UCITS subject to Directive 2009/65/EC, supplemented by Directive 2014/91/EU

PROSPECTUS

I - GENERAL FEATURES

- **Name:** AMUNDI EURO LIQUIDITY SELECT
- **Legal form and Member State in which the UCI has been set up:** French Mutual Fund (FCP)
- **Launch date, approval date and scheduled term:** UCI launched on 01 December 2005, approved on 18 November 2005 with a term of 99 years.

Summary of the investment offer:

Name Unit	ISIN code	Allocation of distributable income	Denomination currency	Minimum initial subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Eligible subscribers
BdF-D units	FR0014004TR0	Allocation of net profit: Distribution Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation and/or distribution at the discretion of the Management Company	Euro	1 unit(s)	1 unit(s)	Strictly reserved for Banque de France clients
E-C unit	FR0011799915	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	1 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	Legal entities
I2-C units	FR0013095312	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	15.000 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	Legal entities and, more specifically, major institutional investors
IC-C units	FR0010251660	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	10 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	All subscribers, primarily institutional investors and distribution platforms
M-C units	FR0013221199	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	10 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	All subscribers, primarily Italian institutional investors
P-C units	FR0011630557	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	1 thousandth of a unit	1 thousandth of a unit	All subscribers
R-C units	FR0013297561	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	1 thousandth of a unit	1 thousandth of a unit	Strictly reserved for investors subscribing directly or via intermediaries providing portfolio or mandate management services and/or financial investment consultancy services not authorising them to retain retrocessions, either contractually or pursuant to the MiFID II regulation or national legislation
R1-C units	FR0014005U84	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	10 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	Reserved for German investors

R2-C units	FR001400UPG2	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	1 thousandth of a unit	1 thousandth of a unit	Strictly reserved for Italian digital platforms
R4-C units	FR001400KDY2	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	50 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	All subscribers
S - C units:	FR0013518610	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	1 thousandth of a unit	1 thousandth of a unit	Reserved for employee savings funds, funds or mandates dedicated to group retirement savings and feeder funds managed by Amundi management companies
Z-C units	FR0014005XM0	Allocation of net profit: Accumulation Allocation of realised net capital gains: Accumulation	Euro	2 unit(s)	1 thousandth of a unit	Strictly reserved for portfolios that are managed by the Amundi group management companies that are previously authorised.

- **Address from which the latest annual and interim reports may be obtained:**

The latest annual report and financial statements along with the breakdown of assets will be sent to unitholders within eight working days upon written request to:

Amundi Asset Management
Customer Services
91-93, Boulevard Pasteur - 75015 Paris, France

For additional information, please contact your usual advisor.

The AMF website (amf-france.org) contains further details on the list of regulatory documents and investor protection regulations.

II - SERVICE PROVIDERS

Management Company:

Amundi Asset Management, a French simplified joint-stock company (société par actions simplifiée)
Portfolio Management Company operating under AMF approval no. GP 04000036
Registered office: 91-93, Boulevard Pasteur - 75015 Paris, France

Depositary and Registrar:

CACEIS BANK, a French public limited company (Société Anonyme)
Registered office: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, Nanterre Trade and Companies Register (RCS) No. 692 024 722
Main business: Bank and investment services provider approved by CECEI on 01 April 2005.

With regard to regulatory duties and duties contractually entrusted by the Management Company, the Depositary's main tasks are the custody of the UCI's assets, ensuring that the Management Company's decisions are lawful and monitoring the UCI's cash flows.

The Depositary and Management Company are part of the same group; as such, in accordance with the applicable regulations, they have implemented a policy for identifying and preventing conflicts of interest. If a conflict of interest cannot be avoided, the Management

Company and the Depositary shall take all necessary measures to manage, monitor and report this conflict of interest.

The description of the delegated custodial duties, the list of the Depositary's delegatees and sub-delegatees and information relating to conflicts of interest that may result from these delegations are available on its website at www.caceis.com or free of charge upon written request.
Updated information can be provided to unitholders on request.

Institution responsible for the centralisation of subscription and redemption orders appointed by the Management Company:

CACEIS BANK, a French public limited company (Société Anonyme)
Registered office: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, Nanterre Trade and Companies Register (RCS) No. 692 024 722
Main business: Bank and investment services provider approved by CECEI on 01 April 2005.

The Depositary is also responsible, by delegation of the Management Company, for the UCI's liability accounting, which covers the clearing of subscription and redemption orders for units and managing the unit issue account.

Statutory Auditor:

Deloitte & Associés
Represented by Stéphane Collas
6, place de la Pyramide
92908 Paris-la-Défense Cedex, France

Promoters:

Crédit Agricole Group, the branch office network of the Regional Banks of Crédit Agricole and branches of LCL - Le Crédit Lyonnais in France

The list of promoters is not exhaustive, due mainly to the fact that the UCI is listed on Euroclear. Accordingly, some promoters may not be appointed by or known to the Management Company.

Delegated accounting manager:

CACEIS Fund Administration, Société Anonyme
Registered office: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge
CACEIS Fund Administration is a company of the Crédit Agricole Group specialising in the administrative and accounting management of UCIs on behalf of clients inside and outside the Group. CACEIS Fund Administration has accordingly been appointed by Amundi Asset Management as Delegated Accounting Manager for the valuation and accounting of the UCI.

III - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

1. General features

Characteristics of units:

- **Nature of the right attached to the unit class:**

Each unitholder is entitled to joint-ownership of the Fund's assets proportional to the number of units held.

- **Entry in a register or clarification of liability accounting methods:**

In terms of the Fund's liability accounting, the depositary centralises the subscription and redemption orders and operates the unit issuer's account in collaboration with Euroclear France, the company with which the Fund is listed.

Administered registered shares are entered in the liabilities manager's register.

- ## Voting rights:

No voting rights are attached to the units; decisions are made by the Management Company. Note: investors will be notified of changes to the Fund's operating arrangements either individually, through the press or by any other means in accordance with current regulations.

- ## Form of units:

Registered or bearer

- ## Decimalisation:

BdF-D units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
E-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of shares, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
I2-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
IC-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
M-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
P-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
R-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
R1-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
R2-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
R4-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
S-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
Z-C units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.

- **Financial year end:** last trading day in August

- **First financial year end:** last trading day of March 2007

- **Accounting currency:** Euro

- ## Tax treatment:

The UCI, by its nature, is not subject to taxation. However, unitholders may be taxed on any income distributed by the UCI or, as applicable, when they sell UCI units. The tax regime applicable to amounts distributed by the UCI or to unrealised or realised capital gains or losses will depend on the individual unitholder's tax situation, residence for tax purposes and/or the investment jurisdiction of the UCI.
Investors who have questions about their tax situation should consult a financial advisor or a professional investment consultant. Some income distributed by the UCI to unitholders residing outside France may be subject to withholding tax in France.

US tax considerations

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), which is part of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (HIRE), requires that non-US financial institutions (foreign financial institutions, or FFIs) report to the IRS (the US tax authorities) any financial information relating to assets held by US taxpayers[1] residing outside the United States.

In accordance with FATCA regulations, US securities held by any financial institution that does not adhere to or is considered to be non-compliant with the FATCA law will be subject to a withholding tax of 30% on (i) certain income generated from US sources; and (ii) the gross proceeds from the sale or disposal of US assets.

The UCI falls within the scope of FATCA and, as such, unitholders may be asked to provide certain mandatory information.

The United States has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with several governments in order to implement the FATCA law. In this context, the French and US governments have signed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA).

The UCI complies with the IGA Model 1 agreement between France and the United States of America. It is not anticipated that the UCI (or any sub-fund) will be subject to a FATCA withholding tax.

