Euro

GBP British pound

HUF Hungarian forint

JPY Japanese yen

PLN Polish zloty

MXN Mexican peso

NOK Norwegian krone

NZD New Zealand dollar

RMB Chinese renminbi

RON Romanian leu

SEK Swedish krona

SGD Singapore dollar

THB Thai baht

USD United States dollar

# A WORD TO POTENTIAL INVESTORS

## ALL INVESTMENTS INVOLVE RISK

With these Sub-Funds, as with most investments, future performance may differ from past performance. There is no guarantee that any Sub-Fund will meet its objective or achieve any particular level of performance.

Sub-fund investments are not bank deposits. The value of your investment can go up and down, and you could lose money. No Sub-Funds in this Prospectus is intended as a complete investment plan, nor are all Sub-Funds appropriate for all investors.

Before investing in any Sub-Fund, you should understand the risks, costs, and terms of investment of that Sub-Fund. You should also understand how well these characteristics align with your own financial circumstances and tolerance for investment risk.

As a potential investor, it is your responsibility to know and follow the laws and regulations that apply to you and to be aware of the potential tax consequences of your investment. We recommend that every investor consult an investment adviser, legal adviser and tax advisers before investing.

Note that any differences among portfolio securities currencies, share class currencies, and your home currency will expose you to currency risk. In addition, if your home currency is different from the currency in which the share class you own reports its performance, the performance you experience as an investor could be substantially different from the published performance of the share class.

## WHO CAN INVEST IN THESE SUB-FUNDS

Distributing this Prospectus, offering these shares for sale, or investing in these shares is legal only where the shares are registered for public sale or where sale is not prohibited by local law or regulation. This Prospectus is not an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction, or to any investor, where such a solicitation is not legally permitted.

These shares are not registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission or any other US entity, federal or otherwise. Therefore, unless the ICAV is satisfied that it would not constitute a violation of US securities laws, these shares are not available to, or for the benefit of, US persons.

For more information on restrictions on share ownership, or to request board approval to invest in a restricted class, contact us.

## WHICH INFORMATION TO RELY ON

In deciding whether or not to invest in a Sub-Fund, you should look at this Prospectus, the relevant KID/KIID, the application form, and the ICAV's most recent annual report. These documents must all be distributed together (along with any more recent semi-annual report, if published) and this Prospectus is not valid without the other documents. By buying shares in any of these Sub-Funds, you are considered to have accepted the terms described in these documents.

Together, all these documents contain the only approved information about the Sub-Funds and the ICAV. The Board is not liable for any statements or information about the Sub-Funds or the ICAV that is not contained in these documents. In case of any inconsistency in translations of this Prospectus, the English version will prevail.

**Note that the authorisation of the ICAV does not constitute a warranty by the Central Bank as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV. Authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of the Prospectus.**

**Information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Funds is available in Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures to this Prospectus.**

# SUB-FUND DESCRIPTIONS

## INTRODUCTION

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Sub-Funds. Shares representing interests in different Sub-Funds may be issued from time to time by the ICAV. Shares of more than one Share Class may be issued in relation to a Sub-Fund. All Shares of each Share Class will rank rateably amongst themselves and pari passu save as provided for in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description". On the introduction of any new Sub-Fund (for which prior Central Bank approval is required) or any new Share Class (which must be issued in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and notified to and cleared in advance by the Central Bank), the ICAV will prepare and issue a new or updated Prospectus (or addendum or supplement thereto) setting out the relevant details of each such Sub-Fund or new Share Class as the case may be. A separate portfolio of assets will be maintained for each Sub-Fund (and accordingly not for each Share Class) and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Sub-Fund. For each Sub-Fund, the specific investment objectives and investment policies, the main securities it may invest in, along with other key characteristics, are described in this section. In addition, all Sub-Funds are subject to the general investment policies and restrictions that are described in section entitled "General investment policies". Particulars relating to individual Sub-Funds and the Share Classes available therein are set out in the new or updated Prospectus (or addendum or supplement thereto). Any amendments to the Prospectus (or addendum or supplement thereto) must be notified to and cleared in advance by the Central Bank.

The ICAV has segregated liability between its Sub-Funds and accordingly any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Sub-Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Sub-Fund, but please refer to the section entitled "Risk Descriptions".

The Board of the ICAV has overall responsibility for the ICAV's business operations and its investment activities, including the investment activities of all of the Sub-Funds. The Board has delegated the day-to-day management of the Sub-Funds to the Management Company, which in turn has delegated some of its responsibilities to an investment manager or investment managers, sub-investment manager or sub-investment managers and other service providers. In addition, the relevant investment manager may also delegate part or all its duties to a sub-investment manager or sub-investment managers.

The Board retains supervisory approval and control over the Management Company. More information about the ICAV, the Board, the Management Company and the service providers is included in the sections entitled "The ICAV" and "The Management Company".

Where a Taxable Irish Person acquires and holds Shares, the ICAV shall, where necessary for the collection of Irish Tax, redeem and cancel Shares held by a person who is or is deemed to be acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person on the occurrence of a chargeable event for Irish taxation purposes and pay the proceeds thereof to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Potential investors should inform themselves as to (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements, (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements and (d) any other requisite governmental or other consents or formalities which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their incorporation, citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, purchase, holding or disposal of Shares.

Investment in Shares may involve above average risk and Applicants' attention is drawn to the section entitled "Risk Descriptions" below. An investment in a Sub-Fund is only suitable for sophisticated Applicants who are in a position to understand and take such risks and satisfy themselves that such investment is appropriate for them.

**As distributions may be made out of the capital in respect of the Shares, there is a greater risk that capital of the relevant Sub-Fund will be eroded and income will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of your investment and the value of future returns may also be diminished. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Please note that distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income and you are recommended to seek advice in this regard.**

**Shareholders should note that where there is not sufficient income or capital gains to cover the fees and expenses of the Sub-Fund that all/part of such fees and expenses may be charged to the capital of the Sub-Fund. This may have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment so that income will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth.**

This Prospectus and any other documents referred to in it should be read in their entirety before making an application for Shares. Statements made in the Prospectus are based on the laws and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this Prospectus, which may be subject to change. This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meanings as this English language document. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this English language document and the document in another language, this English language document shall prevail.

It is also intended that Shares will be listed and admitted for trading on a number of other stock exchanges but the ICAV does not warrant or guarantee that such listings will take place or continue to exist.

Neither the admission of the Shares of a Sub-Fund to the official list and trading on the regulated market of Euronext Dublin nor the approval of the Prospectus pursuant to the listing requirements of the Euronext Dublin shall constitute a warranty or representation by the Euronext Dublin as to the competence of service providers to or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of a Sub-Fund for investment purposes.

This Prospectus, including all information required to be disclosed by the Euronext Dublin listing requirements, comprises listing particulars for the purpose of the listing of such shares on the Euronext Dublin.

It is envisaged that Shares will be bought and sold by retail and institutional investors in the secondary market like the ordinary shares of a listed company. However, the ICAV cannot guarantee that a liquid secondary market will develop in relation to the Shares of any particular Sub-Fund.

**Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund which are purchased on the secondary market (as further described below) cannot usually be redeemed directly from the ICAV. Investors normally buy and sell their Shares on the secondary market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker or other investment broker) and may incur fees for investing in this manner. In addition, please note that such investors may pay more than the current Net Asset Value per Share when purchasing Shares on the secondary market and may receive less than the current Net Asset Value when selling their shareholding.**

Any information given, or representations made, by any dealer, salesman or other person which are not contained in this Prospectus or in any reports and financial statements of the ICAV forming part hereof must be regarded as unauthorised and accordingly must not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information contained in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus. This Prospectus may from time to time be updated and intending investors should enquire of the Management Company or the

Administrator as to the issue of any later Prospectus or as to the issue of any reports and financial statements of the ICAV.

All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, copies of which are available as mentioned herein. This Prospectus shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Irish law. The ICAV is required to and will comply with the UCITS Regulations.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions and, accordingly, persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used for the purpose of, an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction or in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful or not authorised or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so.

The Directors have the power to impose restrictions on the holding of Shares directly or indirectly by (and consequently to redeem Shares held by) such persons or entities as described under section entitled "Mandatory Redemptions" below.

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act 1933 or the securities laws of any state or political subdivision of the United States and may not, except in a transaction which does not violate U.S. securities laws, be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the U.S. or to or for the benefit of any US Person. Neither the ICAV nor any Sub-Fund will be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

For information on fees and expenses you may have to pay in connection with your investment, consult:

- the maximum annual fees deducted from your investment each relevant Sub-Fund’s Description.

- recent actual expenses: the applicable KID/KIID or the ICAV's most recent annual report and audited financial statements.

- fees for purchasing and selling Shares on the secondary market, currency conversions, bank transactions, and investment advice: your financial advisor, the Administrator (section entitled "The ICAV") or other service providers, as applicable.

Defined terms used in this Prospectus shall have the meanings attributed to them in the section entitled "Definitions".

# Amundi EUR Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF

## Investment Objective and Investment Policy

**Sub-Fund**: Amundi EUR Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF (the "**Sub-Fund**")

The Sub-Fund is an actively managed Sub-Fund.

**Investment Objective**

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve, over the recommended holding period, a performance higher than that of the Benchmark, after taking into account current expenses.

**Benchmark**

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Index (the "Benchmark") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however, the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is a broad market index, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

**Investments**

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate corporate and government bonds of issuers in OECD countries, with at least 70% of its net assets in euro-denominated Investment Grade corporate bonds. The Sub-Fund may also invest in bonds of issuers outside OECD countries, bonds issued in currencies other than the euro, provided that these are principally hedged back to euro and high yield, non-Investment Grade bonds.

While complying with the above strategies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in money market instruments including deposits, short-term government bonds and commercial paper, and for up to 10% of net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("**UCI**") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or, in the case of UCIs, other fund jurisdictions, and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

**Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives**

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of this Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

**Base Currency:** EUR

## Management Process

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active approach. The investment process employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to identify bonds that may be undervalued or overvalued relative to their intrinsic value, which is estimated based on market characteristics such as credit rating, remaining maturity, industry sector, country risk, seniority, and bond features (e.g., callable or puttable), with all bond positions taken on a long-only basis.

In addition, the investment process is based on analyses of interest rate and economic trends (top-down) in order to identify geographic areas and sectors that appear likely to offer the best risk-adjusted returns. The Sub-Fund will not have any specific industry or sector focus. The investment process uses both technical and fundamental analysis, including credit analysis, to select sectors and securities (bottom-up) and to build a diversified portfolio.

In certain market circumstances such as where the correlation or volatility of the Sub-Fund's portfolio changes relative to the Benchmark, the management process may increase the portfolio diversification and/or use interest rate derivatives to manage the Sub-Fund risk profile in relation to the Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark. Please refer to the sections of the Prospectus entitled 'Risk Factor – Sustainable Investment Risk', 'Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi' and 'Impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund's returns' within the section headed 'Sustainable Investments' for further information on how the Investment Manager integrates consideration of Sustainability Risks and their likely impact on the Sub-Fund for example, by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons.

The Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risks in its investment process pursuant to Article 6 of the Disclosure Regulation. It does this via a stewardship approach and by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons.

Despite the integration of Sustainability Risks in the Sub-Fund's investment strategy as detailed in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Statement (which is available at www.amundi.com/globaldistributor/responsible-investment-policies-reports) certain Sustainability Risks will remain unmitigated.

Unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks at the issuer level may have, when they materialise, over time horizons that can be also long-term, a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund and result in a lower financial performance of certain holdings of the Sub-Fund. Depending on the exposure of the Sub-Fund to the affected securities, the impact of unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks on the Sub-Fund's financial performance can have varying levels of severity.

The Sub-Fund also takes into account principal adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section "Sustainable Investment" of this Prospectus and will not hold any securities of companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy of Amundi, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations. More information on the Taxonomy Regulation is available in the section 'Sustainable Investment' in the Prospectus. Further disclosures in relation to the application of the Disclosure Regulation are set out in the Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures.

**Investment Manager**: Amundi Asset Management

## Main Risks

*See "Risk Descriptions" for more information. The Sub-Fund may involve above-average volatility and risk of loss.*

### Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Benchmark and Sub-Fund performance risk<br>Credit<br>Currency<br>Derivatives<br>ESG Risks<br>Hedging | High Yield<br>Interest rate<br>Listing market liquidity (ETF share class)<br>Investment fund<br>Management<br>Market<br>Use of techniques and instruments |

### Risks relating to unusual market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Counterparty<br>Default<br>Operational | Liquidity<br>Standard practices |

### Global exposure and calculation methodology

*See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information*

## Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who understand the risks of the Sub-Fund and plan to invest for a recommended holding period of at least 3 years. The Sub-Fund may appeal to investors who:

- have a basic knowledge of investing in funds and no or limited experience of investing in the Sub-Fund or similar funds,
- understand the risk of losing some or all of the capital invested,
- are seeking to increase the value of their investment over the recommended holding period.

## Transaction details

**Initial Offer Period**: 9am (CET) on 17 April 2026 to 5pm (CET) on 13 October 2026 or such longer or shorter period as the Directors may determine.

**Business Day**: Each weekday other than New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Labour Day), Christmas Day and 26 December (or such other day as the Directors may from time to time determine subject to advance Shareholder notice).

**Transaction Day**: Each Business Day will be a Transaction Day. However, Business Days when, in the sole determination of the Investment Manager, markets on which the Sub-Fund's investments are listed or traded, or markets relevant to the Benchmark are closed and as a result of which a substantial portion of the portfolio may not be traded, shall not be Transaction Days. The days which are not Transaction Days for the current year are available on https://www.amundi.ie. The Directors may determine such other day(s) to be Transaction Days from time to time where notified in advance to all Shareholders.

**Transaction Deadline**: 18:30 (CET) on the relevant Transaction Day.

**Valuation Point**: Close of business in the last relevant market on each Transaction Day.
**Settlement Date**: Subscription monies or securities must be received within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day. Settlement of redemption proceeds or securities will normally be made within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day.

**NAV Publication Day**: Transaction Day +1

## MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

| Share Class | Currency | Dividend Policy (A) / (D) | Minimum Subscription Amount* | Minimum Redemption Amount* | Initial Offer Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UCITS ETF Acc | EUR | (A) | EUR 100,000 | EUR 100,000 | €10.00 |

* Those minimums are applied in USD or in the equivalent amount in the relevant Share Class currency

## MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

| Share Class | Annual fees: Management (max) | Currency | Administration (max) | Dividend Policy (A) / (D) | Minimum Subscription Amount* | Minimum Redemption Amount* | Initial Offer Price | Ma |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UCITS ETF Acc | 0.15% | EUR | 0.10% | (A) | EUR 100,000 | EUR 100,000 | €10.00 | |

* Those minimums are applied in USD or in the equivalent amount in the relevan

## Benchmark provider disclaimer

"BLOOMBERG®" AND THE BENCHMARK ARE SERVICE MARKS OF BLOOMBERG FINANCE L.P. AND ITS AFFILIATES, INCLUDING BLOOMBERG INDEX SERVICES LIMITED ("BISL"), THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE INDEX (COLLECTIVELY, "BLOOMBERG"), AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT. THE SUB-FUND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY BLOOMBERG. BLOOMBERG DOES NOT MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE OWNERS OF OR COUNTERPARTIES TO THE SUB-FUND OR ANY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN SECURITIES GENERALLY OR IN THE SUB-FUND PARTICULARLY. THE ONLY RELATIONSHIP OF BLOOMBERG TO AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT IS THE LICENSING OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, TRADE NAMES AND SERVICE MARKS AND OF THE BENCHMARK, WHICH IS DETERMINED, COMPOSED AND CALCULATED BY BISL WITHOUT REGARD TO AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT OR THE SUB-FUND. BLOOMBERG HAS NO OBLIGATION TO TAKE THE NEEDS OF AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT OR THE OWNERS OF THE SUB-FUND INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING, COMPOSING OR CALCULATING THE BENCHMARK. BLOOMBERG IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AND HAS NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE TIMING OF, PRICES AT, OR QUANTITIES OF THE SUB-FUND TO BE ISSUED. BLOOMBERG SHALL NOT HAVE ANY OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, TO SUB-FUND CUSTOMERS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING OR TRADING OF THE SUB-FUND.

BLOOMBERG DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE BENCHMARK OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO AND SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. BLOOMBERG DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY AMUNDI, OWNERS OF THE SUB-FUND OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE BENCHMARK OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. BLOOMBERG DOES NOT MAKE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE BLOOMBERG BENCHMARK OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, BLOOMBERG, ITS LICENSORS, AND ITS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTORS, AGENTS, SUPPLIERS, AND VENDORS SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY OR RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER FOR ANY INJURY OR DAMAGES - WHETHER DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE OR OTHERWISE - ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUB-FUND RATED OR BENCHMARK OR ANY DATA OR VALUES RELATING THERETO - WHETHER ARISING FROM THEIR NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF.

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# Amundi EUR Ultra Short-Term Bond Active UCITS ETF

## Investment Objective and Investment Policy

**Sub-Fund**: Amundi EUR Ultra Short-Term Bond Active UCITS ETF (the "Sub-Fund")

The Sub-Fund is an actively managed Sub-Fund.

**Investment Objective**

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve, over the recommended holding period, a performance higher than that of the Benchmark, after taking into account current expenses.

**Benchmark**

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the euro short-term rate (€STR) Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. There is no benchmark used as a reference for portfolio construction. The Benchmark may only serve as a reference indicator for assessing the Sub-Fund's performance. There are no constraints relative to the Benchmark regarding portfolio construction.

The Benchmark reflects the wholesale euro unsecured overnight borrowing costs of banks located in the Euro area. It does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

**Investments**

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 70% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate euro-denominated, investment-grade corporate and government bonds, as well as money market instruments, including government bills and commercial papers, issued by entities located in OECD countries. At any time the portfolio includes at least 20% of securities with maturities exceeding two years. Additionally, the Sub-Fund may invest in bonds and money market instruments, including government bills and commercial papers, issued by non-OECD issuers, as well as securities denominated in currencies other than the euro, provided that such currency exposures are principally hedged back to euro. The Sub-Fund may also invest in high yield (non-investment grade) bonds.

While complying with the above strategies, the Sub-Fund may also invest for up to 10% of net assets in other UCITS and, undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

**Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives**

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

**Base Currency:** EUR

## Management Process

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active approach. The investment process combines both top-down and bottom-up strategies to build a diversified portfolio of high-quality, short-duration fixed income securities.

The top-down approach is the first step of the Sub-Fund's investment process. It consists of formalising macroeconomic and market views (for example on the yield curve, interest-rate outlook, credit conditions and market liquidity) which provide the strategic framework for portfolio construction. These views are developed by the Investment Manager using input from internal macro and strategy resources. The output of the top-down approach guides portfolio allocation and the management of interest rate and credit risk by (i) establishing the Sub-Fund's target sensitivity (target duration — a measure of the portfolio's sensitivity to changes in interest rates) and curve positioning (the allocation of exposure across different maturities of the yield curve) for interest-rate exposure, and (ii) setting the broad credit allocation (the distribution of exposure across credit quality, sectors and issuers) and portfolio-level risk tolerances (the exposure limits applied to control concentration and issuer or rating buckets) for credit exposure. These targets and tolerances are then applied by the Investment Manager during portfolio construction and monitoring.

During the second step, bonds are selected with a bottom-up approach, drawing on security analysis performed internally for the Sub-Fund. The security analysis covers fundamental issuer and instrument analysis, including issuer credit assessments and extra-financial analysis, flow elements such as secondary market liquidity and new issues, and assessment of a security's market value (risk/return profile). Internal credit assessments and relative-value recommendations — an assessment of a security's valuation versus comparable securities or benchmarks, not solely based on external ratings — are produced to inform portfolio construction and daily monitoring. Based on those views, specific market instruments are selected to implement portfolio-level strategies. Bond selection is based on two main approaches: a "buy and watch" strategy (acquire and monitor) and a continuous search for substitution opportunities — switching one security for another, credit-curve positioning, primary market opportunities versus secondary market, etc. Applicable ESG screening and exclusion rules are integrated into the selection process and into related assessments as required by the Sub-Fund's policy; further details are set out in Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures.

This combined approach supports active portfolio positioning and ongoing adjustment to market conditions. Where appropriate, interest-rate swaps and futures may be used as an implementation tool to adjust the Sub-Fund's duration or curve positioning quickly and efficiently in line with top-down views.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of ICE BOFA 1-3 YEAR GLOBAL CORPORATE Index (the "**ESG Comparison Universe**") as further described in Annex 1 – ESG Related Documents. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to ESG Comparison Universe. Please refer to the sections of the Prospectus entitled 'Risk Factor – Sustainable Investment Risk', 'Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi' and 'Impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund's returns' within the section headed 'Sustainable Investments' for further information on how the management process integrates consideration of Sustainability Risks and their likely impact on the Sub-Fund for example, by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons and a stewardship approach.

The Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risks in its investment process pursuant to Article 6 of the Disclosure Regulation. It does this via a stewardship approach and by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons.

Despite the integration of Sustainability Risks in the Sub-Fund's investment strategy as detailed in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Statement (which is available at www.amundi.com/globaldistributor/responsible-investment-policies-reports) certain Sustainability Risks will remain unmitigated.

Unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks at the issuer level may have, when they materialise, over time horizons that can be also long-term, a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund and result in a lower financial performance of certain holdings of the Sub-Fund. Depending on the exposure of the Sub-Fund to the affected securities, the impact of unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks

on the Sub-Fund's financial performance can have varying levels of severity.

The Sub-Fund also takes into account principal adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section "Sustainable Investment" of this Prospectus and will not hold any securities of companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy of Amundi, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations. More information on the Taxonomy Regulation is available in the section 'Sustainable Investment' in the Prospectus. Further disclosures in relation to the application of the Disclosure Regulation are set out in the Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures.

**Investment Manager**: Amundi Asset Management

## Main Risks

*See "Risk Descriptions" for more information. The Sub-Fund may involve above-average volatility and risk of loss.*

### Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Benchmark and Sub-Fund performance risk | Listing market liquidity (ETF share class) |
| Credit | Interest Rate |
| Currency | Investment fund |
| Derivatives | Management |
| ESG Risks | Market |
| Hedging | Use of techniques and instruments |

### Risks relating to unusual market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Counterparty<br>Default<br>Operational | Liquidity<br>Standard practices |

### Global exposure and calculation methodology

*See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information*

## Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who understand the risks of the Sub-Fund and plan to invest for at least **1 year**. The Sub-Fund may appeal to investors who:

- have a basic knowledge of investing in funds and no or limited experience of investing in the Sub-Fund or similar funds,
- understand the risk of losing some or all of the capital invested,
- are seeking to increase the value of their investment over the recommended holding period.

## Transaction details

**Initial Offer Period**: 9am (CET) on 17 April 2026 to 5pm (CET) on 13 October 2026 or such longer or shorter period as the Directors may determine.

**Business Day**: Each weekday other than New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Labour Day), Christmas Day and 26 December (or such other day as the Directors may from time to time determine subject to advance Shareholder notice).

**Transaction Day**: Each Business Day will be a Transaction Day. However, Business Days when, in the sole determination of the Investment Manager, markets on which the Sub-Fund's investments are listed or traded, or markets relevant to the Benchmark are closed and as a result of which a substantial portion of the portfolio may not be traded, shall not be Transaction Days. The days which are not Transaction Days for the current year are available on https://www.amundi.ie. The Directors may determine such other day(s) to be Transaction Days from time to time where notified in advance to all Shareholders.

**Transaction Deadline**: 18:30 (CET) on the relevant Transaction Day.

**Valuation Point**: Close of business in the last relevant market on each Transaction Day.

**Settlement Date**: Subscription monies or securities must be received within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day. Settlement of redemption proceeds or securities will normally be made within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day.

**NAV Publication Day**: Transaction Day +1

## MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

| | | | | | | Annual fees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share Class | Currency | Dividend Policy (A) / (D) | Minimum Subscription Amount* | Minimum Redemption Amount* | Initial Offer Price | Management (max) | Administration (max) |
| UCITS ETF Acc | EUR | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | EUR 10.00 | 0.11% | 0.07% |
| UCITS ETF Dist | EUR | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | EUR 10.00 | 0.11% | 0.07% |
| UCITS ETF GBP Hedged Dist | GBP | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | £ 10.00 | 0.16% | 0.07% |
| UCITS ETF USD Hedged Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0.16% | 0.07% |

* Those minimums are applied in USD or in the equivalent amount in the relevant Share Class currency

# Amundi Global Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF

## Investment Objective and Investment Policy

**Sub-Fund**: Amundi Global Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF (the "Sub-Fund")

The Sub-Fund is an actively managed Sub-Fund.

**Investment Objective**

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve, over the recommended holding period, a performance higher than that of the Benchmark, after taking into account current expenses.

**Benchmark**

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index Total Return USD Unhedged Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however, the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark reflects the performance of global investment grade fixed-rate corporate debt. It does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

**Investments**

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate investment grade bonds from corporate issuers across developed markets. There are no currency constraints on these investments.

While complying with the above strategies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other types of bonds, including government bonds, high-yield bonds and bonds issued by emerging market countries and in money market instruments including deposits and for up to 10% of net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

**Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives**

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

**Base Currency:** USD

## Management Process

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active approach. The management process is centred around a dynamic and disciplined approach that adapts to the cyclical nature of credit markets. By 'dynamic' the Investment Manager means the ability to adjust, typically on a monthly basis, the balance between investment approaches in response to evolving credit market conditions. By 'disciplined' the Investment Manager means a formal, documented investment process with defined decision points, risk limits and implementation controls.

The investment management approach uses a combination of both fundamental assessments (analysis of issuer and macroeconomic fundamentals to assess credit quality and intrinsic value) and judgmental analysis (assessments based on the Investment Manager's experience and professional judgement) of various historical credit market data such as historical/implied volatility, spread levels, sector dispersion (being the range of valuation differences between sectors) and default rate expectations to identify whether current credit market conditions are most favourable to top down or bottom up capital allocation. Once identified, the Investment Manager will allocate to the most rewarding strategies, either top-down or bottom-up. Top down driven markets will favour strategic allocation based on country selection and credit rating distribution taking into consideration interest rate exposure and yield curve positioning. Bottom up driven markets characterised by a lower spread correlation and higher price dispersion will favour strategic allocation based on fundamental credit analysis (i.e. a bottom up assessment of the creditworthiness of individual issuers and bonds) and peer group relative value analysis as the main driver of outperformance.

The Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risks in its investment process pursuant to Article 6 of the Disclosure Regulation. It does this via a stewardship approach and by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

Please refer to the sections of the Prospectus entitled 'Risk Factor – Sustainable Investment Risk', 'Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi' and 'Impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund's returns' within the section headed 'Sustainable Investments' for further information on how the management process integrates consideration of Sustainability Risks and their likely impact on the Sub-Fund for example, by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons and a stewardship approach.

Despite the integration of Sustainability Risks in the Sub-Funds' investment strategy as detailed in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Statement (which is available at www.amundi.com/globaldistributor/responsible-investment-policies-reports) certain Sustainability Risks will remain unmitigated.

Unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks at the issuer level may have, when they materialise, over time horizons that can be also long-term, a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund and result in a lower financial performance of certain holdings of the Sub-Fund. Depending on the exposure of the Sub-Fund to the affected securities, the impact of unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks on the Sub-Fund's financial performance can have varying levels of severity.

The Sub-Fund also takes into account principal adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section "Sustainable Investment" of this Prospectus and will not hold any securities of companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy of Amundi, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations. More information on the Taxonomy Regulation is available in the section 'Sustainable Investment' in the Prospectus. Further disclosures in relation to the application of the Disclosure Regulation are set out in the Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures.

**Investment Manager**: Amundi Asset Management

## Main Risks

*See "Risk Descriptions" for more information. The Sub-Fund may involve above-average volatility and risk of loss.*

### Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Benchmark and Sub-Fund performance risk | Listing market liquidity (ETF share class) |
| Credit | Interest Rate |
| Currency | Investment fund |
| Derivatives | Management |
| Emerging markets | Market |
| ESG Risks | Use of techniques and instruments |
| Hedging | |

### Risks relating to unusual market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Counterparty<br>Default<br>Operational | Liquidity<br>Standard practices |

### Global exposure and calculation methodology

*See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information*

## Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who understand the risks of the Sub-Fund and plan to invest for at least **3 years**. The Sub-Fund may appeal to investors who:

- have a basic knowledge of investing in funds and no or limited experience of investing in the Sub-Fund or similar funds,
- understand the risk of losing some or all of the capital invested,
- are seeking to increase the value of their investment over the recommended holding period.

## Transaction details

**Initial Offer Period**: 9am (CET) on 17 April 2026 to 5pm (CET) on 13 October 2026 or such longer or shorter period as the Directors may determine.

**Business Day**: Each weekday other than New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Labour Day), Christmas Day and 26 December (or such other day as the Directors may from time to time determine subject to advance Shareholder notice).

**Transaction Day**: Each Business Day will be a Transaction Day. However, Business Days when, in the sole determination of the Investment Manager, markets on which the Sub-Fund's investments are listed or traded, or markets relevant to the Benchmark are closed and as a result of which a substantial portion of the portfolio may not be traded, shall not be Transaction Days. The days which are not Transaction Days for the current year are available on https://www.amundi.ie. The Directors may determine such other day(s) to be Transaction Days from time to time where notified in advance to all Shareholders.

**Transaction Deadline**: 18:30 (CET) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Transaction Day.

**Valuation Point**: Close of business in the last relevant market on each Transaction Day.

**Settlement Date**: Subscription monies or securities must be received within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day. Settlement of redemption proceeds or securities will normally be made within three Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day.

**NAV Publication Day**: Transaction Day +1

## MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

| | | | | | | Annual fees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share Class | Currency | Dividend Policy (A) / (D) | Minimum Subscription Amount* | Minimum Redemption Amount* | Initial Offer Price | Management (max) | Administration (max) |
| UCITS ETF Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF Dist | USD | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF GBP Hedged Dist | GBP | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | £ 10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF USD Hedged Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF EUR Hedged Acc | EUR | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | € 10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |

* Those minimums are applied in USD or in the equivalent amount in the relevant Share Class currency.

# Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

## Investment Objective and Investment Policy

**Sub-Fund**: Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF (the "Sub-Fund")

The Sub-Fund is an actively managed Sub-Fund.

**Investment Objective**

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve, over the recommended holding period, a performance higher than that of the Benchmark, after taking into account current expenses.

**Benchmark**

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the MSCI World Net Return Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is a broad global equity index representative of the large and mid-cap markets across developed countries, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

**Investments**

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 75% of net assets in equities, issued by large and mid-cap companies across developed countries. For the purposes of the Sub-Fund, 'large and mid-cap' means companies included in the top 85% of each country's cumulative free-float-adjusted market capitalisation as determined by MSCI (or any successor).

While complying with the above policies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other equities including equities issued by small-cap companies or equities that are issued by companies across emerging countries, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The Sub-Fund does not intend to gain strategic exposure to warrants, subscription rights, acquisition or purchase rights or securities with embedded derivatives. Any exposure to such instruments would arise only on an incidental basis and temporary in nature pending disposal, conversion or other appropriate action.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment (**UCI**") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

**Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives**

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

**Base Currency:** USD

## Management Process

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active investment process that combines fundamental analysis with quantitative portfolio construction. This "quantamental" approach is designed to identify companies with strong potential to outperform the Benchmark across global developed markets.

The investment approach centers on leveraging complementary fundamental stock selection as well as macroeconomic analysis, to build a portfolio that captures opportunities for long-term outperformance.

The investment process integrates:

• Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.
• Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the world's economy.

• Quantitative screening and portfolio optimisation to construct a diversified portfolio across companies with different behavioural patterns such as (i) value — companies which have share prices that are considered undervalued relative to their peers and to historical valuation levels; (ii) momentum — companies that have demonstrated sustained share price appreciation; (iii) size — companies classified by their market capitalisation; or (iv) quality — companies characterised by stable earnings, strong profitability and with a sound balance sheet. Portfolio construction will include a constraint on tracking error compared to the Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

Please refer to the sections of the Prospectus entitled 'Risk Factor – Sustainable Investment Risk', 'Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi' and 'Impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund's returns' within the section headed 'Sustainable Investments' for further information on how the management process integrates consideration of Sustainability Risks and their likely impact on the Sub-Fund for example, by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons and a stewardship approach.

Despite the integration of Sustainability Risks in the Sub-Fund's investment strategy as detailed in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Statement (which is available at www.amundi.com/globaldistributor/responsible-investment-policies-reports) certain Sustainability Risks will remain unmitigated.

Unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks at the issuer level may have, when they materialise, over time horizons that can also be long-term, a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund and result in a lower financial performance of certain holdings of the Sub-Fund. Depending on the exposure of the Sub-Fund to the affected securities, the impact of unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks on the Sub-Fund's financial performance can have varying levels of severity.

The Sub-Fund also takes into account principal adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section "Sustainable Investment" of the Prospectus and will not hold any securities of companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy of Amundi, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations. More information on the Taxonomy Regulation is available in the section 'Sustainable Investment' in the Prospectus. Further disclosures in relation to the application of the Disclosure Regulation are set out in the Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures.

**Investment Manager**: Amundi Asset Management

## Main Risks

*See "Risk Descriptions" for more information. The Sub-Fund may involve above-average volatility and risk of loss.*

### Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Benchmark and Sub-Fund performance risk<br>Currency<br>Equity<br>ESG Risks<br>Hedging<br>Derivatives | Listing market liquidity (ETF share class)<br>Investment fund<br>Management<br>Market<br>Use of techniques and instruments |

### Risks relating to unusual market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Counterparty<br>Operational | Liquidity<br>Standard practices |

### Global exposure and calculation methodology

*See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information*

## Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who understand the risks of the Sub-Fund and plan to invest for at least **5 years**. The Sub-Fund may appeal to investors who:

- have a basic knowledge of investing in funds and no or limited experience of investing in the Sub-Fund or similar funds,
- understand the risk of losing some or all of the capital invested,
- are seeking to increase the value of their investment over the recommended holding period.

## Transaction details

**Initial Offer Period**: 9am (CET) on 30 July 2026 to 5pm (CET) on 26 January 2027 or such longer or shorter period as the Directors may determine.

**Business Day**: Each weekday other than New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Labour Day), Christmas Day and 26 December (or such other day as the Directors may from time to time determine subject to advance Shareholder notice).

**Transaction Day**: Each Business Day will be a Transaction Day. However, Business Days when, in the sole determination of the Investment Manager, markets on which the Sub-Fund's investments are listed or traded, or markets relevant to the Benchmark are closed and as a result of which a substantial portion of the portfolio may not be traded, shall not be Transaction Days. The days which are not Transaction Days for the current year are available on https://www.amundi.ie. The Directors may determine such other day(s) to be Transaction Days from time to time where notified in advance to all Shareholders.

**Transaction Deadline**: 18:30 (CET) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Transaction Day.

**Valuation Point**: Close of business in the last relevant market on each Transaction Day.

**Settlement Date**: Subscription monies or securities must be received within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day. Settlement of redemption proceeds or securities will normally be made within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day.

**NAV Publication Day**: Transaction Day +1

## MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

| | | | | | | Annual fees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share Class | Currency | Dividend Policy (A) / (D) | Minimum Subscription Amount* | Minimum Redemption Amount* | Initial Offer Price | Management (max) | Administration (max) |
| UCITS ETF Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF Dist | USD | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF GBP Hedged Dist | GBP | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | £ 10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF USD Hedged Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF EUR Hedged Acc | EUR | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | € 10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |

* Those minimums are applied in USD or in the equivalent amount in the relevant Share Class currency.

# Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

## Investment Objective and Investment Policy

**Sub-Fund**: Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF (the "Sub-Fund")

The Sub-Fund is an actively managed Sub-Fund.

**Investment Objective**

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve, over the recommended holding period, a performance higher than that of the Benchmark, after taking into account current expenses.

**Benchmark**

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the MSCI Europe Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is an equity index representative of the large and mid-cap markets across developed European countries, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

**Investments**

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 75% of net assets in equities, issued by large and mid-cap companies across developed European countries. For the purposes of the Sub-Fund, 'large and mid-cap' means companies included in the top 85% of each country's cumulative free-float-adjusted market capitalisation as determined by MSCI (or any successor).

While complying with the above policies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other equities including equities issued by small-cap companies or equities that are issued by companies across emerging countries, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The Sub-Fund does not intend to gain strategic exposure to warrants, subscription rights, acquisition or purchase rights or securities with embedded derivatives. Any exposure to such instruments would arise only on an incidental basis and temporary in nature pending disposal, conversion or other appropriate action.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("**UCI**") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

**Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives**

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

**Base Currency:** EUR

## Management Process

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active investment process that combines fundamental analysis with quantitative portfolio construction. This "quantamental" approach is designed to identify companies with strong potential to outperform the Benchmark across European developed markets.

The investment approach centers on leveraging complementary fundamental stock selection as well as macroeconomic analysis, to build a portfolio that captures opportunities for long-term outperformance.

The investment process integrates:

- Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.
- Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the European economy.
- Quantitative screening and portfolio optimisation to construct a diversified portfolio across companies with different behavioural patterns such as (i) value — companies which have share prices that are considered undervalued relative to their peers and to historical valuation levels; (ii) momentum — companies that have demonstrated sustained share price appreciation; (iii) size — companies classified by their market capitalisation; or (iv) quality — companies characterised by stable earnings, strong profitability and with a sound balance sheet. Portfolio construction will include a constraint on tracking error compared to a Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark. Please refer to the sections of the Prospectus entitled 'Risk Factor – Sustainable Investment Risk', 'Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi' and 'Impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund's returns' within the section headed 'Sustainable Investments' for further information on how the management process integrates consideration of Sustainability Risks and their likely impact on the Sub-Fund for example, by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons and stewardship approach.

Despite the integration of Sustainability Risks in the Sub-Fund's investment strategy as detailed in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Statement (which is available at www.amundi.com/globaldistributor/responsible-investment-policies-reports) certain Sustainability Risks will remain unmitigated.

Unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks at the issuer level may have, when they materialise, over time horizons that can also be long-term, a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund and result in a lower financial performance of certain holdings of the Sub-Fund. Depending on the exposure of the Sub-Fund to the affected securities, the impact of unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks on the Sub-Fund's financial performance can have varying levels of severity.

The Sub-Fund also takes into account principal adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section "Sustainable Investment" of the Prospectus and will not hold any securities of companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy of Amundi, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations. More information on the Taxonomy Regulation is available in the section 'Sustainable Investment' in the Prospectus. Further disclosures in relation to the application of the Disclosure Regulation are set out in the Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures.

**Investment Manager**: Amundi Asset Management

## Main Risks

*See "Risk Descriptions" for more information. The Sub-Fund may involve above-average volatility and risk of loss.*

### Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Benchmark and Sub-Fund performance risk<br>Currency<br>Equity<br>ESG Risks<br>Hedging<br>Derivatives | Listing market liquidity (ETF share class)<br>Investment fund<br>Management<br>Market<br>Use of techniques and instruments |

### Risks relating to unusual market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Counterparty<br>Operational | Liquidity<br>Standard practices |

### Global exposure and calculation methodology

*See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information*

## Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who understand the risks of the Sub-Fund and plan to invest for at least **5 years**. The Sub-Fund may appeal to investors who:

- have a basic knowledge of investing in funds and no or limited experience of investing in the Sub-Fund or similar funds,
- understand the risk of losing some or all of the capital invested,
- are seeking to increase the value of their investment over the recommended holding period.

## Transaction details

**Initial Offer Period**: 9am (CET) on 30 July 2026 to 5pm (CET) on 26 January 2027 or such longer or shorter period as the Directors may determine.

**Business Day**: Each weekday other than New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Labour Day), Christmas Day and 26 December (or such other day as the Directors may from time to time determine subject to advance Shareholder notice).

**Transaction Day**: Each Business Day will be a Transaction Day. However, Business Days when, in the sole determination of the Investment Manager, markets on which the Sub-Fund's investments are listed or traded, or markets relevant to the Benchmark are closed and as a result of which a substantial portion of the portfolio may not be traded, shall not be Transaction Days. The days which are not Transaction Days for the current year are available on https://www.amundi.ie. The Directors may determine such other day(s) to be Transaction Days from time to time where notified in advance to all Shareholders.

**Transaction Deadline**: 18:30 (CET) on the relevant Transaction Day.

**Valuation Point**: Close of business in the last relevant market on each Transaction Day.

**Settlement Date**: Subscription monies or securities must be received within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day. Settlement of redemption proceeds or securities will normally be made within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day.

**NAV Publication Day**: Transaction Day + 1

## MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

| | | | | | | Annual fees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share Class | Currency | Dividend Policy (A) / (D) | Minimum Subscription Amount* | Minimum Redemption Amount* | Initial Offer Price | Management (max) | Administration (max) |
| UCITS ETF Acc | EUR | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | €10.00 | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF Dist | EUR | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | €10.00 | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF USD Hedged Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF GBP Hedged Dist | GBP | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | £10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |

* Those minimums are applied in USD or in the equivalent amount in the relevant Share Class currency

# Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

## Investment Objective and Investment Policy

**Sub-Fund**: Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF (the "Sub-Fund")

The Sub-Fund is an actively managed Sub-Fund.

**Investment Objective**

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve, over the recommended holding period, a performance higher than that of the Benchmark, after taking into account current expenses.

**Benchmark**

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is an equity index representative of the large and mid-cap markets across emerging countries, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

**Investments**

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 67% of net assets in equities, issued by large and mid-cap companies across emerging countries. For the purposes of the Sub-Fund, 'large and mid-cap' means companies included in the top 85% of each country's cumulative free-float-adjusted market capitalisation as determined by MSCI (or any successor).

While complying with the above policies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other equities including equities issued by small-cap companies or equities that are issued by companies across emerging countries, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The Sub-Fund does not intend to gain strategic exposure to warrants, subscription rights, acquisition or purchase rights or securities with embedded derivatives. Any exposure to such instruments would arise only on an incidental basis and temporary in nature pending disposal, conversion or other appropriate action.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("**UCI**") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

**Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives**

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

**Base Currency:** USD

## Management Process

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active investment process that combines fundamental analysis with quantitative portfolio construction. This "quantamental" approach is designed to identify companies with strong potential to outperform the Benchmark across emerging countries.

The investment approach centers on leveraging complementary fundamental stock selection as well as macroeconomic analysis to build a portfolio that captures opportunities for long-term outperformance.

The investment process integrates:

- Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.
- Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the economies of the emerging countries.
- Quantitative screening and portfolio optimisation to construct a diversified portfolio across companies with different behavioural patterns such as (i) value — companies which have share prices that are considered undervalued relative to their peers and to historical valuation levels; (ii) momentum — companies that have demonstrated sustained share price appreciation; (iii) size — companies classified by their market capitalisation; or (iv) quality — companies characterised by stable earnings, strong profitability and with a sound balance sheet. Portfolio construction will include a constraint on tracking error compared to the Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

Please refer to the sections of the Prospectus entitled 'Risk Factor – Sustainable Investment Risk', 'Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi' and 'Impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund's returns' within the section headed 'Sustainable Investments' for further information on how the management process integrates consideration of Sustainability Risks and their likely impact on the Sub-Fund for example, by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons and a stewardship approach.

Despite the integration of Sustainability Risks in the Sub-Fund's investment strategy as detailed in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Statement (which is available at www.amundi.com/globaldistributor/responsible-investment-policies-reports) certain Sustainability Risks will remain unmitigated.

Unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks at the issuer level may have, when they materialise, over time horizons that can also be long-term, a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund and result in a lower financial performance of certain holdings of the Sub-Fund. Depending on the exposure of the Sub-Fund to the affected securities, the impact of unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks on the Sub-Fund's financial performance can have varying levels of severity.

The Sub-Fund also takes into account principal adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section "Sustainable Investment" of the Prospectus and will not hold any securities of companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy of Amundi, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations. More information on the Taxonomy Regulation is available in the section 'Sustainable Investment' in the Prospectus. Further disclosures in relation to the application of the Disclosure Regulation are set out in the Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures.

**Investment Manager**: Amundi Asset Management

## Main Risks

*See "Risk Descriptions" for more information. The Sub-Fund may involve above-average volatility and risk of loss.*

### Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Benchmark and Sub-Fund performance risk | Listing market liquidity (ETF share class) |
| Currency | Investment fund |
| Equity | Management |
| ESG Risks | Market |
| Hedging | Use of techniques and instruments |
| Derivatives | Emerging Markets |
| Small and mid-cap stock risk | Country Risk – India |
| | Country Risk – China |

### Risks relating to unusual market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Counterparty | Liquidity |
| Operational | Standard practices |

### Global exposure and calculation methodology

*See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information*

## Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who understand the risks of the Sub-Fund and plan to invest for at least **5 years**. The Sub-Fund may appeal to investors who:

- have a basic knowledge of investing in funds and no or limited experience of investing in the Sub-Fund or similar funds,
- understand the risk of losing some or all of the capital invested,
- are seeking to increase the value of their investment over the recommended holding period.

## Transaction details

**Initial Offer Period**: 9am (CET) on 30 July 2026 to 5pm (CET) on 26 January 2027 or such longer or shorter period as the Directors may determine.

**Business Day**: Each weekday other than New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Labour Day), Christmas Day and 26 December (or such other day as the Directors may from time to time determine subject to advance Shareholder notice).

**Transaction Day**: Each Business Day will be a Transaction Day. However, Business Days when, in the sole determination of the Investment Manager, markets on which the Sub-Fund's investments are listed or traded, or markets relevant to the Benchmark are closed and as a result of which a substantial portion of the portfolio may not be traded, shall not be Transaction Days. The days which are not Transaction Days for the current year are available on https://www.amundi.ie. The Directors may determine such other day(s) to be Transaction Days from time to time where notified in advance to all Shareholders.

**Transaction Deadline**: 18:30 (CET) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Transaction Day.

**Valuation Point**: Close of business in the last relevant market on each Transaction Day.

**Settlement Date**: Subscription monies or securities must be received within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day. Settlement of redemption proceeds or securities will normally be made within two Business Days following the relevant Transaction Day.

**NAV Publication Day**: Transaction Day + 1

# MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

| | | | | | | Annual fees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share Class | Currency | Dividend Policy (A) / (D) | Minimum Subscription Amount* | Minimum Redemption Amount* | Initial Offer Price | Management (max) | Administration (max) |
| UCITS ETF Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0. 25% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF Dist | USD | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0. 25% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF GBP Hedged Dist | GBP | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | £ 10.00 | 0.30% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF USD Hedged Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $ 10.00 | 0.30% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF EUR Hedged Acc | EUR | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | € 10.00 | 0.30% | 0.10% |

* Those minimums are applied in USD or in the equivalent amount in the relevant Share Class currency.

# Amundi Eurozone Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

## Investment Objective and Investment Policy

**Sub-Fund**: Amundi Eurozone Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF (the "Sub-Fund")

The Sub-Fund is an actively managed Sub-Fund.

**Investment Objective**

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve, over the recommended holding period, a performance higher than that of the Benchmark, after taking into account current expenses.

**Benchmark**

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the MSCI EMU Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark, however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is an equity index representative of the large and mid-cap companies across developed countries in the European Economic and Monetary Union, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

**Investments**

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 75% of net assets in equities, issued by large and mid-cap companies across developed countries in the European Economic and Monetary Union.

While complying with the above policies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other equities including equities issued by small-cap companies or equities that are issued by companies across emerging countries, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The Sub-Fund does not intend to gain strategic exposure to warrants, subscription rights, acquisition or purchase rights or securities with embedded derivatives. Any exposure to such instruments would arise only on an incidental basis and temporary in nature pending disposal, conversion or other appropriate action.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("**UCI**") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

**Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives**

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

**Base Currency:** EUR

## Management Process

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active investment process that combines fundamental analysis with quantitative portfolio construction. This "quantamental" approach is designed to identify companies with strong potential to outperform the Benchmark across developed countries in the European Economic and Monetary Union.

The investment approach centres on leveraging complementary fundamental stock selection as well as macroeconomic analysis, to build a portfolio that captures opportunities for long-term outperformance.

The investment process integrates:

- Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.
- Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the European economy.
- Quantitative screening and portfolio optimisation to construct a diversified portfolio across companies with different behavioural patterns such as (i) value — companies which have share prices that are considered undervalued relative to their peers and to historical valuation levels; (ii) momentum — companies that have demonstrated sustained share price appreciation; (iii) size — companies classified by their market capitalisation; or (iv) quality — companies characterised by stable earnings, strong profitability and with a sound balance sheet. Portfolio construction will include a constraint on tracking error compared to a Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark. Please refer to the sections of the Prospectus entitled 'Risk Factor – Sustainable Investment Risk', 'Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi' and 'Impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund's returns' within the section headed 'Sustainable Investments' for further information on how the management process integrates consideration of Sustainability Risks and their likely impact on the Sub-Fund for example, by excluding the securities of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons and stewardship approach.

Despite the integration of Sustainability Risks in the Sub-Fund's investment strategy as detailed in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Statement (which is available at www.amundi.com/globaldistributor/responsible-investment-policies-reports) certain Sustainability Risks will remain unmitigated.

Unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks at the issuer level may have, when they materialise, over time horizons that can also be long-term, a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund and result in a lower financial performance of certain holdings of the Sub-Fund. Depending on the exposure of the Sub-Fund to the affected securities, the impact of unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks on the Sub-Fund's financial performance can have varying levels of severity.

The Sub-Fund also takes into account principal adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section "Sustainable Investment" of the Prospectus and will not hold any securities of companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy of Amundi, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations. More information on the Taxonomy Regulation is available in the section 'Sustainable Investment' in the Prospectus. Further disclosures in relation to the application of the Disclosure Regulation are set out in the Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures.

**Plan d'Epargne en Actions (PEA) :** Eligible

**Investment Manager**: Amundi Asset Management

## Main Risks

*See "Risk Descriptions" for more information. The Sub-Fund may involve above-average volatility and risk of loss.*

### Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Benchmark and Sub-Fund performance risk | Listing market liquidity (ETF share class) |
| Currency | Investment fund |
| Equity | Management |
| Hedging | Market |
| ESG Risks | Use of techniques and instruments |
| Derivatives | |

### Risks relating to unusual market conditions

| | |
|---|---|
| Counterparty | Liquidity |
| Operational | Standard practices |

### Global exposure and calculation methodology

*See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information*

## Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is designed for investors who understand the risks of the Sub-Fund and plan to invest for at least **5 years**. The Sub-Fund may appeal to investors who:

- have a basic knowledge of investing in funds and no or limited experience of investing in the Sub-Fund or similar funds,
- understand the risk of losing some or all of the capital invested,
- are seeking to increase the value of their investment over the recommended holding period.

## Transaction details

**Initial Offer Period**: 9am (CET) on 30 July 2026 to 5pm (CET) on 26 January 2027 or such longer or shorter period as the Directors may determine.

**Business Day**: Each weekday other than New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, 1 May (Labour Day), Christmas Day and 26 December (or such other day as the Directors may from time to time determine subject to advance Shareholder notice).

**Transaction Day**: Each Business Day will be a Transaction Day. However, Business Days when, in the sole determination of the Investment Manager, markets on which the Sub-Fund's investments are listed or traded, or markets relevant to the Benchmark are closed and as a result of which a substantial portion of the portfolio may not be traded, shall not be Transaction Days. The days which are not Transaction Days for the current year are available on https://www.amundi.ie. The Directors may determine such other day(s) to be Transaction Days from time to time where notified in advance to all Shareholders.

**Transaction Deadline**: 18:30 (CET) on the relevant Transaction Day.

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**NAV Publication Day**: Transaction Day +1

## MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

| | | | | | | Annual fees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share Class | Currency | Dividend Policy (A) / (D) | Minimum Subscription Amount* | Minimum Redemption Amount* | Initial Offer Price | Management (max) | Administration (max) |
| UCITS ETF Acc | EUR | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | €10.00 | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF Dist | EUR | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | €10.00 | 0.15% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF USD Hedged Acc | USD | (A) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF USD Hedged Dist | USD | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | $10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |
| UCITS ETF GBP Hedged Dist | GBP | (D) | USD 100,000 | USD 100,000 | £10.00 | 0.20% | 0.10% |

** Those minimums are applied in USD or in the equivalent amount in the relevant Share Class currency*

# RISK DESCRIPTIONS

All investments involve risk. The risks of some of these Sub-Funds may be comparatively high.

The risk descriptions below correspond to the risk factors named in the information about the Sub-Funds. To permit the risks to be read properly in connection with any Sub-Fund's named risks, each risk is described as for an individual Sub-Fund.

The risk information in this Prospectus is intended to give an idea of the main and material risks associated with each Sub-Fund, any Sub-Fund could be affected by other risks in this section as well as risks not named here, and the risk descriptions themselves are not intended as exhaustive.

Any of these risks could cause a Sub-Fund to lose money, to perform less well than similar investments, to experience high volatility (increases or decreases in NAV) or fail to meet its investment objective over any period of time.

## ORDINARY MARKET CONDITIONS RISKS

*Risks included in this section are generally present to a material degree in ordinary market conditions, but also tend to be present — and more potent — in unusual market conditions.*

There can be no assurance that the ICAV will achieve its investment objectives in respect of any Sub-Fund. An investment in the ICAV involves investment risks including those set out under in the “Investment Risks” section and as may be set out in the relevant Sub-Fund Description. The risk profile of investors in a particular Sub-Fund will be specified in the relevant Sub-Fund Description.

**Benchmark and Sub-Fund performance risk for Actively Managed Sub-Funds**: Investors should note that any Sub-Fund whose objective is to outperform a given reference Benchmark in adopting an active management process will, at certain points in time, achieve a return close and very similar to the relevant Benchmark due to a variety of circumstances that may among other include a narrow investment universe which offers more limited opportunities in terms of securities acquisition compared to those represented in the Benchmark, the chosen degree of risk exposure depending on market circumstances or environment, a wide spread portfolio investing in a large number of securities or the current liquidity conditions. Where a Sub-Fund does not target any particular level of outperformance of the Benchmark, investors should note that outperformance is not guaranteed. The level of performance an investor experiences will be negatively impacted by the fees charged by the Sub-Fund.

**Lack of Operating History** A Sub-Fund may be recently formed and have a limited operating history upon which prospective Shareholders can evaluate its performance. The past performance of the Management Company, the Investment Manager or any Sub-Investment Manager may not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment in the ICAV. There can be no assurance that any Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective**.**

**Concentration risk** To the extent that the Sub-Fund invests a large portion of its assets in a limited number of industries, sectors, or issuers, or within a limited geographical area, it can be more risky than a fund that invests more broadly.

When a Sub-Fund invests a large portion of its assets in a particular issuer, industry, type of bond, country or region or in a series of closely interconnected economies, its performance will be more strongly affected by any business, economic, financial, market or political conditions affecting the area of concentration. This can mean both higher volatility and a greater risk of loss.

**Country risk - China**

A Sub-Fund may invest in the People’s Republic of China (PRC). Investing in the PRC market is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally and the risks specific to the PRC market which involves a greater risk of loss than investment in more developed countries due to higher economic, political, social and regulatory uncertainty and risks linked to volatility and market liquidity.

In the PRC, it is uncertain whether a court would protect the Sub-Fund's right to securities it may purchase. A Sub-Fund may invest in Chinese markets via several programs, whose regulations are untested and subject to change. The application and interpretation of such investment regulations are relatively untested and there is no certainty as to how they will applied and there is no precedent or certainty as to how the wide discretion of the PRC authorities and regulators may be exercised now or in the future.

Settlement practices for transactions on Chinese markets may involve delays beyond periods customary in developed markets, possibly requiring a Sub-Fund to borrow funds or securities to satisfy obligations arising out of other transactions that would otherwise have been settled with the proceeds of another transaction.

Chinese accounting standards and practices may deviate significantly from international accounting standards. The settlement and clearing systems of the Chinese securities markets may not be well tested and may be subject to increased risks of error or inefficiency.

Sub-Funds investing in the PRC may invest in Chinese equity securities via the Stock Connect (Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and/or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect) programmes, subject to any applicable regulatory limits and/or other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulation from time to times. Stock Connect is a new securities trading and clearing links program that links stock markets in China and Hong Kong and may be subject to additional risk factor. Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations, which may restrict a Sub-Fund's ability to deal via Stock Connect on a timely basis. The structure of these schemes does not require full accountability of some of its component entities and leaves investors such as the Sub-Fund with relatively little standing to take legal action in China.

Each of the Chinese equity exchanges (Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect) reserves the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension is effected, the Sub-Funds’ ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected.

The Stock Connects only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Sub-Funds cannot carry out any Chinese listed securities. The Sub-Funds may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in Chinese listed securities during the time when any of the Stock Connects is not trading as a result.

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Stock Exchange shares in respect of the relevant Sub-Funds are held by the Depositary / sub-custodian in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System maintained by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC) as central securities depositary in Hong Kong. HKSCC in turn holds the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Stock Exchange shares, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with ChinaClear for each of the Stock Connects. The precise nature and rights of a Sub-Fund as the beneficial owner of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Stock Exchange shares through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined under PRC law. There is lack of a clear definition of, and distinction between, "legal ownership" and "beneficial ownership" under PRC law and there have been few cases involving a nominee account structure in the PRC courts. Therefore, the exact nature and methods of enforcement of the rights and interests of the relevant Sub-Funds under PRC law is uncertain. Because of this uncertainty, in the unlikely event

that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong it is not clear if the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Stock Exchange shares will be regarded as held for the beneficial ownership of the Sub-Funds or as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for general distribution to its creditors.

The HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links and each will become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

In addition, the Security exchanges in China may tax or limit short-swing profits, recall eligible stocks, set maximum trading volumes (at the investor level or at the market level) or may otherwise limit or delay trading.

The China bond market is made up of the Interbank Bond Market and exchange listed bond markets. The China Interbank Bond Market is an OTC market, executing the majority of CNY bond trading. It is in a development stage and the market capitalisation and trading volume may be lower than those of more developed markets. Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volumes may result in prices of debt securities to fluctuate significantly and impact both liquidity and volatility. The Sub-Fund may also be subject to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties and regulatory risk.

A Sub-Fund may invest in the China Interbank Bond Market (CIBM) via the Foreign Access Regime and/or the Bond Connect North Bound and/or other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulation from time to time. Some of the Sub-Funds may seek exposure to RMB fixed income securities without particular license or quota directly in the CIBM via an onshore bond settlement agent or through the Bond Connect North Bound. The CIBM direct access and Bond Connect North Bound access are relatively new rules and regulations. Certain restrictions may be imposed by the authorities on investors participating in the CIBM Direct Access and/or bond settlement agent and/or the Bond Connect North Bound and/or sub-custody which may have an adverse effect on the Sub-Fund's liquidity and performance.

**Country risk – India**

A Sub-Fund may invest in the Republic of India. Investing in the Indian market is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally and the risks specific to the Indian market are set out as follows:

- The Reserve Bank of India has implemented the fully accessible route ("**FAR**") channel of investment to enable non-residents of India, as defined in section 2(w) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, access to specified government securities, which means that eligible investors are not subject to any ceilings for investing in such government securities. No foreign portfolio limits are applicable to FAR securities which continue to be eligible for investment until maturity under this scheme. The relevant Sub-Fund may make use of the FAR channel of investment. This may lead to operational risk as FAR was established on 1 April 2020 and is therefore a relatively new mechanism for overseas investors (such as the relevant Sub-Fund) to access the Indian market. There is no guarantee that the FAR channel and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both overseas and Indian markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading through the program could be disrupted and the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to access the Indian market could be adversely affected.
- Trades are settled in Indian currency, the Indian rupee ("**INR**"), which is currently restricted and not freely convertible. This means that although there is freedom to exchange local and foreign currency at market rates, restrictions remain for higher amounts and these need approval. Regulators may also intervene in order to keep the exchange rates within permissible limits.
- Differences in trading hours between foreign exchanges and the relevant stock exchange on which the relevant Sub-Fund is traded may increase the level of premium/discount of the Share price to its Net Asset Value because if an Indian exchange is closed while the relevant stock exchange is open, the relevant index level may not be available. The prices quoted by the relevant stock exchange market maker would therefore be adjusted to take into account any accrued market risk that arises from such unavailability of the relevant index level and as a result, the level of premium or discount of the Share price of the relevant Sub-Fund to its Net Asset Value may be higher.
- There is a possibility that Indian tax laws may be amended and taxes may be levied in the future resulting in significant losses to the relevant Sub-Fund.

**Contingent Convertible Bonds (Cocos) risk**

The risks associated with the characteristics of these securities include coupon cancellation, partial or total reduction in the value of the security, conversion of the bond into equity, reimbursement of principal and coupon payments "subordinate" to those of other creditors with senior bonds, the possibility to call during life at predetermined levels or to extend the call. These conditions can be triggered, in whole or part, either due to financial ratios at the level of the issuer or by discretionary and arbitrary decision of the issuer or with the approval of the competent supervisory authority. Such securities are also innovative, yet untested and may therefore be subject to reaction of the market that may not be anticipated and that may affect their valuation and liquidity. Occurrence of any such risks may cause a decrease in the net asset value.

**Credit risk** A bond or money market security could lose value if the issuer's financial health deteriorates.

If the financial health of the issuer of a bond or money market security weakens, or if the market believes it may weaken, the value of the bond or money market security may fall. The lower the credit quality of the debt, the greater the credit risk.

In some cases an individual issuer could go into default (see "Default risk" under "Risks of Unusual Market Conditions"), even though ordinary conditions prevail in the general market.

**Currency risk**

*For Sub-Funds whose investment objective is to track an Index or to reflect the performance of a Benchmark Index*

A Sub-Fund may be exposed to currency risk if i) the constituents of the Benchmark Index / strategy are denominated in another currency than the currency of the Class held by the investor, or ii) certain Classes of the Sub-Fund are listed on certain stock exchanges and/or multilateral trading facilities in a currency different from the currency of the constituents of the Benchmark Index / strategy. Each investor may be hence exposed to variations in exchange rates between his/her investment currency and each currency of the constituents of the Benchmark Index / strategy; these fluctuations may therefore adversely affect the performance of each Shareholder's investment. Investors should be aware that, when their investment currency is different from the base currency of the Benchmark Index, their investment performance may diverge from the Benchmark Index performance due to variations in exchange rates. For instance, the performance of each Shareholder's investment may be negative despite of an appreciation of the Benchmark Index value.

*For Sub-Funds whose investment objective is not linked to an Index, a Benchmark Index or a reference portfolio*

A Sub-Fund may be exposed to currency risk if i) assets to which the Sub-Fund is exposed are denominated in another currency than the currency of the Class held by the investor, or

ii) the Sub-Fund is listed on certain stock exchanges and/or multilateral trading facilities in a currency different from the currency of assets to which the Sub-Fund is exposed. Each investor may be hence exposed to variations in exchange rates between his/her investment currency and each currency of assets to which the Sub-Fund is exposed; these fluctuations may therefore adversely affect the performance of each Shareholder's investment.

The currency risk could extend to 100% of the Sub-Fund.

**Collateral management** Counterparty risk arising from investments in OTC financial derivative instruments (including TRS) and securities lending transactions, securities borrowing transactions, reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the Sub-Fund. If a counterparty defaults, the Sub-Fund may need to sell non-cash collateral received at prevailing market prices in which case the Sub-Fund could realise a loss. The Sub-Fund may also incur a loss in reinvesting cash collateral received, where permitted due to a decline in the value of the investments made.

**Custody risk** The ICAV's securities are generally held for the benefit of the ICAV's shareholders on the Depositary or its sub-custodian's balance sheet and are generally not co-mingled with the Depositary or the sub-custodian's assets. This provides protection for the ICAV's securities in the event of the insolvency of either the depositary or its sub-custodian.

However, in certain markets a risk may arise where segregation is not possible, and the securities are co-mingled with the sub-custodian's assets or pooled with the securities of other clients of the sub-custodian. The loss would then be spread across all clients in the pool and would not be restricted to the client whose securities were subject to loss.

**Cyber Security Risk**

The ICAV and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting the ICAV, the Directors, the Management Company, the Investment Manager the Sub-Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Managers, the Administrator or the Depositary or other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with the ICAV's ability to calculate its Net Asset Value; impediments to trading; the inability of Shareholders to transact business with the ICAV; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the ICAV or any Sub-Fund invests, counterparties with which the ICAV or any Sub-Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in any cyber security risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

**Derivatives risk** Certain derivatives could behave unexpectedly or could expose the Sub-Fund to losses that are significantly greater than the cost of the derivative. Derivatives in general are highly volatile and do not carry any voting rights. The pricing and volatility of many derivatives (especially credit default swaps) may diverge from strictly reflecting the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference(s). In difficult market conditions, it may be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or losses created by certain derivatives. A Sub-Fund may gain limited exposure (through, including but not limited to, derivatives and shares or units of other collective investment schemes) to issuers with exposures which may not comply with Amundi's responsible investment policy, as set out in the section entitled "Overview of the Responsible Investment Policy" ("Responsible Investment Policy") or socially responsible investment ("SRI") requirements and/or ESG criteria applied by the index provider. There may be potential inconsistencies in the ESG criteria or the ESG ratings applied by the underlying collective investment schemes invested in by a Sub-Fund. Derivatives do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track. Consequently, a Sub-Fund's use of derivative techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, following a Sub-Fund's investment objective.

• OTC derivatives

Because OTC derivatives are in essence private agreements between a Sub-Fund and one or more counterparties, they are less highly regulated than market-traded securities. OTC derivatives carry greater counterparty risk and liquidity risk, and it may be more difficult to force a counterparty to honour its obligations to a Sub-Fund. The list of counterparties to OTC derivatives entered into by, or on behalf of, the Sub-Funds will be available in the annual report and audited financial statements of the ICAV. This counterparty default risk is limited by the prescribed counterparty exposure limits. Mitigation techniques aiming to limit this risk are used, such as collateral policy or resets in OTC Swaps.

If a counterparty ceases to offer a derivative that the Sub-Fund had intended to use, the Sub-Fund may not be able to find a comparable derivative elsewhere and may miss an opportunity for gain or find itself unexpectedly exposed to risks or losses, including losses from a derivative position for which it was unable to buy an offsetting derivative. There are no assurances that the value of collateral held will be sufficient to cover the amount owed to the ICAV. The Management Company will apply a haircut on any collateral received, in order to mitigate this counterparty risk. The ICAV may enter into OTC derivatives cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty to reduce counterparty risk and increase liquidity, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. The central counterparty requires margin from the clearing broker, which will in turn require margin from the ICAV. There is a risk of loss by the ICAV of its initial and variation margin deposits.

Certain eligible OTC derivatives may be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and the reporting of certain details to trade repositories and appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational and counterparty risk may be taken in respect of OTC derivatives which are not subject to mandatory clearing. Some of the regulatory obligations have not been finalised by the date of this prospectus. It is difficult to predict their full impact on the ICAV, which may include an increase in the overall costs of entering into and maintaining OTC derivatives.

Investors should be aware that the applicable laws requiring central clearing of OTC derivatives may in due course adversely affect the ability of the Sub-Funds to adhere to the applicable investment restrictions and achieve their investment objective.

Investments in OTC derivatives may also be subject the risk of differing valuations arising out of different permitted valuation methods. Inaccurate valuation can result in inaccurate recognition of gains or losses and counterparty exposure. There also may be a legal or documentation risk that the parties may disagree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of the agreement. Such risks are generally mitigated by the use of industry-standard agreements.

Because it is generally impractical for the ICAV to divide its OTC derivative transactions among a wide variety of counterparties, a decline in the financial health of any one counterparty could cause significant losses. Conversely, if any

Sub-Fund experiences any financial weakness or fails to meet an obligation, counterparties could become unwilling to do business with the ICAV, which could leave the ICAV unable to operate efficiently and competitively.

• Exchange-traded derivatives

While exchange-traded derivatives are generally considered lower-risk than OTC derivatives, there is still the risk that a suspension of trading in derivatives or in their underlying assets could make it impossible for the Sub-Fund to realise gains or avoid losses, which in turn could cause a delay in handling redemptions of shares. There is also a risk that settlement of exchange-traded derivatives through a transfer system may not happen when or as expected.

**Emerging markets risk** Emerging markets are less established than developed markets and therefore involve higher risks, particularly market, liquidity, currency risks and interest rate risks as well as the risk of higher volatility. Reasons for this higher risk include:

- political, economic, or social instability
- fiscal mismanagement or inflationary policies
- unfavourable changes in regulations and laws and uncertainty about their interpretation
- failure to enforce laws or regulations, or to recognise the rights of investors as understood in developed markets
- excessive fees, trading costs or taxation, or outright seizure of assets
- rules or practices that place outside investors at a disadvantage
- incomplete, misleading, or inaccurate information about securities issuers
- lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards
- manipulation of market prices by large investors
- arbitrary delays and market closures
- fraud, corruption and error.

Emerging markets countries may restrict securities ownership by outsiders or may have less regulated custody practices, leaving the Sub-Fund more vulnerable to losses and less able to pursue recourse.

In countries where, either because of regulations or for efficiency, the Sub-Fund uses depository receipts (tradable certificates issued by the actual owner of the underlying securities), participation-notes or similar instruments to gain investment exposure, the Sub-Fund takes on risks that are not present with direct investment. These instruments involve counterparty risk (since they depend on the creditworthiness of the issuer) and liquidity risk, may trade at prices that are below the value of their underlying securities, and may fail to pass along to the Sub-Fund some of the rights (such as voting rights) it would have if it owned the underlying securities directly.

For purposes of risk, the category of emerging markets includes markets that are less developed, such as most countries in Asia, Africa, South America and Eastern Europe, as well as countries that have successful economies but may not offer the same level of investor protection as exists in, for example, Western Europe, the US and Japan.

**Equity risk** Equities can lose value rapidly and can remain at low prices indefinitely and typically involve higher risks than bonds or money market instruments. Equities of rapidly grown companies can be highly sensitive to bad news, because much of their value is based on high expectations for the future. Equities of companies that appear to be priced below their value may continue to be undervalued. If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.

**Hedging risk** Any attempts to hedge (reduce or eliminate certain risks) may not work as intended, and to the extent that they do work, they will generally eliminate potentials for gain along with risks of loss. Any measures that the Sub-Fund takes that are designed to offset specific risks may work imperfectly, may not be feasible at times, or may fail completely. To the extent that no hedge exists, the Sub-Fund or Class will be exposed to all risks that the hedge was intended to protect against. The Sub-Fund may use hedging within its portfolio. With respect to Hedged Share Classes, the Sub-Fund may hedge the currency exposure of the Class relative to the underlying investments of the Sub-Fund or the currency exposure of the Class relative to the sub-fund currency. Investors should be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Hedged Share Class from benefiting if the denominated currency falls against the currency or currencies in which the investments of the Sub-Fund are denominated. In such circumstances, Shareholders of the relevant Hedged Share Class of the Sub-Fund may be exposed to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share reflecting the gains or losses on and the costs of the relevant derivatives. Derivatives used to implement such strategies shall not be assets or liabilities of the Sub-Fund as a whole. However, the gains or losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Share Class of the Sub-Fund.

**Illiquid securities risk** Certain securities may, by nature, be hard to value or sell at a desired time and price, especially in any quantity. This includes securities that are labelled as illiquid, such as Rule 144A securities, as well as a security of any type that represents a small issue, trades infrequently, or is traded on markets that are comparatively small or that have long settlement times.

**Investment fund risk** As with any investment fund, investing in the Sub-Fund involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly:

- the actions of other investors, in particular sudden large outflows of cash, could interfere with orderly management of the Sub-Fund and cause its NAV to fall
- The investor cannot direct or influence how money is invested while it is in the Sub-Fund
- the Sub-Fund's buying and selling of investments may not be optimal for the tax efficiency of any given investor
- the Sub-Fund is subject to various investment laws and regulations that limit the use of certain securities and investment techniques that might improve performance; to the extent that the Sub-Fund decides to register in jurisdictions that impose narrower limits, this decision could further limit its investment activities
- because certain Sub-Fund shares are exchanged on the primary market or are not publicly traded, the only option for liquidating shares is generally redemption, which could be subject to delays and any other redemption policies set by the Sub-Fund
- to the extent that the Sub-Fund invests in other UCITS or AIFs, it may incur a second layer of investment fees, which will further erode any investment gains
- to the extent that the Sub-Fund uses efficient portfolio management techniques, such as securities lending, securities borrowing, repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions as well as TRS and, in particular, if it reinvests collateral associated with these techniques, the Sub-Fund takes on counterparty, liquidity, legal, custody (e.g. absence of the assets' segregation) and operational risks, which can have an impact on the performance of the Sub-Fund concerned. To the extent that related parties (companies of the same group as the Management Company or as the Investment Manager or any sub-investment manager) may intervene as either counterparty or agent (or in any other role) in efficient portfolio management operations, and in particular in securities' lending operations, a potential conflict of interest risk may arise. The Management Company is responsible for managing any conflict that might arise and avoid that such conflicts negatively impact shareholders. All the revenues arising from repurchase transactions and stock lending transactions shall be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund following the

deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees, which shall not include hidden revenue, shall include fees and expenses payable to agents or counterparties at normal commercial rates. Amundi group policy for prevention and management of conflicts of interest is available on the website of Amundi (http://www.amundi.com or http://www.amundietf.com).

- the investment manager or its designees may at times find their obligations to the Sub-Fund to be in conflict with their obligations to other investment portfolios they manage (although in such cases, all portfolios will be dealt with equitably).

**High Yield risk** The high yield debt securities involve special considerations and risks, including the risks associated with international investing generally, such as currency fluctuations, the risks of investing in countries with smaller capital markets, limited liquidity, price volatility and restrictions on foreign investment. Investment in high yield debt securities is subject to risks of interest rate, currency, market, credit and security. Compared to investment-grade bonds, the high yield bonds are normally lower-rated securities and will usually offer higher yields to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness or increased risk of default that these securities carry.

**Index Calculation risk** The Sub-Funds may use or replicate indices which are determined, calculated and maintained by index sponsors. Index sponsors may experience operational risks that may generate errors in the determination, composition or calculation of the relevant index used or replicated by the Sub-Funds, leading to losses in the Sub-Funds' investments, deviation with the index objective as described in the index methodology and the Sub-Funds' description, errors in the determination of the tracking error or deviation with the investment strategy followed by the Sub-Funds.

**Interest rate risk** When interest rates rise, bond values generally fall. This risk is generally greater the longer the maturity of a bond investment.

**Leverage risk** The Sub-Fund's net exposure above the Sub-Fund net asset value makes its share price more volatile. To the extent that the Sub-Fund uses derivatives to increase its net exposure to any market, rate, basket of securities or other financial reference source, fluctuations in the price of the reference source will be amplified at the Sub-Fund level.

**Listing market liquidity risk** The ETF's shares' stock market price may deviate from its indicative net asset value. The liquidity of the Sub-Fund's shares in a stock market may be affected by any suspension that could, in particular, but not only, be due to:

i) the suspension or halt of the calculation of the underlying securities,

ii) the suspension of the market(s) on which are listed the underlying securities,

iii) a relevant listing market not being able to obtain or to calculate the Sub-Fund's indicative net asset value,

iv) a violation by a market maker of the rules applicable in the relevant listing market,

v) failure of the systems, in particular of IT or electronic systems in a relevant listing market,

vi) any other event that prevents the calculation of the Sub-Fund's indicative Net Asset Value or the trading in Shares.

**Management risk** The Sub-Fund is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment process, techniques and analyses applied by the Investment Manager and the relevant Sub-Investment Manager (if any) will not produce the desired results. The Investment Manager and/or Sub-Investment Manager (if any) may be incorrect in its analysis, assumptions, or projections and there can be no assurance that they will produce the desired results. This includes projections concerning industry, market, economic, demographic or other trends.

**Market risk** Prices of many securities change continuously, and can fall based on a wide variety of factors. Examples of these factors include:

- political and economic news
- government policy
- changes in technology and business practices
- changes in demographics, cultures and populations
- natural or human-caused disasters
- weather and climate patterns
- scientific or investigative discoveries
- costs and availability of energy, commodities and natural resources.

The effects of market risk can be immediate or gradual, short-term or long-term, narrow or broad.

**MBS / ABS / TBA risk** Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (MBSs and ABSs) typically carry prepayment and extension risk and can carry above-average liquidity, credit and interest rate risks.

MBSs (a category that includes collateralised mortgage obligations, or CMOs) and ABSs represent an interest in a pool of debt, such as credit card receivables, auto loans, student loans, equipment leases, home mortgages and home equity loans.

When interest rates fall, these securities are often paid off early, as the mortgage-holders and other borrowers refinance the debt underlying the security. When interest rates rise, the borrowers of the underlying debt tend not to refinance their low-interest debt.

MBSs and ABSs also tend to be of lower credit quality than many other types of debt securities. To the extent that the debts underlying an MBS or ABS go into default or become uncollectable, the securities based on those debts will lose some or all of their value.

With to-be-announced (TBA) securities, because the Sub-Fund does not know until 48 hours after it places a purchase order which actual MBSs or ABSs will be used to fill the order, the Sub-Fund cannot take steps to counter any decline in the value of a specific security during the 48-hour period.

**Prepayment and extension risk** Any unexpected behaviour in interest rates could hurt the performance of callable debt securities (securities whose issuers have the right to pay off the security s principal before the maturity date).

When interest rates fall, issuers tend to pay off these securities and re-issue new ones at lower interest rates. When this happens, the Sub-Fund may have no alternative but to reinvest the money from these prepaid securities at a lower rate of interest ("prepayment risk").

At the same time, when interest rates rise, borrowers tend not to prepay their low-interest mortgages. This may lead the Sub-Fund to receiving below-market yields until interest rates fall or the securities mature ("extension risk"). It can also mean that the Sub-Fund must either sell the securities at a loss or forgo the opportunity to make other investments that may turn out to have performed better.

The prices and yields of callable securities typically reflect the assumption that they will be paid off at a certain point before maturity. If this prepayment happens when expected, the Sub-Fund generally will not suffer any adverse effects. However, if it happens substantially earlier or later than expected, it can mean that the Sub-Fund effectively overpaid for the securities. Other factors as well can affect when or if an individual security is prepaid, including the presence or absence of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment features, the default rate of the underlying assets and the nature of any turnover in the underlying assets.

Prepayment and extension considerations can also affect the Sub-Fund's duration, increasing or decreasing sensitivity to

interest rates in undesired ways. In some circumstances, the failure of rates to rise or fall when anticipated could cause prepayment or extension risks as well.

**Real estate investments risk** Real estate and related investments can be hurt by any factor that makes an area or individual property less valuable.

Specifically, investments in real estate holdings or related businesses or securities (including interests in mortgages) can be hurt by natural disasters, economic declines, overbuilding, zoning changes, tax increases, population or lifestyle trends, environmental contamination, defaults on mortgages, failures of management, and other factors that may affect the market value or cash flow of the investment.

**Reverse Repurchase Agreements risk** If the seller of a reverse repurchase agreement fails to honour its commitment to repurchase the security in accordance with the terms of the agreement, the relevant Sub-Fund may incur a loss to the extent that the proceeds realized on the sale of the securities are less than the repurchase price. If the seller becomes insolvent, a bankruptcy court may determine that the securities do not belong to the Sub-Fund and order that the securities be sold to pay off the seller's debts. The relevant Sub-Fund may experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses during the period while it seeks to enforce its rights to the underlying securities, including reduced income during the period of enforcement and expenses in enforcing its rights.