The FATCA law requires that the UCI collect certain information about the identity (including ownership, holding and distribution details) of account holders who are US tax residents, entities that control US tax residents, and non-US tax residents who do not comply with the FATCA provisions or who fail to provide any of the accurate, complete and precise information required under the intergovernmental agreement (IGA).

For this purpose, all potential unitholders agree to provide the UCI, its delegated entity or the promoter with any information requested (including, but not limited to, their Global Intermediary Identification Number, or GIIN).

In the event of any change in circumstances impacting their FATCA status or their GIIN, potential unitholders shall immediately provide written notice to the UCI, its delegated entity or the promoter.

In accordance with the IGA, this information should be communicated to the French tax authorities, who may in turn share it with the IRS or with other tax authorities.

Investors who fail to document their FATCA status properly, or who refuse to report their FATCA status or to disclose the required information within the prescribed deadline, may be qualified as recalcitrant and be reported to the relevant tax or government authorities by the UCI or their Management Company.

In order to avoid the potential impacts of the foreign passthru payment mechanism and to prevent any withholding on such payments, the UCI or its delegated entity reserves the right to prohibit any subscription to the UCI or the sale of units or shares to any non-participating FFI (NPFFI),[2] particularly when such a prohibition is considered legitimate and justified for the protection of the general interests of investors in the UCI.

The UCI and its legal representative, the UCI's Depositary and the transfer agent reserve the right, on a discretionary basis, to prevent or remediate the acquisition and/or direct or indirect holding of units or shares in the UCI by any investor who is in breach of the applicable laws and regulations, or where the latter's involvement in the UCI may have detrimental consequences for the UCI or for other investors, including, but not limited to, FATCA sanctions.

To this end, the UCI may reject any subscription or require the mandatory redemption of units or shares in the UCI in accordance with the provisions set out in the regulations or Articles of Association of the UCI[3].

The FATCA law is relatively new and its implementation is ongoing. Although the above information summarises the Management Company's current understanding, this understanding may be incorrect, or the way in which FATCA is implemented could change such that

1 According to the US Internal Revenue Code, the term "US Person" means an individual who is a US citizen or resident, a partnership or corporation established in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, or a trust if (i) a court within the United States has authority under applicable law to hand down orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding the administration of the trust; and if (ii) one or more US Persons have authority to control all substantive decisions of the trust, or of an estate of a deceased person who was a citizen or resident of the United States.
2 NPFFI or non-participating FFI = a financial institution that refuses to comply with FATCA either by refusing to sign a contract with the IRS or by refusing to identify its clients or report to the authorities.
3 This may also apply to any person (i) who seems to be directly or indirectly in violation of the laws and regulations of any country or any government authority; or (ii) who may, in the opinion of the Fund's Management Company, cause damage to the Fund that it would not have otherwise suffered or incurred.

some or all investors are subject to the 30% withholding tax.

The provisions herein are not a complete analysis of all the tax rules and considerations and are not tax-related advice, and they shall not be considered as a complete list of all the potential tax-related risks inherent in subscribing to or holding Fund units. All investors should consult their usual advisors regarding the tax aspects and potential consequences of subscribing, holding or redeeming units or equities by virtue of the laws applicable to such investors and, in particular, by virtue of the rules of disclosure or withholding under FATCA concerning investors in the UCI.

Automatic Exchange of Information (CRS regulations):

France has signed multilateral agreements on the automatic exchange of information relating to financial accounts, based on the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) ("Norme Commune de Déclaration" or NCD in France) as adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Under the CRS law, the UCI or the Management Company must provide the local tax authorities with certain information about non-resident shareholders in France. This information is then communicated to the relevant tax authorities.

The information communicated to the tax authorities includes details such as name, address, tax identification number (NIF), date of birth, place of birth (if it appears in the records of the financial institution), account number, account balance or, if applicable, account value at the end of the year and the payments recorded on the account during the calendar year.

Each investor agrees to provide the UCI, the Management Company or their distributors with the information and documentation required by law (including, but not limited to, their self-certification) as well as any additional documentation that may reasonably be required in order to comply with their reporting obligations under the CRS.

Further information on the CRS is available on the OECD website and the websites of the tax authorities in the agreement signatory states.

Any unitholder who does not respond to requests for information or documents by the UCI: (i) may be held liable for penalties imposed on the UCI that are attributable to the failure of the shareholder to provide the requested documentation, or attributable to the shareholder providing incomplete or incorrect documentation; and (ii) will be reported to the relevant tax authorities for having failed to provide the necessary information for the identification of their tax residence and their tax identification number.

2. Special provisions

▸ ISIN code:

BdF-D units	E-C unit:	I2-C units	IC-C units	M-C units	P-C units	R-C units	R1-C units	R2-C units	R4-C units	S - C units	Z-C units
FR0014004TR0	FR0011799915	FR0013095312	FR0010251660	FR0013221199	FR0011630557	FR0013297561	FR0014005U84	FR001400UPG2	FR001400KDY2	FR0013518610	FR0014005XM0

▸ **Classification:** Money market UCI with a standard variable net asset value

▸ Investment objective:

The Fund's investment objective is to outperform the compounded €STR, the representative index of the money-market rate in the Eurozone, after deducting ongoing charges, whilst incorporating ESG criteria into the Fund's security analysis and selection criteria. However, during periods of negative returns on the money market, the Fund's return may be negatively affected. Furthermore, after deducting ongoing charges, the Fund may underperform the compounded €STR.

▸ Benchmark index:

The benchmark indicator is the capitalised €STR.

The €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) represents the overnight euro money-market rate. It is calculated by the European Central Bank and represents the risk-free rate for the eurozone.
The capitalised €STR also takes into account the impact of the reinvestment of interest using the OIS (Overnight Indexed Swap) method.

Benchmark index applicable to the Fund's investment objective:

The administrator of the benchmark index is the ECB (European Central Bank). As a central bank, this administrator benefits from the exemption under Article 2.2 of the benchmark regulation and, as such, does not need to be registered in the ESMA register.

Further information on the benchmark index is available on the website of the benchmark administrator:
https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/euro_short-term_rate/html/index.en.html

The reference benchmark does not evaluate or include its components according to these environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted in the portfolio.

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 08 June 2016, the Management Company has put in place a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, which sets out the action to be taken in the event that a benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided.

▶ Investment strategy:

1. Strategies used

The UCI qualifies as an Article 8 financial product under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainabilityrelated disclosures in the financial services sector (the "Disclosure Regulation"). Information on environmental and social characteristics can be found in the appendix to this prospectus.

The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions (within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "Disclosure Regulation")) are the negative, material or likely-to-be-material effects on sustainability factors that are caused or aggravated by or directly linked to investment decisions. Annex I of the Delegated Regulation supplementing the Disclosure Regulation lists the indicators of the principal adverse impacts.

The mandatory principal adverse impacts of Annex I of the Delegated Regulation are taken into account in the investment strategy through a combination of exclusions (normative and sector-based), integration of the ESG rating into the investment process, engagement and voting.
More detailed information on the principal adverse impacts can be found in the Management Company's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement available on its website:
www.amundi.com.

The Fund comprises high-quality money market instruments and derivatives. It is in line with the principles of Socially Responsible Investment (SRI).
To select eligible stocks within the investment universe, the management team relies on a credit analysis combined with a non-financial analysis based on ESG (Environment, Social and Corporate Governance) criteria. The non-financial analysis process is used to assign an ESG rating ranging from A (best rating) to G (lowest rating).