Reverse repurchase agreements create the risk that the Sub-Fund will be obliged to repurchase the securities under the agreement where the market value of such securities sold by the Sub-Fund may decline below the agreed repurchase price. In the event that the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or proves insolvent, the Fund's use of proceeds from the agreement may be restricted pending the determination by the other party or its trustee or receiver whether to enforce the obligation to repurchase the securities.

A Sub-Fund will have the credit risk of a counterparty to any securities lending contract. The risks associated with lending securities include the possible loss of rights against the collateral for the securities should the borrower fail financially.

**Secondary Market Trading risk** Even though the Shares are to be listed on one or more stock exchanges, there can be no certainty that there will be liquidity in the Shares on any stock exchange or that the market price at which the Shares may be traded on a stock exchange will be the same as or approximately equal to the Net Asset Value per Share. There can be no guarantee that once the Shares are listed on a stock exchange they will remain listed or that the conditions of listing will not change. Trading in Shares on a stock exchange may be halted or suspended due to market conditions or for the reason that, in the stock exchange's view, trading in the Shares is inadvisable, or otherwise pursuant to the stock exchange's rules. If trading on a stock exchange is halted, investors in Shares may not be able to sell their Shares until trading resumes however, such investors should be able to apply to the ICAV to redeem Shares in accordance with the provisions set out below.

**Fluctuation of Net Asset Value and Trading Prices on the Secondary Market** The Net Asset Value per Share will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the securities which the relevant Sub-Fund holds or is exposed to, and with changes in the exchange rate between the currency(ies) in which the securities which the relevant Sub-Fund holds are denominated and the Base Currency(ies). Depending on an investor's currency of reference, currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of an investment in one or more of the Sub-Funds. The secondary market price of the Shares is likely to fluctuate with changes in the Net Asset Value per Share, with changes in the exchange rate between the currency(ies) in which the securities held by the relevant Sub-Fund are denominated and the currency in which the Shares are traded and with supply and demand factors on the stock exchange on which the Shares are traded.

The ICAV cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at, or above their Net Asset Value per Share when converted to the currency in which the Shares are traded.

Price differences may be due in large part to the fact that supply and demand forces in the secondary market for Sub-Fund's Shares will be closely related, but not identical, to the same forces influencing the prices of the Investments and/or index securities of that Sub-Fund's individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.

The Net Asset Value per Share and the secondary market price of Shares are expected to track each other through arbitrage.

An Authorised Participant or other professional investor in calculating the price at which it would be willing on the secondary market to sell the Shares of the Sub-Fund (known as the offer price), or to buy such Shares (known as the bid price), will take account of the notional price at which it could purchase (when selling Shares), or sell (when buying Shares), the requisite amounts of Investments and/or index securities of the Index to correspond with the Minimum Subscription Amount or Minimum Redemption Amount including associated transaction costs and taxes (if applicable).

Where the notional price of purchasing the Investments and/or index securities corresponding to a subscription for a Share is less, or the notional price of selling Investments and/or Index Securities corresponding to a redemption of a Share is more, than the secondary market price of Shares, as the case may be, then an Authorised Participant may choose to arbitrage the Sub-Fund by subscribing for or redeeming Shares. The Directors believe such arbitrage will help to ensure that the deviation of the trading bid and offer price per Share from the Net Asset Value per Share (after currency conversion) is generally minimised. Authorised Participants and other investors are reminded that if the calculation of the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund is suspended, then their right to redeem Shares in that Sub-Fund would ordinarily also be suspended. In the event that the ICAV has to suspend the subscription and/or redemption of Shares of a Sub-Fund, or if a stock exchange on which a Sub-Fund's underlying investments are traded is closed, it is expected that larger discounts or premiums could arise.

**Small and mid-cap stock risk** Stocks of small and mid-size companies can be more volatile than stocks of larger companies.

Small and mid-size companies often have fewer financial resources, shorter operating histories, and less diverse business lines, and as a result can be at greater risk of bankruptcy or other long-term or permanent business setbacks. Initial public offerings (IPOs) can be highly volatile and can be hard to evaluate because of a lack of trading history and relative lack of public information.

**Style risk** Different investment styles typically go in and out of favour depending on market conditions and investor sentiment.

At any given time, for instance, a growth-style portfolio may underperform a value-style portfolio, or vice-versa, and either may at any time underperform the market as a whole.

Securities identified as undervalued may remain undervalued indefinitely or may prove to have been fairly valued. With securities identified as offering above-average growth potential, a significant portion of the market price can be based on high expectations for future performance, and the price can fall rapidly and significantly if it begins to appear that these high expectations might not be met.

**Use of techniques and instruments:**

**Securities Lending Risk**

Loaned securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner in the event of a default, bankruptcy or insolvency of the borrower, and rights to the collateral may be lost if the lending agent defaults. Should the borrower of securities fail to return securities lent by a Sub-Fund, there is a risk that the collateral received may be realised at a value lower than the value of the securities lent out, whether due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements in the

value of the collateral, a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. As a Sub-Fund may reinvest the cash collateral received from borrowers. Reinvestment of the cash collateral received in connection with securities lending transactions involves risks associated with the type of investments made and the risk that the value on return of the reinvested cash collateral may decline below the amount owed to the counterparties, and may create a leverage effect which will be taken into account for the calculation of the Sub-Fund's global exposure. Delays in the return of securities on loan may restrict the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet delivery obligations under security sales or payment obligations arising from redemption requests. Securities lending also carries operational risks such as the non-settlement of instructions associated with securities lending. Such operational risks are managed by means of procedures, controls and systems implemented by the securities lending agent and the Management Company.

The use of securities lending transactions also involves legal risks. The characterization of a transaction or a party's legal capacity to enter into it could render the financial contract unenforceable and the insolvency or bankruptcy of a counterparty could pre-empt otherwise enforceable contract rights. The use of securities lending transactions also involves operational risk, i.e. the risk of losses due to errors, service disruptions or other failures, as well as fraud, corruption, electronic crime, instability, terrorism or other irregular events in the settlement and accounting process. A sub-fund entering into securities lending transactions may also be exposed to custody risk, i.e. the risk of loss on assets held in custody in the event of a custodian's (or sub-custodian's) insolvency, negligence, fraud, poor administration or inadequate recordkeeping.

In addition, a sub-fund that engages in securities lending may receive collateral which may not comply with the sustainability requirements and/or ESG criteria applied by the index provider if applicable.

**Volatility risk** Changes in the volatility patterns of relevant markets could create sudden and/or material changes in the Sub-Fund's share price.

**Segregated Liability Risk** While there are provisions, which provide for segregated liability between Sub-Funds, these provisions have yet to be tested in foreign courts, in particular, in satisfying local creditors' claims. Accordingly, it is not free from doubt that the assets of any Sub-Fund of the ICAV may not be exposed to the liabilities of other Sub-Funds of the ICAV. At the date of this Prospectus, the Directors are not aware of any existing or contingent liability of any Sub-Fund of the ICAV that is likely to be the subject of a claim against another Sub-Fund.

**Umbrella Cash Account** Subscription monies received in respect of a Sub-Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the umbrella cash account (Umbrella Cash Account) in the name of the ICAV and will be treated as a general asset of the relevant Sub-Fund. Investors or Authorised Participants will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Sub-Fund with respect to the amount subscribed and held by the ICAV until Shares are issued on the relevant Transaction Day. As such, investors or Authorised Participants will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including dividend entitlement) until such time as Shares are issued on the relevant Transaction Day. In the event of an insolvency of the Sub-Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund or ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Payment of redemption proceeds and dividends in respect of a particular Sub-Fund is subject to receipt by the Administrator of original subscription documents and compliance with all anti-money laundering procedures. Notwithstanding this, redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders, with regard to the redeemed Shares, and will be unsecured creditors of the particular Sub-Fund, from the relevant Transaction Day. Pending redemptions and distributions, including blocked redemptions or distributions, will, pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, be held in the Umbrella Cash Account in the name of the ICAV. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to such distributions will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Sub-Fund, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including further dividend entitlement), with respect to the redemption or distribution amount held in the Umbrella Cash Account. In the event of an insolvency of the relevant Sub-Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions should ensure that any outstanding documentation and information is provided to the Administrator promptly. Failure to do so is at such Shareholder's own risk. In addition, the Sub-Fund may cancel shares or seek recovery, including any relevant credit charges, from investors who fail to pay subscription proceeds by the relevant Settlement Date. In the event of the insolvency of a Sub-Fund, recovery of any amounts held in the Umbrella Cash Account to which another Sub-Fund is entitled, but which may have transferred to the insolvent Sub-Fund as a result of the operation of the Umbrella Cash Account, will be subject to the principles of Irish insolvency law and the terms of the operational procedures for the Umbrella Cash Account. There may be delays in effecting and / or disputes as to the recovery of such amounts, and the insolvent Sub-Fund may have insufficient funds to repay amounts due to other Sub-Funds. Monies held in the Umbrella Cash Account do not have the benefit of the protections afforded by the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2003 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 for Fund Service Providers (S.I. 105 of 2015) (as amended).

**ICSD Risk** Investors that settle or clear through an ICSD will not be a registered Shareholder in the relevant Sub-Fund and they will hold an indirect interest in such Shares. Therefore, investors will not be able to exercise the rights associated with being a Shareholder directly with the ICAV. Investor's rights in respect of Shares in the ETFs will be governed by their agreement with their nominee, broker or ICSD, as appropriate. The Common Depositary is contractually bound to collate all votes received from the applicable International Central Securities Depositaries (which reflects votes received by the applicable ICSD from participants) and the Common Depositary's Nominee should vote in accordance with such instructions. However, the ICAV has no power to ensure the Common Depositary relays notices of votes in accordance with their instructions. The ICAV cannot accept voting instructions from any persons, other than the registered holder of the Global Certificate, which for ETFs will be the Common Depositary Nominee. Upon instruction of the Common Depositary Nominee, redemption proceeds, and any dividends declared are paid by the ICAV or its authorised agent to the applicable ICSD. Investors shall have no claim directly against the ICAV in respect of redemption proceeds or dividend payments due in respect of shares represented by the Global Certificate and the obligations of the ICAV will be discharged by payment to the applicable ICSD upon the instruction of the Common Depositary's Nominee.

**ESG Risks**

**Sustainability risk** An environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. Risks related to environmental issues includes, but is not limited to, climate risk, both physical and transition risk. Physical risk arises from the physical effects of climate change, acute or chronic. For example, frequent and severe climate-related events can impact products and services and supply chains. Transition risk whether policy, technology, market or reputation risk arises from the adjustment to a low-carbon economy in order to mitigate climate change. Risks related to social issues can include but are not limited to human rights, health and safety, inequality, integration and labour rights. Risks related to governance related risks can include but are not limited to risks around significant and recurring breaches of international agreements, corruption, board independence, ownership & control, or audit & tax management.

These risks can impact an issuer's operational effectiveness and resilience as well as its public perception, and reputation affecting its profitability and in turn, its capital growth, and ultimately impacting the value of holdings in a Sub-Fund.

**Sustainable investment risk** The Investment Manager considers the principal adverse impact of investment decisions on sustainability factors when making investments on behalf of the Sub-Funds. As indicated in the relevant Sub-Fund description, certain Sub-Funds may also be established with either (i) investment policies that seek to promote environmental and social characteristics or (ii) a Sustainable Investment objective.

In managing the Sub-Funds and in selecting the assets which the Sub-Fund shall invest in, the Investment Manager applies Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy.

Certain Sub-Funds, and where applicable the replicated indices, may have an investment universe that focuses on investments in companies that meet specific criteria including ESG scores and relate to certain sustainable development themes and demonstrate adherence to environmental, social and corporate governance practices. Accordingly, the universe of investments of such Sub-Funds, and if applicable the replicated indices, may be smaller than that of other Sub-Fund and if applicable other indices.

For Sub-Funds tracking or using a Benchmark Index, investors should note that the benchmark index solely relies on analysis from the benchmark index administrator or other data providers (as applicable) in relation to sustainability considerations. Neither the company/ICAV, nor any of its service providers, makes any representation with respect to the accuracy, reliability, correctness of the sustainability related data or the way that these are implemented.
ESG information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that the benchmark index administrator if applicable or other data providers (as applicable) may incorrectly assess a security or issuer, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security in the portfolio of a Sub-Fund, or if applicable in the benchmark index and therefore the portfolio of the Sub-Fund.

It should also be noted that analysis of companies' ESG performance may be based on models, estimates and assumptions. This analysis should not be taken as an indication or guarantee of current or future performance.

Such Sub-Funds, and if applicable the replicated indices, may (i) underperform the market as a whole if such investments underperform the market and/or (ii) underperform relative to other funds, or their benchmark index, or their parent index, or to the index eligible universe (where relevant), that do not utilize ESG criteria when selecting investments and/or could cause the Sub-Fund to sell for ESG related concerns investments that both are performing and subsequently perform well.

Exclusion or disposal of securities of issuers that do not meet certain ESG criteria from Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy, the index methodology if applicable, or Sub-Fund's investment universe may cause the Sub-Fund, and if applicable the index, to perform differently compared to similar indices and funds that do not have such a Responsible Investment Policy or ESG component in their investment strategy, and/or if applicable in their index methodology, and that do not apply ESG screening criteria when selecting investments.

Sub-Funds will vote in a manner that is consistent with the relevant ESG exclusionary criteria, which may not always be consistent with maximising the short-term performance of the relevant issuer. Further information relating to Amundi's ESG voting policy may be found in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy at www.amundi.com.

The selection of assets may rely on a proprietary ESG scoring process (such as the index provider's) that relies partially or totally on third party data. Data provided by third parties may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable and as a result, there is a risk that the Investment Manager may incorrectly assess a security or issuer.

**Risk related to ESG Score computation** It should be noted that most ESG scores and ratings are not defined in absolute terms, but in relative terms, comparing a company to a peer group. As a result, companies generally perceived by the market as having mediocre ESG practices could be potentially well rated if the other companies of their peer group had lower standards than theirs in terms of ESG practices. Companies' ESG score is computed by an ESG rating agency based on raw data, models and estimates which are collected/computed according to methods specific to each player. Most of them use a variety of information vectors and channels: questionnaires sent to companies, use of information published by the entities concerned by the data or by trusted third parties (press agencies, nongovernmental agencies), use of data produced by other suppliers of the sector through subscriptions or partnerships. The information collected may be supplemented, specified or corrected through discussions with the companies to which the data pertains. Rating agencies publish guidance on their methodology and provide additional information on request. However, there is a lack of standardization, and since the methodologies are proprietary, the information provided can be incomplete, especially with regard to the precise description of the variables used in calculating the scores, the processing of data gaps and the weighting of the various variables and components of the score as well as the calculation methods. There may also be a time lag between the date as at which the data is captured and the date on which the data is used, which may impact the timeliness and quality of the data.

None of the Sub-Fund, the ICAV, the Management Company nor the Investment Manager makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of the index provider's information, or the data providers' information, ESG ratings, screening criteria or the way they are implemented.

In the event that the status of a security previously deemed eligible for inclusion in the benchmark index or investment universe, where applicable, should change, none of Sub-Fund, the ICAV, the Management Company nor the Investment Manager accepts liability in relation to such change.

**Risk linked to ESG methodologies** Benchmark indices with an ESG component are usually using a best in class approach or an ESG rating improvement approach. Both approaches are relative to an investment universe. It may occur however that companies with low ESG rating may be included in the index composition if applicable and that the overall ESG scoring of the index would be lower than the overall ESG rating of a non-ESG index based on a different investment universe.

Due to the ESG criteria being applied to the relevant parent index or investment universe in order to determine eligibility for inclusion in the relevant benchmark index or in the Sub-Fund's portfolio, the benchmark index or the Sub-Fund's portfolio will comprise a narrower universe of securities compared to the parent index or investment universe, and securities of the benchmark index or the Sub-Fund's portfolio are also likely to have different GICS sector weightings and factor weightings compared to the parent index or investment universe.

The impacts of risks related to ESG investing are likely to change over time, and new sustainability risks and factors may be identified as further data and information regarding ESG factors and impacts become available. In addition, methodologies for ESG investing continue to develop, and the ESG methodology applied by the data provider and/or the index provider may change over time.

For Index Tracking Sub-Funds, investors should note that the determination that a Sub-Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of a financial product under Article 8 of SFDR is made solely on the basis that the benchmark index promotes environmental and social characteristics. The ICAV is solely relying on the activities conducted by and information provided by the benchmark index administrator or other data providers (as applicable) to make this determination.

**Sustainability data risk** The Investment Manager or the index provider as applicable evaluate securities for inclusion and/or weighting in the Sub-Fund's portfolio or the benchmark index

as applicable based on ESG criteria and data provided by the index provider or third parties. The evaluation of securities' ESG characteristics depends on these criteria and data, which may vary by index provider/data provider, and no assurance can be given by the Management Company or the ICAV that these criteria and data will be complete, accurate or current.

The Management Company and the ICAV make no representation as to the validity and accuracy of the data provider or index provider's evaluation of the ESG characteristics of securities or the criteria and data used in such evaluation.

Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time, in particular where the indices or data are less commonly used. The impacts of sustainability risk are likely to develop over time and new sustainability risks may be identified as further data and information become available.

For Index Tracking Sub-Funds, while index providers of the benchmark indices of the Sub-Funds provide descriptions of what each benchmark index is designed to achieve, index providers do not generally provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of their benchmark indices or in their index methodology documents, nor any guarantee that the published indices will be in line with their described benchmark index methodologies.

**Risk linked to regulatory changes regarding the definition of ESG criteria** Regulatory changes or interpretations regarding the definitions and/or use of ESG criteria could have a material adverse effect on the Sub-Fund's ability to invest in accordance with its investment policies, as well as the ability of certain classes of investors to invest in Sub-Funds following an ESG strategy.

**Risk of divergence with the investors' criteria on minimum ESG standards** Investors may differ in their interpretations of what constitutes positive or negative ESG characteristics of a company, an instrument or a portfolio. Neither the ICAV, nor an instrument or portfolio, makes any representation or otherwise as to the suitability of the benchmark index if applicable and of the Sub-Fund in meeting an investor's criteria on minimum ESG standards or otherwise. Investors are advised to carry out their own review as to whether the benchmark index if applicable and/or the Sub-Fund accords with their own ESG criteria.

**Risk related to ESG categorisations or country labels** Certain Sub-Funds have adopted or obtained ESG categorisations (for example under SFDR or the French AMF rules) or country labels (for example Belgian Febelfin consider using index full name or French SRI). Where such Sub-Funds use or replicate a benchmark index and they cease to meet the requirements of their ESG categorisations or labels, it is intended that they will be brought back in line with their respective benchmark indices on or around the next index rebalance. At such point, the Sub-Fund's portfolio will be adjusted and/or rebalanced in line with their respective benchmark indices, subject to any restrictions applicable to the Sub-Funds as a result of their ESG categorisations or country labels but not applied by the index provider to their benchmark indices (whether due to such restrictions not being part of the index methodology or by error).

If a Sub-Fund must not hold a security of its benchmark index to comply with a restriction as a result of its ESG categorisation or country label which is not met by its benchmark index, this could increase the tracking difference and the tracking error of the Sub-Fund (when applicable). Such increase could be made worse by market volatility. There may be conditions from time to time in which an index provider finds that it is not possible to rebalance a benchmark index to meet, on an optimal basis, all the ESG and non-ESG targets of the benchmark index at the same time and the index provider may choose to relax certain ESG or non-ESG targets based on its rules in order to carry out that rebalancing. If this happens, it will in turn impact the performance of the Sub-Fund using or tracking such benchmark index at such rebalancing.

Rules and standards for ESG categorisations and labels are constantly evolving. As such rules evolve over time, they may become stricter and may diverge from the index methodologies and the investment objectives, policies or strategies of the Sub-Funds and may even conflict with each other. It may not be possible or practicable for a Sub-Fund to continue to comply with the changing rules while maintaining its existing investment objective, policy and strategy or it may not be in the best interest of the Sub-Fund and its shareholders as a whole to do so. In such situations, the Sub-Fund may cease to hold certain ESG categorisations or labels after the expiry of the period given to remain compliant with the applicable rules for the ESG categorisations or labels.

## UNUSUAL MARKET CONDITIONS RISKS

*Risks included in this section are generally not present to a material degree in normal market conditions (although they may be present to a limited degree). During unusual market conditions, however, these risks can be among the most serious.*

**Counterparty risk** An entity with which the Sub-Fund does business could become unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the Sub-Fund.

**Default risk** The issuers of certain bonds could become unable to make payments on their bonds.

**Liquidity risk** Any security could become hard to value or to sell at a desired time and price. Liquidity risk could affect the Sub-Fund's ability to repay repurchase proceeds by the deadline stated in the prospectus.

**Legal risk** The characterization of a transaction or a party's legal capacity to enter into it could render the financial contract unenforceable and the insolvency or bankruptcy of a counterparty could pre-empt otherwise enforceable contract rights.

**Operational risk** In any country, but especially in emerging markets, there could be losses due to errors, absence or impossibility of the assets' segregation, service disruptions or other failures, as well as fraud, corruption, electronic crime, instability, terrorism or other irregular events. Operational risks may subject the Sub-Fund to errors affecting valuation, pricing, accounting, tax reporting, financial reporting, and trading, among other things. Operational risks may go undetected for long periods of time, and even if they are detected it may prove impractical to recover prompt or adequate compensation from those responsible.

**Incentive Arrangements**

The ICAV's incentive arrangements may involve the payment of performance fees where provided for a Sub-Fund and could create an incentive for the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager to select riskier or more speculative trades than would be the case in the absence of such an arrangement. The payment of a performance fee in respect of a Sub-Fund will be based on the performance of that Sub-Fund which may include net realised and net unrealised gains and losses as at the end of each calculation period. As a result, payments of performance fees may be made in respect of unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

**Standard practices risk** Investment management practices that have worked well in normal market conditions could prove ineffective or detrimental at other times.

**Pandemic Risk** An outbreak of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern could occur in any jurisdiction in which a Sub-Fund may invest, leading to changes in regional and global economic conditions and cycles which may have a negative impact on the Sub-Fund's investments and consequently its Net Asset Value. Any such an outbreak may also have an adverse effect on the wider global economy and/or markets which may negatively impact a Sub-Fund's investments more generally. In addition, a serious outbreak of infectious disease may also be a force majeure event under contracts that the ICAV has entered into with counterparties thereby relieving a counterparty of the timely performance of the services such counterparties have

contracted to provide to the Sub-Funds (the nature of the services will vary depending on the agreement in question). In a worst-case scenario, this may result with the Sub-Funds being delayed in calculating their Net Asset Value, processing dealing in Shares, undertaking independent valuations of the Sub-Funds or processing trades in respect of the Sub-Funds. However, each of the Depositary, the Administrator and the Investment Manager and the relevant Sub-Investment Manager have business continuity plans in place which are tested regularly.

**Performance Fee Methodology**

The methodology used by the ICAV in calculating a performance fee in respect of a Sub-Fund may result in inequalities as between Shareholders in relation to the payment of performance fees (with some investors paying disproportionately higher performance fees in certain circumstances) and may also result in certain Shareholders having more of their capital at risk at any time than others.

## TAX RISKS

**Withholding Tax** Any income and gains arising from the assets of the Sub-Funds may be subject to withholding tax which may not be reclaimable in the countries where such income and gains arise. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to a Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value will not be re-stated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment. Investors are further referred to the section in this Prospectus entitled Taxation.

**OECD BEPS** In 2013 the OECD published its report on Addressing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) and it's Action Plan on BEPS. The aim of the report and Action Plan was to address and reduce aggressive international tax planning. BEPS remains an ongoing project. On 5 October 2015, the OECD published its final reports, analyses and sets of recommendations (deliverables) with a view to implementing internationally agreed and binding rules which could result in material changes to relevant tax legislation of participating OECD countries. The final package of deliverables was subsequently approved by the G20 Finance Ministers on 8 October 2015. On 24 November 2016, more than 100 jurisdictions concluded negotiations on a multilateral instrument that will amend their respective tax treaties (more than 2,000 tax treaties worldwide) in order to implement the tax treaty-related BEPS recommendations. The multilateral instrument was signed on 7 June 2017 and entered into force on 1 July 2018. The multilateral instrument will then enter into effect for a specific tax treaty at certain times after all parties to that treaty have ratified the multilateral instrument. The final actions to be implemented in the tax legislation of the countries in which the ICAV will have investments, in the countries where the ICAV is domiciled or resident, or changes in tax treaties negotiated by these countries, could adversely affect the returns from the ICAV.

**United States Tax Risk**

With effect from 1 July 2014 the ICAV is obliged to report certain information in respect of US investors in the ICAV and the Sub-Funds to the Irish Revenue Commissioners who will the share that information with the US tax authorities. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (FATCA), impose a 30% US withholding tax on certain 'withholdable payments' made on or after 1 July 2014 unless the payee enters into and complies with an agreement with the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to collect and provide to the IRS substantial information regarding direct and indirect owners and account holders.

In 21 December 2012 Ireland signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the United States to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA. Under this agreement Ireland agreed to implement legislation to collect certain information in connection with FATCA and the Irish and US tax authorities have agreed to automatically exchange this information. The IGA provides for the annual automatic exchange of information in relation to accounts and investments held by certain US persons in a broad category of Irish financial institutions and vice versa. Under the IGA and associated Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) Regulations 2014 (which came into operation on 1 July 2014), Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 (which came into operation on 2 November 2015) and Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 (which came into operation on 1 January 2018) (the Irish Regulations) implementing the information disclosure obligations, Irish financial institutions such as the ICAV are required to report certain information with respect to US account holders to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The Irish Revenue Commissioners will automatically provide that information annually to the IRS. The ICAV (and/or the Administrator or Investment Manager on behalf of the ICAV) must obtain the necessary information from investors required to satisfy the reporting requirements whether under the IGA, the Irish Regulations or any other applicable legislation published in connection with FATCA and such information is being sought as part of the application process for Shares in the ICAV. It should be noted that the Irish Regulations require the collection of information and filing of returns with the Irish Revenue Commissioners regardless as to whether the ICAV holds any US assets or has any US investors. While the IGA and Irish Regulations should serve to reduce the burden of compliance with FATCA, and accordingly the risk of a FATCA withholding on payments to the ICAV in respect of its assets, no assurance can be given in this regard. As such Shareholders should obtain independent tax advice in relation to the potential impact of FATCA before investing.

## PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Management Company, the relevant Investment Manager, the relevant Sub-Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary, any shareholder and any of their respective subsidiaries, affiliates, associates, agents or delegates (each a "**Connected Person**") may contract or enter into any financial, banking or other transaction with one another or with the ICAV. This includes, without limitation, investment by the ICAV in securities of any Connected Person or investment by any Connected Persons in any company or bodies any of whose investments form part of the assets comprised in any Sub-Fund or be interested in any such contract or transactions. In addition, any Connected Person may invest in and deal in Shares relating to any Sub-Fund or any property of the kind included in the property of any Sub-Fund for their respective individual accounts or for the account of someone else. In the event of a conflict arising, each Connected Person shall ensure that the conflict will be resolved fairly.

Each Connected Person is or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities, which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the ICAV and/or their respective roles with respect to the ICAV. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of securities, banking and investment management services, brokerage services, valuation of securities (in circumstances in which fees may increase as the value of assets increases) and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the ICAV may invest.

In particular, the Management Company, the relevant Investment Manager and/or the relevant Sub-Investment Manager may be involved in advising or managing other investment funds which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV or Sub-Funds. Each Connected Person will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement they may have and that any conflicts, which may arise, will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders. The Investment Manager and the relevant Sub-Investment Manager will endeavour to ensure a fair allocation of investments among each of its clients.

Any cash of the ICAV may be deposited, subject to the provisions of the Central Bank Acts 1942 to 2018, with any Connected Person or invested in certificates of deposit or banking instruments issued by any Connected Person.

Banking and similar transactions may also be undertaken with or through a Connected Person.

Any Connected Person may also deal as agent or principal in the sale or purchase of securities and other investments to or from the ICAV. There will be no obligation on the part of any Connected Person to account to the relevant Sub-Fund or to Shareholders for any benefits so arising, and any such benefits may be retained by the relevant party, provided that such transactions are carried out as if negotiated at arm's length, are in the best interests of the Shareholders of that Sub-Fund and:

(i) a certified valuation of such transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or in the case of any such transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Management Company) as independent and competent has been obtained; or

(ii) the relevant transaction is executed on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules; or

(iii) where (i) and (ii) are not practical, such transaction has been executed on terms which the Depositary is (or in the case of any such transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Management Company is) satisfied conform with the principle that such transactions be carried out as if negotiated at arm's length in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary or the ICAV, in the case of transactions entered into by the Depositary, will document how it complied with paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) and where transactions are carried out in accordance with paragraph (iii), the Depositary or ICAV, in the case of transactions entered into by the Depositary, will document its rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined.

A Connected Person may also, in the course of its business, have potential conflicts of interest with the ICAV in circumstances other than those referred to above. A Connected Person will however, have regard in such event to its obligations under its agreement with the ICAV and, in particular, to its obligations to act in the best interests of the ICAV and Sub-Funds as applicable so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients when undertaking any investments where conflicts of interest may arise and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly as between the ICAV, the relevant Sub-Fund and other clients. The Investment Manager and the relevant Sub-Investment Manager will ensure that investment opportunities are allocated on a fair and equitable basis between the ICAV and its Sub-Funds and its other clients. In the event that a conflict of interest does arise the directors of the Investment Manager and of the relevant Sub-Investment Manager will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

As the fees of the Administrator, the Investment Manager and the relevant Sub-Investment Manager if any are based on the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund, if the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund increases so too do the fees payable to the Administrator, the Investment Manager and the relevant Sub-Investment Manager and accordingly there is a conflict of interest for the Administrator, the Investment Manager, the relevant Sub-Investment Manager or any related parties in cases where the Administrator, the Investment Manager or the relevant Sub-Investment Manager or any related parties are responsible for determining the valuation price of a Sub-Fund's investments.

# GENERAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the investment objective and policies for each Sub-Fund will be formulated by the Directors at the time of the creation of that Sub-Fund. Details of the investment objective and policies for each Sub-Fund of the ICAV appear in the Sub-Fund Description for the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Directors may establish Sub-Funds that will be managed actively by the Investment Manager or its delegates to (i) seek to achieve a specific investment objective, which may include outperforming a benchmark index ("**Actively Managed Sub-Fund**") or (ii) will seek to track an index as noted below ("**Index Tracking Sub-Fund**").**Actively Managed Sub-Funds**

The investment objective of an Actively Managed Sub-Fund will be to provide a return by investing directly into investment instruments in accordance with the specific investment objective and policies set out in the relevant Sub-Fund Description, subject to the UCITS Regulations and compliance with the investment restrictions as described in the "*Investment Restrictions*" section.

Where a Sub-Fund is actively managed, the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager (as the case may be) will have discretion in relation to the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio, subject to the investment objectives and policies stated in the Sub-Fund Description.

**Index Tracking Sub-Funds**

The investment objective of an Index Tracking Sub-Fund may be to track or replicate the performance of a particular index (or indices) or strategy as described in further detail in the section entitled "Replication Methods for Index Tracking Sub-Funds".

## CHANGES TO INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Any change in the investment objective or material change to the investment policy of a Sub-Fund may only be made with approval on the basis of a majority of votes cast at a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund or by way of a written resolution of all the Shareholders in the Sub-Fund. Subject and without prejudice to the first sentence of this paragraph, in the event of a change of investment objective and/or policies of a Sub-Fund, approved by way of a majority of votes at a general meeting, a reasonable notification period must be given to each Shareholder of the Sub-Fund to enable a Shareholder to redeem its Shares prior to the implementation of such change.

A non-material change in the investment policy will not require Shareholder approval, however a reasonable notification period will be provided to enable Shareholders to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of the change.

For the avoidance of doubt, in the case of a change of name of a relevant benchmark index or replicated index such change shall not be deemed to be a change in the investment objective of a Sub-Fund and/or material change to the investment policy of a Sub-Fund and Shareholders will be notified in advance of any change of name of a relevant Index.

The Directors reserve the right, if they consider it in the interests of the ICAV or a Sub-Fund to do so, to change or substitute another benchmark index/replicated index: for the relevant benchmark index or replicated index of an Actively Managed Sub-Fund or of an Index Tracking Sub-Fund.

The Directors may change the name of an Index Tracking Sub-Fund, particularly if the index is changed. Any such change to the index or to the name of an Index Tracking Sub-Fund must be notified to and cleared in advance by the Central Bank and noted in the annual reports and audited financial statements or the semi-annual reports and unaudited financial statements of the relevant Sub-Fund issued after such change takes place.

## INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment restrictions for each Sub-Fund will be formulated by the Directors at the time of the creation of the Sub-Fund. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that investments may only be made as permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation and the UCITS Regulations. In any event, each Sub-Fund will comply with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

The following general investment restrictions apply to each Sub-Fund except where restrictions are expressly or implicitly disapplied in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. In that case, the relevant Sub-Fund description will set out the extent to which such investment restrictions do not apply and specify if any additional restrictions apply.

**Permitted Investments** Investments of a Sub-Fund must be confined to:

1. transferable securities and money market instruments as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State and is listed in Appendix 1;
2. recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year;
3. money market instruments, as defined in the UCITS Regulations, other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market;
4. shares or units of UCITS;
5. shares or units of AIFs as set out in the UCITS Regulations;
6. deposits with credit institutions as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations; and
7. financial derivative instruments as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations.

**Investment Limits**

1. A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to under "Permitted Investments" above.
2. A Sub-Fund shall not invest any more than 10% of assets of the ICAV in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations (as amended) apply.

   This restriction does not apply to an investment by a Sub-Fund in US Securities known as "Rule 144 A securities" provided that;

   - the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission within one year of issue; and
   - the securities are not illiquid securities (i.e. they may be realised by the Sub-Fund within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the Sub-Fund).
3. A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.
4. Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (as described in paragraph 3. above) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its Net Asset Value in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of

these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

5. The limit of 10% (as described in paragraph 3. above) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a Non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
6. The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to above shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40%.
7. A Sub-Fund shall not invest more than 20% of its assets in deposits made with the same body.
8. The risk exposure of a Sub-Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of its Net Asset Value. This limit is raised to 10% in the case of credit institutions authorised in the EEA, credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basel Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.
9. Notwithstanding the above paragraphs, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets:
   - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
   - deposits, and/or
   - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
10. The limits referred to in the above paragraphs may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.
11. Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of the above paragraphs. However, a limit of 20% of net asset may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
12. A Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its Net Asset Value in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, local authorities of a Member State, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members or OECD Governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of India (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of Singapore, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, European Central Bank, Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter American Development Bank, European Union, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC. Each Sub-Fund must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.

**Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes**

1. A Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one collective investment scheme.

   Notwithstanding this, no Sub-Fund will invest more than 10% of its assets in units or shares of other UCITS or collective investment schemes.
2. Investment by a Sub-Fund in AIFs may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
3. A Sub-Fund may invest in other collective investment schemes if such collective investment schemes are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open ended collective investment schemes.
4. When a Sub-Fund invests in the units of other collective investment schemes that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Management Company or by any other collective investment scheme with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, neither the Management Company nor that other collective investment scheme may charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of that Sub-Fund's investment in the units of such other collective investment scheme.
5. Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by an Investment Manager, a Sub-Investment Manager or the Management Company by virtue of an investment in the units of another collective investment scheme, this commission must be paid into the property of the Sub-Fund.

**Index Tracking Sub-Funds**

1. A Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the Sub-Fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank.
2. The limit referred to above may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

**General Provisions**

1. The ICAV on behalf of its Sub-Funds may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
2. A Sub-Fund may acquire no more than:
   - 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
   - 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
   - 25% of the shares or units of any single CIS;
   - 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

   NOTE: The limits laid down in sub-paragraphs the second to fourth bullets above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.
3. The first two paragraphs above shall not be applicable to:
   - Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
   - Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
   - Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;
   - shares held by each Sub-Fund in the capital of an entity incorporated in a non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that non-Member State, where under the legislation of that non-Member State such a holding represents the only way in which each Sub-Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that non-Member State. This waiver is applicable only if in its

investment policies the entity from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in Investment Limits, paragraphs 3 to 11, Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes, paragraphs 1 and 2, and General Provisions, paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5 and 6 below are observed;

- shares held by the Sub-Fund in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of shares at Shareholders' request exclusively on their behalf.

4. A Sub-Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments, which form part of their assets.
5. The Central Bank may allow recently authorised Sub-Funds to derogate from the provisions of Investment Limits, paragraphs 3 to 12, Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Index Tracking UCITS, paragraphs 1 and 2 for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.
6. If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Sub-Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.
7. The ICAV may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities; money market instruments (any short selling of money market instruments by the ICAV is prohibited); shares or units of CIS; or financial derivative instruments.
8. A Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

**Financial Derivative Instruments**

1. A Sub-Fund may invest in FDIs dealt in over the counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to over-the counter transactions (CTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank and subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank in accordance with the terms of the UCITS Regulations.
2. Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the UCITS Regulations. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the UCITS Regulations)
3. For each Sub-Fund using the commitment approach, its global exposure (as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations) relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.
4. Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

## MANAGEMENT, MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Management Company uses a risk-management process in respect of the ICAV, approved and supervised by its Board, which enables it to accurately monitor, measure and manage at any time the risks attached to a Sub-Fund's FDI positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio of assets of a Sub-Fund. It must employ a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives. The ICAV must provide the Central Bank with details of its FDI activity and risk assessment methodology and, in accordance with particular requirements of the Central Bank shall specify, for that purpose, the permitted types of FDI, the underlying risks, the quantitative limits and how these will be monitored and enforced and the methods which are chosen in order to estimate the risks associated with transactions in any FDI applicable to a Sub-Fund. The ICAV will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund.

There may be instances where the weighting of a constituent security of the relevant index if replicated by a Sub-Fund could cause the Sub-Fund to breach the investment restrictions. For example, the weighting of a constituent security of an index could exceed the prescribed limit in respect of a single issuer. In order to seek to maintain the same economic exposure to the composition and weighting of the securities in the relevant index without breaching the investment restrictions, it is intended that each Sub-Fund may employ futures, forwards, options, swaps and other financial derivatives as further described in the section entitled "More About Derivatives and Techniques" below subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank. This would enable the Sub-Fund to gain an economic exposure to an equity security, a combination of equity securities or an Index, whilst the Sub-Fund's primary credit risk would be to the derivative counterparty or to the issuer of the note. The notes in which a Sub-Fund invests for this purpose will be transferable securities traded on Regulated Markets.

Investment in FDIs is subject to the conditions and limits contained in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations issued by the Central Bank. Subject to these limits, the Sub-Fund may invest in FDIs dealt on any of the regulated markets set out in the list of Regulated Markets in Appendix 1 to the Prospectus (and/or OTCs derivatives) which will be used for investment, efficient portfolio management and/or for hedging purposes.

For purposes of compliance and risk monitoring, any derivatives embedded in transferable securities or money market instrument will be considered to be derivatives and any exposure to transferable securities or money market instruments gained through derivatives (except for index-based derivatives) counts as investment in those securities or instruments. These exposures, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the UCITS Regulations.

Derivative contracts carry significant counterparty risk. Although the Sub-Funds use various techniques to mitigate exposure to counterparty risk, this risk is still present and could affect investment results. Counterparties used by the ICAV will be identified in the annual report and audited financial statements. The counterparties to OTC derivatives will be institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank

## MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF GLOBAL EXPOSURE

The Management Company will employ one of three possible methodologies to calculate the global exposure of each Sub-Fund, as described below. Global exposure will be calculated on a daily basis. The Management Company chooses which approach each Sub-Fund will use, based on the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. The selected methodology for each Sub-Fund will be set out in the table below under the heading "Global Exposure and Leverage".