Sequencing of the stages of the investment process

This investment process includes three successive steps:
- The first step is to monitor the investment universe in advance through a detailed analysis of the issuers. The internal process leads to a preliminary outline of the investment universe focusing on two main areas:
o A system, notably defining the list of authorised instruments and limits by issuer and instrument type;
o An eligible investment universe, notably comprising the issuers selected by the Management Company. This assessment is based on a specific appraisal performed by a credit analysis team working independently from the management, following an internal credit quality assessment procedure.
- The second stage involves integrating both financial constraints (regulatory ratios, internal credit assessment process) and non-financial constraints (ESG rating and exclusion) within these analyses.

- The third stage is the construction of the portfolio:

a) Analysis of asset liquidity and liquidity management: this is ensured by using various interest rate instruments available on the markets. The Fund includes assets of varying maturities which are adjusted based on inflows and outflows to ensure its liquidity.

b) Choice of a weighted average maturity: this reflects our forecasts on changes to the €STR and money-market yield curves. Euro fixed income and credit Managers establish together, during a monthly meeting attended by Amundi Asset Management's strategists, forecasts for changes in interest rates and the European Central Bank's monetary policy.

c) Selection of issues and the diversification of securities (bonds, negotiable debt securities) from public and private issuers. This selection is made based on compliance with various parameters:
o studies carried out by the credit analysis team on behalf of the fixed income management team or other market financial institutions.
o the management team's assessment of the premium on the securities of this issuer to cover the credit and/or liquidity risk.
o the more diversification a new issuer can bring to the portfolio, the more interest will be shown in its contribution. Diversification rules governing private issuers are systematically applied to investments according to securities' rating and maturity.
o each security held in the portfolio is subject to prior agreement by the Risk Department (which is independent of the Management Company) which defines maximum amounts and maturities for each issuer.
o moreover, the analysis and stock-picking of securities meet socially responsible investment principles which include extra-financial ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria, in addition to the traditional financial criteria described above.

d) Arbitrage: the Management Company systematically sources investment opportunities among money market instruments and bonds with yields in line with or outperforming the €STR depending on the type of instrument and the security's maturity. The managers rely on a proactive trading team to invest in an issuer or a security with selected counterparties.

e) Management of the portfolio's average ESG rating by optimising the issuers' ESG rating/return profile.

This internal process leads to a preliminary outline of the investment universe focusing on two main areas:
- A system, notably defining the list of authorised instruments and limits by issuer or instrument type;
- An eligible investment universe, notably comprising the issuers selected by the Management Company. This assessment is based on a specific appraisal performed by a credit analysis team working independently from the management, following an internal credit quality assessment procedure.

The UCI's investment strategy is based on the choice of negotiable debt security or bond issuers, which ensures the most regular increase in NAV possible. To this end, the management team selects securities with a maturity of less than 2 years. Fixed-rate securities with a maturity of more than 397 days will be covered by interest-rate risk hedging.

More particularly, the ceilings respected by this fund are as follows:

Weighted Average Maturity[1](WAM)	less than or equal to 6 months
Weighted Average Life[2](WAL)	less than or equal to 12 months
1-day liquidity	more than 7.5% of net assets
7-day liquidity	more than 15% of net assets
Maximum residual life of securities and instruments	2 years Variable-rate money market instruments and fixed-rate money market instruments hedged by a swap are updated in relation to a money market rate or index.
Creditworthiness of instruments	To evaluate the creditworthiness of securities, at the time of their acquisition, the Management Company may rely, although not exclusively, on investment-grade ratings from recognised rating agencies that it deems most appropriate; however, the Management Company strives to avoid any automatic dependence on such ratings throughout the securities' holding period.

Non-financial analysis

1) Types of ESG criteria

o *Private issuers*

The analysis of private issuers uses a framework of criteria based on regulations that have universal scope (Global Compact, International Labour Organization, Human Rights, ISO standards, etc.). This framework includes a set of generic criteria applicable to all issuers as well as criteria specific to each sector.

Among the generic criteria, we analyse in particular:
- Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, the protection of biodiversity and water, for the environmental aspect.
- Human capital development, management of work and restructuring, health and safety, social dialogue, relations with clients and suppliers, local communities and respect for human rights, for the social aspect.
- Independence of the Board, quality of audits and controls, remuneration policy, shareholders' rights, global ethics and ESG strategy, for the governance aspect.

Depending on the sector, additional assessments of specific criteria may be carried out with regard to environmental and social aspects, Examples include the production of renewable energy for energy suppliers, ecological vehicles and passenger safety for the automotive industry, or green finance and efforts made to promote greater access to financial services in the banking sector.

o *Public issuers*

The non-financial analysis of States aims to assess and compare the levels of integration of the three ESG criteria in institutional systems and public policies. It is based on around one hundred indicators, divided into 3 aspects: Compliance (e.g. ratification of international treaties), Action (public expenditure related to ESG policies) and Results (quantifiable and measurable).

1 WAM = it is used to measure the average term until the maturity of all assets held by the UCI, weighted to reflect the relative weight of each instrument, and considering the maturity of an adjustable-rate security as the remaining period before the next money-market rate revision rather than the remaining term until the initial principal repayments on the instrument. In practice, the WAM is used to measure the sensitivity of a monetary fund to changes in money market interest rates.

2 WAL = this is the weighted average residual life of each asset held by the UCI, i.e. the term left to run until the initial principal repayments on the security (without taking into account interest payments and reductions in the principal value). WAL is used to measure credit risk and liquidity risk.

In the context of socially responsible management, the ESG analysis of the investment universe seeks to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of the sector-related opportunities and risks specific to each issuer.

2) <u>ESG approach</u>

To reconcile the search for performance with the development of socially responsible practices, ESG criteria are considered according to a combination of approaches: normative and sector-based exclusions, Best-in-Class and engagement.

1. The Fund applies the Amundi exclusion policy, which includes the following rules:
- legal exclusions* on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly contravene one or more of the Ten principles of the UN Global Compact**, "without credible corrective action"*;
- sector-based exclusions of the Amundi Group on fossil fuels (for example, coal and unconventional hydrocarbons), tobacco, and weapons (for example, nuclear weapons and depleted uranium weapons) (details of this policy can be found in the Amundi Responsible Investment Policy available on the website at www.amundi.fr).

These exclusions apply to all management companies
** United Nations Global Compact (UN Global Compact): "The Global Compact calls on businesses to adopt, support and implement within their sphere of influence a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour and environmental standards, and anti-corruption.

2. . Using a best-in-class approach, the Fund seeks to give priority to issuers that are sector-leading in terms of ESG criteria, as identified by the Management Company's team of non-financial analysts.
The Fund also applies the following ESG integration rules:
- exclusion of issuers rated F and G at the time of purchase; if an issuer's rating is downgraded to F while it is already in the portfolio, the manager will seek to sell the security in question. However, in the interest of holders, holding the securities until maturity is authorised if they cannot be sold under good conditions;
- a so-called "rating upgrade" approach: the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio must be higher than the weighted average ESG rating of the investment universe of the Fund after elimination of the worst 20% of issuers;
- at least 90% of the securities in the portfolio are ESG rated.

<u>Limit of the approach adopted</u>
The best-in-class approach does not in principle exclude any business sector. All economic sectors are therefore represented with this approach and the UCI may thus be exposed to certain controversial sectors. To limit the potential non-financial risks of these sectors, the UCI also applies the Amundi exclusion policy for coal and tobacco (details of this policy can be found in the Amundi Responsible Investment Policy available on the website at www.amundi.fr) as well as the Group's commitment policy.

3. Finally, an active engagement policy is conducted to promote dialogue with issuers and support them in the improvement of their socially responsible practices. Engagement activity is conducted in four ways:
Ongoing engagement with companies with the objective of meeting with companies to better understand the ESG issues they face and to encourage companies to increase their consideration of ESG issues and adopt good practice.
Thematic engagement, which aims to better understand issues that are sometimes underestimated and to bring out good practices.
Collaborative engagement, which also mobilises other investors in order to achieve a stronger impact and increase the receptivity and responsiveness of companies.
Pre-GM voting and dialogue, to build deeper relationships with companies, to initiate their thinking on ESG issues and to contribute to the improvement of their practices.

The fund does not have SRI accreditation.

<u>Internal credit quality assessment procedure</u>

<u>I) Description of the scope of the procedure</u>

The Management Company has set up an internal credit quality assessment procedure for money market UCIs. Its purpose is to establish the principles and methodologies that will ensure that these UCIs invest in assets that have a positive evaluation with regard to credit quality.

The internal credit quality assessment procedure, which is conducted systematically and continuously for all Amundi Group money market management, establishes:
- the principles of prudence, suitability and relevance at all key stages affecting the investment cycle, and
- the analysis methodologies that determine not only the eligibility of purchase loans for the money market UCI, but also monitor the

reported downgrading of invested credits in order to avoid keeping outstanding amounts of those likely to default.

II) Description of the parties involved in the procedure

The Amundi Group Risk Committee and the Credit Risk Committee that stems from it are responsible for defining the risk policy applicable to all Amundi Group entities (risks taken on behalf of third parties and on their own account). In this context, the Amundi Group Risk Committee has full jurisdiction for the following:
- defining Amundi’s policy on risks;
- determining the risk framework for each product or activity;
- approving the risk oversight for management strategies and investment processes;
- approving the methodologies for calculating risk indicators;
- approving credit limits;
- making decisions regarding the use of new financial instruments by the UCIs;
- reviewing the results of checks that are carried out;
- making the necessary decisions to resolve any anomalies detected.

The Group Risk Committee delegates the specific duties entrusted to it to several subcommittees.
The Credit Risk Committee therefore approves the limits per issuer for the UCIs overseen, and the sole-risk and counterparty limits for all UCIs in the Amundi Group. The decisions of the Credit Risk Committee are made by its Chair, based on discussions within the Committee, and are not subject to a vote.
The decisions of the Group Risk Committee and the Credit Risk Committee are enforced through the use of a maximum risk framework for each subsidiary of the Amundi Group, with the understanding that each subsidiary retains its full autonomy and independence to judge the appropriateness of these framework decisions, and can impose additional credit restrictions for money market UCIs, if deemed necessary by the heads and competent bodies defined by the governance of each subsidiary.

The Group Risk Committee and the Credit Risk Committee are chaired by the Deputy CEO in charge of the Business Support and Control Division and, in his or her absence, by the Chief Risk Officer. The other permanent members of the Group Risk Committee are the heads of the following business lines: Investment, Sales (Individual Clients, Institutional Clients), Operations, Services and Information Technology, and Control (Compliance, Audit and Risks, including the heads of the expertise, investment and operational Risk Divisions). The Credit Risk Committee also has permanent guests, these being the head of the credit risk analysis and risk oversight team and the team's analysts.
The Credit Risk Committee is convened every month and, if necessary, at any time on an ad hoc basis, and declares the terms of its approval.

III) Description of the methodology

At all key stages of the investment cycle, at the request of management, an independent credit analysis and credit management team linked to Amundi's Risk team implements the applicable methodologies:
- collection of information,
- analyses and assessments of credit quality, recommendation of the terms of investment (risk code, amount and maximum maturity limits) to the Credit Risk Committee for approval,
- monitoring of credit risks as approved by the Credit Risk Committee, including the supervision of downgrading credit and monitoring of alerts,
- management of cases exceeding the amount and duration limits.

Information used for analysis must be reliable and come from multiple sources:
- primary sources: annual reports and publications on issuers’ websites, presentation and meeting notes from one-on-ones, roadshows or net roadshows with issuers,
- market sources: verbal and/or written presentations by rating agencies and/or sell-side analyses, public information published by the media.

The criteria used for analysis are:
- quantitative: published operational and financial data, which is analysed not only when accounts are closed, but also over time in order to evaluate trends, and is reprocessed, if necessary, in order to estimate the most representative profitability, solvency and liquidity ratios possible;
- qualitative: financial access, operations, strategy, management, governance and reputation, which are evaluated in relation to their coherence, credibility or sustainability in the short and medium term.

Based on the methodologies set out in the procedure to be applied, analyses must focus on profitability, solvency and liquidity, using analytical methods specific to the types of issuers and business sectors concerned (Corporate, Financial, Public Administration, etc.), and in accordance with their asset classes/instruments (non-rated, securitisations, covered, subordinated, etc.). Ultimately, they must make it possible to assess the short- and medium-term visibility in terms of the viability of the issuer, both from an intrinsic point of view and within the context in which it operates.

At the end of the analysis, the assessment is represented by a risk code, and the credit management is represented by a set of limits with regard to amount and maximum maturity, which the credit analysis and management team recommends to the Credit Risk Committee.

The risk code represents the credit quality on a scale from 1 (solid) to 6 (low) in terms of a medium- to long-term investment, with monitoring reports and alerts for actions on outstanding amounts in the event of downgrading. The minimum risk code level required for investment in a money market UCI is code 4. However, for very short-term investments (less than six months), credit at risk code 5 (which is at the upper end of the scale) may be exceptionally and selectively authorised.

The amount and maximum maturity limits are calculated taking into account the credit quality, issuer size and the percentage holding of the issuer's consolidated debt. In the event of an overrun, the procedure provided for this purpose is applied in order to remedy the situation:

- either by an immediate sale of excess outstanding amounts, reducing outstanding amounts to within the limits,
- or by a run off of the outstanding amounts, for which the overrun is then monitored, if justified,
- or by an increase in the limit absorbing the overrun, if justified (in particular, depending on the credit quality and the percentage holding of the issuer's total debt).

These decisions are recorded in writing in accordance with Article 7 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/990.

Individual credit entered into the universe of eligible investments is reviewed at least once a year, and
as many times as required by events and/or developments impacting the assessment to be carried out on credit quality.

IV) Framework for reviewing the methodology

The credit management methodologies for money market UCIs are reviewed and approved by the Risk Committee and Credit Risk Committee at least once a year and as often as necessary, with a view to adapting them to the current portfolio and external conditions in accordance with the regulatory provisions governing money market UCIs.

2. Description of the assets used (excluding derivatives)

The portfolio includes:
up to 100% of net assets:

- government securities in the form of repurchase agreements or short-term securities.
- Treasury notes or short-term bonds issued by the States
- London CDs
- Floating Rate Notes (FRN) and bonds
- Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTNs)
- Euro Commercial Paper
- US Commercial Paper
- Short-term and medium-term negotiable securities
- Asset-Backed Commercial Paper

Holding of shares or units of other UCIs

The Fund may hold up to 10% of its assets in shares or units of the following short-term and/or standard money market UCIs:

☒ French or European UCITS

☒ French or European Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) that comply with the criteria defined by the French Monetary and Financial Code

These UCIs may invest up to 10% of their assets in UCITS or AIFs. They may be managed by the Management Company or an affiliated company. The risk profile of these UCIs is compatible with that of the Fund.

3. Derivatives used

The use of both hedges and options is an integral part of the investment process due to the advantages they offer in terms of liquidity and/or cost/efficiency ratios. They can be brought in quickly to replace bearer securities, specifically at times of substantial inflows or outflows arising from subscriptions/redemptions or in the case of special circumstances such as significant market fluctuations.