The Management Company may require a Sub-Fund to use an additional approach (for reference only, however, not for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank) and can change the approach if it believes the current method no longer adequately reflects the Sub-Fund's overall market exposure.

| Approach | Description |
|---|---|
| Absolute Value-at-Risk (Absolute VaR) | The Sub-Fund seeks to estimate the maximum loss it could experience in a month (meaning 20 business days), and requires that 99% of the time, the Sub-Fund's worst outcome is no worse than a 20% decline in the Net Asset Value. |
| Relative Value-at-Risk (Relative VaR) | The Sub-Fund seeks to estimate the maximum loss it could experience beyond the estimated maximum loss of a benchmark (typically an appropriate market index or combination of indexes). The Sub-Fund calculates the amount that, with 99% certainty, is the limit for how much the Sub-Fund could underperform the benchmark over a month (20 business days). The absolute VaR of the Sub-Fund cannot exceed twice that of the benchmark. The selected benchmark for each Sub-Fund will be set out in the relevant Sub-Fund description. |
| Commitment Approach | The Sub-Fund calculates all derivatives exposures as if they were direct investments in the underlying positions. This allows the Sub-Fund to include the effects of any hedging or offsetting positions as well as positions taken for efficient portfolio management. A Sub-Fund using this approach must ensure that its overall market exposure from derivatives commitments does not exceed 200% of total assets (i.e. 100% from direct investment and 100% from use of FDI). |

The calculation of VaR shall be carried out in accordance with the following parameters:

- one-tailed confidence interval of 99%;
- holding period equivalent to 1 month, calculated by taking the 1 day VaR and converting to a 20 business day VaR;
- effective observation period (history) of risk factors of at least 1 year (250 business days) unless a shorter observation period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility;
- quarterly data set updates or more frequent when market prices are subject to material changes; and
- at least daily calculation.

## GLOBAL EXPOSURE AND LEVERAGE

The Sub-Funds may be leveraged through the use of the FDIs. The expected level of leverage arising from the use of FDI for each Sub-Fund is set out in the table below.

Any Sub-Fund that uses the Absolute or Relative VaR approaches must also calculate its expected level of leverage on the basis of the sum of the gross notionals. Under certain circumstances, the disclosed gross leverage amount calculated on the basis of the sum of the gross notionals may exceed the disclosed expected level of leverage. This percentage of leverage might not reflect adequately the risk profile of the Sub-Funds and should be read in conjunction with the investment objectives and policies of the relevant Sub-Funds. Gross leverage is a measure of total derivative usage and is calculated as the sum of the notional exposure of the derivatives used, without any netting that would allow opposite positions to be considered as cancelling each other out. As the calculation neither takes into account whether a particular derivative increases or decreases investment risk, nor takes into account the varying sensitivities of the notional exposure of the derivatives to market movements, this may not be representative of the actual level of investment risk within a Sub-Fund. The mix of derivatives and the purposes of any derivative's use may vary with market conditions.

Any Sub-Fund that uses the commitment approach must calculate leverage using the commitment approach and any such leverage would not be expected to be in excess of 100% of the relevant Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.

The ICAV may only borrow, for the account of a Sub-Fund, up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund provided that such borrowing is on a temporary basis. The assets of such Sub-Fund may be charged as security for any such borrowings.

The ICAV may acquire foreign currency by means of a back to back loan agreement(s). Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the above mentioned 10% limit provided that the offsetting deposit (a) is denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and (b) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

| Sub-Fund | Global Exposure Calculation Methodology | Leverage |
|---|---|---|
| Amundi EUR Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF | Commitment Approach | 100% of NAV |
| Amundi EUR Ultra Short-Term Bond Active UCITS ETF | Commitment Approach | 100% of NAV |
| Amundi Global Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF | Commitment Approach | 100% of NAV |
| Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | Commitment Approach | 100% of NAV |
| Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | Commitment Approach | 100% of NAV |
| Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | Commitment Approach | 100% of NAV |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amundi Eurozone Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | Commitment Approach | 100% of NAV |

## REPLICATION METHODS FOR INDEX TRACKING SUB-FUNDS

| Form of replication | | Replication Method | Derivatives | Additional information |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indirect Replication | TRS | In order to gain exposure to the index performance, the Sub-Fund exchanges through TRS the performance of the portfolio against payment by the swap counterparty of the performance of the index. In such case, it is intended that the Sub-Fund's portfolio will be invested mainly in: equities and Equity Linked Instruments, money market instruments and money market funds, for equity Sub-Funds; and negotiable debt instruments, convertible bonds, and money market funds, for the other Sub-Funds.<br>The TRS' notional amount is usually adjusted on a daily basis but will be adjusted at a minimum when subscriptions and redemptions are received by the Sub-Fund.<br>The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that will be subject to the total return swap(s) will represent under normal circumstances 100% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.<br>The basket of assets held by the Sub-Fund may be adjusted daily such that its value will generally be at least 100% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. When necessary, this adjustment will be made to ensure that the market value of the TRS mentioned above is less than or close to zero, which will limit the counterparty risk arising from the TRS. | The counterparty to the OTC swap(s) will be a leading financial institution that specialises in that type of transaction. Such counterparty will not assume any discretion over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of the financial derivatives instruments.<br>Unless otherwise mentioned in the "Sub-Fund Description", the use of TRS will not involve leverage.<br>The NAV of the Sub-Fund will increase (or decrease) according to the valuation of the OTC swap(s).<br>Adjustments of the OTC swap(s) contracts' nominal in the event of eventual subscriptions and redemptions will be performed based on the "*mark to market*" valuation method.<br>The valuation of the OTC swaps agreements will be provided by the counterparty but the Investment Manager will make its own independent valuation thereof.<br>The valuation of the OTC swaps agreements will be checked by the Auditor during their annual audit of the ICAV.<br><br>Despite all measures taken by the ICAV to obtain its replication objective, these measures are subject to independent risk factors, including but not limited to, changes in the fiscal or commercial regulations. No guarantee whatsoever may be offered to the investor in this regard. | Information on the updated composition of the basket of assets held in the Sub-Fund and the counterparty risk resulting from the swap is available on the page dedicated to the Sub-Fund on Amundi ETF's website at amundietf.com.<br>The frequency of any updates and/or the date on which the information above is updated is also set out on the same page of the above mentioned website.<br>The Sub-Fund will not enter into any securities lending transactions. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct Replication | Full | The Sub-Fund may carry out its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of transferable securities or other eligible assets that will typically comprise the constituents comprising the index as set out in the "Sub-Fund Description" and in a proportion which is close to their proportion in the index.<br><br>The Management Company reserves the right to not invest (i) in securities comprised in the index where their weighting would be too small if buying or retaining such constituent would be detrimental to the performance of the Sub-Fund; and/or (ii) if stated in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description, in securities of companies involved in the production or sale of the controversial weapons and/or in securities of companies involved in the production or sale of the following controversial weapons: anti-personnel mines and cluster bombs as well as chemical, biological and depleted uranium weapons, in securities of companies in breach of international conventions on Human or Labor Rights or that violate, repeatedly and seriously, one or more of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UN Global Compact): in securities of companies involved in tobacco production or distribution or companies with significant exposure to thermal coal or companies with significant exposure to nuclear weapons or unconventional oil and gas.<br><br>The exclusion of these securities is based on the Investment Manager's methodology as described in Section "Minimum Standards and Exclusion Policy" of Amundi's Global Responsible Investment Policy. As a result of the exclusion of these securities, there may be circumstances where a Sub-Fund which is replicating an index for the purposes of Regulation 71 of the UCITS Regulations does not hold all of the constituents of the index.<br><br>A Sub-Fund which replicates a fixed income index may consider a constituent to refer to the issuers in the index and not the specific issues in the index for the purpose of such replication. The Sub-Fund may aim to hold all issuers in the index in generally the same proportions which they are included in the index (subject to any applicable regulatory limits). However, this means they may not hold all issues in the index and/or they may not hold all issues in the same proportions which they are included in the index and/or they may hold issues not included in the index but issued by issuers | The Sub-Fund may also engage in transactions as FDI mainly for achieving the objectives under (i) and (ii) below, including futures transactions, swaps, options, forward contracts, non-deliverable forwards and spot foreign exchange transactions, to:<br>i. reduce the level of tracking errors; or<br>ii. optimise its cash management; or<br>iii. reduce transaction costs or allowing exposure in the case of illiquid securities or securities which are unavailable for market or regulatory reasons; or<br>iv. assist in achieving its investment objective and dealing with some equity local market specificities (market access, liquidity, local tax) and for reasons such as generating efficiencies in gaining exposure to the constituents of the financial index or to the financial index itself; or<br>v. hedging against foreign exchange rate risk. | The Sub-Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments, such as securities lending or borrowing, provided that such techniques and instruments are used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, in accordance with the "Sub-Fund Description".<br>The use of such techniques and instruments should not result in a change of the declared investment objective of any Sub-Fund or substantially increase the stated risk profile of the Sub-Fund.<br>In order to limit the exposure of a sub-fund to the risk of default of the counterparty under a repurchase agreement, the Sub-Fund will receive cash or other assets as collateral.<br>Each Sub-Fund's maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to securities lending or borrowing transactions under normal circumstances is defined in the table "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" for each Sub-Fund. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | included in the index (subject to the investment policy of the Sub-Fund set out in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description". | | |
| | Sampling | In order to optimize Direct Replication method and to reduce the costs of investing directly in all constituents of the index, a Sub-Fund may decide to use a "sampling" technique that consists in investing in a selection of representative constituent of financial index as set out in the relevant "Sub-Fund Description". The "sampling" technique will not be used by a Sub-Fund which is replicating an index for the purposes of the increased investment limits under Regulation 71 of the UCITS Regulations.<br>A Sub-Fund may invest in a selection of transferable securities representative of the index as set out in its considered "Sub-Fund Description" in proportions that do not reflect their weight within the financial index as set out in its considered "Sub-Fund Description", and as the case may be invest in securities that are not constituents of the index.<br>The Management Company also reserves the right not to invest in securities mentioned in (ii) above. As a result of the exclusion of these securities, there may be circumstances where a Sub-Fund which is replicating an index for the purposes of Regulation 71 of the UCITS Regulations does not hold all of the constituents of the index. | | |

# MORE ABOUT DERIVATIVES AND TECHNIQUES

## TYPES OF DERIVATIVES THE SUB-FUNDS MAY USE

A derivative is a financial contract whose value depends on the performance of one of more reference assets (such as a security or basket of securities, an index or an interest rate). Although the Sub-Fund specific investment policy does not rule out the use of any type of derivative, the following types currently make up the most common derivatives used by the Sub-Funds:

*Core Derivatives — may be used by any Sub-Fund, consistent with its investment policy*

- Futures (contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific asset (or, in some cases, receive or pay cash based on the performance of an underlying asset, instrument or index) at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange), such as futures on equities, bonds and indices.
- Options (contracts which give one party the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell to the other party to the contract, a specific quantity of a particular product, such as options on equities, interest rates, indices, bonds, currencies, or commodity indices), such as options on equities, interest rates, indices, bonds and currencies.
- Forwards (contracts obligating counterparties to buy (receive) or sell (deliver) an asset at a specified price on a future date), such as foreign exchange contracts.
- Swaps (contracts where two parties exchange the returns from two different assets, indices, or baskets of the same), such as foreign exchange, interest rate, but NOT including total return swaps, credit default swaps, commodity index swaps, volatility or variance swaps.

*Additional Derivatives — any intent to use will be disclosed in "Sub- Fund Descriptions"*

- Total return swaps or TRS (contracts where one party transfers to another party the total performance of a reference assets, including all interest, fee income, market gains or losses and credit losses).

Futures and some options are generally exchange-traded. All other types of derivatives detailed above are generally OTC. For any index-linked derivatives, the index provider determines the rebalancing frequency.

## COMMERCIAL PURPOSES OF DERIVATIVES USE

Consistent with its investment policy, a Sub-Fund may use derivatives for hedging against various types of risk, for efficient portfolio management or to gain exposure to certain investments or markets.

**Currency hedging** A Sub-Fund may engage in direct hedging (taking a position in a given currency that is in the opposite direction from the position created by other portfolio investments).

**Interest rate hedging** For interest rate hedging, the Sub-Funds typically use interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, writing call options on interest rates or buying put options on interest rates.

**Credit risk hedging** A Sub-Fund can use credit default swaps to hedge the credit risk of its assets. This includes hedges against the risks of specific assets or issuers as well as hedges against securities or issuers to which the Sub-Fund is not directly exposed.

**Duration hedging** seeks to reduce the exposure to interest rates parallel shifts along the curves. Such hedging can be done at the Sub-Fund level.

**Efficient portfolio management** The Sub-Funds can use any allowable derivative for efficient portfolio management. Efficient portfolio management includes cost reduction, cash management, the orderly maintenance of liquidity and related practices (for instance, maintaining 100% investment exposure while also keeping a portion of assets liquid to handle redemptions of shares and the buying and selling of investments). Efficient portfolio management does not include any activities that create leverage at the overall portfolio level.

**Gaining exposure** The Sub-Funds can use any allowable derivative as a substitute for direct investment, that is, to gain investment exposure to any security, market, index, rate, or instrument that is consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective and policy. This exposure may exceed the one than would be obtained through direct investment in that position (leverage effect).

**Share Class Currency Hedging** A Sub-Fund may engage in currency hedging at a Share Class level for Hedged Share Classes in order to seek to hedge against currency fluctuations between the currency of a Class and the currency or currencies in which the investments of the Sub-Fund are denominated. While not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the Sub-Fund. The ICAV in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund, shall ensure that under-hedged positions do not fall short of 95% of the proportion of the Net Asset Value of a Class which is to be hedged and keep any under-hedged positions under review to ensure it is not carried forward from month to month. Over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Hedged Share Class and hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% of the Net Asset Value will not be carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Hedged Share Class the performance of the Hedged Share Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets with the result that Shareholders in that Hedged Share Class will not gain if the Hedged Share Class currency falls against the currency or currencies in which the assets of the particular Sub-Fund are denominated. Any costs related to such hedging shall be borne separately by the relevant Hedged Share Classes. All gains/losses which may be made by any Hedged Share Classes of a Sub-Fund as a result of such hedging transactions shall accrue to the relevant Hedged Share Class. Hedging transactions shall be clearly attributable to the relevant Hedged Share Classes.

In the case of a Share Class which is not hedged, a currency conversion will take place on subscriptions, redemptions and switches at prevailing exchange rates. The value of the Shares expressed in the Share Class currency will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the relevant Base Currency or the currencies in which the assets of the particular Sub-Fund are denominated.

**Techniques and Instruments to protect against exchange risks**

For the purpose of protecting against currency fluctuations, the Sub-Fund may undertake transactions relating to financial futures, warrants and options contracts traded on a Regulated Market. Alternatively, the Sub-Fund may undertake transactions relating to options, swaps and forward contracts entered into by private agreement (OTC) with regulated financial institutions which have their registered office in one of the OECD countries, and which are specialised in such types of transactions, have a minimum credit rating of investment grade quality and are subject to prudential supervision (such as credit institutions or investment firms).

In order to hedge foreign exchange risks, a Sub-Fund may have outstanding commitments in currency futures and/or sell call options, purchase put options or transact in warrants with respect to currencies or enter into currency forward contracts or currency swaps. The hedging objective of the transactions referred to above presupposes the existence of a direct relationship between the contemplated transactions and the assets or liabilities to be hedged and implies that, in principle, transactions in a given currency may not exceed the valuation of the aggregate assets denominated in that currency nor may they, as regards their duration, exceed the period during which such assets are held.

## TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS ON SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Consistent with its investment policy, each Sub-Fund may use the techniques and instruments on securities Financing Transactions described in this section.

Each Sub-Fund must ensure that it is able at all times to meet its redemption obligations towards Shareholders and its delivery obligations toward counterparties.

The ICAV may not sell, pledge, or give as security any securities received through these contracts.

### Securities lending and borrowing

The ICAV, on behalf of a Sub-Fund, may enter into securities lending and borrowing arrangements for the purposes of efficient portfolio management only and subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

In securities lending and borrowing transactions, a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested by the lender.

Through such transactions, a Sub-Fund may lend securities or instruments with any counterparty that is subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the Central Bank to be equivalent to those prescribed by EU law.

A Sub-Fund may lend portfolio securities either directly or through one of the following:

- a standardised lending system organised by a recognised clearing institution;
- a lending system organised by a financial institution that specializes in this type of transaction.

The borrower must provide a guarantee (in the form of collateral) that extends throughout the loan period and is at least equal to the global valuation of the securities lent, plus the value of any haircut considered appropriate in light of the collateral quality. The borrower in a securities lending transaction must be a regulated financial institution which has its registered office in one of the OECD countries, and which is specialised in such types of transactions, has a minimum credit rating of investment grade quality and is subject to prudential supervision (such as credit institution or investment firm). The identity of the borrower will be disclosed in the annual report.

Each Sub-Fund may borrow securities only in exceptional circumstances, such as:

- when securities that have been lent are not returned on time;
- when, for an external reason, the Sub-Fund could not deliver securities when obligated to.

For certain Sub-Funds, the ICAV and the Management Company have appointed Amundi Intermediation as securities lending agent (the "**Securities Lending Agent**"). The Securities Lending Agent is in charge of counterparty selection and best execution.

The securities lending transactions may be executed with related parties, belonging to Credit Agricole Group such as Crédit Agricole CIB and CACEIS. The counterparties with whom securities lending transactions are entered into will be detailed in the annual report of the ICAV.

The Management Company shall ensure that the net revenues (that represent the gross revenue minus the direct and indirect operational costs and fees) achieved from techniques and instruments on securities financing transactions remain with the relevant Sub-Fund.

Direct and indirect operational costs and fees may be deducted from the gross revenue delivered to the Sub-Fund. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Sub-Fun's Description, these costs represent 35% of the gross revenue and are paid to the Securities Lending Agent. Out of the 35% it receives, the Securities Lending Agent covers its own fees and costs and shall pay any relevant indirect fee and cost (including 5% to the entity acting as collateral agent and performing the settlement of securities lending transactions).

As these direct and indirect operational costs do not increase the costs of running the Sub-Fund, they have been excluded from the ongoing charges.

At least 65% of the gross revenue goes to the relevant Sub-Fund.

For the avoidance of doubt securities lending transaction will be limited to Sub-Fund applying Direct Replication investment policy.

The annual report of the ICAV contains if applicable the following details:

- the exposure obtained through efficient portfolio management techniques;
- the identity of the counterparty(ies) to these efficient portfolio management techniques;
- the type and amount of collateral received by the UCITS to reduce counterparty exposure; and
- the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques for the entire reporting period together with the direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred.

### Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreement transactions

The ICAV, on behalf of a Sub-Fund, may enter into one or more repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions for efficient portfolio management purposes only and subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. Under these transactions, the Sub-Fund respectively buys or sells securities and has either the commitment right or the obligation to sell back or buy back (respectively) the securities at a later date and a specific price. A Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase agreements only with counterparties that are subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the Central Bank to be equivalent to those prescribed by EU law.

## MANAGEMENT OF COLLATERAL FOR OTC DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS AND TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS ON SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

When a Sub-Fund enters into OTC derivative transactions including TRS and techniques and instruments on Securities Financing Transactions, all collateral used to reduce counterparty risk exposure should comply with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

### Acceptable Collateral

The ICAV, in respect of any Sub-Fund, will accept collateral under the terms of any OTC derivative transactions (including TRS) and efficient portfolio management techniques in accordance with the acceptable collateral described below:

**Non-Cash Collateral** Non-cash collateral must, at all times, meet with the following requirements:

(a) Liquidity: Non-cash collateral should be highly liquid and traded on a Regulated Market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the UCITS Regulations;

(b) Valuation: Collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;

(c) Issuer credit quality: Collateral received should be of high quality. The ICAV shall ensure that:

- where the issuer was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by the European Securities and Markets Authority

("ESMA") that rating shall be taken into account by the ICAV in the credit assessment process; and

- where an issuer is downgraded below the two highest short-term credit ratings by the credit rating agency referred to in (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the issuer by the ICAV without delay;

(d) Correlation: Collateral received should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;

(e) Diversification (asset concentration): Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund. When a Sub-Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. A Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Sub-Fund should receive securities from at least 6 different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30%t of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value;

(f) Immediately available: Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the ICAV at any time without reference to or approval from the relevant counterparty.

Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, pledged or reinvested by the Sub-Fund. Where a Sub-Fund receives collateral on a title transfer basis, that collateral shall be held by the Depositary.

**Cash Collateral** Reinvestment of cash collateral must be in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) cash received as collateral may only be invested in the following:

(b) deposits with a credit institution authorised in the European Economic Area (EEA) (EU Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein), a credit institution authorised within a signatory state, other than an EU Member State or a Member State of EEA, to the Basel Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United States, United Kingdom) or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand (the Relevant Institutions);

(c) high quality government bonds;

(d) reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with Relevant Institutions subject to prudential supervision and the ICAV is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis;

(e) short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref CESR/10-049);

(f) invested cash collateral must be diversified in accordance with the requirements in the section entitled Non-Cash Collateral above;

(g) invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity.

The criteria applicable to collateral received by the ICAV is described in more detail on the Amundi website at amundi.com and may be subject to change, especially in the event of exceptional market circumstances.

The assets received as collateral are held in custody by the Depository.

Any other assets provided as collateral will not be re-used.

## VALUATION OF COLLATERAL

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

## LEVEL OF COLLATERAL

Collateral received shall be at least 100% of the exposure to the counterparty for repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and lending of portfolio securities.

For OTC derivatives, the level of collateral required will be such to ensure, in any event, that counterparty exposure is managed within the limits set out in the section entitled "Investment Restrictions" above.

## HAIRCUT POLICY

Haircuts may be applied to the collateral received (which depends on the type and sub-types of collateral), taking into account credit quality, price volatility and any stress-test results. Haircuts on debt securities are namely based on the type of issuer and the duration of these securities. Higher haircuts are used for equities.

Margin calls are made daily, unless stipulated otherwise in a master agreement covering these transactions if it has been agreed with the counterparty to apply a trigger threshold.

## OPERATIONAL COSTS AND FEES

All the revenues arising from Securities Financing Transactions and any other efficient portfolio management techniques shall be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund. The ICAV or the relevant Sub-Fund shall be responsible for the payment of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which are all fully transparent), which shall not include hidden revenue, including fees and expenses payable to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents or other such service providers engaged by the ICAV from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the ICAV, will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon. Details of Sub-Fund revenues arising and attendant direct and indirect operational costs and fees as well as the identity of any specific repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/ or securities lending agents engaged by the ICAV from time to time (including whether they are related to the Management Company or the Depositary) shall be included in the relevant Sub-Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS FOR SELECTING COUNTERPARTIES

A rigorous selection process is applied for counterparties, brokers and financial intermediaries. The selection:

- only concerns regulated financial institutions of OECD countries whose minimum rating ranges between AAA to BBB- by Standard and Poor's, at the moment of transactions, or considered to be equivalent by the Management Company according to its own criteria; and
- is made from among reputable financial intermediaries on the basis of multiple criteria related to the provision of research services (fundamental financial analysis, company information, value added by partners, solid basis for recommendations, etc.) or execution services (access to market information, transaction costs, execution prices, good transaction settlement practices, etc.).

In addition, each of the counterparties retained will be analysed using the criteria of the risk department of the Investment Manager, such as country, financial stability, rating, exposure, type of activity, past performance, etc.

The selection procedure, implemented annually, involves the different parties of the front office and support departments. The brokers and financial intermediaries selected through this procedure will be monitored regularly in accordance with the Execution Policy of the Management Company.

## USE OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND TOTAL RETURN SWAPS

The Sub-Funds will not use buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions and margin lending transactions within the meaning of SFTR.

### ACTIVELY MANAGED SUB-FUNDS

| SUB-FUNDS | Repo – expected (%) | Repo – Max(%) | Rev Repo – expected (%) | Rev Repo – Max (%) | Sec Lend – expected (%) | Sec Lend – Max (%) | Sec Borrow expected (%) | Sec Borrow Max (%) | TRS – expected (%) | TRS – Max (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amundi EUR Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Amundi EUR Ultra Short-Term Bond Active UCITS ETF | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Amundi Global Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Amundi Eurozone Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

### INDEX TRACKING SUB-FUNDS

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

# SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT

### Disclosure Regulation

On 18 December 2019, the European Council and European Parliament announced that they had reached a political agreement on the Disclosure Regulation, thereby seeking to establish a pan-European framework to facilitate Sustainable Investment. The Disclosure Regulation provides for a harmonised approach in respect of sustainability-related disclosures to investors within the European Economic Area's financial services sector.

The scope of the Disclosure Regulation is extremely broad, covering a very wide range of financial products (e.g. UCITS funds, alternative investment funds, pension schemes etc.) and financial market participants (e.g. E.U. authorised investment managers and advisers). It seeks to achieve more transparency regarding how financial market participants integrate Sustainability Risks into their investment

decisions and consideration of adverse sustainability impacts in the investment process. Its objectives are to (i) strengthen protection for investors of financial products, (ii) improve the disclosures made available to investors from financial market participants and (iii) improve the disclosures made available to investors regarding the financial products, to amongst other things, enable investors make informed investment decisions.

For the purposes of the Disclosure Regulation, the Management Company meets the criteria of a "financial market participant", whilst each Sub-Fund qualifies as a "financial product".

### Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation aims to identify economic activities which qualify as environmentally sustainable (the "Sustainable Activities").

Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation identifies such activities according to their contribution to six environmental objectives: (i) climate change mitigation; (ii) climate change adaptation; (iii) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; (iv) transition to a circular economy; (v) pollution prevention and control; (vi) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

An economic activity shall qualify as environmentally sustainable where that economic activity contributes substantially to one or more of the six environmental objectives, does not significantly harm any of the other five environmental objectives ("do no significant harm" or "DNSH" principle),, is carried out in compliance with the minimum safeguards laid down in Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established by the European Commission in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the relevant Sub-Funds that take into account the European Union 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.

The Sub-Funds identified as Article 8 or Article 9 in their respective Sub-Fund descriptions may commit or may not commit to invest at the date of this Prospectus, in economic activities that contribute to the environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

For more information on the Amundi group of companies' ("Amundi") approach to the Taxonomy Regulation please refer to Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures to this Prospectus and to the Sustainable Finance Statement on www.amundi.com.

### Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022

On 6 April 2022, the European Commission published its Level 2 Regulatory Technical Standards ("RTS") under both the Disclosure Regulation and the Taxonomy Regulation. The RTS were accompanied by five annexes, which provide mandatory disclosure templates.

The RTS are a consolidated set of technical standards, which provide additional detail on the content, methodology and presentation of certain existing disclosure requirements under the Disclosure Regulation and the Taxonomy Regulation.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, setting out the RTS was published on 25 July 2022 in the Official Journal of the EU (OJ). The RTS apply from 1 January 2023.

For further details on how a Sub-Fund complies with the requirements of the Disclosure Regulation, the Taxonomy Regulation and the RTS, please refer to the relevant Sub-Fund description, the annual report and also to the Annex 1- ESG Related Disclosures to this Prospectus. The Management Company seeks to provide a description of certain sustainability matter below and in the applicable Sub-Fund description in accordance with the Disclosure Regulation. In particular, the relevant Sub-Fund description will set out further details on how (i) a Sub-Fund's investment strategy is utilised to attain environmental or social characteristics, or (ii) whether that Sub-Fund has Sustainable Investment as its investment objective.

Please also refer to the Overview of the Responsible Investment Policy below for a summary of how sustainability risks are integrated into investment processes.

### Overview of the Responsible Investment Policy

Since its creation, Amundi has made responsible investment and corporate responsibility one of its founding pillars, based on the conviction that economic and financial actors have a greater responsibility towards sustainable society and that ESG is a long-term driver of financial performance.

Amundi considers that, in addition to economic and financial aspects, the integration within the investment decision process of ESG dimensions, including sustainability factors and sustainability risks, allows a more comprehensive assessment of investment risks and opportunities.

### Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi

Amundi's approach to Sustainability Risks relies on three pillars: a targeted exclusion policy, integration of ESG scores in the investment process and stewardship.

For Actively Managed Sub-Funds, Amundi applies targeted exclusion policies to all Amundi's active investing strategies by excluding companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations. Details of this exclusion policy and the applicable implementation rules per sector are also available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website www.amundi.ie

For Index Tracking Sub-Funds, Amundi excludes controversial weapons manufacturers as detailed in Amundi's Global Responsible Investment Policy. Amundi has also developed a range of passively managed Sub-Funds that track indices that explicitly take into account sustainability risks in their methodologies. For this particular range of passively managed Sub-Funds, the management process excludes companies in contradiction with the Responsible Investment Policy described below, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations.

In addition Amundi has developed its own ESG rating approach. The Amundi ESG rating aims to measure the ESG performance of an issuer, i.e. its ability to anticipate and manage Sustainability Risks and opportunities inherent to its industry and individual circumstances. By using the Amundi ESG ratings, portfolio managers are taking into account Sustainability Risks in their investment decisions.

Amundi 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.

ESG rating and analysis is performed within the ESG Research team of Amundi, which is also used as an independent and complementary input into the decision process as further detailed below.

The Amundi ESG rating is a ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores) 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:

1. 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.
2. 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 human rights in general.
3. Governance dimension: This assesses the 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’s scoring methodology for sovereign issuers relies on a set of about 50 criteria deemed relevant by Amundi ESG Research team to address Sustainability Risks and Sustainability Factors.

To meet any requirement and expectation of Investment Managers in consideration of their Sub-Funds management process and the monitoring of constraints associated with a specific sustainable investment objective, the Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed both globally on the three E, S and G dimensions and individually on any of the 38 criteria considered.

For more information on the 38 criteria considered by Amundi please refer to the Responsible Investment Policy and Amundi ESG Sustainable Finance Statement available on www.amundi.com

The Amundi ESG rating also considers potential negative impacts of the issuer’s activities on sustainability (principal adverse impact of investment decisions on Sustainability Factors, as determined by Amundi) including on the following indicators:

– Greenhouse gas emission and Energy Performance (emissions and energy use criteria)
– Biodiversity (waste, recycling, biodiversity and pollution criteria, responsible management forest criteria)
– Water (water criteria)
– Waste (waste, recycling, biodiversity and pollution criteria)
– Social and employee matters (community involvement and human rights criteria, employment practices criteria, board structure criteria, labour relations criteria and heal and safety criteria)
– Human rights (Community involvement & Human Rights Criteria)
– Anti-corruption and anti-bribery (ethics criteria)

The way in which and the extent to which ESG analyses are integrated, for example based on ESG scores, are determined separately for each Sub-Fund by the Investment Manager.

Stewardship activity is an integral part of Amundi's ESG Strategy. Amundi has developed an active stewardship activity through engagement and voting. The Amundi Engagement Policy applies to all Amundi funds and is included in the Responsible Investment Policy.

For further details on Sustainability Risks, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled “Risk Factors - Sustainable Investment Risk".

More detailed information is included in the Amundi’s Responsible Investment Policy and in the Amundi’s ESG Sustainable Finance Statement available at www.amundi.com

**For Index Tracking Sub-Funds, investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the fiduciary duty and regulatory obligation in passive management is to replicate as closely as possible an index. Therefore, the portfolio manager has to meet the contractual objective to deliver a passive exposure in line with the replicated index. As a result, the portfolio manager may have to invest and/or stay invested in securities comprised in the index and impacted by an event of serious controversies, acute sustainability risks or material negative impact on sustainability factors that may lead to an exclusion from Amundi’s actively managed products or ESG ETF/index products.**

***Should you want to consider an ESG alternative, you will find a wide range of options within our responsible investing range.***

### Impact of Sustainability Risks on a Sub-Fund’s returns

Despite the integration of Sustainability Risks in the Sub-Funds’ investment strategy as detailed above and in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Statement, certain Sustainability Risks will remain unmitigated. Unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks at the issuer level may result, when they materialise, over time horizons that can be also long-term, in a lower financial performance of certain holdings of the Sub-Funds. Depending on the exposure of the Sub-Funds to the affected securities, the impact of unmitigated or residual Sustainability Risks on the Sub-Fund’s financial performance can have varying levels of severity.

### Integration of Sustainability Risks at Sub-Fund level

The Sub-Funds that have sustainable investment as their objective pursuant to Article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation follow a management process that aims to select securities that contribute to an environmental and or social objective and of issuers that follow good governance practices (the “**Article 9 Sub-Funds**”). The list of Article 9 Sub-Funds pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation, if any, is disclosed in Appendix 4 – “Sub-Funds Classification Pursuant to Disclosure Regulation”. Selection is based on a framework of research and analysis of financial

and ESG characteristics, defined by the Investment Manager with a view to assessing the opportunities and risk, including any adverse sustainability impacts. Further details of the management process applied are set out in sub-fund description of the relevant Sub-Funds.

The list of Sub-Funds classified pursuant to article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation and which promote environmental or social characteristics, are disclosed in Appendix 4 – "Sub-Funds Classification Pursuant to Disclosure Regulation" (the "**Article 8 Sub-Funds**").

The list of Sub-Funds which are not classified pursuant to Article 8 or 9 of the Disclosure Regulation and integrate sustainability risks in their investment process is disclosed in Appendix 4 – "Sub-Funds Classification Pursuant to Disclosure Regulation" (the "**Article 6 Sub-Funds**").

Given those Article 6 Sub-Funds investment focus and the asset classes/sectors they invest in, the investment managers of those Article 6 Sub-Funds do not integrate a consideration of environmentally sustainable economic activities (as prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation) into the investment process for the Sub-Fund. Therefore, for the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, it should be noted that the investments underlying the Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

In accordance with Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy, the Investment Manager in respect of the Sub-Funds, not classified pursuant to Article 8 or 9 of the Disclosure Regulation, integrate sustainability risks in their investment process, where relevant, as a minimum via a stewardship approach and, potentially, depending on their investment strategy and asset classes, also via a targeted exclusion policy.

**Principal Adverse Impacts**

Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAIs") are negative, material, or likely to be material effects on Sustainability factors that are caused, compounded by or directly linked to investment decisions by the issuer.

Amundi considers PAIs via a combination of approaches: exclusions, ESG rating integration, engagement, vote, controversies monitoring.

For Article 8 and Article 9 Sub-Funds, information on PAI consideration is detailed in the dedicated section of the relevant pre-contractual annex to this Prospectus.

For all other Sub-Funds not classified pursuant to Article 8 and Article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation, Amundi considers, where relevant, only indicator 14 Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) of Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS.

Information on PAIs on Sustainability Factors is available in the ICAV's annual report and in the Sustainable Finance Statement available at www.amundi.com

# INVESTING IN THE SUB-FUNDS

## SHARE CLASSES

Shares may be issued in relation to each Sub-Fund in different Classes. The different Classes in a Sub-Fund may have different characteristics including, charging structures, dividend policies, currency of denomination, gains/losses on and costs of different financial instruments employed for currency hedging between the underlying assets of a Sub-Fund and the designated currency of the relevant Share Class and criteria for subscription and redemption (such as cash or in kind dealing, Minimum Subscription Amount and Minimum Redemption Amount). The different Share Classes within a Sub-Fund together represent interests in a single pool of assets of the Sub-Fund.

The ICAV issues UCITS ETF Share Classes.

Share Classes are identified with the label "UCITS ETF" or "UCITS ETF 2" or with no label or with “active” and then by any additional applicable suffixes (described below).

Where appropriate, one or more suffixes may be added to the base Share Class designations to indicate certain characteristics.

**Currency suffixes for Share Classes** These indicate the primary currency in which the Shares are denominated. These are indicated by the applicable three-letter currency code (for definitions of currency abbreviations, see the section entitled "Definitions"). If no currency is indicated, the Share Class currency is the same as the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

**(A), (D), Acc, Dist** These indicate whether shares are accumulation (A) or Acc or distributing shares (D) or Dist. See the section entitled "Dividend Policy" below.

**I** for shares reserved to Institutional Investors.

**O** for Share Classes reserved to Institutional investors or funds managed or distributed by an Amundi Group company.

**HEDGED** Indicates that the Shares are Hedged Share Classes. For more information on currency hedging at a Share Class level, see the section entitled "More About Derivatives and Techniques - Techniques and Instruments on Securities".

## AVAILABLE CLASSES

Not all Share Classes across these categories are available in all Sub-Funds, and some Share Classes (and Sub-Funds) that are available in certain jurisdictions may not be available in others. The available Share Classes for each Sub-Fund will be set out in the relevant Sub-Fund Description.

# SHARE CLASS POLICIES

## ISSUANCE AND OWNERSHIP

**Form of Share** Generally, in the case of ETFs, Shares will be issued in non-certified form in the ICSD, subject to the issue of one or more Global Certificates, where required by the ICSD in which the Shares are held. No individual certificates for Shares will be issued by the ICAV. A contract note will be issued to APs. The ICAV's share register, maintained by the Administrator, is conclusive evidence of ownership.

The Global Certificate will be deposited with the relevant Common Depositary (being the entity appointed by the relevant ICSD to hold the global share certificate) and registered in the name of the Common Depositary (or the Common Depositary Nominee). The Common Depositary (or the Common Depositary Nominee) will appear as a Shareholder on the register in respect of such Shares. As a result, purchasers of Shares in ETFs will not be recorded as Shareholders on the Register but will hold a beneficial interest in such Shares. Investors should note that, only the Common Depositary (or the Common Depositary Nominee), will be registered in the ICAV's Register and therefore appear as a Shareholder. Therefore investors will not be able to exercise the rights associated with being a Shareholder directly with the ICAV. Investor's rights in respect of Shares in the Sub-Funds will be governed by their agreement with their nominee, broker or ICSD, as appropriate. ICSDs and ICSD participants should further note that the ICAV, or its delegate, may request any register of participants maintained for an ICSD.

**International Central Securities Depositaries** Each ICSD participant must look solely to its ICSD for documentary evidence of the amount of such participant's interests in any Shares. Any certificate or other document issued by the relevant ICSD, as to the interest in such Shares standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding as accurately representing such records. Each participant must look solely to its ICSD for such participant's (and therefore any person with an interest in the Shares) portion of each payment or distribution made by the Sub-Funds to or on the instructions of a Common Depositary's Nominee and in relation to all other rights arising under the Shares. Participants shall have no claim directly against the ICAV, the Sub-Funds, any agent of the ICAV or any other person (other than their ICSD) relating to payments or distributions due in respect of the Shares which are made by the ICAV or the Sub-Funds to or on the instructions of the Common Depositary's Nominee and such obligations of the ICAV shall wholly be discharged thereby. The ICSD shall have no claim directly against the ICAV, the Sub-Funds, any agent of the ICAV or any other person (other than the Common Depositary). The ICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time require the holder of the indirect beneficial interest in the Shares to provide them with information relating to: (a) the capacity in which they hold an interest in Shares; (b) the identity of any other person or persons then or previously interested in such Shares; (c) the nature of any such interests; and (d) any other matter where disclosure of such matter is required to enable compliance by the ICAV with applicable laws or the constitutional documents of the ICAV. The ICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time request the applicable ICSD to provide the ICAV with certain details in relation to participants that hold interests in Shares in each Sub-Fund including (but not limited to): ISIN, ICSD participant name, ICSD participant type (e.g. fund/bank/individual), residence of ICSD participants and holdings of the participant within Euroclear and Clearstream, as appropriate including which Sub-Funds, types of Shares and the number of such interests in the Shares held by each such participant, and details of any voting instructions given and the number of such interests in the Shares held by each such participant. Participants which are holders of interests in Shares or intermediaries acting on behalf of such account holders will provide such information upon request of the ICSD or its duly authorised agent and have been authorised pursuant to the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream to disclose such information to the ICAV of the interest in Shares or to its duly authorised agent. Similarly, the ICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time request any Central Securities Depositary to provide the ICAV with details in relation to Shares in each Fund or interests in Shares in each Fund held in each Central Securities Depositary and details in relation to the holders of those Shares or interests in Shares, including (without limitation) holder types, residence, number and types of holdings and details of any voting instructions given by each holder. Holders of Shares and interests in Shares in a Central Securities Depositary or intermediaries acting on behalf of such holders agree to the Central Securities Depositary, pursuant to the respective rules and procedures of the relevant Central Securities Depositary, disclosing such information to the ICAV or its duly authorised agent. The holder of the indirect beneficial interest in the Shares may be required to agree to the applicable ICSD providing the identity of a participant or investor to the ICAV upon their request.