Information about the counterparties of the OTC derivative contracts:

Amundi AM relies on the expertise of Amundi Intermédiation in the context of providing services regarding the selection of counterparties. Amundi Intermédiation provides Amundi AM with an indicative list of counterparties, the eligibility of which is approved beforehand by the Amundi (Group) Credit Risk Committee, concerning the aspects of counterparty risk.

This list is then validated by Amundi AM during ad-hoc "Broker Committees". The purpose of the Broker Committees is to:

- monitor volumes (share broking and net amounts for other products) by intermediary/counterparty, instrument type and market, where applicable;
- express their opinion on the quality of the service provided by the Amundi Intermédiation trading desk;
- carry out a review of the brokers and counterparties, and draw up the list for the coming period. Amundi AM may decide to limit the list or ask to extend it. If Amundi AM proposes to extend the list of counterparties at a committee meeting or subsequently, the Amundi Credit Risk Committee must analyse and approve the list once again.

The Amundi AM Broker Committees are composed of the Investment Directors or their representatives, representatives of the Amundi Intermédiation trading desk, a Head of Operations, a Head of Risk Control and a Head of Compliance.

The manager may invest in the following derivatives:

- Type of markets:

  ☒ regulated
  ☒ organised
  ☒ over-the-counter

- Risks which the manager wishes to address:

  ☐ equity
  ☒ fixed income
  ☒ currency
  ☐ credit
  ☐ other risks

- Types of transactions and description of all operations that must be limited to the achievement of the investment objective:

  ☒ hedging
  ☐ exposure
  ☐ arbitrage
  ☐ other

- Type of instruments used:

  ☒ futures: interest rate
  ☒ options: interest rate
  ☒ currency and interest rate swaps
  ☒ forward foreign exchange contracts
  ☐ other

- Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

  ☒ derivatives are used as inexpensive, liquid substitutes for real securities to cover global portfolio exposure to interest rate risk.
  ☒ options on forward interest-rate markets consisting of call option positions are used to protect the portfolio against increases in interest rates. Commitments for this type of instrument will not exceed 10% of net assets.
  ☒ interest rate swaps are used to reduce the weighted average maturity to offset any changes in interest rates.
  ☒ Foreign-exchange swaps are used to hedge securities issued and denominated in a currency other than euro.

4. Embedded derivatives

- Risks which the manager wishes to address:

  ☐ equity

- ☒ fixed income
- ☒ currency
- ☒ credit

- Types of transactions and description of all operations that must be limited to the achievement of the investment objective:

  - ☐ hedging
  - ☒ exposure
  - ☐ arbitrage

- Type of instruments used:

  - ☒ Puttable bonds
  - ☒ Callable bonds

- Strategy for using embedded derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

  - ☐ hedging the overall portfolio, particular risks, particular securities
  - ☐ constructing synthetic exposure to particular assets or particular risks;
  - ☒ exposure to the credit market (callable and puttable bonds only)

5. Deposits

The UCITS can lodge deposits for a maximum 12-month period. These deposits contribute to achieving the investment objective of the UCITS by allowing it to manage cash flows. They are refundable on request or may be withdrawn at any time. Deposits are made by credit institutions with registered offices in a member state or, if their registered office is in a non-member country, they are subject to prudential rules considered equivalent to those set out in European Union law.

6. Cash borrowings

Cash borrowings are prohibited. However, in situations such as, for example, substantial redemptions or transactions credited to the account that are not settled for technical reasons, the Fund may exceptionally become a temporary debtor.
The debtor situation will be resolved as promptly as possible and in line with the best interests of the unitholders.

7. Temporary purchases and sales of securities

- Types of transactions used:

  - ☒ repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code
  - ☐ lending and borrowing of securities with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code: prohibited
  - ☐ other

These transactions may be cancelled at any time with two working days' notice.
Repurchase transactions have a temporary maturity of a maximum of seven working days. These assets are held with the Depositary.

- Purpose of the transactions, which must be limited to the achievement of the investment objective:

  - ☒ cash management
  - ☐ optimisation of the UCITS' income
  - ☐ other

- Possible leverage effects: n/a

- Fees: See Costs and Fees section

The Fund's commitments arising from temporary purchases or sales of securities must not exceed 100% of net assets.
The total commitment arising from derivatives, embedded derivatives and temporary acquisition and disposal of securities must not exceed 100% of net assets.

Total exposure to risks arising from these commitments and from open positions in real securities shall not exceed 100% of net assets.

Summary of proportions used:

Types of transactions	**Reverse repurchase agreements**	**Repurchase agreements**	**Securities lending**	**Securities borrowing**
Maximum proportion of net assets	100%	10%	Prohibited	Prohibited
Expected proportion of net assets	25%	1%	Prohibited	Prohibited

8- Information relating to collateral (temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or OTC derivatives):

Type of collateral:

In the context of temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or OTC derivative transactions, the UCITS may receive securities and cash as collateral.

Securities received as collateral must adhere to the criteria defined by the Management Company. They must be:
- liquid;
- transferable at any time;
- diversified in compliance with the eligibility, exposure and diversification rules of the UCI;
- issued by an issuer that is not an entity of the counterparty or its group.

For bonds, the securities will also be issued by high-quality issuers located in OECD countries with a minimum rating ranging from AAA to BBB- on the Standard & Poor’s scale or with another rating deemed equivalent by the Management Company. Bonds must have a maximum maturity of 50 years.

The criteria described above are detailed in a Risk Policy available on the Management Company’s website at www.amundi.com and may be subject to change, particularly in the event of exceptional market circumstances.

The discounts that may be applied to the collateral received will take into account the credit quality, the price volatility of the securities and the results of the stress tests performed.

Reuse of cash received as collateral:

Cash received as collateral, subject to a limit of 10% of the net assets, may be reinvested in deposits or securities issued or guaranteed by a public or parapublic entity of a member country of the European Union or an authorised non-member country, in accordance with the Risk Policy of the Management Company.

Reuse of securities received as collateral:

Not authorised: Securities received as collateral may not be sold, reinvested or provided as collateral.

▶ Risk profile:

Your money shall be invested primarily in financial instruments selected by the Management Company. These financial instruments are subject to market fluctuations.

The main risks related to this type of investment are:

Interest rate risk: The value of interest rate instruments may fall due to changes in interest rates. This is measured by the Weighted Average Maturity.
In periods when interest rates are rising, the net asset value may fall marginally.

The main specific management-related risks are:

Credit risk: the risk of a fall in value of the securities of a private or public issuer or the default of the latter, which could lead to a fall in the net asset value.

Other risks are:

Capital risk: Investors are warned that their capital invested is not guaranteed and may not be recovered.

Counterparty risk: the UCITS uses securities financing transactions and/or OTC derivatives transactions. These transactions, entered into with a counterparty, expose the UCITS to a risk of the counterparty defaulting and/or not executing the swap, which may have a significant impact on the UCITS' net asset value. This risk may not necessarily be offset by the collateral received.

Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities: the UCITS may be exposed to trading difficulties or a temporary inability to trade certain securities in which the UCITS invests or in those received as collateral, in the event of a counterparty defaulting on securities financing transactions.

Legal risk: the use of temporary purchases and sales of securities may lead to a legal risk, particularly relating to contracts.

Sustainability risk: The risk relating to an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential negative material impact on the value of the investment.

▸ Target investors and typical investor profile:

The E-C unit is intended for legal entities and more particularly for investors seeking to outperform the euro money-market over a minimum investment term of more than one month.

The IC-C unit is intended for all investors and, more specifically, for institutional investors and distribution platforms.

The I2-C unit is intended for legal entities and, more specifically, major institutional investors.

The P-C unit is intended for all subscribers.

The M-C unit is intended for all subscribers, and more specifically for Italian institutional investors.

The R-C unit is strictly reserved for investors subscribing directly or via intermediaries providing portfolio management services under mandate and/or financial investment consultancy services that do not authorise them to retain retrocessions, either contractually or pursuant to the MiFID II regulation or national legislation.

The S-C unit is reserved for employee savings funds, funds or mandates dedicated to group retirement savings and feeder funds managed by the Amundi management companies.

The Z-C unit is strictly reserved for portfolios that are managed by the Amundi group management companies and previously authorised.

The R1-C unit is reserved for German investors.

The R2-C unit is strictly reserved for Italian digital platforms.

The BdF-D unit is strictly reserved for Banque de France clients.

The R4-C unit is intended for all subscribers.

The recommended investment period is more than 1 month.

The amount that is reasonable to invest in this UCITS depends on the personal situation of the investor. To determine this amount, investors should consider their personal assets, their current financial needs and the recommended investment period as well as their willingness to accept risks or their wish to invest cautiously. It is also highly recommended that investors sufficiently diversify their investments so as not to be exposed solely to the risks of this UCITS.

This Fund's units cannot be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the United States of America (including its territories and possessions) to the advantage of a U.S. Person as defined in U.S. “Regulation S” adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).(*)[(1)]

Date and frequency of NAV calculation:

The NAV is established one calendar day before the centralisation of subscription and redemption orders
The Fund’s net asset value on a given date is calculated based on the previous day’s price. In the case of an exceptional market event, it may be recalculated in order to ensure that no market timing opportunities arise.

Subscription and redemption procedures:

Subscription and redemption requests are cleared daily at 14:00 p.m. or at 15:00 p.m. for requests concerning feeder UCIs and Amundi Group FOFs only, with the exception of Sundays, French public holidays and/or EURONEXT (D) closing days. These requests are executed based on the net asset value established on D (including Sundays, public holidays and/or EURONEXT closing days) and calculated on D, with the exception of Sundays, public holidays and/or EURONEXT closing days when it is calculated on trading day D-1.

BdF units are closed to all new subscriptions as of 07 December 2021. However, coupon reinvestments in these units are still accepted.

Orders will be executed in accordance with the table below:

D	D	D: the net asset value calculation day	D	D	D
Clearing before 14:00 of subscription orders[1]	Clearing before 14:00 of redemption orders[1]	Execution of the order on D at the latest	Publication of the net asset value	Settlement of subscriptions[2]	Settlement of redemptions[2]

[1]Unless a specific deadline is agreed with your financial institution.
[2] Depending on the particularities of certain registration constraints, the delays could be greater.

The Fund’s net asset value, on which subscription and redemption orders are executed, is calculated based on the previous day’s price (D-1) and will be published from 12:25 on D. However, the net asset value may be recalculated up until the execution of orders, in order to take into account any exceptional market event occurring in the interim.

The persons wishing to acquire or subscribe units will be required to certify, at the time of any acquisition or subscription of units of the Fund, that they are not “U.S. Persons”. Any unitholder who becomes a US Person must immediately notify the Fund’s management company of the change.

Institutions authorised to receive subscriptions and redemptions by delegation of the Management Company: CACEIS BANK, the branch office network of the Regional Banks of Crédit Agricole and branches of LCL (Le Crédit Lyonnais) in France.

1 The term “U.S. Person” means: (a) any individual residing in the United States of America; (b) any entity or company organised or incorporated under the laws of the United States; (c) any estate of which the executor or the administrator is a U.S. Person; (d) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person; (e) any branch or subsidiary of a non-US entity located in the United States of America; (f) any non-discretionary account (other than an estate or trust) held by a financial intermediary or any other fiduciary organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; (g) any discretionary account (other than an estate or trust) held by a financial intermediary or any other fiduciary organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; and (h) any entity or company, if it is (i) organised or incorporated under the laws of any non-U.S. jurisdiction and (ii) formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, unless it is organised or incorporated and owned by Accredited Investors (as defined in Rule 501(a) of the Act of 1933, as amended) who are not individuals, estates or trusts.

Investors should note that orders sent to promoters other than the aforementioned institutions should take into account the fact that the cut-off time for clearing orders applies to those promoters with CACEIS Bank.
As a result, these promoters may apply their own deadline, earlier than the time mentioned above, to allow them to meet their order transmission deadline to CACEIS Bank.

▶ Location and terms of publication or communication of net asset value:

The UCITS' NAV is available on request from the Management Company and on its website: www.amundi.com.

▶ Characteristics of units :

- **Minimum amount of the initial subscription:**

BdF-D units: 1 unit(s)
E-C units: 1 unit(s)
I2-C units: 15,000 unit(s)
IC-C units: 10 unit(s)
M-C units: 10 unit(s)
P-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
R-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
R1-C units: 10 unit(s)
R2-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
R4-C units: 50 unit(s)
S-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
Z-C units: 2 unit(s)

- **Minimum amount of a subsequent subscription:**

BdF-D units: 1 unit(s)
E-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
I2-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
IC-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
M-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
P-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
R-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
R1-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
R2-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
R4-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
S-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit
Z-C units: 1 thousandth of a unit

- **Decimalisation:**

BdF-D units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
E-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
I2-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
IC-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
M-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
P-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
R-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
R1-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
R2-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
R4-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
S-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.
Z-C units: Units may be subscribed in thousandths of units, provided that the minimum subscription amounts have been respected. Redemptions are made in thousandths of units.

- **Initial net asset value:**

BdF-D units: EUR 100.00
E-C units: EUR 20,000.00
I2-C units: EUR 10,000.00
IC-C units: EUR 200,000.00
M-C units: EUR 200,000.00
P-C units: EUR 10,000.00
R-C units: EUR 10,000.00
R1-C units: EUR 1,000.00 (the net asset value was divided by 100 on 10 October 2023).
R2-C units: EUR 10.00
R4-C units: EUR 100,000.00
S-C units: EUR 1,000.00
Z-C units: EUR 1,000,000.00

- **Currency of units:**

BdF-D units: Euro
E-C units: Euro
I2-C units: Euro
IC-C units: Euro
M-C units: Euro
P-C units: Euro
R-C units: Euro
R1-C units: Euro
R2-C units: Euro
R4-C units: Euro
S-C units: Euro
Z-C units: Euro

- **Allocation of net profit:**

BdF-D units: Distribution
E-C units: Accumulation
I2-C units: Accumulation
IC-C units: Accumulation
M-C units: Accumulation
P-C units: Accumulation
R-C units: Accumulation
R1-C units: Accumulation
R2-C units: Accumulation
R4-C units: Accumulation
S-C units: Accumulation
Z-C units: Accumulation

- **Allocation of realised net capital gains:**

BdF-D units: Accumulation and/or distribution at the discretion of the Management Company
E-C units: Accumulation
I2-C units: Accumulation
IC-C units: Accumulation
M-C units: Accumulation
P-C units: Accumulation
R-C units: Accumulation
R1-C units: Accumulation
R2-C units: Accumulation
R4-C units: Accumulation
S-C units: Accumulation
Z-C units: Accumulation

- **Distribution frequency**

BdF-D units : annual
E-C units: not applicable
I2-C units: not applicable
IC-C units: not applicable
M-C units: not applicable
P-C units: not applicable
R-C unit: not applicable
R1-C units: not applicable
R2-C units: not applicable
R4-C units: not applicable
S-C units: not applicable
Z-C units: not applicable

Costs and fees:

- Subscription and redemption fees:

Subscription and redemption fees are levied by addition to the subscription price paid by the investor or subtraction from the redemption price. The fees charged by the UCI serve to offset the costs incurred by the UCI to invest and divest investors' monies. Fees not accruing to the UCITS, are allocated to the Management Company, the promoter, etc.