**Notices through the International Central Securities Depositaries** Any notices and associated documentation issued by the ICAV will be sent to the registered holder of the Shares (i.e. the Common Depositary's Nominee). Each participant must look solely to its ICSD and the rules and procedures for the time being of the relevant ICSD governing onward delivery of such notices to the participants. The Common Depositary's Nominee has a contractual obligation to promptly notify the Common Depositary of any notices issued by the ICAV and to relay any associated documentation issued by the ICAV to the Common Depositary, which, in turn, has a contractual obligation to relay any such notices and documentation to the relevant ICSD. Each ICSD will, in turn, relay notices received from the Common Depositary to its participants in accordance with its rules and procedures. Investors who are not participants in the relevant ICSD would need to rely on their broker-dealer, nominee, custodian bank or other intermediary which is a participant, or which has an arrangement with a participant, in the relevant ICSD to receive any such notices.

**Notices of Meetings and the Exercise of Voting Rights through the International Central Securities Depositaries** Any notices of general meetings and associated documentation issued by the ICAV will be sent to the registered holder of the Shares (i.e. the Common Depositary's Nominee). Each participant must look solely to its ICSD and the rules and procedures for the time being of the relevant ICSD governing onward delivery of such notices to the participants and the participant's right to exercise voting rights. The Common Depositary's Nominee has a contractual obligation to promptly notify the Common Depositary of Shareholder meetings of the ICAV and to relay any associated documentation issued by the ICAV to the Common Depositary, which, in turn, has a contractual obligation to relay any such notices and documentation to the relevant ICSD. Each ICSD will, in turn, relay notices received from the Common Depositary to its Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures. In accordance with their respective rules and procedures, each ICSD is contractually bound to collate and transfer all votes received from its participants to the Common Depositary and the Common Depositary is, in turn, contractually bound to collate and transfer all votes received from each ICSD to the Common Depositary's Nominee, which is obligated to vote in accordance with the Common Depositary's voting instructions. Investors who are not participants in the relevant ICSD would need to rely on their broker-dealer, nominee, custodian bank or other intermediary which is a participant, or which has an arrangement with a participant, in the relevant ICSD to receive any notices of Shareholder meetings of the ICAV and to relay their voting instructions to the relevant ICSD.

## DIVIDEND POLICY

The Directors decide the dividend policy and arrangements relating to each Sub-Fund. Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of net income (i.e. income less expenses) and/or capital.

Dividends paid in circumstances where fees and expenses are charged to capital should be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

The ICAV will be obliged and entitled to deduct an amount in respect of Irish taxation from any dividend payable to a Shareholder in any Sub-Fund who is or is deemed to be a Taxable Irish Person and pay such sum to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Dividends not claimed within 6 years from their due date will lapse and revert to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Dividends are paid only on shares owned as at the record date. Dividends payable in cash to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account in the name of the Shareholder at its cost and risk.

**Distributing Shares** These Shares will distribute all or part of the net income received by the relevant Sub-Fund and/or capital.

Shares that have the suffix (D) or Dist declare an annual dividend upon decision of the board. These Sub-Funds do not set target dividend amounts.

Additional dividends may be declared as determined by the board.

For each Distributing Share Class, dividends are paid in the currency of such Share Class or in such other currency as may be determined by the Board.

Dividends will be paid by wire transfer in accordance with the bank account details nominated by the Shareholder on the subscription application form. Dividends will be paid in cash in the class currency of the relevant Distributing Class

**Accumulating shares** These Shares have the suffix (A) or Acc and retain all net income in the NAV and do not declare or distribute dividends.

The dividend policy for each Sub-Fund is set out in the relevant Sub-Fund Description. Any change in the dividend policy for a Sub-Fund will be notified to all Shareholders in that Sub-Fund in advance and full details of such a change will be provided in an updated Prospectus.

## OTHER POLICIES

Fractions of Shares will not be issued. Any rounding may result in a benefit for the relevant Shareholder or Sub-Fund. Subscription monies representing smaller fractions of Shares will not be returned to the Applicant but will be retained as part of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Shares carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights. No sub-fund is required to give existing shareholders any special rights or terms for buying new Shares.

# SUBSCRIBING FOR, REDEEMING, SWITCHING AND TRANSFERRING SHARES

*The instructions in this section are generally intended for financial intermediaries and for investors conducting business directly with the ICAV. If you are investing through a financial advisor or other intermediary, you may use these instructions, but in general we recommend that you place all transaction orders through your intermediary unless there is reason not to.*

## ON THE PRIMARY MARKET

The primary market is the market on which Shares are issued by the ICAV to and/or redeemed by the ICAV.

The Primary Market regarding Shares of Sub-Funds or Classes denominated as UCITS ETF is essentially relevant for the Authorised Participants of those UCITS.

To become an Authorised Participant and to deal with a Sub-Fund in the Primary Market an Applicant has to satisfy certain eligibility criteria and must enter into an authorised participant agreement with the ICAV. The Authorised Participant agreement requires the Applicant to satisfy certain eligibility criteria imposed by the ICAV on an ongoing basis. The criteria may include requirements relating to creditworthiness and having access to one or more Securities Settlement Systems. The Applicant must also undergo a money laundering prevention verification conducted by the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV. If the criteria set out in the participant agreement cease to be met by any Authorised Participant at any time, the Management Company and / or the ICAV may take such steps as it believes necessary to seek to ensure that the interests of the ICAV, relevant Sub-Fund and / or Shareholders are protected. The ICAV may revoke any authorisation to act as an Authorised Participant. Applicants wishing to become Authorised Participants should contact the Administrator for further details. Where an authorised participant agreement is initially submitted to the Administrator by email, the original agreement, together with such supporting documentation as may be requested by the Management Company (for example, documentation required for the money laundering prevention verification conducted by the Administrator) must be received promptly by the Administrator thereafter. Failure to promptly provide the original authorised participant agreement and all requested supporting documentation may, at the discretion of the Management Company, result in the compulsory redemption of the Shares subscribed for. Until the original participant agreement and relevant verification has been completed an Authorised Participant will not receive the proceeds of any redemption of Shares or dividend payments (if any).

## SUBSCRIBING FOR SHARES

### FOR AUTHORISED PARTICIPANTS

*Also see "Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers and transactions on the secondary market".* The Directors (or the Management Company on their behalf) reserve the right to reject any application or to accept any application in part only. Furthermore, the Directors reserve the right at any time, without notice, to discontinue the issue and sale of Shares of any Sub-Fund of the ICAV. Subscription orders will normally only be accepted above the Minimum Subscription Amount. Such minima may be waived, reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Management Company. The Minimum Subscription Amount for each Sub-Fund is set out in the Sub-Fund Description for the relevant Sub-Fund. Applications for the subscription of Shares must be in an integer number of Shares and above of that Sub-Fund's Minimum Subscription Amount.

**Application for Shares** Subscriptions may be made in kind or in cash at the discretion of the Management Company. The Directors (or the Management Company on their behalf) may accept subscriptions either in kind or in cash or in a combination of both at its absolute discretion. Shares may be subscribed for during the Initial Offer Period for the relevant Sub-Fund at the Initial Offer Price specified in the Sub-Fund Description. After the Initial Offer Period has been closed, Shares of all Classes will be issued at a price corresponding to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class with associated Duties and Charges. The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class in each Sub-Fund will be published in its respective Currency.

To make an initial investment, Applicants must submit a completed Application Form and all account opening documentation (such as all required tax and anti-money laundering information) to the Administrator (see the section entitled the " ICAV"). If you place your request by email, you must follow up by mailing a paper copy to the Administrator. Once an account has been opened, you can place additional orders electronically (in such format or method as shall be agreed in writing in advance with the Administrator and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator and the Central Bank of Ireland). Note that any order that arrives before your account is fully approved and established will normally be held until the account becomes operational.

All applications are at the Applicant's own risk. Application Forms and electronic dealing requests, once accepted, shall (save as determined by the Management Company or, where relevant, the Investment Manager) be irrevocable. The ICAV, the Management Company, the Investment Manager and the Registrar and Transfer Agent shall not be responsible for any losses arising in the transmission of Application Forms or for any losses arising in the transmission of any dealing request through the electronic order entry facility.

The Directors may restrict or prevent the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporate body, if in the opinion of the Directors such holding may be detrimental to the ICAV, if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Irish or foreign, or if as a result thereof the ICAV may become exposed to tax disadvantages or other financial disadvantages that it would not have otherwise incurred (such persons, firms or corporate bodies to be determined by the Directors) ("Prohibited Persons"). In particular, the Directors have resolved to prevent the ownership of Shares by any US Person.

**Cash Subscription** An Applicant may subscribe for Shares for cash on each Transaction Day except during any period in which the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended. Applications for cash subscriptions must be received by the Administrator before the relevant Transaction Deadline as set out in the "Sub-Fund Description" of the relevant Sub-Fund. Applications for cash subscriptions received after the relevant Transaction Deadline for a given Transaction Day will, unless the Directors or Management Company, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise agree and provided they are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day, be processed as though received on the next Transaction Day. Applications for subscription will be binding and irrevocable unless the Directors, or a delegate, otherwise agree.

**Payment for Shares** Shareholders wishing to subscribe Shares for cash may do so by notifying the Administrator of the Shareholder's wish to subscribe in cash denominated in the currency of the relevant Share Class to be debited or credited, respectively. Delivery instructions are available from the Administrator upon written request. Cash subscriptions must be received by the relevant Settlement Date. If full payment for your Shares is not received by the Settlement Date, your Shares may be redeemed, their issuance cancelled and payment returned to you, minus any investment losses and any incidental expenses incurred in cancelling the Shares so issued. The ICAV and the Management Company reserve the right, in their sole discretion, to require the Applicant to indemnify the ICAV against any losses, costs or expenses arising as a result of a Sub-Fund's failure to receive payment by the relevant Settlement Date. For optimal processing of subscriptions, subscription monies should be sent via bank transfer in the currency denomination of the Shares you want to buy.

**In Kind Subscription** Authorised Participants wishing to deal in kind should contact the Management Company for a list of Sub-Funds which accept subscription requests in kind. Subscriptions by Authorised Participants for Shares in

exchange for in kind assets means that, rather than receiving cash in respect of a subscription, the Sub-Fund will receive and deliver securities (or predominantly securities) acceptable to the Investment Manager and set out in the Portfolio Composition File or agreed on an ad hoc basis. The Portfolio Composition File of the Sub-Fund will be made available to the relevant Authorised Participants for each Share Class setting out the form of investments and/or the Cash Component to be delivered by an Authorised Participant in return for Shares. Only investments which are consistent with the investment objective and policies of the relevant Sub-Fund will be included in the Portfolio Composition File and will be valued in accordance with the provisions of this Prospectus. The value attributed to securities delivered in connection with in kind subscription requests will be equivalent to that for cash subscriptions and no Shares shall be issued until all securities and cash payable to the Depositary (or a permitted collateral amount) are vested in the Depositary and the Depositary is satisfied that there is unlikely to be any material prejudice to the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

**Subscription Price** The Initial Offer Price per Share shall be set out in the relevant "Sub Fund Description". Thereafter, the subscription price for each Share will be the daily Net Asset Values per Share with associated Duties and Charges which may be varied to reflect the cost of execution.

**Directed Cash Dealings** If any Authorised Participant submitting a cash subscription request to have the investments traded with a particular designated broker, the Management Company may at its sole discretion (but shall not be obliged to) transact for investments with the designated broker. Authorised Participants that wish to select a designated broker are required, prior to the Management Company or its delegate transacting investments, to contact the relevant portfolio trading desk of the designated broker to arrange the trade. The Management Company or its delegate transacting investments will not be responsible, and shall have no liability, if the execution of the underlying securities, or a portion thereof, with the designated broker and, by extension, the Authorised Participant's subscription, is not carried out due to an omission, error, failed or delayed trade or settlement on the part of the Authorised Participant or the designated broker. Should the Authorised Participant or the designated broker default on, or change the terms of, any part of the underlying securities transaction, the Shareholder shall bear all associated risks and costs. In such circumstances, the ICAV and the Management Company or its delegate transacting investments have the right to transact with another broker and amend the terms of the Authorised Participant's subscription to take into account the default and the changes to the terms.

**Failure to Deliver** In the event an Authorised Participant fails to deliver (i) the required investments and Cash Component in relation to an in kind subscription or (ii) cash in relation to a cash subscription in the stated settlement times for the Sub-Funds, the ICAV reserves the right to cancel the relevant subscription order and the Authorised Participant shall indemnify the ICAV for any loss suffered by it as a result of a failure by the Shareholder to deliver the required investments and Cash Component or cash in a timely manner. The ICAV reserves the right to cancel the provisional allotment of the relevant Shares in those circumstances. The Directors may, in their sole discretion where they believe it is in the best interests of a Sub-Fund, decide not to cancel a subscription and provisional allotment of Shares where an Authorised Participant has failed to deliver the required investments and Cash Component or cash, as applicable, within the stated settlement times. In this event, the ICAV may temporarily borrow an amount equal to the subscription and invest the amount borrowed in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the relevant Fund. Once the required investments and Cash Component or cash, as applicable, have been received, the ICAV will use this to repay the borrowings. The ICAV reserves the right to charge the relevant Authorised Participant for any interest or other costs incurred by the ICAV as a result of this borrowing. If the Authorised Participant fails to reimburse the ICAV for those charges, the ICAV and/or Management Company will have the right to sell all or part of the Applicant's Shareholding in the relevant Sub-Fund or any other Sub-Fund in order to meet those charges.

## REDEEMING SHARES

*Also see "Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers and transactions on the secondary markets".*

Shares may be redeemed on any Transaction Day except during any period in which the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended. Redemption orders will normally only be accepted equal to or above the Minimum Redemption Amount. Such minima may be waived, reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Management Company. The Minimum Redemption Amount for each Sub-Fund is set out in the Sub-Fund Description for the relevant Sub-Fund.

**Redemption Request** Shares may be redeemed at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share less any associated Duties and Charges which may be varied to reflect the cost of execution.

**Cash Redemption** Shares may be redeemed for cash on any Transaction Day except during any period in which the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended. Applications for cash redemptions must be received by the Administrator before the relevant Transaction Deadline as set out in the "Sub-Fund Description" of the relevant Sub-Fund. Applications for cash redemption requests received after the relevant Transaction Deadline for a given Transaction Day will, unless the Directors or Management Company, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise agree and provided they are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day, be processed as though received on the next Transaction Day. Applications for redemption will be binding and irrevocable unless the Directors, or a delegate, otherwise agree. Redemption requests may be accepted electronically (in such format as shall be agreed in advance with the Administrator) and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator and the Central Bank.

**Payment of Redemption Proceeds** Cash payments for Shares redeemed will normally be effected by the Settlement Date specified in the Sub-Fund Description for each Sub-Fund in respect of the Transaction Day on which the application for redemption is accepted (assuming the Shares have been transferred into the ICAV's account at a clearing system). When you redeem Shares in cash, we will process payment of redemption proceeds (in the currency of the relevant Class provided for in the relevant Sub-Fund Description. Redemption proceeds will be paid by electronic transfer to the appropriate bank account designated by the Shareholder in the Application Form. The cost of any transfer of proceeds by electronic transfer may be deducted from such proceeds. We will pay redemption proceeds only to the Shareholder(s) identified in the ICAV's register. The ICAV does not pay interest on redemption proceeds whose transfer or receipt is delayed for reasons that are beyond its control. Note that we will not pay out any redemption proceeds until we have received all investor documentation from you that we may consider necessary. Amendments to an investor's registration details and payment instructions will only be effected on receipt of original documentation.

**In Kind Redemption** Authorised Participants wishing to deal in kind should contact the Management Company for a list of Sub-Funds which accept redemption requests in kind. At the discretion of the Directors (or the Management Company on their behalf), each Sub-Fund may allow investors to redeem Shares in kind in whole or in part with the balance in cash on each Transaction Day (except during any period in which the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended) subject to the relevant asset allocation being approved by the Depositary. In kind means that, rather than delivering cash proceeds in respect of a redemption, the Sub-Fund will deliver the investments and Cash Component set out in the Portfolio Composition File or agreed on an ad hoc basis. At the discretion of the Directors (or the Management Company on their behalf), each Sub-Fund may satisfy a redemption request in kind subject to the consent of the individual Shareholders, the approval of the asset allocation by the Depositary and provided that such a distribution would not be prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

**Partial Cash Settlement** The ICAV may, in its absolute discretion, satisfy part of the application for in kind redemption in cash, for example in cases in which it believes that a security held by a Sub-Fund is unavailable for delivery or where it believes that an insufficient amount of that security is held for delivery to the Applicant for redemption in kind.

**Redemption Price** The redemption price for each Share will equal the daily Net Asset Values per Share minus associated Duties and Charges which may be varied to reflect the cost of execution.

**Directed Cash Dealings** If any Authorised Participant submitting a cash redemption request to have the investments traded with a particular designated broker, the Management Company may at its sole discretion (but shall not be obliged to) transact the investments for cash with the designated broker. Authorised Participants that wish to select a designated broker are required, prior to the Management Company or its delegate transacting investments, to contact the relevant portfolio trading desk of the designated broker to arrange the trade. The Management Company or its delegate transacting investments will not be responsible, and shall have no liability, if the execution of the underlying securities, or a portion thereof, with the designated broker and, by extension, the Authorised Participant's redemption, is not carried out due to an omission, error, failed or delayed trade or settlement on the part of the Authorised Participant or the designated broker. Should the Authorised Participant or the designated broker default on, or change the terms of, any part of the underlying securities transaction, the Shareholder shall bear all associated risks and costs. In such circumstances, the ICAV and the Management Company or its delegate transacting investments have the right to transact with another broker and amend the terms of the Authorised Participant's redemption to take into account the default and the changes to the terms.

## REJECTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

The ICAV may reject or postpone the acceptance of any subscription in whole or in part, and the Board may, at any time and from time to time and in its absolute discretion without liability and without notice, discontinue the issue and sale of Shares of any Class in any one or more Sub-Funds.

The ICAV also has absolute discretion (but shall not be obliged) to reject or cancel in whole or in part any subscription for Shares prior to the issue of Shares to an Authorised Participant in the event that an Insolvency Event occurs to the Authorised Participant in order to minimise the exposure of the ICAV to an Authorised Participant's Insolvency Event.

## ADJUSTMENTS ON SUBSCRIPTION/REDEMPTIONS

The ICAV also has the right to determine whether it will only accept redemptions from an Authorised Participant in kind or in cash (or a combination of both cash and in kind) on a case by case basis: (i) upon notification to the relevant Authorised Participant where an Insolvency Event occurs to the relevant Authorised Participant, or the ICAV reasonably believes that the relevant Authorised Participant poses a credit risk, or (ii) in all other cases, with the relevant Authorised Participant's consent (where relevant).

The Board may also, in its sole and absolute discretion, determine that in certain circumstances, it would be detrimental to the existing Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund, to accept an application for Shares in cash or in kind (or a combination of both cash and in kind), representing more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund. In such case, the Board of Directors may postpone the application and, in consultation with the relevant Authorised Participant, require such Authorised Participant to stagger the proposed application over an agreed period of time. The Authorised Participant shall be liable for any costs or reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition of such Shares.

## SWITCHING SHARES

*Also see "Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers and transactions on the secondary markets".*

Switching from one Sub-Fund into Shares in another Sub-Fund is not permitted.

Except where dealings in the relevant Shares have been temporarily suspended and subject to prior approval by the ICAV (or the Management Company on its behalf), Authorised Participants can switch all or part of their shares of any Share Class of a Sub-Fund ("Original Share") into Shares of another Share Class within the same Sub-Fund ("New Share") on any Transaction Day by giving notice to the Administrator on or prior to the Transaction Deadline for the relevant Transaction Day. Switches are permitted provided that the Authorised Participants comply with the Minimum Redemption Amounts applicable to the Original Share. Such minima may be waived, reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Management Company.

The ICAV, or the Management Company on its behalf, may however, at its discretion, agree to accept switching requests received after the relevant Transaction Deadline provided they are received prior to the relevant Valuation Point. The general provisions and procedures relating to the issue and redemption of Shares will apply equally to switches save in relation to charges payable as set out below.

The number of New Shares issued upon switching will be determined in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation by reference to the respective prices of New Shares and Original Shares at the relevant Valuation Point applicable at the time the Original Shares are repurchased and the New Shares are issued, after deducting the costs of undertaking the switch. Where an Authorised Participant would be entitled to a fraction of a New Share as a result of the switch, the number of New Shares will be rounded up to the nearest whole New Share and the value of the fraction of such New Share will be paid by the Authorised Participant to the ICAV.

## PUBLICATION OF SUB-FUND COMPOSITION

Information on the composition of the basket of assets held in the Sub-Fund is available on the page dedicated to the Sub-Fund on Amundi ETF's website at amundietf.com. Unless stated otherwise in the relevant Sub-Fund Description, information about the investments of the Sub-Fund is usually made available on a daily basis.
The Portfolio Composition File will be made available to the relevant Authorised Participants.

## INFORMATION THAT APPLIES TO ALL TRANSACTIONS EXCEPT TRANSFERS AND TRANSACTIONS ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

**Transaction Deadlines** The Transaction Deadline for each Sub-Fund is defined in the relevant Sub-Fund Description. The procedures for the processing of subscription, redemption or switching requests described in this prospectus, including those concerning the applicable Transaction Day and NAV that will apply to the execution of any order, will prevail over any other written or verbal communications with an Applicant. A confirmation notice will normally be sent by the Administrator to an Applicant. Any request to subscribe, switch or redeem Shares must be received and accepted (meaning that they have arrived at the Administrator and be considered complete and authentic) before the Transaction Deadline defined in "Sub-Fund Descriptions" for the relevant Sub-Fund. Any requests received after the relevant Transaction Deadline on a given Business Day will, unless the Directors or Management Company, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise agree and provided they are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day, be processed as though received on the next Business Day. The timing of the calculation and publication of NAV are also indicated in each Sub-Fund Description.

**Currency conversions** We can accept and make payments in most freely convertible currencies. If the currency you request is one that the Sub-Fund accepts, there is typically no currency conversion charge. In other cases you will be typically charged applicable currency conversion costs, and also you may experience a delay in your investment or the receipt of redemption proceeds. The Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company converts currencies at exchange rates in effect at the time the conversion is processed.

Contact the Administrator (see the section entitled "the ICAV") before requesting any transaction in a currency that is different from that of the Class. In some cases, you may be asked to transmit payment earlier than would normally be required.

**All applications for subscription/redemption will be dealt at an unknown Net Asset Value** ("*forward pricing*"). Subscriptions for Shares will only be accepted on the terms of the current Prospectus. The ICAV will produce Shareholder Reports. Following the publication of the first Shareholder Report, the current Prospectus at that date will be valid only if accompanied by the most recent Shareholder Report. These reports in their latest version will form part of the Prospectus.

**Pricing** Shares are priced at the NAV for the relevant Class and are quoted in the currency of that Class. The Subscription or Redemption Price will be the NAV that is calculated on the day on which an order is processed (not the day on which the order is received). Since this NAV will be not calculated until at least one Business Day after acceptance of a request, it is not possible to know the Subscription or Redemption Price in advance.

**Changes to account information** A Shareholder must promptly inform the Registrar and Transfer Agent of any changes in personal or bank information. The ICAV will require adequate proof of authenticity for any request to change the bank account associated with your investment.

Failure to do so may result in the delay of an application for redemption. The ICAV reserves the right to require an indemnity or other verification of title or claim to title countersigned by a bank, stockbroker or other party acceptable to it before accepting such changes.

If any subscription is not accepted in whole or in part, the subscription monies or the balance outstanding will be returned to the subscriber by post or bank transfer at the subscriber's risk. Transaction settlement will occur within two Business days after the relevant Transaction Day.

## SECONDARY MARKET FOR ETFS

The secondary market is the market on which the Shares can be purchased and/or sold directly on the relevant stock exchanges.

The intention of the ICAV is to have each of its Shares traded throughout the day on at least one stock exchange or multilateral trading facility with at least one market maker which takes action to ensure that the stock exchange value of the Shares does not significantly vary from its NAV or iNAV. It is expected to make an application to list the Classes on one or several stock exchanges.

The Board may at any time decide to list or delist the Shares on one or several stock exchanges pursuant to an application made by the ICAV. It is contemplated that application will be filed to list certain Classes on Euronext Paris, and/or the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and/or any other stock exchange. A full list of these stock exchanges where the Shares can be bought and sold can be obtained from the registered office of the ICAV.

Certain Authorised Participants may act as market makers. For the avoidance of doubt, other market makers may be appointed from time to time by the ICAV in respect of one or several stock exchange on which the certain Shares are listed.

**Purchase and sale procedure on the secondary market** For all purchases and/or sales of Shares made on the secondary market, no minimum purchase and/or sale is required other than the minimum that may be required by the relevant stock exchange.

The ICAV will not charge directly any purchase or sale fee in relation to the purchase or sale of the Classes on any exchange where they are listed. However, market intermediaries, stock exchanges or paying agents may charge broker fees or other types of fees. The ICAV does not receive these fees and has no control over these fees.

The Classes of the Sub-Funds purchased on the secondary market are generally not redeemable directly from the ICAV. Investors must buy and sell such Shares on the secondary market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker) and may incur fees for doing so. In addition, investors may pay more than the current NAV when buying shares and may receive less than the current NAV when selling them.

Where the Management Company determines in its sole discretion that the value of the Shares quoted on the secondary market significantly differs or varies from the current Net Asset Value per Share to which Duties and Charges may also be applied, investors who hold their Shares through the secondary market will be permitted, subject to compliance with relevant laws and regulations, to redeem their shareholding directly from the ICAV. For example, this may apply in cases of market disruption such as the absence of listing on any exchange where the Shares are usually traded. In such situations, information will be communicated to the stock exchange and on the websites amundi.com and amundietf.com indicating that the ICAV is open for direct redemptions from the ICAV and the procedure to be followed by investors wishing to redeem their Shares on the primary market. Depending on the arrangements in place between the relevant intermediary and the other investment firms involved in the redemption chain, additional constraints, delays or intermediary fees could be applicable, and the Shareholders will be invited to contact their relevant intermediary in order to obtain additional information about those eventual constraints and/or fees (being understood that such intermediary fees will not benefit to the Management Company). Redemption orders dealt with in these circumstances in accordance of the terms of the redemption procedure and the redemption costs should only consist in the Duties and Charges applied described in Section “Information that applies to all transactions except transfers and transactions on the secondary market”.

The ICAV's agreement to accept direct redemptions of any Shares when a secondary market disruption event occurs is conditional on the Shares being delivered back into the account of the Administrator. Such direct redemption requests shall only be accepted on delivery of the Shares.

### TRANSFERRING SHARES

You may transfer ownership of your shares to another investor through the Administrator. See the section entitled "The ICAV". Note that all transfers are subject to any eligibility requirements and holding restrictions that may apply. Registration of any transfer may be refused by the Directors if the transferee is ineligible. If a transfer to an ineligible owner occurs, the Directors will either void the transfer, require a new transfer to an eligible owner, or mandatorily redeem the Shares.

Shares in each Sub-Fund will be transferable by instrument in writing signed by (or, in the case of a transfer by a body corporate, signed on behalf of or sealed by) the transferor provided always that the transferee completes an Application Form to the satisfaction of the Administrator and furnishes the Administrator with any documents required by it. In the case of the death of one of joint Shareholders, the survivor or survivors will be the only person or persons recognised by the ICAV as having any title to or interest in the Shares registered in the names of such joint Shareholders.

If the transferor is or is deemed to be or is acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person, the ICAV is entitled to redeem and cancel a sufficient portion of the transferor's Shares as will enable the ICAV to pay the tax payable in respect of the transfer to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

**Fees** Other parties involved in the transaction, such as a bank, financial intermediary, stock exchange or paying agent may charge their own fees. Some transactions may generate tax liabilities. You are responsible for all costs and taxes associated with each request you place.

**Changes to account information** You must promptly inform the ICAV or the Administrator (see the section entitled "the ICAV") of any changes in personal or bank information. We will require adequate proof of authenticity for any request to change the bank account associated with your Sub-Fund investment.

## HOW WE CALCULATE NAV

**Timing and methodology** We calculate the NAV for each Share Class of each Sub-Fund as at the end of every day that is a Business Day for that Sub-Fund (as described in the section entitled "Sub-Fund Descriptions"). The actual calculation of NAV occurs the Business Day following the Transaction Day (as described in the section entitled "Sub-Fund Descriptions").

Each NAV is stated in the designated currency of the Class (and, for some Classes, in other currencies as well) and is calculated to at least 4 decimal places or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Directors from time to time. All NAVs whose pricing involves currency conversion of an underlying NAV are calculated at an exchange rate in effect at the time the NAV is calculated.

The NAV of each Sub-Fund shall be calculated by ascertaining the value of the assets of the Sub-Fund and deducting from such value the liabilities of the Sub-Fund (excluding Shareholders equity) as at the Valuation Point for such Transaction Day.

The NAV per Share of a Sub-Fund will be calculated by dividing the NAV of the Sub-Fund by the number of Shares in the Sub-Fund then in issue or deemed to be in issue as at the Valuation Point for such Transaction Day and rounding the result to at least 4 decimal places or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Directors from time to time.

The NAV per Share of the relevant Class shall be determined by notionally allocating the NAV of the Sub-Fund amongst the relevant Classes making such adjustments for subscriptions, redemptions, fees, dividends, accumulation or distribution of income and the expenses, liabilities or assets attributable to each such relevant Class (including the gains/losses on and costs of financial instruments employed for currency hedging between the currencies in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are designated and the designated currency of the relevant Class, which gains/losses and costs shall accrue solely to that relevant Class) and any other factor differentiating the relevant Classes as appropriate. The NAV of the Sub-Fund, as allocated between each Class, shall be divided by the number of Shares of the relevant Class which are in issue or deemed to be in issue and rounding the result to at least 4 decimal places as determined by the Directors or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Directors from time to time.

Where a Sub-Fund is listed on Euronext Dublin, the NAV per Share will be notified upon calculation to Euronext Dublin without delay.

**Valuation Principles** The Instrument of Incorporation provides for the method of valuation of the assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund and of the NAV of each Sub-Fund. The Management Company has delegated the calculation of the NAV to the Administrator. The assets and liabilities of a Sub-Fund will generally be valued as follows:

1. assets quoted, listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the closing price or, where the relevant, the last traded price, for equity securities and Equity Linked Instruments and in the case of fixed income securities the latest market prices. The assets held by passively managed Sub-Funds will be valued in accordance with the pricing methodology applied by the relevant index methodology. In each case the value will be dependent on the price available to the Management Company as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day. The value of any asset listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside the relevant Regulated Market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount as at the date of valuation of the asset. Such premiums or discounts shall be determined by the directors, the Management Company or its duly authorised delegate or a competent person appointed by the Management Company or its duly authorised delegate, in each case approved for such purpose by the Depositary. The Depositary must ensure the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security;
2. if for specific assets the last traded price or in the case of fixed income securities the latest mid-market prices do not, in the opinion of the Management Company or its duly authorised delegate, reflect their fair value or are not available, the value shall be calculated with care and in good faith by the Management Company or by a competent person appointed by the Management Company, (being approved by the Depositary for such purpose) in consultation with the Investment Manager with a view to establishing the probable realisation value for such assets as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day;
3. where an investment is quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of more than one Regulated Market, the Regulated Market which in the Management Company's opinion constitutes the main Regulated Market for such investment or the Regulated Market which provides the fairest criteria in ascribing a value to such investment for the foregoing purposes will be referred to for the purposes of valuation;
4. in the event that any of the assets as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day are not listed or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter market, such securities shall be valued at their probable realisation value determined by the Management Company or by a competent person appointed by the Management Company (and approved by the Depositary for such purpose) estimated with care and in good faith in consultation with the investment manager or by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary;
5. cash and other liquid assets will be valued at their face value with interest accrued, where applicable, to the relevant Valuation Point unless in any case the Management Company or its duly authorised delegate are of the opinion that the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Management Company or its duly authorised delegate may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof as at the relevant Valuation Point;
6. the value of any demand notes, promissory notes and accounts receivable shall be deemed to be the face value or full amount thereof after making such discount as the Management Company may consider appropriate to reflect the true current value thereof as at any Valuation Point;
7. certificates of deposit, treasury bills, bank acceptances, trade bills and other negotiable instruments shall each be valued at each Valuation Point at the last traded price on the Regulated Market on which these assets are traded or admitted for trading (being the Regulated Market which is the sole Regulated Market or in the opinion of the Management Company or its duly authorised delegate the principal Regulated Market on which the assets in question are quoted or dealt in);
8. units or shares in open-ended collective investment schemes, other than those valued in accordance with the foregoing provisions, will be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit, share or class or bid price thereof as published by the relevant collective investment scheme after deduction of any duties and charges as at the relevant Valuation Point. Units or shares in closed-ended collective investment schemes will, if quoted, listed or traded on a Regulated Market, be valued at the last traded price on the principal Regulated Market for such investment as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day or, if unavailable at the probable realisation value, as estimated with care and in good faith and as may be recommended by a competent professional appointed by the Management Company;
9. any value expressed otherwise than in the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund (whether of an investment or cash) and any non-base currency borrowing shall be converted into the base currency at the official rate which the Administrator deems appropriate in the circumstances;

10. exchange traded derivative instruments, share price index, future contracts and options contracts and other derivative instruments will be valued at the settlement price as determined by the Regulated Market in question as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day; provided that if such settlement price is not available for any reason as at a Valuation Point such value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by (i) the Management Company or its duly authorised delegate or (ii) other competent person appointed by the Management Company or its duly authorised delegate, in each case approved for such purpose by the Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. Forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps shall be valued as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Transaction Day by reference to the prevailing market maker quotations, namely, the price at which a new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, where at any Valuation Point any asset of the ICAV has been realised or contracted to be realised there shall be included in the assets of the ICAV in place of such asset the net amount receivable by the ICAV in respect thereof, provided that if such amount is not then known exactly then its value shall be the net amount estimated by the Management Company as receivable by the ICAV. If the net amount receivable is not payable until some future time after the Valuation Point in question the Management Company shall make such allowance as they consider appropriate to reflect the true current value thereof as at the relevant Valuation Point. In the event that the ICAV has contracted to purchase an asset but settlement has yet to occur, the asset (rather than the cash to be used to settle the trade) will be included in the assets of the ICAV.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Investment Manager may be appointed as a competent person by the Management Company, subject to the approval of the Depositary.

For any asset, the Directors can choose a different valuation method if they believe that the method may result in a fairer valuation, where such alternative valuation method is approved by the Depositary and the rationale used is clearly documented.

**iNAV** The ICAV may at its discretion make available or may designate other persons to make available on its behalf, on each business day, an intra-day net asset value (the "iNAV") for Classes. If the ICAV or its delegate makes such information available on any Business Day, the iNAV will be calculated based upon information available during any Business Day or any portion of a Business Day, and will ordinarily be based upon the current value of the assets / exposures of the relevant Sub-Fund, adjusted by the relevant foreign exchange rate, as the case may be, of the Shares / Sub-Fund and / or the relevant financial index in effect on such Business Day, together with any cash amount attributable to the Shares / Sub-Fund as at the previous Business Day. The ICAV or its delegate will make available an iNAV if this is required by any relevant stock exchange.

An iNAV is not, and should not be taken to be or relied on as being, the value of a share or the price at which Shares may be subscribed for or redeemed or purchased or sold on any relevant stock exchange. In particular, any iNAV provided for any Share / Sub-Fund where the Investments are not actively traded during the time of publication of such iNAV may not reflect the true value of a Share, may be misleading and should not be relied on.

Investors should be aware that the calculation and reporting of any iNAV may reflect time delays in the receipt of the prices of the relevant constituent securities in comparison to other calculated values based upon the same constituent securities including, for example, the relevant financial index, Investments or the iNAV of other ETFs based on the same financial index.

Investors interested in buying or selling shares on a relevant stock exchange should not rely solely on any iNAV which is made available in making investment decisions, but should also consider other market information and relevant economic and other factors (including, where relevant, information regarding Investments of the Sub-Fund or the concerned financial index the relevant constituent securities and financial instruments based on the concerned financial index Investments corresponding to the relevant Share / Sub-Fund).

None of the ICAV, the Directors, the Management Company or the Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Manager (if any) and the other service providers shall be liable to any person who relies on the iNAV.

# TAXES

## IRISH TAXATION

The ICAV will only be subject to tax on chargeable events in respect of Shareholders who are Taxable Irish Persons (generally persons who are Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland for tax purposes - see definitions below for more details).

A chargeable event occurs on, for example:

1. a payment of any kind to a Shareholder by the ICAV;
2. a transfer of Shares; and
3. on the eighth anniversary of a Shareholder acquiring Shares and every subsequent eighth anniversary

but does not include any transaction in relation to Shares held in a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System, certain transfers arising as a result of an amalgamation or reconstruction of fund vehicles and certain transfers between spouses or former spouses.

If a Shareholder is not a Taxable Irish Person at the time a chargeable event arises no Irish tax will be payable on that chargeable event in respect of that Shareholder.

Where the Shares are not held in a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System, the ICAV will be subject to Irish tax on chargeable events for Taxable Irish Persons. Where tax is payable on a chargeable event, subject to the comments below, it is a liability of the ICAV which is recoverable by deduction or, in the case of a transfer and on the eight year rolling chargeable event by cancellation or appropriation of Shares from the relevant Shareholders. In certain circumstances, and only after notification by the ICAV to a Shareholder, the tax payable on the eight year rolling chargeable event can at the election of the ICAV become a liability of the Shareholder rather than the ICAV. In such circumstances the Shareholder must file an Irish tax return and pay the appropriate tax (at the rate set out below) to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

In the absence of the appropriate declaration being received by the ICAV that a Shareholder is not a Taxable Irish Person or if the ICAV has information that would reasonably suggest that a declaration is incorrect , and in the absence of written notice of approval from the Irish Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration is deemed to have been complied with (or following the withdrawal of, or failure to meet any conditions attaching to such approval), the ICAV will be obliged to pay tax on the occasion of a chargeable event (even if, in fact, the Shareholder is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland). Where the chargeable event is an income distribution tax will be deducted at the rate of 41%, or at the rate of 25% where the Shareholder is a company and the appropriate declaration has been made, on the amount of the distribution. Where the chargeable event occurs on any other payment to a Shareholder, not being a company which has made the appropriate declaration, on a transfer of Shares and on the eight year rolling chargeable event, tax will be deducted at the rate of 41% on the increase in value of the shares since their acquisition. Tax will be deducted at the rate of 25% on such transfers where the Shareholder is a company and the appropriate declaration has

been made. In respect of the eight year rolling chargeable event, there is a mechanism for obtaining a refund of tax where the Shares are subsequently disposed of for a lesser value.