Fees paid by the investor, charged at subscription and redemption	Basis	Interest rates
Subscription fees not accruing to the UCI	Net asset value x Number of units	Bdf-D units: None
		E-C units: None
		I2-C units: None
		IC-C units: None
		M-C units: maximum 1.00%
		P-C units: None
		R-C units: None
		R1-C units: None
		R2-C units: None
		R4-C units: maximum 5.00%
		S-C units: maximum 10.00%
		Z-C units: maximum 3.00%
Subscription fees accruing to the UCI	Net asset value x Number of units	None
Redemption fees not accruing to the UCI	Net asset value x Number of units	Bdf-D units: None
		E-C units: None
		I2-C units: None
		IC-C units: None
		M-C units: None
		P-C units: None
		R-C units: None
		R1-C units: None
		R2-C units: None
		R4-C units: None
		S-C units: None
		Z-C units: maximum 3.00%
Redemption fees accruing to the UCI	Net asset value x Number of units	None

BdF units are closed to all new subscriptions as of 07 December 2021. However, coupon reinvestment is accepted within this unit.

- Administrative and management fees:

These fees cover all the charges invoiced directly to the UCI, excluding transaction charges.

Part of the management fee may be passed on to the promoters with whom the Management Company has entered into marketing agreements. These promoters may or may not belong to the same group as the Management Company. These fees are calculated on the basis of a percentage of the financial management fees and are invoiced to the Management Company.

Transaction fees correspond to intermediary fees (i.e. brokerage fees, stock market taxes etc.) charged to the UCI at the time of the transactions.

Operating fees and other services are charged on a flat-rate basis. Consequently, the flat rate referred to below may be charged when the actual costs are lower than this rate; conversely, if the actual costs are higher than the displayed rate, amounts exceeding that rate will be borne by the Management Company.

	Fees charged to the UCI	Basis	Rate structure
P1	Financial management fees	Net assets	BdF-D units: 0.42% maximum, incl. taxes

			E-C units: 0.45% maximum, incl. taxes
			I2-C units: 0.47% maximum, incl. taxes
			IC-C units: 0.47% maximum, incl. taxes
			M-C units: 0.47% maximum, incl. taxes
			P-C units: 0.45% maximum, incl. taxes
			R-C units: 0.45% maximum, incl. taxes
			R1-C units: 0.47% maximum, incl. taxes
			R2-C units: 0.65% maximum, incl. taxes
			R4-C units: 0.47% maximum, incl. taxes
			S-C units: 0.07% maximum, incl. taxes
			Z-C units: 0.97% maximum, incl. taxes
P2	Operating fees and other services	Net assets	BdF-D units: 0.03% incl. taxes
			E-C units: 0.05% incl. taxes
			I2-C units: 0.03% incl. taxes
			IC-C units: 0.03% incl. taxes
			M-C units: 0.03% incl. taxes
			P-C units: 0.05% incl. taxes
			R-C units: 0.05% incl. taxes
			R1-C units: 0.03% incl. taxes
			R2-C units: 0.05% incl. taxes
			R4-C units: 0.03% incl. taxes
			S-C units: 0.03% incl. taxes
			Z-C units: 0.03% incl. taxes
P3	Maximum indirect fees (fees and management fees)	Net assets	Not significant
P4	Turnover fees	None	None
P5	Performance fees	Net assets	BdF-D units: None

			E-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology
			I2-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology
			IC-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology
			M-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology
			P-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology
			R-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology
			R1-C units: None
			R2-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the 'reference assets' methodology
			R4-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology
			S-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology
			Z-C units: Maximum 30.00% p.a. of the performance above that of the benchmark index, calculated using the ‘reference assets' methodology

Exceptional legal costs for the recovery of the UCI loans may be added to the fees invoiced to the UCI as listed above.

Operating and management fees are charged directly to the UCI’s Income Statement.

List of operating fees and other services

- Registration and listing fees and costs
- Customer and distributor information fees and costs (including, in particular, fees related to the preparation and distribution of regulatory reporting and documentation, and fees related to the provision of regulatory information to distributors etc.)
- Data fees and costs
- Statutory Auditor fees
- Depositary and account holder fees
- Fees related to the delegation of administrative and accounting management

- Audit fees, tax fees (including lawyers and external experts — recovery of withholdings on behalf of the Fund, local tax agent etc.) and legal fees and costs specific to the UCI
- Fees and costs related to compliance with regulatory obligations and regulatory reporting (including, in particular, costs related to reporting, mandatory professional association fees, operating costs of monitoring threshold violations, operating costs of rolling out voting policies at General Meetings etc.)
- Operational fees and costs
- Fees and costs related to knowledge of customers

All or part of these fees and costs may or may not apply depending on the characteristics of the UCI and/or the class of units in question.

- Performance fee:

The calculation of the performance fee applies to each unit concerned and on each calculation date of the Net Asset Value. It is based on a comparison (hereinafter the "Comparison") between:

- the net assets of the unit (before deduction of the performance fee) and
- The reference assets (hereinafter the "Reference Assets"), which represent and replicate the net assets of the unit (before deduction of the performance fee) on the first day of the observation period, adjusted for subscriptions/redemptions at each valuation, to which the performance of the benchmark index (the compounded €STR) is applied.

As such, from 01 July 2022, the Comparison is performed over a maximum observation period of five years, for which the anniversary date corresponds to the calculation date of the last net asset value in August. All observation periods that begin on or after 01 July 2022 shall follow the new procedures below:

For R2-C units, as an exception, the first observation period of five years will begin on the date of its creation.

Over the unit's lifetime, a new maximum observation period of five years will begin:

- If the annual provision is paid on an anniversary date.
- If a cumulative underperformance is recorded at the end of a period of five years.

In this case, any underperformance in excess of five years will no longer be considered during the new observation period; conversely, any underperformance generated over the last five years will continue to be considered.

The performance fee shall represent 30% of the difference between the net assets of the unit (before deduction of the performance fee) and the Reference Assets, provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:

- This difference is positive.
- The relative performance of the unit against the Reference Assets since the start of the observation period, as defined above, is positive or zero.

Underperformance over the preceding five years must be offset before a provision can be recorded again.

This fee will be subject to a provision when the Net Asset Value is calculated.

For the current observation period, the rate of the performance fee is:
- 10% for E-C units;
- 10% for I2-C units;
- 10% for IC-C units;
- None for M-C units;
- 10% for P-C units;
- 10% for R-C units;
- 10% for R2-C units;
- 10% for S-C units;
- 10% for Z-C units.

For redemptions during the observation period, the apportioned share of the provision made, which corresponds to the number of units redeemed, accrues to the Management Company. This amount may be paid to the Management Company on each anniversary date.