An anti-avoidance provision increases the 41% rate of tax to 60% (80% where the details of the payment/disposal are not correctly included in the individual's tax return) if, under the terms of an investment in a fund, the investor or certain persons associated with the investor have an ability to influence the selection of the assets of the fund.

Other than in the instances described above the ICAV will have no liability to Irish taxation on income or chargeable gains.

**Shares held in a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System** Payments made by the ICAV to a Shareholder who holds Shares which are held in a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System, should not give rise to a chargeable event in the ICAV. As such, the ICAV should not have to deduct tax on such payments regardless of whether the Shares are held by Shareholders who are Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland or in the case of non-resident Shareholders, whether or not the appropriate declaration has been provided in advance to the ICAV. In this case, the Shareholders may have to account for the tax arising at the end of a relevant period on a self-assessment basis.

Where Shares in the ICAV are denominated in currency other than a Euro denominated currency, certain Irish Resident Shareholders will be liable to tax on chargeable gains at a current rate of 33% on the foreign exchange difference between the foreign currency and the Euro for the duration of the shareholding period. Persons who are neither Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland would normally only be liable to this charge if the Shares are held for the purpose of a trade carried on through a branch or agency in Ireland.

**Taxable Irish Persons (where Shares are not held in a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System)** Taxable Irish Persons will not be subject to further Irish tax on income from their Shares or gains made on disposal of their Shares where tax has been correctly deducted by the ICAV on payments received by the Shareholder.

Taxable Irish Persons who receive payments from the ICAV in respect of which tax has not been deducted, or has been incorrectly deducted, will be taxable on such payments. The applicable rate of tax will be 41%, irrespective of the nature of the chargeable event. Where the payment is in respect of cancellation, redemption, repurchase or transfer of Shares, or on the eighth anniversary of a Shareholder acquiring Shares, the amount of income which is subject to tax can be reduced by the amount of consideration in money (or money's worth) given by the Shareholder for acquisition of the Shares.

In the case of a corporate Shareholder, tax, currently at the rate of 25%, will have to be deducted by the ICAV on any distribution or gain arising on an encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of shares by the corporate Shareholder (once the corporate Shareholder has provided a declaration to the ICAV evidencing its corporate status and including its Irish corporation tax reference number). Tax will also have to be deducted in respect of Shares held on the eighth anniversary of a Shareholder acquiring Shares (in respect of any excess in value over the cost of the relevant Shares).

Where a Taxable Irish Person, which is a corporate Shareholder, receives distributions from which tax has been deducted, the Shareholder will be treated as having received the net amount of an annual payment from which tax at 25% had been deducted and which is chargeable to tax under Case IV of Schedule D.

Any corporate Shareholders who are Resident in Ireland and receive a payment from the ICAV from which tax has not been deducted (for example because the Shares are held in a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System) will be fully taxable on that payment under Case IV of Schedule D (except where the Shares are held on a trading account in which case they are taxable under Case I of Schedule D). However, where the payment is in respect of the cancellation, redemption, repurchase or transfer of Shares or on the eighth anniversary of a Shareholder acquiring Shares, such income shall be reduced by the amount of the consideration in money or money's worth given by the Shareholders for the acquisition of the Shares.

Shareholders may also be liable to tax on any foreign currency gains as outlined above.

**Shareholders that are not Taxable Irish Persons** The ICAV will not deduct tax in respect of any Shareholder who is not a Taxable Irish Person who does not hold Shares in connection with a trade or business carried on in Ireland through a branch or agency, so long as the ICAV is in possession of an appropriate declaration as set out in Schedule 2B TCA and the ICAV has no reason to believe that the declaration is materially incorrect.

Shareholders in respect of whom the ICAV is not in possession of a declaration will be treated by the ICAV as if they are a Taxable Irish Person. Foreign Persons in respect of whom the ICAV is not in possession of a declaration will be treated by the ICAV as if they are Taxable Irish Persons.

**Refunds of tax withheld by the ICAV** Where tax is withheld by the ICAV on the basis that no declaration has been filed by the Shareholders, Irish legislation does not provide for a refund of tax to non-corporate Shareholders or to corporate Shareholders who are not Resident in Ireland and who are not within the charge to Irish corporation tax other than in the following circumstances:

- The appropriate tax has been correctly returned by the ICAV and within one year of making the return the ICAV can prove to the satisfaction of the Irish Revenue Commissioners that it is just and reasonable for the tax which has been paid by the company to be repaid.
- Where a claim is made for a refund of Irish tax under Section 189, 189A and 192 of the TCA (relieving provisions relating to certain incapacitated persons).

**Stamp Duty** No Irish stamp duty will be payable on the subscription, transfer or redemption of Shares provided that no application for Shares or re-purchase or redemption of Shares is satisfied by an in kind transfer of any Irish situated property.

**Capital Acquisitions Tax** No Irish gift tax or inheritance tax (capital acquisitions tax) liability will arise on a gift or inheritance of Shares provided that

1. at the date of the disposition the transferor is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland and at the date of the gift or inheritance the transferee of the Shares is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland; and
2. the Shares are comprised in the disposition at the date of the gift or inheritance and the valuation date.

### Common Reporting Standard

The Common Reporting Standard, (CRS) framework was first released by the OECD in February 2014. On 21 July 2014, the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters (the Standard) was published, involving the use of two main elements, the Competent Authority Agreement (CAA) and the CRS.

The goal of the Standard is to provide for the annual automatic exchange between governments of financial account information reported to them by local Financial Institutions (FIs) relating to account holders tax resident in other participating jurisdictions to assist in the efficient collection of tax. The OECD, in developing the CAA and CRS, have used FATCA concepts and as such the Standard is broadly similar to the FATCA requirements, albeit with numerous alterations. It will result in a significantly higher number of reportable persons due to the increased instances of potentially in-scope accounts and the inclusion of multiple jurisdictions to which accounts must be reported.

Ireland is a signatory jurisdiction to a Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the automatic exchange of financial account information in respect of CRS while Section 891F and 891G of the Taxes Act contain measures necessary to implement the CRS internationally and across the European Union, respectively. The Returns of Certain Information by

Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the CRS Regulations), brought the CRS into effect from 1 January 2016.

Directive 2014/107/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the Field of Taxation ("DAC II") implements CRS in a European context and creates a mandatory obligation for all EU Member States to exchange financial account information in respect of residents in other EU Member States on an annual basis. Section 891G of the Taxes Act contained measures necessary to implement the DAC II. Regulations, the Mandatory Automatic Exchange of Information in the Field of Taxation Regulations 2015 (together with the CRS Regulations, the Regulations), gave effect to DAC II from 1 January 2016.

Under the Regulations, Reporting FIs are required to collect certain information on accountholders and on Controlling Persons in the case of the accountholder(s) being a certain type of Entity, as defined for CRS purposes, (e.g. name, address, jurisdiction of residence, TIN, date and place of birth (as appropriate), the account number and the account balance or value at the end of each calendar year) to identify accounts which are reportable to the Irish tax authorities. The Irish tax authorities shall in turn exchange such information with their counterparts in participating jurisdictions. Further information in relation to CRS can be found on the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) webpage on www.revenue.ie.

## FATCA

With effect from 1 July 2014 the ICAV is obliged to report certain information in respect of US investors in the ICAV and the Sub-Funds to the Irish Revenue Commissioners who will the share that information with the US tax authorities.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (FATCA), impose a 30% US withholding tax on certain 'withholdable payments' made on or after 1 July 2014 unless the payee enters into and complies with an agreement with the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to collect and provide to the IRS substantial information regarding direct and indirect owners and account holders.

On 21 December 2012 Ireland signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the United States to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA. Under this agreement Ireland agreed to implement legislation to collect certain information in connection with FATCA and the Irish and US tax authorities have agreed to automatically exchange this information. The IGA provides for the annual automatic exchange of information in relation to accounts and investments held by certain US persons in a broad category of Irish financial institutions and vice versa.

Under the IGA and associated Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) Regulations 2014 (which came into operation on 1 July 2014), Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 (which came into operation on 2 November 2015) and Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 (which came into operation on 1 January 2018) (the Irish Regulations) implementing the information disclosure obligations, Irish financial institutions such as the ICAV are required to report certain information with respect to US account holders to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The Irish Revenue Commissioners will automatically provide that information annually to the IRS. The ICAV (and/or the Administrator or Investment Manager on behalf of the ICAV) must obtain the necessary information from investors required to satisfy the reporting requirements whether under the IGA, the Irish Regulations or any other applicable legislation published in connection with FATCA and such information is being sought as part of the application process for Shares in the ICAV. It should be noted that the Irish Regulations require the collection of information and filing of returns with the Irish Revenue Commissioners regardless as to whether the ICAV holds any US assets or has any US investors.

While the IGA and Irish Regulations should serve to reduce the burden of compliance with FATCA, and accordingly the risk of a FATCA withholding on payments to the ICAV in respect of its assets, no assurance can be given in this regard. As such Shareholders should obtain independent tax advice in relation to the potential impact of FATCA before investing.

## OTHER TAX MATTERS

The income and/or gains of a Sub-Fund from its securities and assets may suffer withholding tax in the countries where such income and/or gains arise. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the retrospective application of lower withholding taxes results in repayment to the relevant Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund rateably at the time of repayment.

In respect of the Ireland / US double tax agreement ("DTA"), while the ICAV intends to avail (at source) of reduced withholding tax rates on US dividends facilitated under this DTA, it should be noted that where the conditions of the DTA are not met, the relief may be denied at source / subjected to a clawback. In the event of a retrospective clawback of relief previously applied, the Net Asset Value will not be restated and the cost will be allocated to the existing Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund rateably at the time of clawback

## CERTAIN TAX DEFINITIONS

Residence - Company

Prior to Finance Act 2014, company residence was determined with regard to the long-established common law rules based on central management and control. These rules were significantly revised in Finance Act 2014 to provide that a company incorporated in the State will be regarded as resident for tax purposes in the State, unless it is treated as resident in a treaty partner country by virtue of a double taxation treaty. While the common law rule based on central management and control remains 64 in place, it is subject to the statutory rule for determining company residence based on incorporation in the State set out in the revised section 23A TCA 1997.

The new incorporation rule for determining the tax residence of a company incorporated in the State will apply to companies incorporated on or after 1 January 2015. For companies incorporated in the State before this date, a transition period will apply until 31 December 2020.

**Residence – Individual** An individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland for a tax year if s/he:

- spends 183 or more days in the State in that tax year; or
- has a combined presence of 280 days in the State, taking into account the number of days spent in the State in that tax year

together with the number of days spent in the State in the preceding year.

Presence in a tax year by an individual of not more than 30 days in the State will not be reckoned for the purpose of applying the two-year test. Presence in the State for a day means the personal presence of an individual at any time during the day.

**Ordinary Residence – Individual** The term "ordinary residence" as distinct from "residence", relates to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity.

An individual who has been resident in the State for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year.

An individual who has been ordinarily resident in the State ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which s/he is not resident. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in the State in 2019 and departs from the State in that tax year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year in 2022.

**Intermediary** An intermediary this means a person who:

- carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking resident in Ireland on behalf of other persons; or
- holds units in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

# RIGHTS WE RESERVE

The Management Company maintains policies and procedures for the activation and deactivation of liquidity management tools (**LMTs**) by the ICAV and the operational and administrative arrangements for the use of such LMT by the ICAV.

Unless the relevant Sub-Fund Description for a particular Sub-Fund provides otherwise, the ICAV may use the following LMTs in respect of a Sub-Fund:

Quantitative-based LMTs

- Redemption gate in the manner described in the section entitled **Limit how many shares are redeemed in a short amount of time**.

Anti-Dilution based LMTs

- An anti-dilution levy applied to the subscription price and redemption price of Shares to account for associated Duties and Charges in the manner described in the section entitled **Subscribing for, Redeeming, Switching and Transferring Shares**.

- Redemption in kind in the manner described in the section entitled **Compulsory in kind Redemptions**. Other than where requested by the Shareholder, redemptions in kind will only be activated to meet redemptions requested by professional investors (meaning an investor which is considered to be a professional client or may, on request be treated as a professional client within the meaning of Annex II to Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council). For the avoidance of doubt, a redemption in kind implemented in the ordinary course of primary market dealing in accordance with the section entitled **Redeeming Shares** shall not be considered to be an activation of a LMT.

The activation of any LMT must be in the interest of the Shareholders. The ICAV shall, without delay, notify the Central Bank where an LMT is activated or deactivated in a manner that is not in the ordinary course of business as envisaged in the Instrument of Incorporation.

In addition, the ICAV may suspend subscriptions, repurchases and redemptions in exceptional circumstances in the manner described in the section entitled **Temporarily suspend the calculation of NAVs and transactions in a Sub-Fund's Shares**.

In exceptional circumstances and after consulting the ICAV, the Central Bank may require the ICAV to activate or deactivate suspensions, where there are risks to investor protection or financial stability that, on a reasonable and balanced view, necessitate such activation or deactivation.

We reserve the right to do any of the following at any time:

**Temporarily suspend the calculation of NAVs and transactions in a Sub-Fund's Shares**

The Directors may at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the NAV of any Sub-Fund and the issue, redemption and switch of Shares and the payment of redemption proceeds during:

- any period when dealing in the units/shares of any collective investment scheme in which a Sub-Fund may be invested are restricted or suspended; or
- any period when any of the markets or stock exchanges on which a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund from time to time are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or
- any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund or if, in the opinion of the Directors, the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund or when for any other reason the current prices on any market or stock exchange of any of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained; or
- any period during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments of the relevant Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or rates of exchange; or
- any period when the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds required for the purpose of making payments due on the redemption of Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund; or
- any period when the Directors consider it to be in the best interest of the relevant Sub-Fund; or
- following the circulation to Shareholders of a notice of a general meeting at which a resolution proposing to merge, wind up or terminate the ICAV or the relevant Sub-Fund is to be considered; or
- when any other reason makes it impracticable to determine the value of a meaningful portion of the Investments of the ICAV or any Sub-Fund; or
- any period during which the Directors, in their discretion, consider suspension to be required for the purposes of effecting a merger, amalgamation or restructuring of a Sub-Fund or of the ICAV; or
- it becomes where it is or becomes impossible or impractical to enter into, continue with or maintain FDIs relating to an index for the relevant Sub-Fund or to invest in stocks comprised within the particular index; or
- where such suspension is required by the Central Bank in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible. Shareholders who have requested subscription or redemption of Shares of any Class or switches of Shares of one Class to another will be notified of any such suspension in such manner as may be directed by the Directors and, unless withdrawn but subject to the limitations referred to above, their requests will be dealt with on the first relevant Transaction Day after the suspension is lifted. Any such suspension will be notified immediately on the same Business Day to the Central Bank and to Euronext Paris and/or Euronext Dublin (where the relevant Sub-Fund is listed).

The Directors may postpone any Transaction Day for a Sub-Fund to the next Business Day if in the opinion of the Directors, a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Sub-Fund cannot be valued on an equitable basis and such difficulty is expected to be overcome within one Business Day.

The determination of the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund shall also be suspended where such suspension is required by the Central Bank in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

**Reject or cancel any request to subscribe for Shares**

The Directors (or the Management Company on their behalf) retain the discretion to reject or cancel any request for subscription of Shares, whether for an initial or additional investment, for any reason. In addition, the ICAV (or the Management Company on its behalf) may reject a subscription application if it has not received all documentation considered necessary to open the Applicant's account. Without prejudice to other specific rules (see the section entitled “Measures to prevent Money laundering and Terrorism financing”), we will return your initial investment money without interest.

**Limit how many shares are redeemed in a short amount of time**

The Directors may at their discretion limit the number of Shares of a Sub-Fund redeemed on any Transaction Day to Shares representing 10% or more of the total number of Shares in the Sub-Fund or Shares representing 10% or more of the NAV of that Sub-Fund on that Transaction Day. In this event, the limitation will apply pro rata so that all Shareholders wishing to have Shares of that Sub-Fund redeemed on that Transaction Day realise the same proportion of such Shares. Shares not redeemed, but which would otherwise have been redeemed, will be carried forward for redemption on the next Transaction Day subject always to the foregoing limit. If requests for redemptions are so carried forward, the Administrator will inform the Shareholders affected.

**Compulsory in kind Redemptions**

The Instrument of Incorporation contains special provisions where a redemption request received from a Shareholder would result in Shares representing more than 5% of the NAV of any Sub-Fund being redeemed by the ICAV on any Transaction Day. In such a case, the ICAV may satisfy the redemption request by a distribution of investments of the relevant Sub-Fund in kind provided that such a distribution would not be prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders of that Sub-Fund, and the asset allocation is approved by the Depositary. Where the Shareholder requesting such redemption receives notice of the ICAV's intention to elect to satisfy the redemption request by such a distribution of assets that Shareholder may require the ICAV instead of transferring those assets to arrange for their sale and the payment of the proceeds of sale to that Shareholder less any costs incurred in connection with such sale. The Sub-Fund shall not be liable for the shortfall (if any) between the NAV of the redemption in question and the proceeds realised from the sale of the relevant assets. The ICAV and a Shareholder may agree on an in kind transfer of assets for any redemption subject to the allocation of assets being approved by the Depositary.

**Mandatory Redemptions**

The ICAV may mandatorily redeem all of the Shares of any Sub-Fund if the NAV of the relevant Sub-Fund is less than the Minimum Sub-Fund Size (if any) specified in the Sub-Fund Description for the relevant Sub-Fund or otherwise notified to Shareholders.

The ICAV reserves the right to redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or beneficially, by a person or entity who/which in the opinion of the Directors is any of the following: (i) who is or will hold Shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person; (ii) under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit); (iii) by any person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents; (iv) who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or entity is not qualified to hold Shares or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful; (v) in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Sub-Fund incurring any tax liability or suffering any other pecuniary, legal or material administrative disadvantage or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Sub-Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached; or (vi) might result in the Sub-Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation as described herein.

A Sub-Fund may be terminated and/or all of the Shares of a Sub-Fund (or any Class of a Sub-Fund) may be redeemed by the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion, by notice in writing to the Depositary in the circumstances outlined in the Instrument of Incorporation including in any of the following events: (i) if at any time the NAV of the relevant Sub-Fund's shall be less than such amount as may be determined by the Directors; or (ii) by not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' notice to Shareholders if, within 90 days from the date of the Depositary serving notice of termination of the Depositary Agreement, another depositary acceptable to the ICAV and the Central Bank has not been appointed to act as Depositary; or (iii) if any Sub-Fund shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved; or (iv) if any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Directors impracticable or inadvisable to continue the relevant Sub-Fund; or (v) if the Directors shall have resolved that it is impracticable or inadvisable for a Sub-Fund to continue to operate having regard to prevailing market conditions and/or if the Directors consider that it is in the best interests of the Holders of the Sub-Fund or the ICAV; or (vi) if there is a change in material aspects of the business or in the economic or political situation relating to a Sub-Fund which the Directors consider would have material adverse consequences on the Shareholders and/or the Investments of the Sub-Fund; or (vii) if the Directors consider that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund.

Where Taxable Irish Persons acquire and hold Shares, the ICAV shall, where necessary for the collection of Irish Tax, redeem and cancel Shares held by a person who is or is deemed to be a Taxable Irish Person or is acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person on the occurrence of a chargeable event for taxation purposes and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

# MEASURES TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORISM FINANCING

In order for the ICAV to comply with the AML Legislation, the Administrator will require from any subscriber or Shareholder a detailed verification of the identity of such subscriber or Shareholder, the identity of the beneficial owners of such subscriber or Shareholder, the source of funds used to subscribe for Shares, or other additional information which may be requested from any subscriber or shareholder for such purposes from time to time. The Administrator reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an Applicant and where applicable, the beneficial owner.

The Applicant or Shareholder recognises that the ICAV and the Administrator, in accordance with anti-money laundering procedures reserves the right to prohibit the movement of any monies if all due diligence requirements have not been met, or, if for any reason feels that the origin of the funds or the parties involved are suspicious.

Measures provided for in the AML Legislation which are aimed towards the prevention of money laundering may require detailed verification of each Applicant's identity; for example an individual may be required to produce a duly certified copy of his passport or identification card together with evidence of his address such as a utility bill or bank statement and his date of birth. In the case of corporate Applicants this may require, without limitation, production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), the names, occupations, dates of birth and residential and business address of the directors of such corporate Applicants.

Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification may not be required where; (a) the application is made through a recognised intermediary or (b) investment is made by a recognised intermediary or financial institution. These exceptions will only apply if the financial institution or intermediary referred to above is located in a country which has equivalent anti money laundering legislation to that in place in Ireland.

The ICAV, Administrator and the Management Company reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an Applicant. In the event of delay or failure by the Applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the ICAV may refuse to accept the application and subscription monies.

The Applicant acknowledges that due to anti-money laundering requirements operating within their respective jurisdictions, the ICAV, Administrator and the Management Company (as the case may be) may require further identification of the Applicant before an application or redemption can be processed and the Administrator, the Management Company, the Investment Manager and the ICAV shall be held harmless and indemnified against any loss arising as a result of a delay or failure to process the application or redemption if such information as has been required by the parties referred to has not been provided by the Applicant.

# PRIVACY OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

The ICAV, and/or its delegates or service providers, including the Administrator, may hold some or all of the types of Personal Data in relation to investors and prospective investors as furnished by investors when completing the Application Form or to keep that information up to date as set out in the Privacy Policy.

Investors are required to provide their Personal Data for statutory and contractual purposes. Failure to provide the required Personal Data will result in the ICAV being unable to permit, process, or release the investor's investment in the Sub-Funds and this may result in the ICAV terminating its relationship with the investor.

The ICAV and/or any of its delegates and service providers will not transfer Personal Data to a country outside of the EEA unless that country ensures an adequate level of data protection or appropriate safeguards are in place. The European Commission has prepared a list of countries that are deemed to provide an adequate level of data protection which, to date, includes Switzerland, Guernsey, Argentina, the Isle of Man, Faroe Islands, Jersey, Andorra, Israel, New Zealand and Uruguay. Further countries may be added to this list by the European Commission at any time. The US is also deemed to provide an adequate level of protection where the US recipient of the data is privacy shield-certified. If a third country does not provide an adequate level of data protection, then the ICAV and/or any of its delegates and service providers will ensure it puts in place appropriate safeguards such as the model clauses (which are standardised contractual clauses, approved by the European Commission) or binding corporate rules, or relies on one of the derogations provided for in Data Protection Legislation. As at the date of this Notice the country outside of the EEA (that are not deemed to provide an adequate level of investor protection) to which data may be transferred is India. This list may change from time to time and any change will be made available at www.amundietf.com.

Investors have a right to lodge a complaint with the Data Protection Authority if they are unhappy with how the ICAV is handling their Personal Data.

The Privacy Policy sets out the appropriate information for investors regarding the circumstances in which the ICAV or its delegates may process Personal Data.

Any questions about the operation of the ICAV's Privacy Policy should be referred in the first instance to the Board.

# THE ICAV

## OPERATIONS AND STRUCTURE

### ICAV name

Amundi ETF II ICAV

### Registered office

One George's Quay Plaza
George's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

### Other contact information

amundi.com and/or amundietf.com

### Legal structure

An open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle with variable capital and constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Sub-Funds.

The Directors confirm that the ICAV was registered in Ireland under the ICAV Act on 8 May 2025.

As at the date of this Prospectus, no Sub-Fund has any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities made under acceptance credits, obligations made under finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

### Legal jurisdiction
Ireland

### Duration
Indefinite

### Instrument of incorporation
Dated 8 May 2025.

### Regulatory authority
Central Bank of Ireland

New Wapping Street

North Wall Quay

Dublin 1

Ireland

### Registration number
C559174

### Financial year
1 January to 31 December

### First annual report and audited financial statements
31 December 2025

The annual report and audited financial statements will be prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and a report in relation to each Sub-Fund will be made available to Shareholders within 4 months of the end of each Financial Year. Such accounts and reports will contain a statement of the value of the net assets of each Sub-Fund and of the investments comprised therein as at the Financial Year end and such other information as is required by the UCITS Regulations. The audited information required to be available to Shareholders will be posted on the following website: amundi.com. Where a Sub-Fund is listed with Euronext Dublin, the annual reports, in English, will be sent to the Companies Announcements Office of Euronext Dublin within four months of the end of the relevant accounting period.

### First semi-annual report and unaudited financial statements

30 June 2026

The semi-annual report and unaudited financial statements which will be made available to Shareholders within 2 months after the six month period ending on 30 June in each year.

### Share Capital

At the date hereof the authorised share capital of the ICAV is 2 subscriber shares of €1 each and 1,000,000,000,000,000 Shares of no par value initially designated as unclassified shares. The unclassified shares are available for issue as Shares. There are no rights of pre-emption attaching to the Shares in the ICAV.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ICAV

The Directors of the ICAV are described below:

**Gilles Dauphiné (Chairman)**

Gilles Dauphiné joined Amundi in 2019 as Head of Euro Alpha Bond Management before taking on cross-functional responsibility for the Insurance and Credit business lines and then being appointed deputy head of Amundi's fixed income management platform in 2021. Gilles began his career in 1995 at CIC Paris, where he held several trading positions, then worked in structuring and management of structured funds at BNP Paribas Asset Management from 1999 to 2001. He joined AXA IM in 2001 as a Structured Products Manager. He then became head of structuring and ETFs before heading up the division responsible for solutions and strategies for pension funds and insurance companies. From 2015, he held the positions of Head of Fixed Income Management for the AXA group's portfolios, then Global Head of Buy & Maintain for non-group clients. Gilles Dauphiné holds an engineering degree from ENSEIRB. He also has a master's degree from ESCP.

**Adrian Waters (Irish)**

Mr Waters (Irish resident) is a Fellow of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and of The Institute of Directors. He is a Chartered Director (UK Institute of Directors) and he specializes in risk management and governance. He has over 30 years' experience in the funds industry. He is a director of several other investment funds. From 1993 to 2001, he held various executive positions within The BISYS Group, Inc. (now part of the Citi Group), including Chief Executive Officer of BISYS Fund Services (Ireland) Limited and finally as Senior Vice President – Europe for BISYS Investment Services out of London. From 1989 to 1993, he was employed by the Investment Services Group of PricewaterhouseCoopers in New York and prior to that by Oliver Freaney and Company, Chartered Accountants, in Dublin. Mr Waters holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and a Post Graduate Diploma in Corporate Governance both received from University College Dublin in 1985 and 2005, respectively. Additionally, in 2013, he has received a Master of Science degree in Risk Management from the Stern Business School at New York University.

**Graham Fox (Irish)**

Mr Fox is the Head of Distribution for Amundi Ireland. He is responsible for managing and developing Amundi Ireland's relationships with both its institutional and intermediary client base. Before joining Amundi, Me Fox was Head of Broker Investment Sales with Irish Life for over thirteen years and Head of Distribution for State Street Global Advisors where he was responsible for developing both companies Irish retail business's. Mr Fox holds a Commerce degree from University College Dublin and a Master in Business Studies from the Michael Smurfit Graduate Business School. Mr Fox is also the current chair of the Distribution Committee for the Irish Association of Investment Managers and previous chair of the associations Responsible Investing Committee.

No Director has ever:

- had any unspent convictions in relation to indictable offences; or
- been a director of any company or partnership which, while he or she was a director with an executive function or partner at the time of or within the 12 months preceding such events, been declared bankrupt, went into receivership, liquidation, administration or voluntary arrangements; or

- been subject to any official public incrimination and/or sanctions by statutory or regulatory authorities (including designated professional bodies); or been disqualified by a court from acting as a director of a company or from acting in the management or conduct of affairs of any company.

At the date of this Prospectus neither the Directors nor any Person Closely Associated have any beneficial interest in the share capital of the ICAV or any options in respect of such capital.

For the purposes of this Prospectus, the address of the Directors is the registered office of the ICAV.

The ICAV has delegated the day to day investment management and administration of all the assets of the ICAV and any subsidiaries to the Management Company, which in turn has delegated some of its responsibilities to investment manager(s) or sub-investment manager(s) and other service providers, and the ICAV has approved the Depositary to act as the depositary of all of the assets of the ICAV

## SERVICE PROVIDERS ENGAGED BY THE ICAV

## DEPOSITARY

The ICAV has appointed HSBC Continental Europe as the depositary responsible for providing depositary services to the ICAV for the purposes of and in compliance with the UCITS Regulations pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

HSBC Continental Europe has a registered branch in Ireland (registration number 908966) having its registered office at 1 Grand Canal Square, Grand Canal Harbour, Dublin 2, D02 P820 and is regulated and supervised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a depositary for Irish authorised investment funds and otherwise regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland for conduct of business rules. HSBC Continental Europe is a company incorporated under the laws of France as a société anonyme (registered number 775 670 284 RCS Paris), having its registered office at 38 Avenue Kléber, 75116 Paris, France. HSBC Continental Europe is supervised by the European Central Bank, as part of the Single Supervisory Mechanism, the French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority (l'Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution) as the French National Competent Authority and the French Financial Markets Authority (l'Autorité des Marchés Financiers) for the activities carried out over financial instruments or in financial markets.

The Depositary provides services to the ICAV as set out in the Depositary Agreement and, in doing so, shall comply with the UCITS Regulations.

**Duties of the Depositary**

The Depositary's key duties include the following:

- safekeeping the assets of the Sub-Funds which includes (i) holding in custody all financial instruments that may be held in custody in accordance; and (ii) verifying the ownership of other assets and maintaining records accordingly;

- ensuring that the Sub-Fund's cash flows are properly monitored in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and that all payments made by or on behalf of Applicants upon the subscription to Shares have been received;

- ensuring that the sale, issue, redemption, repurchase and cancellation of Shares is carried out in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation and that the valuation of the Shares are calculated in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;

- carrying out the instructions of the ICAV and/or the Management Company unless they conflict with the UCITS Regulations or the Instrument of Incorporation;

- ensuring that in transactions involving the Sub-Fund's assets any consideration is remitted to the ICAV within the usual time limits;

- ensuring that the ICAV's income is applied in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;

- enquiring into the conduct of the ICAV in each accounting period and report thereon to the Shareholders. The Depositary's report shall state whether in the Depositary's opinion the ICAV has been managed in that period:

  (i) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the borrowing powers of the ICAV and the Depositary by the Instrument of Incorporation and by the Central Bank of Ireland under the powers granted to the Central Bank by the UCITS Regulations; and

  (ii) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation and the UCITS Regulations

  If the ICAV has not been managed in accordance with (i) or (ii) above, the Depositary must state why this is the case and outline the steps which the Depositary has taken to rectify the situation.

**Delegation of Functions and Liability**

The Depositary may delegate its safekeeping functions subject to the terms of the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary may delegate its safekeeping functions to one or more delegates in accordance with, and subject to the UCITS Regulations and on the terms set out in the Depositary Agreement. The performance of the safekeeping function of the Depositary in respect of certain of the ICAV's assets has been delegated to the delegates and sub-delegates listed in Appendix 2. An up to date list of any such delegate(s) or sub-delegates is available from the ICAV and/or Management Company on request. The Depositary will have certain tax information-gathering, reporting and withholding obligations relating to payments arising in respect of assets held by the Depositary or a delegate on its behalf. The Depositary must exercise due skill, care and diligence in the discharge of its duties, including in the selection, continued appointment and ongoing monitoring of delegates and sub-delegates.

The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by the fact that it has delegated safekeeping to a third party.

**Conflicts of Interest**

From time to time actual or potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary and its delegates, for example, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company and is providing a product or service to the ICAV and has a financial or business interest in such product or service, or receives remuneration for other related products or services it provides to the ICAV. The Depositary maintains a conflict of interest policy to address this.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the ICAV and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, trustee and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the ICAV and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) act. Potential conflicts of interest may also arise between the Depositary and its

delegates, for example where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for another custodial service it provides to the ICAV.

Where a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the ICAV and will treat the ICAV and the other funds for which it acts fairly and such that, so far as is practicable, any transactions are effected on terms which are not materially less favourable to the ICAV than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed.

The Depositary in no way acts as guarantor or offeror of the ICAV's Shares or any underlying investment. The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and has no responsibility or authority to make investment decisions, or render investment advice, with respect to the assets of the ICAV. Save as required by the UCITS Regulations, the Depositary is not responsible for, and accepts no responsibility or liability for, any losses suffered by the ICAV or any Shareholders in the ICAV, as a result of any failure by the ICAV, the Management Company or the Investment Manager to adhere to the ICAV's investment objectives, policy, investment restrictions, borrowing restrictions or operating guidelines.

The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this document or for the activities of the ICAV and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained, or incorporated by reference, in this document.

**Miscellaneous**

Up to date information regarding the name of the Depositary, a description of its duties, any conflicts of interest and delegations of its safekeeping functions will be made available to Shareholders on request.

## AUDITOR

PwC
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1

## ICAV SECRETARY

Goodbody Secretarial Limited

3 Dublin Landings
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1
D01 C4E0
Ireland

## LOCAL AGENTS

The Management Company on behalf of the ICAV may engage local agents in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank in certain countries or markets, whose duties include making available applicable documents (such as the Prospectus, KIDs/KIIDs and shareholder reports), in the local language if required. In some countries, use of an agent is mandatory, and the agent may not merely facilitate transactions but may hold shares in its own name on behalf of investors. For information on the local agents in various countries, go to amundi.com and/or amundietf.com.

Any fees and expenses payable to a local agent shall be in accordance with the section entitled "Expenses".

## EXPENSES

*The ICAV pays the following expenses out of the assets of the Sub-Fund. Expenses included in the fees disclosed in the section entitled "Sub-Fund Descriptions":*

**Management and Administration Expenses**

The Management Company is entitled to a management fee paid out of the assets of each Sub-Fund/Share class, accrued on a daily basis and paid monthly in arrears as disclosed in the Sub-Fund Description for each Sub-Fund/Share class. The Management Company will pay out of its management fee, the fees of the Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Manager and such other service providers as may be determined by the Management Company from time to time, including distributor and sub-distributors.

The Management Company may from time to time, at its sole discretion and out of its own resources, decide to rebate to Shareholders part or all of its management fee.

The Management Company is also entitled to an administration fee paid out of the assets of each Sub-Fund/Share class, accrued on a daily basis and paid monthly in arrears as disclosed in the Sub-Fund Description for each Sub-Fund/Share class. The Management Company will pay out of the administration fee, the following charges and expenses of the ICAV:

- fees of the Depositary, Administrator and the ICAV's secretary;
- government, regulatory, registration, listing, local agents and representatives and cross-border marketing expenses;
- costs of providing information to Shareholders, such as the costs of creating, translating, printing and distributing shareholder reports, prospectuses, KIDs/KIIDs and notices to Shareholders;
- all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the payment of redemption proceeds and dividends and with the convening and holding of Shareholders' meetings;
- any costs related to the information to shareholders including costs related to the publication of prices of Shares in the financial press and the production of information material;
- all other costs associated with operation and distribution, including expenses incurred by the Management Company, Investment Manager, Depositary, Administrator and all service providers in the course of discharging their responsibilities to the ICAV;
- fees of professional services firms, including the auditors, the ICAV's secretary and legal advisers; and
- director fees and expenses to be paid to independent board members for their services on the board of the ICAV.

Given the fixed nature of the administration fee, if a Share Class's expenses actually incurred in any period exceed the administration fee, the Management Company will make up the shortfall from its own resources. Conversely, if the administration fee in any period is greater than the Share Class's expenses actually incurred, the Management Company will retain the difference.

## GENERAL EXPENSES

The ICAV will also pay certain general expenses which are not included in the management and administration fees disclosed in the section entitled "Sub-Fund Descriptions". These general expenses include the following:

- any taxes on Sub-Fund assets and income;
- standard brokerage and bank charges incurred on business transactions and securities trades which will be at normal commercial rates;
- any extraordinary expenses (if any) as may arise from time to time including, without limitation, legal services in connection with any major legal or regulatory developments affecting the ICAV; substantial expenses relating to regulatory queries, litigation costs, and any tax, levy, duty, or similar change, imposed on the ICAV or its assets that would otherwise not qualify as ordinary expenses;
- costs of any amalgamation or restructuring of the ICAV or any Sub-Fund/Share Class including liabilities on unitisation, amalgamation or reconstruction arising

after the transfer of the Sub-Fund's assets in any such transaction;

- costs of liquidation or winding up the ICAV or terminating any Sub-Fund;
- operational costs and fees associated with efficient portfolio management; and
- any fees and costs incurred by the agents of Investment Manager centralising orders and supporting best execution, to increase efficiencies and reduce costs including agents who are affiliates of the Investment Manager.

All expenses that are paid from the assets of the Sub-Funds will be reflected in NAV calculations and the actual amounts paid will be documented in the ICAV's annual reports and audited financial statements.

## ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

The cost of establishing the ICAV and the initial Sub-Funds and the expenses of the initial offer of Shares in the Sub-Funds, the preparation and printing of the initial prospectus, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it will be borne by the Management Company.

## PERFORMANCE FEES

The Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager (if any) may, for one or more Sub-Funds charge a performance fee. If applicable, such performance fee will be described in the relevant Sub-Fund Description and will be charged at the level of the individual Share Classes.

## NOTICES AND PUBLICATIONS

## PUBLICATION OF NOTICES

Notice of any developments concerning your investment in the ICAV or its Sub-Funds, unless other communication media are specified in the Prospectus or required in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, will be notified through the website www.amundi.ie or any successors thereto. You are invited to consult this website on a regular basis.

The Net Asset Value per Share of each launched Class in each Sub-Fund will be available from the Administrator and from the registered office of the ICAV on each Business Day. The Net Asset Value per Share will also be kept up to date and available through other financial and media outlets as determined by the board. In particular, NAVs are also available at www.amundi.ie.

Information on past performance appears in the KID/KIID for each Sub-Fund, by Class, and in the shareholder reports (latest annual report and audited financial statements and semi-annual report and unaudited financial statements). The (latest annual report and audited financial statements and semi-annual report and unaudited financial statements for the ICAV are expressed in EUR.

## COPIES OF DOCUMENTS

You can access various documents about the ICAV online at amundi.com and/or amundietf.com, at a local agent (if one exists in your country) or at the registered office of the ICAV during usual business hours on weekdays, except Saturdays and public holidays. These documents will include:

- Prospectus
- shareholder reports (latest annual report and audited financial statements and semi-annual report and unaudited financial statements)
- notices to shareholders
- KIDs/KIIDs
- the material contracts referred to below
- the UCITS Regulations
- the Central Bank UCITS Regulations

Copies of the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV and, after publication thereof, the periodic shareholder reports, may also be obtained from the Administrator free of charge.

# INSTRUMENT OF INCORPORATION

## SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

Clause 4.1 of the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the sole object of the ICAV is the collective investment in transferable securities and/or other liquid financial assets referred to in Regulation 68 of the UCITS Regulations of capital raised from the public and which operate on the principle of risk-spreading. The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

**Directors' Authority to Allot Shares** The Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised to exercise all powers of the ICAV to allot relevant securities up to an amount equal to the authorised but as yet unissued share capital of the ICAV.

**Variation of rights** The rights attached to any Class may be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in number of the issued Shares of that Class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the Shares of the Class, and may be so varied or abrogated either whilst the ICAV is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up but such consent or sanction will not be required in the case of a variation, amendment or abrogation of the rights attached to any Shares of any Class if, in the view of the Directors, such variation, amendment or abrogation does not materially prejudice the interests of the relevant Shareholders or any of them. The quorum at any such separate general meeting shall be one Shareholder of issued shares of the relevant Class present in person or by proxy.

**Voting Rights** Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Class or Classes of Shares, on a show of hands every holder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every holder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the holder.

**Alteration of Share Capital** The ICAV may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase the share capital by such amount and/or number as the resolution may prescribe.

**Directors' Interests** Provided that the nature and extent of his interest shall be disclosed as set out below, no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the ICAV nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of any other company in which any Director shall be in any way interested be avoided nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the ICAV for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

The nature of a Director's interest must be declared by him at the meeting of the Directors at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, or if the Director was not at the date of that meeting interested in the proposed contract or arrangement at the next meeting of the Directors held after he became so interested, and in a case where the Director becomes interested in a contract or arrangement after it is made, at the first meeting of the Directors held after he becomes so interested.

A Director shall not vote at a meeting of the Directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest which is material (other than an interest arising by virtue of his interest in shares or other securities or otherwise in or through the ICAV) or a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the ICAV. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to any such resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.

**Borrowing Powers** Subject to the UCITS Regulations and the ICAV Act, the Directors may exercise all of the powers of the ICAV to borrow or raise money and to mortgage, pledge, charge or transfer its undertaking, property and assets (both present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof provided that all such borrowings and any such transfer of assets shall be within the limits laid down by the Central Bank;

**Retirement of Directors** The Directors shall not be required to retire by rotation or by virtue of their attaining a certain age;

**Right of Redemption** Shareholders have the right to request the ICAV to redeem their Shares in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation.

**Directors' Remuneration** Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the ICAV in general meeting, the ordinary remuneration of each Director shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Directors. Any Director who holds any executive office (including for this purpose the office of chairman or deputy chairman), or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise as the Directors may determine. The Directors may be paid all travelling, hotel and other out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any Class of the ICAV or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties. (Directors' remuneration is described under the section entitled General Charges and Expenses above).

**Transfer of Shares**. Subject to the restrictions set out below, the Shares of any holder may be transferred by instrument in writing in any usual or common form or any other form, which the Directors may approve. The Directors in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor may decline to register any transfer of a Share directly or indirectly to any person or entity who, in the opinion of the Directors is or holds such Shares for the benefit of a US Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Sub-Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription, who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold Shares, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Sub-Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Sub-Fund. The Directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless it is accompanied by the certificate for the Shares to which it relates (if issued), is in respect of one Class only, is in favour of not more than four transferees and is lodged at the registered office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint.

**Sub-Fund Exchanges** Subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus, a Shareholder holding Shares in any Class in a Sub-Fund on any Transaction Day shall have the right from time to time to exchange all or any of such Shares for Shares of another Class (such Class being either an existing Class or a Class agreed by the Directors to be brought into existence with effect from that Transaction Day);

**Winding up** The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

(i) If the ICAV shall be wound up the liquidator shall, subject to the provisions of the ICAV Act, apply the assets of each Sub-Fund in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims relating to that Sub-Fund;

(ii) The assets available for distribution amongst the Shareholders shall be applied as follows: first the

proportion of the assets in a Sub-Fund attributable to each Class shall be distributed to the holders of Shares in the relevant Class in the proportion that the number of Shares held by each holder bears to the total number of Shares relating to each such Class in issue as at the date of commencement to wind up; and secondly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any of the Classes shall be apportioned pro-rata as between the Classes based on the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class as at the date of commencement to wind up and the amount so apportioned to a Class shall be distributed to holders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Class held by them;

(iii) A Sub-Fund may be wound up pursuant to section 37 of the ICAV Act and in such event the provisions reflected in this paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of that Sub-Fund;

(iv) If the ICAV shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution of the relevant holders and any other sanction required by the ICAV Act, divide among the holders of Shares of any Class or Classes of a Sub-Fund in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the ICAV relating to that Sub-Fund, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind, and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the holders of Shares or the holders of different Classes as the case may be. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of holders as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the ICAV may be closed and the ICAV dissolved, but so that no holder shall be compelled to accept any assets in respect of which there is a liability. A Shareholder may require the liquidator instead of transferring any asset in kind to him/her, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the holder of the net proceeds of same.

**Share Qualification** The Instrument of Incorporation does not contain a share qualification for Directors.

## LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION

As at the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV is not involved in any litigation or arbitration nor are the Directors aware of any pending or threatened litigation or arbitration.

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

There are no service contracts in existence between the ICAV and any of its Directors, nor are any such contracts proposed. Rather, there are letters of appointment between the ICAV and each of the Directors

At the date of this Prospectus, no Director has any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by, or issued to, the ICAV and, save as provided below, no Director is materially interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof which is unusual in its nature and conditions or significant in relation to the business of the ICAV.

# THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

## OPERATIONS AND BUSINESS STRUCTURE

### Management company name and description

Amundi Ireland Limited is part of the Amundi Asset Management group the ultimate parent of which is Amundi S.A.

### Registered office

One George's Quay Plaza
George's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

### Legal form of company

Company limited by shares.

### Incorporated

12 June 1998

### Regulatory authority

Central Bank of Ireland
New Wapping Street

North Wall Quay

Dublin 1

Ireland

### Secretary

MFD Secretaries Limited
32 Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Ireland

## RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Management Company has responsibility for the distribution, investment management and general administration of the ICAV with power to delegate such functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors of the ICAV.

The Management Company may delegate some or all of its responsibilities to third parties in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. So long as it retains control and supervision, the Management Company can appoint one or more investment managers and one or more sub-investment managers to handle the day-to-day management of Sub-Fund assets, or one or more advisors to provide investment information, recommendations and research concerning prospective and existing investments. The Management Company can also appoint various service providers, including those listed below, and can appoint distributors to market and distribute Sub-Fund shares in any jurisdiction where the shares are approved for sale.

## FEES

The Management Company is entitled to receive a management fee as indicated for each Sub-Fund in the Sub-Fund Descriptions. This fee is calculated based on each Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value and is accrued on each Business Day and paid quarterly in arrears. The Management Company pays the Investment Manager, service providers and distributors out of the management fee. The Management Company may decide to waive some or all of its fee in order to reduce the impact on performance. These waivers may be applied to any Sub-Fund or Class, for any amount of time and to any extent, as determined by the Management Company.

## REMUNERATION POLICY

The Management Company has designed and implemented a remuneration policy that is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management by having a business model that by its nature does not encourage excessive risk taking, such risk being inconsistent with the risk profile of the Sub-Funds. The Management Company has identified those of its staff members whose professional activity has a material impact on the risk profiles of the Sub-Funds, and will ensure that these staff members comply with the remuneration policy. The remuneration policy integrates governance, a pay structure that is balanced between fixed and variable components and risk and long-term performance alignment rules. These alignment rules are designed to be consistent with the interests of the Management Company, the ICAV and the Shareholders, with respect to such considerations as business strategy, objectives, values and interest and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interests. The Management Company ensures that the calculation of any performance-based remuneration is based on the applicable multi-year performance figures of the ICAV and that the actual payment of such remuneration is spread over the same period. The details of the current remuneration policy of the Management Company, such as a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, are available on https://about.amundi.com/Metanav-Footer/Footer/Quick-Links/Legal-documentation and a paper copy is available to investors free of charge upon request to the registered office of the Management Company.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Management Company are described below:

**Edouard Auché (French resident)**

Mr. Auché is responsible for Transversal and Support Functions of the Operations Services and Technology Division of the Investment Manager. Mr Auché started his career as a Fixed Income Derivatives trader for Société Générale (1990-1994) in Paris and New York and Crédit Suisse Financial Products (1995-1999). After a few years as a business consultant for IBM (Financial Market Practice) Mr Auché went back to Société Générale in 2004 and joined Lyxor in 2006 where he held several positions before being appointed in 2015 Secretary General in charge of Corporate and Support functions. After concluding the operational integration of Lyxor within the Investment Manager, Mr. Auché was nominated Secretary General to the Operations Services and Technology Division of the Investment Manager. Mr. Auché holds a Master in Engineering from Ecole Centrale Paris (ECP) as well as a Master of Science from Florida Atlantic University (FAU, USA).

**David Harte (Irish resident)**

Mr. Harte is the Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company and Deputy Head of the Amundi Group's Operations, Services and Technology Division. He has worked in the investment industry since 1989. Prior to joining the Amundi Group, he was Chief Operating Officer at Bear Stearns Bank plc, Dublin. He also previously worked at a number of financial institutions in London. Mr. Harte holds a BA (Honours) Degree in Economics and Geography from Trinity College Dublin.

**Declan Murray (Irish resident)**

Mr. Murray is an executive director within the Management Company. He began his career in the financial industry in 1991. Before joining the Amundi Group in 1999, he held various roles with ING, Eagle Star Life Assurance Co. Ltd. and Ernst & Young. Mr. Murray has been admitted as a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ireland.

**Bernard Hanratty (Irish resident)**

Mr. Hanratty is Independent Chairman and Non-Executive Director of the Management Company. He holds an honours degree in Computer Science from Trinity College Dublin and a Professional Diploma in Corporate Governance from the UCD

Michael Smurfit Business School. Mr. Hanratty currently chairs the Independent Directors' Governance Working Group at Irish Funds, an organisation of which he is a former Chairman and 10-year council member. Mr. Hanratty worked with Citigroup for 30 years and latterly had European responsibilities for Product Development, Sales and Relationship Management.

**Catherine Lane (Irish resident)**

Ms. Lane is an independent non-executive director and investment management professional with more than 22 years' experience in senior portfolio management, executive and directorship roles. Her career has been focused in the areas of fund management, credit and portfolio management, treasury and risk. This included being CEO of two fund management companies as well as CEO of a European bank's Irish subsidiary. From 1998 to 2012 Ms. Lane managed the bank subsidiary's debt capital markets portfolio as well as overseeing the treasury function including all funding, currency and interest rate hedging requirements. She has served in executive and non-executive director roles in addition to acting as chairperson of fund valuation committees and risk committees. Ms. Lane holds an MSc in Investment, Treasury and Banking from Dublin City University, a Bachelor of Business Studies (Hons) from Trinity College Dublin, an MA in International Studies from the University of Limerick and a post graduate diploma in Applied Finance Law from the Law Society of Ireland.

**Clarisse Djabbari (French)**

Ms. Djabbari started her career at Deloitte in 1995, specializing in the Banking and Institutional Finance department. She then joined Société Générale CIB in 2000 where she held several managing positions within the bank's financial and operations divisions for 10 years in France and in the UK. In 2010, Ms. Djabbari worked at Lyxor Asset Management where she was Deputy CEO of the ETF business line. She joined Amundi in November 2018 as Head of Strategy & Development for the ETF, Indexing & Smart Beta business line. She is currently Chief of Staff to Amundi's Chief Investment Officer, taking up this role in 2021. Ms. Djabbari holds a Master in Finance from the Audencia Business School.

**Jeanne Duvoux (French)**

Ms. Duvoux is the global head of business support and operations or Amundi since September 2023. She joined Amundi in 2019 as CEO and Managing Director of Amundi Luxembourg. When she was in Luxembourg, she was a board member of several funds managed by Amundi Luxembourg, chaired the board of Fund Channel and AGS (Amundi Global Solution) and sat in the board of ALFI (Association of the Luxembourg Fund Industry). Before joining Amundi, she was head of the private banking business of Societe Generale in Luxembourg and a member of the Executive Committee of the private banking business unit of Société Générale since 2015. She started her career as an auditor at Deloitte and joined the Société Générale group in 1996, where she successively held the positions of Chief Financial Officer and deputy CEO of FIMAT group (Newedge). In 2006, she joined SGSS following the acquisition of Unicredit's securities business in Italy, and became CEO and managing director of SGSS SpA in Milan. She has a Master's degree in Economics and Business from Neoma business and is a Certified Public Accountant.

## SERVICE PROVIDERS ENGAGED BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

### INVESTMENT MANAGER

**Amundi Asset Management** has been appointed as the Investment Manager for the ICAV. The Investment Manager is incorporated as a *société par actions simplifiée* with its head office at 91-93, boulevard Pasteur F-75015 Paris, France and is authorised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* in France.

The Investment Manager's business includes the provision of portfolio management services to collective investment schemes. The Investment Manager will also act as promoter of the ICAV.

The Investment Manager is responsible for day-to-day management of the Sub-Funds. Upon request of the Management Company, the Investment Manager may provide advice and assistance to the Board and the management Company in setting investment objectives and policies and in determining related matters for the ICAV or for any Sub-Fund.

The Investment Manager may delegate any or all of its investment management and advisory functions to Sub-Investment Managers in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, at its own expense and responsibility and with the approval of the Board, the Management Company and the Central Bank. Details of Sub-Investment Managers not paid out of the assets of the ICAV directly shall be available on request to Shareholders.

Provided it retains control and supervision, the Management Company can appoint one or more Sub-Investment Managers to handle the day-to-day management of Sub-Fund assets, or one or more investment advisors to provide investment information, recommendations and research concerning prospective and existing investments.

### ADMINISTRATOR

The Management Company has appointed **HSBC Securities Services (Ireland) DAC** as the administrator, registrar and transfer agent (the "**Registrar and Transfer Agent**" or the "**Administrator**") of the ICAV under the Administration Agreement. Under the terms of the Administration Agreement the Administrator is responsible for providing registrar and transfer agent services, performing the day-to-day administration of the ICAV; for providing fund accounting for the ICAV, including the calculation of the NAV of the ICAV and the Shares.

The Administrator was incorporated as a private limited company incorporated under the laws of Ireland on 29 November 1991 and is engaged in the business of providing administration and accounting services to collective investment schemes. The Administrator is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc, a public limited company incorporated in the UK. The Administrator has its registered office at 1 Grand Canal Square, Grand Canal Harbour, Dublin 2, D02 P820.

# MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following contracts have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the ICAV and are or may be material:

## MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Management Agreement between the ICAV and the Management Company dated 10 November 2025; this agreement provides that the appointment of the Management Company as manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other 90 days' notice in writing although in certain circumstances the agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other. Under this agreement, the Management Company shall not be liable to the ICAV or any Shareholders or otherwise for any error of judgement or loss suffered by the ICAV or any such Shareholder in connection with the Management Agreement unless such loss arises from the negligence, fraud or wilful default in the performance or non-performance by the Management Company or persons designated by it of its obligations or duties under the agreement or breach of contract on the part of the Management Company or any of its agents or delegates or their agents.

## INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Investment Management Agreement between the Management Company, the ICAV and the Investment Manager dated 10 November 2025; this agreement provides that the appointment of the Investment Manager as manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other 90 days' notice in writing although in certain circumstances the agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other.

The Investment Management Agreement appoints the Investment Manager to provide investment management services to each relevant Sub-Fund in relation to (i) selection of Sub-Investment Managers, (ii) implementation of strategies of each Sub-Investment Manager for the relevant Sub-Fund, and (iii) portfolio management and to provide such other services as may be agreed between the ICAV on behalf of each Sub-Fund, the Management Company and the Investment Manager from time to time.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager shall not be liable to the ICAV or any Shareholders or otherwise for any error of judgement or loss suffered by the ICAV or any such Shareholder in connection with the Investment Management Agreement unless such loss arises from the negligence, fraud or wilful default in the performance of its obligations or duties under the agreement or breach of contract on the part of the Investment Manager or any of its agents or delegates or their agents.

Should the appointment of a Sub-Investment Manager in respect of a Sub-Fund be terminated for any reason, investors should note that one likely outcome would be the termination of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Investment Manager shall not be responsible or liable for any acts or omissions of any Sub-Investment Manager unless otherwise agreed in the relevant delegation agreement provided that the Investment Manager has exercised all reasonable care in the selection and appointment of such Sub-Investment Managers.

## DEPOSITARY AGREEMENT

The Depositary Agreement dated 10 November 2025 between the ICAV, the Management Company and the Depositary; this agreement provides that the appointment of the Depositary shall continue until terminated by any of the parties thereto by giving to the other parties notice in writing specifying the date of such termination, which will be not less than 90 days after the date of service of such notice. The appointment of the Depositary will continue until a replacement Depositary approved in advance by the Central Bank has been appointed or the authorisation of the ICAV has been revoked. The Depositary will be liable to the ICAV and its Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument of the ICAV which is entrusted to the Depositary for safekeeping. The Depositary shall also be liable for all other losses suffered by the ICAV as a result of its negligence or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the UCITS Regulations. The Depositary shall not be liable for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary where the loss of the financial instrument arises as a result of an external event beyond the reasonable control of the Depositary, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The Depositary shall not be liable for any indirect, special or consequential loss. The ICAV out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund, shall indemnify the Depositary, every delegate and their respective officers, agents and employees for certain liabilities as further described in the Depositary Agreement provided that such indemnity shall not apply to any liabilities arising out of the negligence, fraud or wilful default of the Depositary or to the extent that such indemnity would require the ICAV, out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund, to indemnify the Depositary for any loss for which the Depositary is liable to the ICAV under the UCITS Regulations. The Depositary's liability to the Shareholders of the ICAV may be invoked directly or indirectly though the ICAV provided this does not lead to duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of Shareholders.

## ADMINISTRATION AGREEMENT

The Administration Agreement dated 10 November 2025 between the Management Company, the ICAV and the Administrator may be terminated without cause by not less than ninety (90) days' notice in writing although in certain circumstances the Administration Agreement may be terminated immediately by any party. The Administration Agreement may also be terminated by any party if the other party is in material breach of its obligations under the Administration Agreement and fails to remedy the breach within 30 days of being requested to do so. The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator shall not be liable for any loss to the ICAV or any other person unless direct loss is sustained as a result of its fraud, negligence or wilful misconduct. The ICAV, out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund, has agreed to indemnify the Administrator and its directors, officers, employees and delegated affiliates from and against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, actions, judgements, suits, legal costs, expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever (other than those resulting from fraud, negligence or wilful misconduct on the part of the Administrator and its directors, officers, employees and delegated affiliates) which may be imposed on, incurred by or asserted against the Administrator in performing its obligations or duties under the Administration Agreement. The Administrator shall be entitled to rely on pricing information in relation to specified investments held by the ICAV which is provided by price sources set out in the ICAV's pricing policy or, this Prospectus or, in the absence of any such price sources, any reputable price sources on which the Administrator may choose to rely but for the avoidance of doubt the Administrator will notify the ICAV and/or the Management Company in advance of its intention to use such alternative pricing models and obtain the written consent from the Board or the Management Company and the Investment Manager. The Administrator will use reasonable endeavours to independently verify the price of any such assets or liabilities of the ICAV using its network of automated pricing services, brokers, market makers, intermediaries or using other pricing sources or pricing models provided by any person. In the absence of readily available independent pricing sources, the Administrator may rely solely upon any valuation or pricing information (including, without limitation, fair value pricing information) about any such assets or liabilities of the ICAV (including, without limitation, private equity investments) which is processed by it or provided to it by: (i) the Management Company, the ICAV or the Investment Manager; and/or (ii) third parties including, but not limited to, any valuer, third party valuation agent, intermediary or other third party, including but not limited to those appointed or authorised by the Management Company, the Board, or the Investment Manager

to provide pricing or valuation information in respect of the ICAV's assets or liabilities to the Administrator.

## APPENDIX 1

### REGULATED MARKETS

Subject to the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and with the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, OTC derivative instruments or in shares or units of open-ended collective investment schemes, the ICAV will only invest in securities listed or traded on the following stock exchanges and regulated markets which meets with the regulatory criteria (regulated, operate regularly, be recognised and open to the public):

(i) any stock exchange which is:

located in any Member State of the European Union; or

located in any Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein); or

located in any of the following countries:

- Australia
- Canada
- Japan
- Hong Kong
- New Zealand
- Switzerland
- United States of America
- United Kingdom

any of the following stock exchanges or markets:

Argentina - Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires

Argentina - Bolsa de Comercio de Cordoba

Argentina - Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario

Bahrain - Bahrain Stock Exchange

Bangladesh - Dhaka Stock Exchange

Bangladesh - Chittagong Stock Exchange

Botswana - Botswana Stock Exchange

Brazil - Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro

Brazil - Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo

Chile - Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago

Chile - Bolsa Electronica de Chile

Chile - Bolsa de Valparaiso

Peoples' Rep. of China - Shanghai Stock Exchange

- Shenzhen Stock Exchange

Colombia - Bolsa de Bogota

Colombia - Bolsa de Medellin

Colombia - Bolsa de Occidente

Egypt - Alexandria Stock Exchange

Egypt - Cairo Stock Exchange

Ghana - Ghana Stock Exchange

India - Bangalore Stock Exchange

India - Delhi Stock Exchange

India - Mumbai Stock Exchange

India - National Stock Exchange of India

Indonesia - Jakarta Stock Exchange

Indonesia - Surabaya Stock Exchange

Israel - Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange

Jordan - Amman Financial Market

Kenya - Nairobi Stock Exchange

Kuwait - Kuwait Stock Exchange

Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange

Mauritius - Stock Exchange of Mauritius

Mexico - Bolsa Mexicana de Valores

Mexico - Mercado Mexicano de Derivados

Morocco - Societe de la Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca

New Zealand - New Zealand Stock Exchange

Nigeria - Nigerian Stock Exchange

Pakistan - Islamabad Stock Exchange

Pakistan - Karachi Stock Exchange

Pakistan - Lahore Stock Exchange

Peru - Bolsa de Valores de Lima

Philippines - Philippine Stock Exchange

Qatar - Qatar Stock Exchange

Singapore - Singapore Stock Exchange

South Africa - Johannesburg Stock Exchange

South Africa - South African Futures Exchange

South Africa - Bond Exchange of South Africa

South Korea - Korea Stock Exchange/KOSDAQ Market

Sri Lanka - Colombo Stock Exchange

Taiwan (Republic of China) - Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation

Taiwan (Republic of China) - Gre Tai Securities Market

Taiwan (Republic of China) - Taiwan Futures Exchange

Thailand - Stock Exchange of Thailand

Thailand - Market for Alternative Investments

Thailand - Bond Electronic Exchange

Thailand - Thailand Futures Exchange

Tunisia - Bourse des Valeurs Mobilieres de Tunis

Turkey - Istanbul Stock Exchange

Turkey - Turkish Derivatives Exchange

UAE - Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange

UAE - Dubai Financial market

UAE - NASDAQ Dubai

Ukraine - Ukrainian Stock Exchange

Uruguay - Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo

Uruguay - Bolsa Electronica de Valores del Uruguay SA

Vietnam - Hanoi Stock Exchange

Vietnam - Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange

Zambia - Lusaka Stock Exchange

(ii) any of the following markets:

Moscow Exchange;

the market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

the (i) market conducted by banks and other institutions regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and subject to the Inter-Professional Conduct provisions of the FCA's Market Conduct Sourcebook and (ii) market in non-investment products which is subject to the guidance contained in the Non-Investment Products Code drawn up by the participants in the London market, including the FCA and the Bank of England; AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;

The over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;

NASDAQ in the United States;

The market in US government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York;

The over-the-counter market in the United States regulated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. (also described as the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by the National Association of Securities Dealers (and by banking institutions regulated by the US Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);

The French market for Titres de Créances Négotiables (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments);

NASDAQ Europe (is a recently formed market and the general level of liquidity may not compare favourably to that found on more established exchanges);

the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

SESDAQ (the second tier of the Singapore Stock Exchange.)

(iii) All derivatives exchanges on which permitted FDIs may be listed or traded:

in a Member State or the United Kingdom;

in a Member State in the European Economic Area to include European Union, Norway and Iceland;

in the United States of America, on the

- Chicago Board of Trade;
- Chicago Board Options Exchange;
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange;
- Eurex US;
- New York Futures Exchange;
- New York Board of Trade;
- New York Mercantile Exchange;

in China, on the Shanghai Futures Exchange;

in Hong Kong, on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange;

in Japan, on the

- Osaka Securities Exchange;
- Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange;
- Tokyo Stock Exchange;

in New Zealand, on the New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange;

in Singapore, on the

- Singapore International Monetary Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange.

These exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved exchanges and markets.

# APPENDIX 2

## LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIANS

The below is a list of delegates appointed by the Depositary as at the date of this Prospectus. An up-to-date list of any delegates appointed by the Depositary is available from the ICAV on request.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUSTRALIA | HSBC Bank Australia Limited |
| AUSTRIA | HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG |
| BAHRAIN | HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd, Bahrain |
| BANGLADESH | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Bangladesh |
| BELGIUM | BNP Paribas Securities Services, Belgium |
| BELGIUM | Euroclear Bank SA/NV |
| BENIN | Societe Generale Côte d'Ivoire |
| BERMUDA | HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited |
| BOTSWANA | Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Ltd |
| BRAZIL | Banco Bradesco S.A. |
| BRAZIL | Banco BNP Paribas Brasil S.A. |
| BULGARIA | UniCredit Bulbank AD |
| BURKINA FASO | Societe Generale Côte d'Ivoire |
| CANADA | Royal Bank of Canada |
| CHILE | Banco Santander Chile |
| CHINA | Citibank (China) Co Ltd |
| CHINA | HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited |
| COLOMBIA | Itau Securities Services Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria |
| COLOMBIA | Santander Caceis Colombia |
| COSTA RICA | Banco Nacional de Costa Rica |
| CROATIA | Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d. |
| CYPRUS | HSBC Continental Europe, Greece |

| | |
|---|---|
| CZECH REPUBLIC | Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka, AS |
| DENMARK | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) |
| EGYPT | HSBC Bank Egypt SAE |
| ESTONIA | AS SEB Pank |
| FINLAND | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) |
| FRANCE | BNP Paribas Securities Services, Paris |
| FRANCE | CACEIS Bank France |
| GERMANY | HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG |
| GHANA | Stanbic Bank Ghana Ltd |
| GREECE | HSBC Continental Europe, Greece |
| HONG KONG | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong |
| HUNGARY | UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt |
| ICELAND | Landsbankinn |
| INDIA | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, India |
| INDONESIA | PT Bank HSBC Indonesia |
| IRELAND | HSBC Bank Plc, UK (HBEU) |
| ISRAEL | Bank Leumi Le-Israel BM |
| ITALY | BNP Paribas Securities Services, Milan Branch |
| IVORY COAST | Societe Generale Côte d'Ivoire |
| JAPAN | The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Japan |
| JORDAN | Bank of Jordan |
| KENYA | Standard Chartered Bank Kenya |
| KENYA | Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited |
| KUWAIT | HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd, Kuwait Branch |
| LATVIA | AS SEB Banka |
| LITHUANIA | AB SEB Bankas |

| | |
|---|---|
| LUXEMBOURG | Clearstream Banking S.A. |
| MALAYSIA | HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad |
| MALI | Societe Generale Côte d'Ivoire |
| MAURITIUS | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Mauritius |
| MEXICO | HSBC Mexico, SA |
| MOROCCO | Citibank Maghreb S.A. |
| NETHERLANDS | BNP Paribas Securities Services |
| NEW ZEALAND | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, New Zealand |
| NIGER | Societe Generale Côte d'Ivoire |
| NIGERIA | Stanbic IBTC Bank |
| NORWAY | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) |
| OMAN | HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G. |
| PAKISTAN | Citibank NA |
| PALESTINE | Bank of Jordan Plc, Palestine Branch |
| PERU | Citibank Del Peru |
| PHILIPPINES | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Philippines |
| POLAND | Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A. |
| POLAND | Societe General SA, Branch in Poland |
| PORTUGAL | BNP Paribas Securities Services |
| QATAR | HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd, Qatar Branch |
| ROMANIA | Citibank Europe plc, Dublin - Romania Branch |
| SAUDI ARABIA | HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited |
| SENEGAL | Societe Generale Côte d'Ivoire |
| SERBIA | UniCredit Bank Srbija A.D. |
| SINGAPORE | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Singapore |
| SLOVAKIA | Ceskoslovenska Obchodna Banka AS |

| | |
|---|---|
| SLOVENIA | UniCredit Banka Slovenija DD |
| SOUTH AFRICA | Standard Bank of South Africa Limited |
| SOUTH KOREA | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, South Korea |
| SPAIN | BNP Paribas Securities Services |
| SRI LANKA | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Sri Lanka |
| SWEDEN | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) |
| SWITZERLAND | Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd |
| TAIWAN | HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited |
| TANZANIA | Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Ltd, Tanzania |
| THAILAND | The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Thailand |
| TOGO | Societe Generale Côte d'Ivoire |
| TUNISIA | Union Internationale de Banques Tunisia |
| TURKEY | HSBC Bank AS |
| UGANDA | Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd |
| UNITED KINGDOM | HSBC Bank Plc, UK (HBEU) |
| UNITED STATES | HSBC Bank USA, N.A. |
| VIETNAM | HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd |
| ZAMBIA* | Stanbic Bank Zambia Ltd - Lusaka |
| ZIMBABWE* | Standard Bank of South Africa Limited |

*restricted

# APPENDIX 3

## GERMAN INVESTMENT TAX ACT

**Eligible Equity Sub-Fund:** A Sub-Fund in respect of which, in addition to the investment limits described in this Prospectus, at least 51%, or such higher target minimum percentage as defined in the below table, of the Sub-Fund's gross assets (determined in accordance with the Investmentsteuergesetz (the "**InvStg**") as being the value of the Sub-Fund's assets without taking into account liabilities), are invested in equities that are admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market (in accordance with the definition of an organised market of the German Investment Act ("Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch"/"KAGB") and which are not:

a) units of investment funds;

b) equities indirectly held via partnerships;

c) units of corporations, associations of persons or estates at least 75% of the gross assets of which consist of immovable property in accordance with statutory provisions or their investment conditions, if such corporations, associations of persons or estates are subject to income tax of at least 15% and are not exempt from it or if their distributions are subject to tax of at least 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;

d) units of corporations which are exempt from corporate income taxation to the extent they conduct distributions unless such distributions are subject to taxation at a minimum rate of 15% and the Sub-Fund is not exempt from said taxation;

e) units of corporations the income of which originates, directly or indirectly, to an extent of more than 10% from units of corporations, that are (i) real estate companies or (ii) are not real estate companies, but (a) are domiciled in a Member State or EEA Member State and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax or are exempt from it or (b) are domiciled in a third country and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax of at least 15% or are exempt from it;

f) units of corporations which hold, directly or indirectly, units of corporations that are (i) real estate companies or (ii) are not real estate companies, but (a) are domiciled in a Member State or EEA Member State and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax or are exempt from it or (b) are domiciled in a third country and are not subject in said domicile to corporate income tax of at least 15% or are exempt from it, if the fair market value of units of such corporations equal more than 10% of the fair market value of those corporations.

| SUB-FUNDS | % of gross assets invested in equities (as defined by the "InvStg") |
|---|---|
| Amundi EUR Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF | 0% |
| Amundi EUR Ultra Short-Term Bond Active UCITS ETF | 0% |
| Amundi Global Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF | 0% |
| Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | 51% |
| Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | 51% |
| Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | 51% |
| Amundi Eurozone Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF | 51% |

## APPENDIX 4

### SUB-FUNDS CLASSIFICATION PURSUANT TO DISCLOSURE REGULATION

Please refer to “SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT” section of this Prospectus and ANNEX 1 - ESG RELATED DISCLOSURES for more information on Sub-Funds that promote environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of article 8 and that have sustainable investment as their objectives within the meaning of article 9 of SFDR.

| Sub-Funds classified Article 8 pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation |
|---|
| Amundi EUR Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF |
| Amundi EUR Ultra Short-Term Bond Active UCITS ETF |
| Amundi Global Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF |
| Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF |
| Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF |
| Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF |
| Amundi Eurozone Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF |

| Sub-Funds classified Article 6 pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation |
|---|
| |

## Annex 1 – ESG Related Disclosures

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

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the 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.

| **Product name:** | **Legal entity identifier:** |
|---|---|
| AMUNDI EUR CORPORATE BOND ACTIVE UCITS ETF | 2138008YKV2RMGS1R289 |

# Environmental and/or social characteristics

**Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?**

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☒ **No**

- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%
  - ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%
- ☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ with a social objective
- ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Index (the "Benchmark").

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

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.

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

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

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

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 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 which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then 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;

- 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 environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

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

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.

These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

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 please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

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

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

• 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 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators 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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been 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 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);

• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;

• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into 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

*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.*



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

[X] Yes, 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:

- 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. Details of this exclusion policy and the applicable implementation rules per sector are also available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website www.amundi.ie.

- 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 indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.ie.

☐ No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Sub-Fund's objective is to achieve, over the recommended holding period, a performance higher than that of the Benchmark, after taking into account current expenses.

Benchmark: The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Index (the "Benchmark") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor (below) without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to

issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however, the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is a broad market index, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate corporate and government bonds of issuers in OECD countries, with at least 70% of its net assets in euro denominated Investment Grade corporate bonds. The Sub-Fund may also invest in bonds of issuers outside OECD countries, bonds issued in currencies other than the euro, provided that these are principally hedged back to euro and high yield, non-Investment Grade bonds.

While complying with the above strategies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in money market instruments including deposits, short-term government bonds and commercial paper, and for up to 10% of net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or, in the case of UCIs, other fund jurisdictions, and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives: The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section 'More about Derivatives and Techniques' of this Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active approach. The investment process employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to identify bonds that may be undervalued or overvalued relative to their intrinsic value, which is estimated based on market characteristics such as credit rating, remaining maturity, industry sector, country risk, seniority, and bond features (e.g., callable or puttable), with all bond positions taken on a long-only basis.

In addition, the investment team process is based on analyses of interest rate and economic trends (top-down) in order to identify geographic areas and sectors that appear likely to offer the best risk-adjusted returns. The Sub-Fund will not have any specific industry or sector focus. The investment process uses both technical and fundamental analysis, including credit analysis, to select sectors and securities (bottom-up) and to build a diversified portfolio.

In certain market circumstances such as where the correlation or volatility of the Sub-Fund's portfolio changes relative to the Benchmark, the management process may increase the portfolio diversification and/or use interest rate derivatives to manage the Sub-Fund risk profile in relation to the Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

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

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusion rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (>0% of total revenues);

- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues);

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least:

- 90% of debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment of 20% of Sustainable Investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" when benefiting over the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor.

### *What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?*

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

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

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

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term) The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.



## What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that between 0% and 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV might at any point in time be in investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental objective and between 0% and 20% of the Fund's NAV might at any point in time be in investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with a social objective.

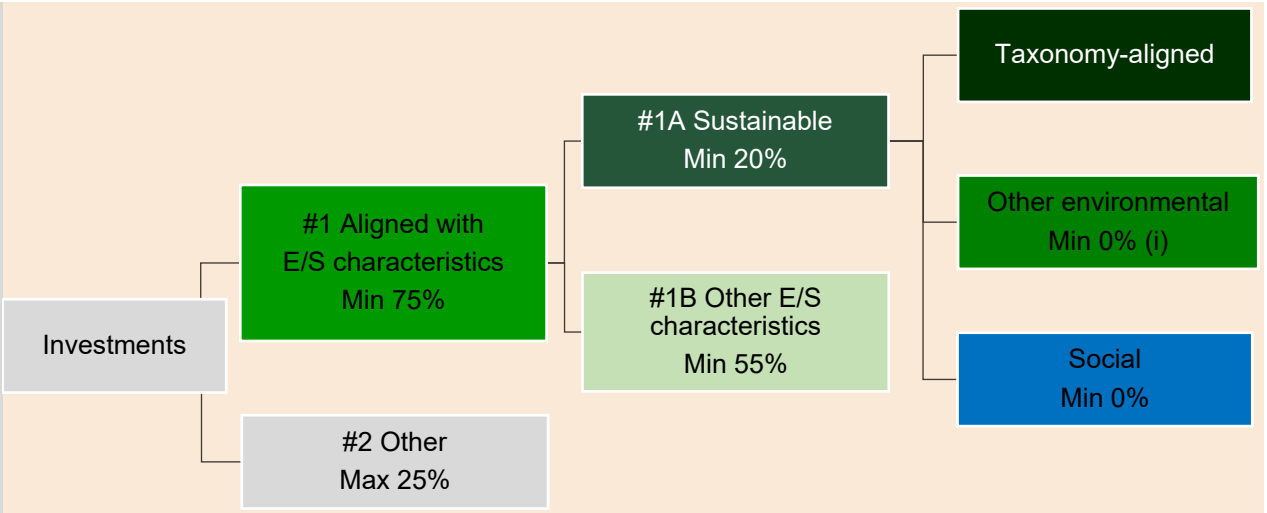
Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

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.




**#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.

**#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

**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.

The Sub-Fund currently has no minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The Sub-Fund does not commit to make taxonomy-compliant investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy as illustrated below. Nevertheless, as part of the investment strategy, it may invest in companies that are also active in these industries. Such investments may or may not be taxonomy aligned.

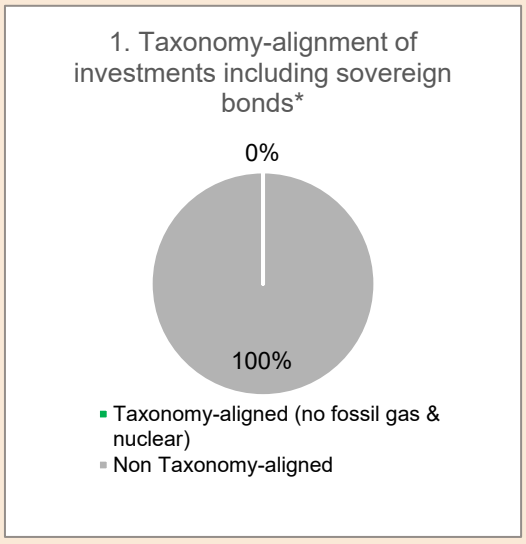
**Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?**

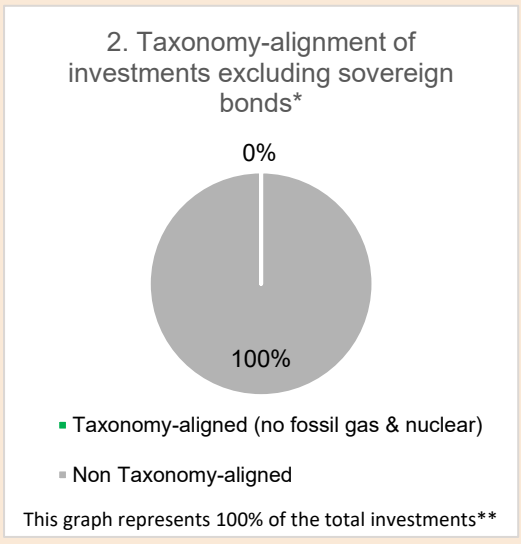
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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




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

***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

[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.*



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum defined minimum share of investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

The Sub-Fund has no minimum defined minimum share of investments with a socially sustainable objective.



**What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are 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 will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".



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

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

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

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

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

  N/A

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

  N/A




**Where can I find more product specific information online?**

**More product-specific information can be found on the website:** www.amundi.ie

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

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the 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.

| **Product name:** | **Legal entity identifier:** |
|---|---|
| Amundi EUR Ultra Short-Term Bond Active UCITS ETF | 213800RWII32P4GDYN75 |

# Environmental and/or social characteristics

**Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?**

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of ICE BOFA 1-3 YEAR GLOBAL CORPORATE Index (the "**ESG Comparison Universe**").

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and ESG score of its ESG Comparison Universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security

issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to its ESG Comparison Universe.

No ESG reference Benchmark has been designated.

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

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

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the ESG Comparison Universe.

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 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 which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then 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;

- 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 environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the ESG Comparison Universe.

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

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.

These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

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 please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

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

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

• 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 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators 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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been 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 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);
• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into 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.

*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.*



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

[X] Yes, 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.

These approaches are part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy, details of which can be found at www.amundi.com, which is designed to identify and manage sustainability risks:

- Engagement: is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. It includes engaging issuers to enhance the integration of environmental and social factors into their operations and to improve their impact on key sustainability issues, as environmental, social and human rights ones.
- Voting: Amundi's voting policy considers long-term factors, including material ESG issues, that may impact value creation. More details are available at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi uses external data from MSCI, Sustainalytics and ISS ESG to track and assess controversies involving investee companies, combining quantitative assessments with internal analysis. This approach is applied to all Amundi's funds.

With respect to the Principal Adverse Impacts considered by Amundi group:

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4) is considered through the exclusion of companies involved in thermal coal and/or unconventional oil and gas including arctic drilling and companies in breach of international conventions on Human or Labor Rights;
- Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10) is considered through the exclusion of issuers that violate, repeatedly and seriously, one or more of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact; and
- Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14) is considered through the exclusion of companies that have any involvement in controversial weapons. Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation. As detailed in Amundi's Global Responsible Investment Policy (https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation), sector based exclusions exclude companies involved in controversial industries including nuclear weapons. The previously described controversies monitoring approach is also applied to track and evaluate such matters.

For any indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

[ ] No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Benchmark: The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the euro short-term rate (€STR) Index (the "Benchmark") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. There is no benchmark used as a reference for portfolio construction. The Benchmark may only serve as a reference indicator for assessing the Sub-Fund's performance a posteriori. There are no constraints relative to the Benchmark regarding portfolio construction. The Benchmark reflects the wholesale euro unsecured overnight borrowing costs of banks located in the Euro area. It does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Investments : The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 70% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate euro-denominated, investment-grade corporate and government bonds, as well as money market instruments, including government bills and commercial papers, issued by entities located in OECD countries. At any time the portfolio includes at least 20% of securities with maturities exceeding two years. Additionally, the Sub-Fund may invest in bonds and money market instruments, including government bills and commercial papers, issued by non-OECD issuers, as well as securities denominated in currencies other than the euro, provided that such currency exposures are principally hedged back to euro. The Sub-Fund may also invest in high yield (non-investment grade) bonds.

While complying with the above strategies, the Sub-Fund may also invest for up to 10% of net assets in other UCITS and, undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives. The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus. The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

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

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

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusion rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (>0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues).

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score as further described under the question 'What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?', above than the ESG score of the ESG Comparison Universe.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least, where applicable:

- 90% of debt securities and money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of debt securities and money market instruments with a high-yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" when benefiting over the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor.

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

***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

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

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term) The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.



## What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify

as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal or greater than 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

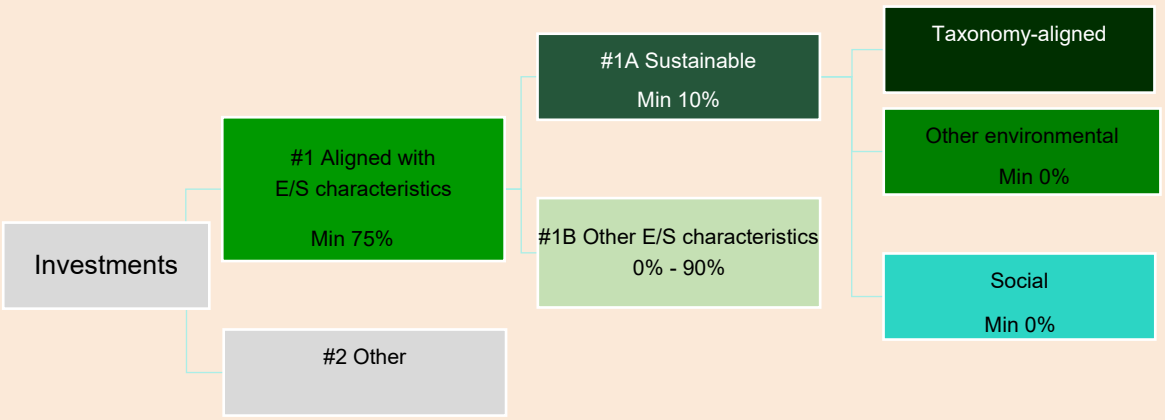
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

**-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.




**#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.

**#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

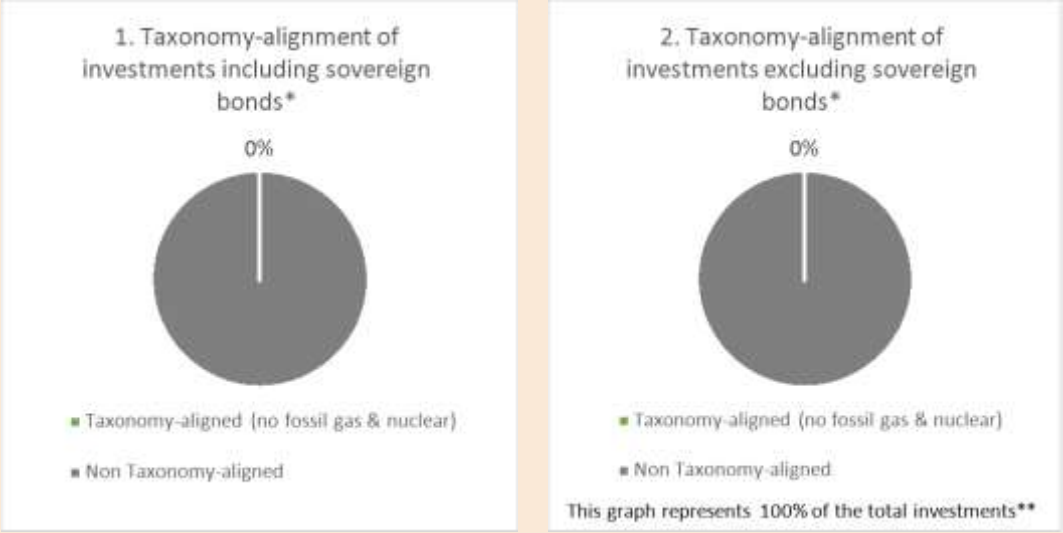
**Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?**

☐ 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.

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




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

***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

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

[2] *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.*



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



## What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of investments with a socially sustainable objective.



## What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are 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 will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".



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

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

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

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

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

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
  N/A

**Where can I find more product specific information online?**

**More product-specific information can be found on the website:** www.amundi.ie

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

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the 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.

**Product name:**

Amundi Global Corporate Bond Active UCITS ETF

**Legal entity identifier:**

2138009RZVCDWFEROT34

# Environmental and/or social characteristics

**Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?**

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security

issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark. 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.

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

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

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

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 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 which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then 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;

- 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 environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

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

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.

These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

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 please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

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

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

• 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 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators 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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been 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 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);
• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into 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.

*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.*



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

[X] Yes, 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.

These approaches are part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy, details of which can be found at www.amundi.com, which is designed to identify and manage sustainability risks:

- Engagement: is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. It includes engaging issuers to enhance the integration of environmental and social factors into their operations and to improve their impact on key sustainability issues, as environmental, social and human rights ones.
- Voting: Amundi's voting policy considers long-term factors, including material ESG issues, that may impact value creation. More details are available at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi uses external data from MSCI, Sustainalytics and ISS ESG to track and assess controversies involving investee companies, combining quantitative assessments with internal analysis. This approach is applied to all Amundi's funds.

With respect to the Principal Adverse Impacts considered by Amundi group:

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4) is considered through the exclusion of companies involved in thermal coal and/or unconventional oil and gas including arctic drilling and companies in breach of international conventions on Human or Labor Rights;

- Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10) is considered through the exclusion of issuers that violate, repeatedly and seriously, one or more of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact; and

- Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14) is considered through the exclusion of companies that have any involvement in controversial weapons. Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation. As detailed in Amundi's Global Responsible Investment Policy (https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation), sector based exclusions exclude companies involved in controversial industries including nuclear weapons. The previously described controversies monitoring approach is also applied to track and evaluate such matters.

For any indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

☐ No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index Total Return USD Unhedged Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however, the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited. The Benchmark reflects the performance of global investment grade fixed-rate corporate debt. It does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Investments : The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed and floating rate investment grade bonds from corporate issuers across developed markets. There are no currency constraints on these investments.

While complying with the above strategies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other types of bonds, including government bonds, high-yield bonds and bonds issued by emerging market countries and in money market instruments including deposits and for up to 10% of net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives: The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus. The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

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

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

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusion rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (>0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues).

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score as further described under the question 'What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?', above than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least where applicable:

- 90% of debt securities and money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating, and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of debt securities and money market instruments with a high-yield credit rating, and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" when benefiting over the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor.

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

### *What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?*

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

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

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term) The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.

## What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal or greater than 10% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

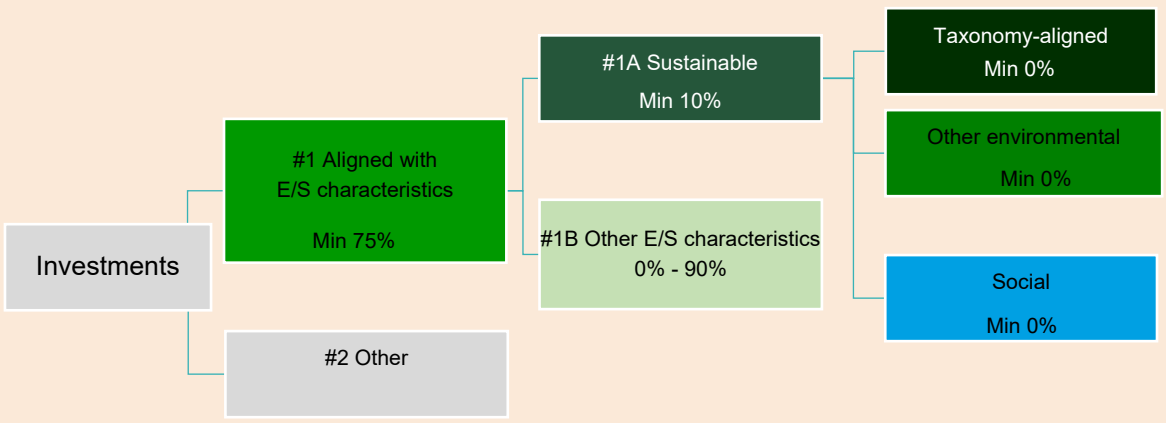
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

**-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.




**#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.

**#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

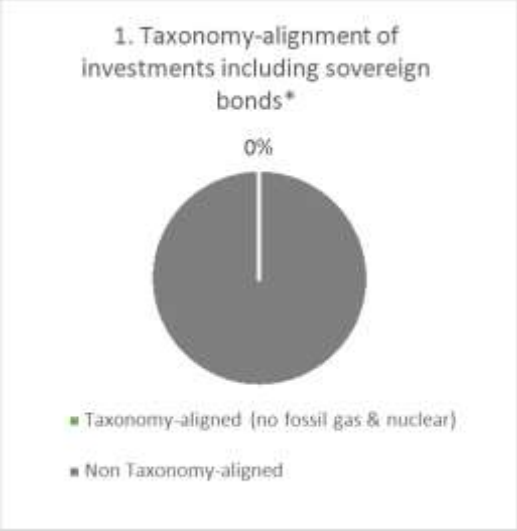
**Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?**

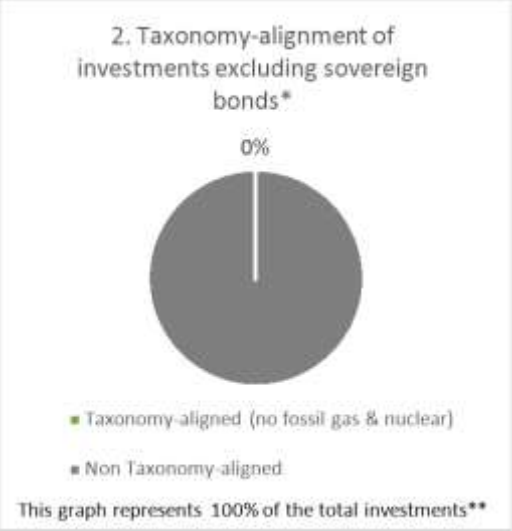
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

**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.

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




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

[3] *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.*

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of investments with a socially sustainable objective.



**What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are 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 will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".



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

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

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

N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

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

  N/A

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

  N/A



**Where can I find more product specific information online?**

**More product-specific information can be found on the website:** www.amundi.ie

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

**Product name:**

Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

**Legal entity identifier:**

213800N5UH25UZGDY805

# Environmental and/or social characteristics

**Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?**

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☒ **No**

- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%
  - ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%
- ☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ with a social objective
- ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

**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.

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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security

issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark, and the level of outperformance of the ESG score compared to the Benchmark may be minimal. 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.

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

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

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

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 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 which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then 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;

- 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 environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

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

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.
These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

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 please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation.

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

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

• 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 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators 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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been 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 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);
• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into 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.

*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.*



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

[X] Yes, the Sub-Fund considers the Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS that are applicable 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.

The mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts Indicators mentioned above are set out below:

- GHG emissions (PAI 1)
- Carbon footprint (PAI 2)
- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5)
- Energy consumption intensity (PAI 6)
- Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7)
- Emissions to water (PAI 8)
- Hazardous waste and radioactive waste (PAI 9)
- UNGC OECD Guidelines violations (PAI 10)
- Lack of processes around UNGC OECD Guidelines (PAI 11)
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (PAI 12)
- Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)

- **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[4].

- **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 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.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

☐ No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the MSCI World Net Return Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is a broad global equity index representative of the large and mid-cap markets across developed countries, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 75% of net assets in equities, issued by large and mid-cap companies across developed countries. For the purposes of the Sub-Fund, 'large and mid-cap' means companies included in the top 85% of each country's cumulative free-float-adjusted market capitalisation as determined by MSCI (or any successor).

While complying with the above policies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other equities including equities issued by small-cap companies or equities that are issued by companies

[4] https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

across emerging countries, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The Sub-Fund does not intend to gain strategic exposure to warrants, subscription rights, acquisition or purchase rights or securities with embedded derivatives. Any exposure to such instruments would arise only on an incidental basis and temporary in nature pending disposal, conversion or other appropriate action.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment (UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active investment process that combines fundamental analysis with quantitative portfolio construction. This "quantamental" approach is designed to identify companies with strong potential to outperform the Benchmark across global developed markets.

The investment approach centers on leveraging complementary fundamental stock selection as well as macroeconomic analysis, to build a portfolio that captures opportunities for long-term outperformance.

The investment process integrates:

• Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.

• Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the world's economy.

• Quantitative screening and portfolio optimisation to construct a diversified portfolio across companies with different behavioural patterns such as (i) value — companies which have share prices that are considered undervalued relative to their peers and to historical valuation levels; (ii) momentum — companies that have demonstrated sustained share price appreciation; (iii) size — companies classified by their market capitalisation; or (iv) quality — companies characterised by stable earnings, strong profitability and with a sound balance sheet. Portfolio construction will include a constraint on tracking error compared to the Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

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

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

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusions as binding elements:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues).

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.
The Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least, where applicable:
- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries, equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies.
However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.
Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment to hold at least 20% in sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" (which have a top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor) in accordance with Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology (described above).

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

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

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

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.

## What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal to or greater than 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

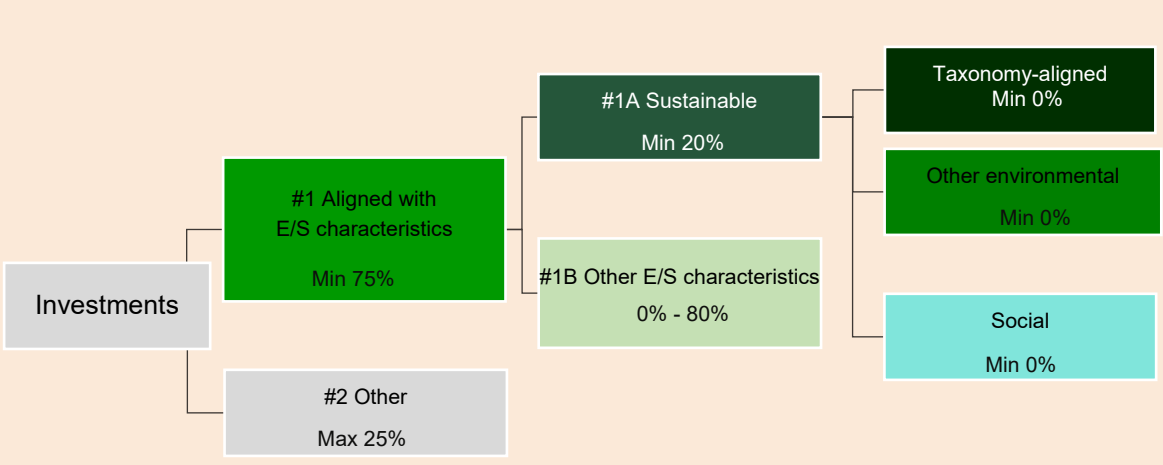
Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

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.

**#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.

**#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

**Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[5]?**

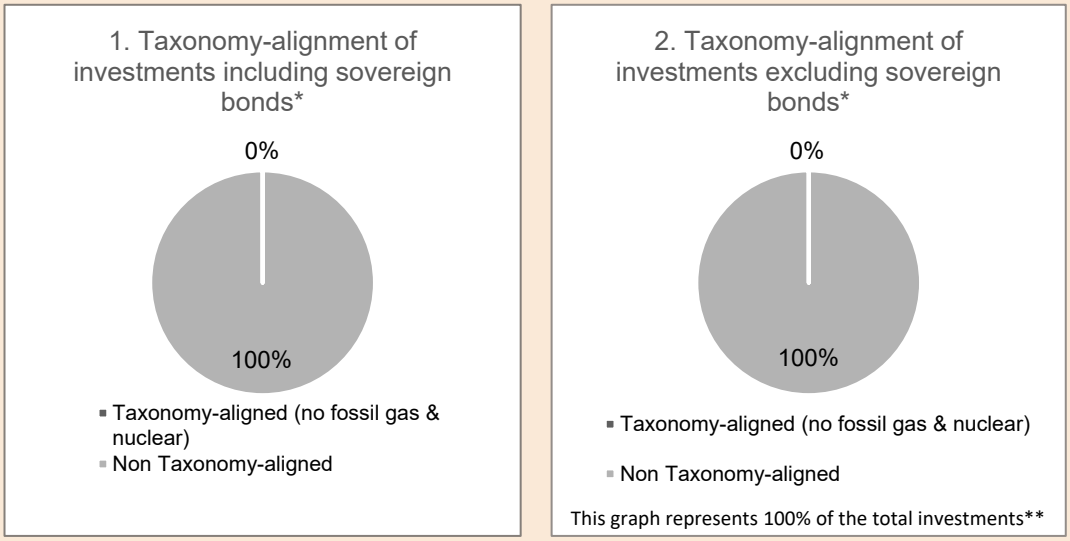
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

[5] *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.*

**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.

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




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

***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

## What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable objective.

## What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are 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 will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".

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

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

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

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

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

  N/A

***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
N/A



**Where can I find more product specific information online?**

**More product-specific information can be found on the website:** www.amundi.ie

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

**Product name:**

Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

**Legal entity identifier:**

213800N5UH25UZGDY805

# Environmental and/or social characteristics

**Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?**

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☒ **No**

- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%
  - ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%
- ☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ with a social objective
- ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

**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.

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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security

issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark, and the level of outperformance of the ESG score compared to the Benchmark may be minimal. 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.

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

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

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

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 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 which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then 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;

- 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 environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

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

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.
These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

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 please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

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

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

• 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 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators 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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been 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 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);
• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into 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

*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.*



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

[X] Yes, the Sub-Fund considers Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS that are applicable 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.

The mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts Indicators mentioned above, are set out below:

- GHG emissions (PAI 1)
- Carbon footprint (PAI 2)
- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5)
- Energy consumption intensity (PAI 6)
- Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7)
- Emissions to water (PAI 8)
- Hazardous waste and radioactive waste (PAI 9)
- UNGC OECD Guidelines violations (PAI 10)
- Lack of processes around UNGC OECD Guidelines (PAI 11)
- Unadjusted gender paygap (PAI 12)
- Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)

- **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[6].

- **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.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

☐ No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the MSCI Europe Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is an equity index representative of the large and mid-cap markets across developed European countries, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 75% of net assets in equities, issued by large and mid-cap companies across developed European countries. For the purposes of the Sub-Fund, 'large and mid-cap' means companies included in the top 85% of each country's cumulative free-float-adjusted market capitalisation as determined by MSCI (or any successor).

[6] *https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation*

While complying with the above policies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other equities including equities issued by small-cap companies or equities that are issued by companies across emerging countries, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The Sub-Fund does not intend to gain strategic exposure to warrants, subscription rights, acquisition or purchase rights or securities with embedded derivatives. Any exposure to such instruments would arise only on an incidental basis and temporary in nature pending disposal, conversion or other appropriate action.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active investment process that combines fundamental analysis with quantitative portfolio construction. This "quantamental" approach is designed to identify companies with strong potential to outperform the Benchmark across European developed markets.

The investment approach centers on leveraging complementary fundamental stock selection as well as macroeconomic analysis, to build a portfolio that captures opportunities for long-term outperformance.

The investment process integrates:

• Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.

• Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the European economy.

• Quantitative screening and portfolio optimisation to construct a diversified portfolio across companies with different behavioural patterns such as (i) value — companies which have share prices that are considered undervalued relative to their peers and to historical valuation levels; (ii) momentum — companies that have demonstrated sustained share price appreciation; (iii) size — companies classified by their market capitalisation; or (iv) quality — companies characterised by stable earnings, strong profitability and with a sound balance sheet. Portfolio construction will include a constraint on tracking error compared to a Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

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

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

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusions as binding elements:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (>0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues);

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.
The Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least, where applicable:
- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries, equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies.

However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment to hold at least 20% in sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" (which have a top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor) in accordance with Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology (described above).

**Good governance** practices include sound management structures, employee relations,

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

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

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.



## What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal to or greater than 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

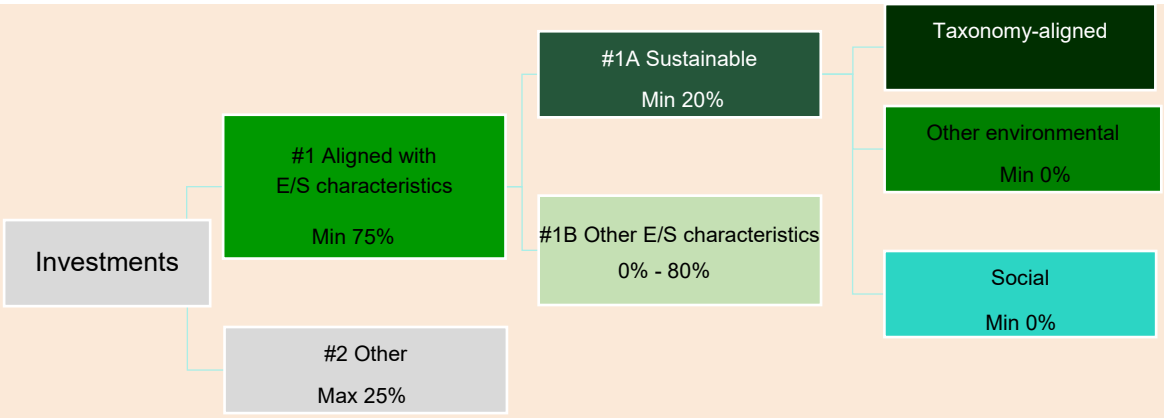
**-turnover**

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

Min 0%

-**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.




**#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.

**#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

**Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[7]?**

☐ Yes:

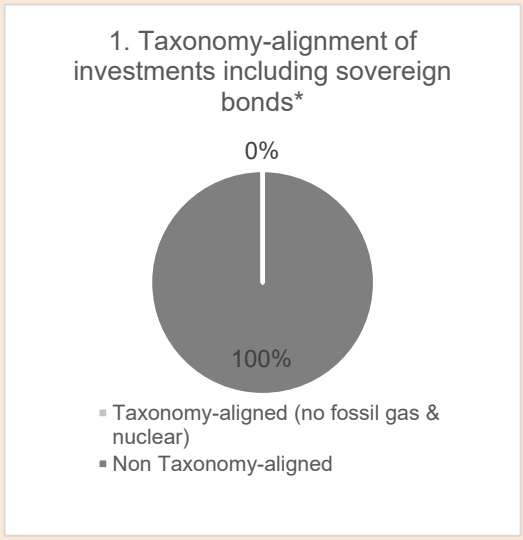
[7] *Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.*

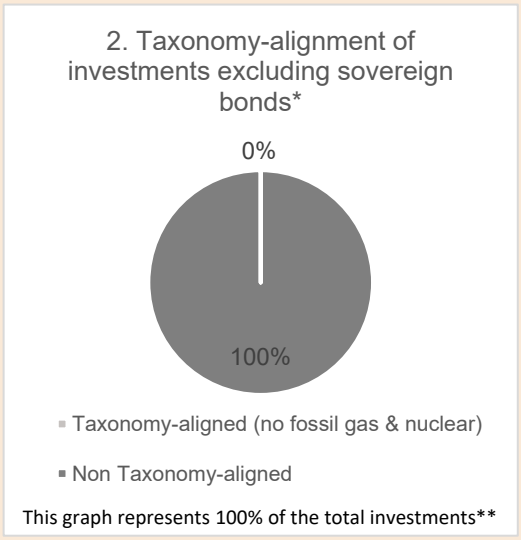
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

**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.

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




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

***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable objective.



**What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are 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 will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".



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

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

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

N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***
  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
  N/A




**Where can I find more product specific information online?**

**More product-specific information can be found on the website:** www.amundi.ie

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

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the 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.

**Product name:**

Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

**Legal entity identifier:**

213800N5UH25UZGDY805

# Environmental and/or social characteristics

**Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?**

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☒ **No**

- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%
  - ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%
- ☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ with a social objective
- ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security

issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark, and the level of outperformance of the ESG score compared to the Benchmark may be minimal. 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.

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

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

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

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 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 which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then 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;

- 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 environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

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

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.
These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

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 please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

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

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

• 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 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators 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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been 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 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);
• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into 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

*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.*



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

[X] Yes, the Sub-Fund considers Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS that are applicable 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.

The mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts Indicators mentioned above, are set out below:

- GHG emissions (PAI 1)
- Carbon footprint (PAI 2)
- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5)
- Energy consumption intensity (PAI 6)
- Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7)
- Emissions to water (PAI 8)
- Hazardous waste and radioactive waste (PAI 9)
- UNGC OECD Guidelines violations (PAI 10)
- Lack of processes around UNGC OECD Guidelines (PAI 11)
- Unadjusted gender paygap (PAI 12)
- Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)

- **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[8].

- **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.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

☐ No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "Benchmark") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance. The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is an equity index representative of the large and mid-cap markets across emerging countries, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 67% of net assets in equities, issued by large and mid-cap companies across emerging countries. For the purposes of the Sub-Fund, 'large and mid-cap' means companies included in the top 85% of each country's cumulative free-float-adjusted market capitalisation as determined by MSCI (or any successor).

While complying with the above policies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other equities including equities issued by small-cap companies or equities that are issued by companies across emerging countries, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

[8] https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

The Sub-Fund does not intend to gain strategic exposure to warrants, subscription rights, acquisition or purchase rights or securities with embedded derivatives. Any exposure to such instruments would arise only on an incidental basis and temporary in nature pending disposal, conversion or other appropriate action.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active investment process that combines fundamental analysis with quantitative portfolio construction. This "quantamental" approach is designed to identify companies with strong potential to outperform the Benchmark across emerging countries.

The investment approach centers on leveraging complementary fundamental stock selection as well as macroeconomic analysis to build a portfolio that captures opportunities for long-term outperformance.

The investment process integrates:

• Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.

• Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the economies of the emerging countries.

• Quantitative screening and portfolio optimisation to construct a diversified portfolio across companies with different behavioural patterns such as (i) value — companies which have share prices that are considered undervalued relative to their peers and to historical valuation levels; (ii) momentum — companies that have demonstrated sustained share price appreciation; (iii) size — companies classified by their market capitalisation; or (iv) quality — companies characterised by stable earnings, strong profitability and with a sound balance sheet. Portfolio construction will include a constraint on tracking error compared to the Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

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

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

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusions as binding elements:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues).

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.
The Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least:
- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries, equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies.
However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment to hold at least 20% in sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" (which have a top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor) in accordance with Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology (described above).

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

### *What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?*

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

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

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.

## What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal to or greater than 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

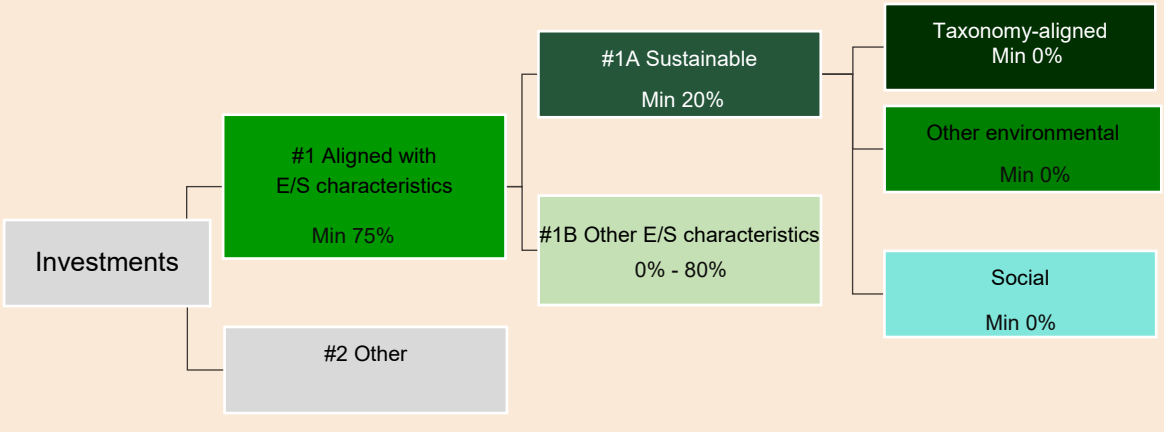
Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

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.

**#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.

**#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

**Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[9]?**

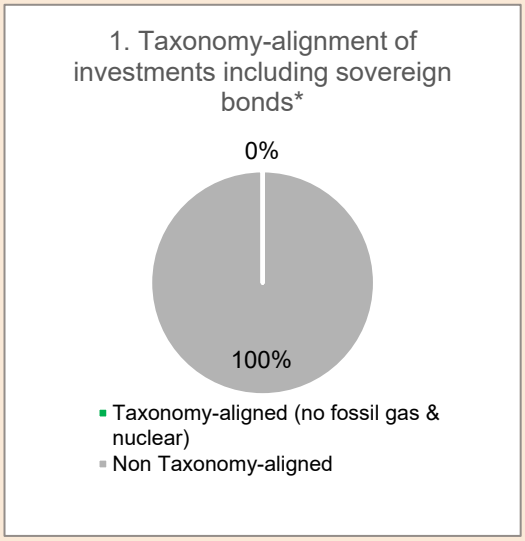
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☐ No

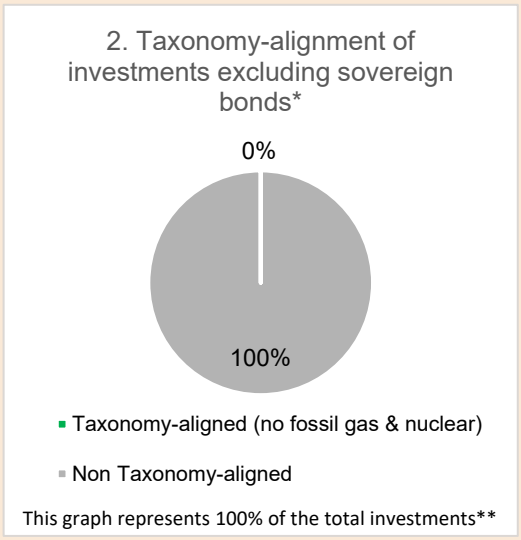
[9] *Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.*

**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.

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




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

***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

## What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable objective.

## What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are 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 will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".

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

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

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

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

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

  N/A

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

N/A




**Where can I find more product specific information online?**

**More product-specific information can be found on the website:** www.amundi.ie

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

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the 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.

**Product name:**

Amundi Eurozone Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

**Legal entity identifier:**

213800N5UH25UZGDY805

# Environmental and/or social characteristics

**Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?**

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☒ with a social objective

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

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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security

issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark. 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.

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

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

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

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 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 which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then 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;

- 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 environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

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

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR.
These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

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 please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation.

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

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

• 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 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators 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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been 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 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);
• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• 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, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into 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

*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.*



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

[X] Yes, the Sub-Fund considers the Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS that are applicable 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.

This approach is part of Amundi's Responsible Investment framework, which is designed to identify and manage sustainability risks:

- Engagement: is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. It includes engaging issuers to enhance the integration of environmental and social factors into their operations and to improve their impact on key sustainability issues, such as environmental and social factors, including climate risk management and business model adaption for transition to a low carbon economy and human rights factors, including engaging to promote corporate respect for human rights and engaging on forced labour risks. The factors engaged on can vary across companies and sectors.
- Voting: Amundi's voting policy considers long-term factors, including material ESG issues, that may impact value creation. More details are available at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation
- 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 is applied to all Amundi's funds.

With respect to the Principal Adverse Impacts considered by Amundi:

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (no. 4) is considered through the exclusion of companies involved in thermal coal and/or unconventional oil and gas including arctic drilling and companies in breach of international conventions on Human or Labour Rights;
- Violation of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises (no. 10) is considered through the exclusion of issuers that violate, repeatedly and seriously, one or more of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact; and
- Exposure to controversial weapons (no. 14) is considered through the exclusion of companies that have any involvement in controversial weapons. Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation. As detailed in Amundi's Global Responsible Investment Policy (https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation), sector-based exclusions exclude companies involved in controversial

industries including nuclear weapons. The previously described controversies monitoring approach is also applied to track and evaluate such matters.

For any indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

☐ No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the MSCI EMU Index (the "**Benchmark**") over the recommended holding period as provided for in the Profile of a Typical Investor below without targeting a particular level of outperformance.

The Sub-Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Sub-Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark may be limited.

The Benchmark is an equity index representative of the large and mid-cap companies across developed countries in the European Economic and Monetary Union, which does not assess or include its constituents according to ESG characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental and social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests at least 75% of net assets in equities, issued by large and mid-cap companies across developed countries in the European Economic and Monetary Union.

While complying with the above policies, the Sub-Fund may also invest in other equities including equities issued by small-cap companies or equities that are issued by companies across emerging countries, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs).

The Sub-Fund does not intend to gain strategic exposure to warrants, subscription rights, acquisition or purchase rights or securities with embedded derivatives. Any exposure to such instruments would arise only on an incidental basis and temporary in nature pending disposal, conversion or other appropriate action.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

**Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives**

The Sub-Fund may use futures, options, forwards and/or swaps for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes and securities financing transactions, as described under the section "More about Derivatives and Techniques" of the Prospectus.

The maximum and expected proportions of the Sub-Fund's assets that may be subject to securities financing transactions are disclosed in the table entitled "Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps".

The Sub-Fund is managed according to an active investment process that combines fundamental analysis with quantitative portfolio construction. This "quantamental" approach is designed to identify companies with strong potential to outperform the Benchmark across developed countries in the European Economic and Monetary Union.

The investment approach centres on leveraging complementary fundamental stock selection as well as macroeconomic analysis, to build a portfolio that captures opportunities for long-term outperformance.

The investment process integrates:

• Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.

• Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the economies of the emerging countries.

• Quantitative screening and portfolio optimisation to construct a diversified portfolio across companies with different behavioural patterns such as (i) value — companies which have share prices that are considered undervalued relative to their peers and to historical valuation levels; (ii) momentum — companies that have demonstrated sustained share price appreciation; (iii) size — companies classified by their market capitalisation; or (iv) quality — companies characterised by stable earnings, strong profitability and with a sound balance sheet. Portfolio construction will include a constraint on tracking error compared to the Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund seeks for its portfolio to achieve an ESG score greater than that of the Benchmark. The Sub-Fund does not target any particular outperformance of its ESG score compared to the Benchmark.

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

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

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusions as binding elements:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
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thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues).

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At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least:
- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries, equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies.

However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment to hold at least 20% in sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" (which have a top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor) in accordance with Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology (described above).

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

***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

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

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.



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

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal to or greater than 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

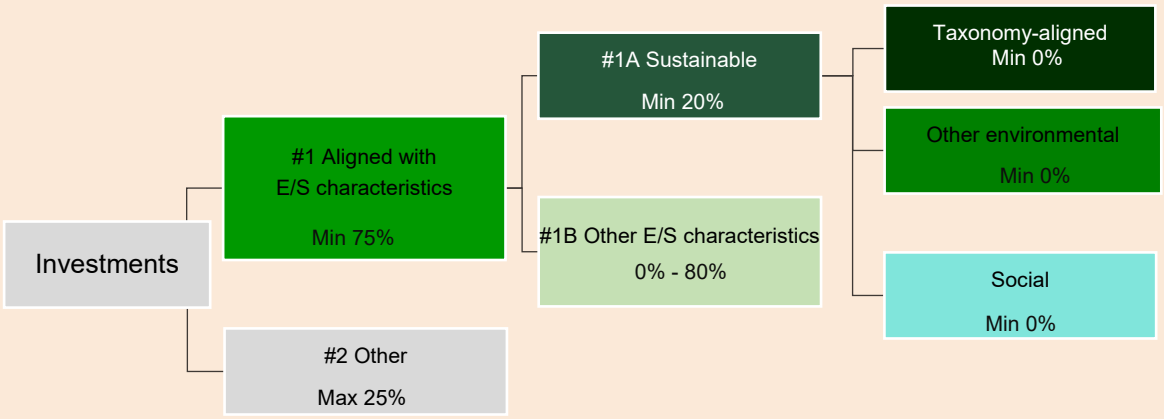
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

-**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.




**#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.

**#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

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

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

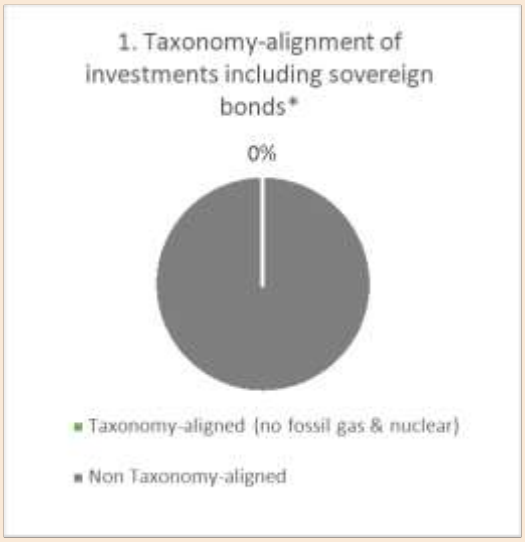
**Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[10]?**

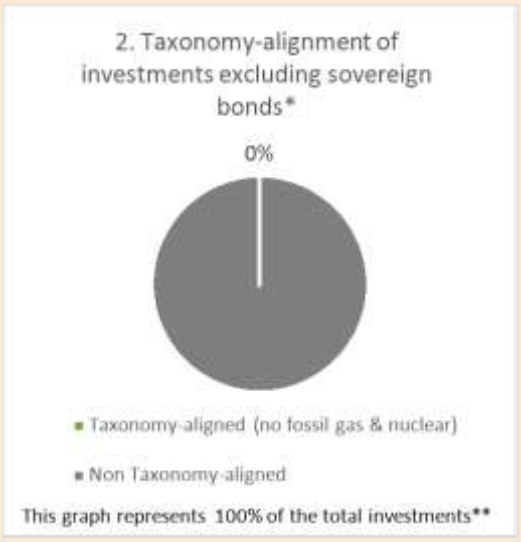
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☐ No

**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.

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




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

***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

[10] *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.*

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of investments with a socially sustainable objective.



**What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are 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 will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".



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

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

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.

environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

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

  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

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

  N/A

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

  N/A




**Where can I find more product specific information online?**

**More product-specific information can be found on the website:** www.amundi.ie