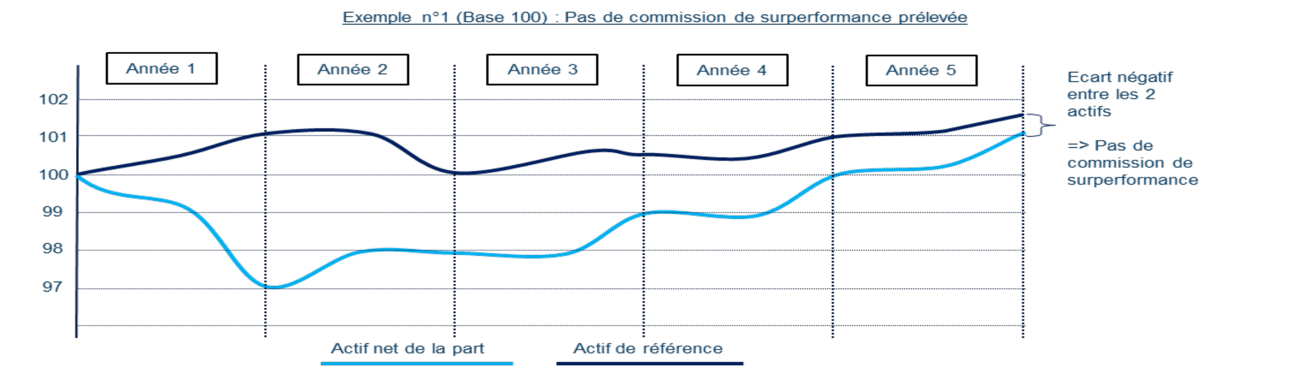
If, during the observation period, the net assets of the unit (before deduction of the performance fee) are lower than the Reference Assets, the performance fee will be nil and will be subject to a provision reversal when the Net Asset Value is calculated. Provision reversals are capped at the level of previous allocations.

During the observation period, all provisions as defined above become payable to the Management Company on the anniversary date.

The Management Company will receive the performance fee even if the unit's performance over the observation period is negative, provided that the unit outperforms the Reference Assets.

The three examples below outline the conditions applicable to observation periods of five years:

In the case of unrecovered underperformance:

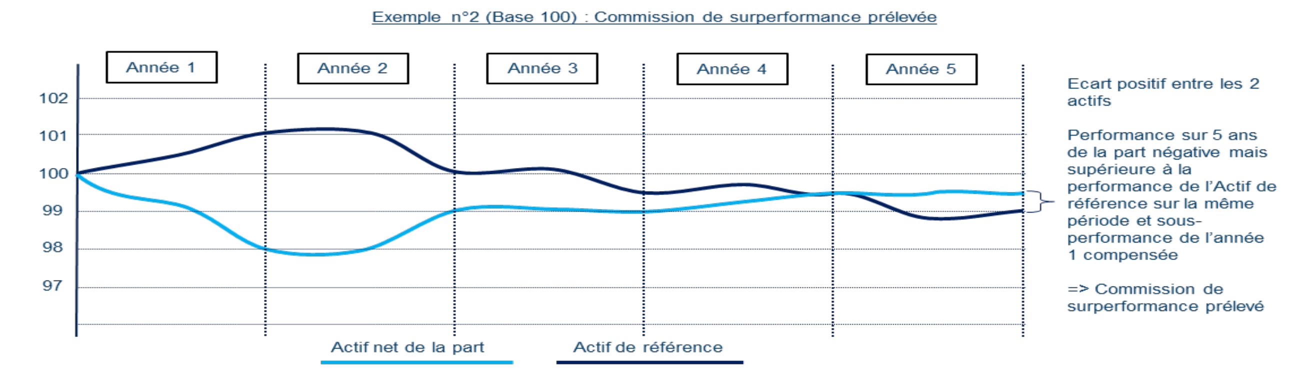


Evolution	Année 1	Année 2	Année 3	Année 4	Année 5
Actif net de la part	-3	1	1	1	1
Actif de référence	1	-1	0,5	0,5	0,5
Ecart Annuel	-4	2	0,5	0,5	0,5
Ecart cumulé	-4	-2	-1,5	-1	-0,5

Sous-performance de l'année 1 non compensée

=> Pas de commission de surperformance

In the case of recovered underperformance:

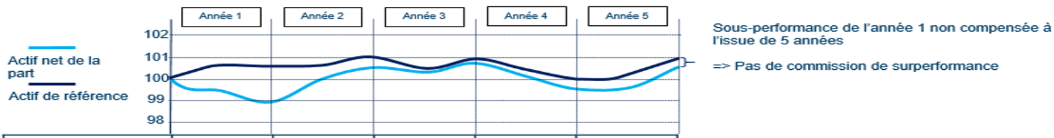


Evolution	Année 1	Année 2	Année 3	Année 4	Année 5
Actif net de la part	-2	1	0	0,5	0
Actif de référence	1	-1	-0,5	0	-0,5
Ecart Annuel	-3	2	0,5	0,5	0,5
Ecart cumulé	-3	-1	-0,5	0	0,5

=> Assiette de calcul de la commission de surperformance (description du calcul ci-dessus)

In the case of unrecovered underperformance where a new observation period opens in a year of underperformance:

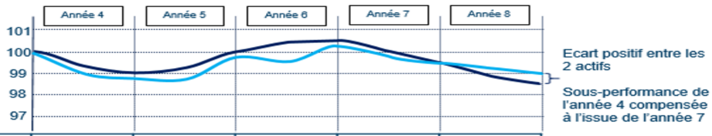
Exemple n°3 (Base 100) : Pas de commission de surperformance prélevée et une nouvelle période de 5 ans maximum s'ouvre



Evolution	Année 1	Année 2	Année 3	Année 4	Année 5
Actif net de la part	-1	1,5	0,25	-1,25	1
Actif de référence	0,5	0,5	0	-1	1
Ecart Annuel	-1,5	1	0,25	-0,25	0
Ecart cumulé	-1,5	-0,5	-0,25	-0,5	-0,5

Aprés 5 années sans commission de surperformance, l'année 1 (sous-performance de -1,5) n'est plus pertinente car 5 années se sont écoulées.

Une nouvelle période d'observation de 5 années maximum démarre avec l'année 4 (sous-performance suivante à compenser de -0,25)



Evolution	Année 4	Année 5	Année 6	Année 7	Année 8
Actif net de la part	-1,25	1	0,5	-0,75	-0,5
Actif de référence	-1	1	0,5	-1	-1
Ecart Annuel	-0,25	0	0	0,25	0,5
Ecart cumulé	-0,25	-0,25	-0,25	0	0,5

=> Assiette de calcul de la commission de surperformance (description du calcul ci-dessus)

For more information, please refer to ESMA's guidelines on performance fees in UCITS (undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities) and certain types of AIFs (alternative investment funds), ref. 34-39-968, as amended, as well as the related Q&As published by ESMA.

Repurchase transactions:

In terms of repurchase transactions, Amundi Asset Management, a subsidiary of Amundi, has entrusted Amundi Intermediation, in the context of service provision, on behalf of the UCI, with executing transactions, undertaking in particular:
- consultancy services related to selecting counterparties;
- market contracts set up requests;
- qualitative and quantitative monitoring of collateralisation (diversification, ratings, liquidity controls, etc.) of repurchase agreements.

Income from such transactions is returned to the UCI. These transactions generate costs that are paid by the UCI. Amundi Intermédiation may not charge more than 50% of the income generated by these transactions.
Such transactions carried out by Amundi Intermédiation, a company that is part of the same group as the Management Company, creates a potential conflict of interest.

Selection of intermediaries:

Policy for selecting counterparties of OTC derivative contracts or of temporary sales of securities

The management company implements a counterparty selection policy, especially when it enters into temporary purchases and sales of securities and certain derivatives.
Amundi Intermédiation presents Amundi Asset Management with an indicative list of counterparties whose eligibility has been previously validated by the Amundi Group's Credit Risk Committee, on the aspects of counterparty risk. This list is then validated by Amundi Asset Management during ad-hoc meetings of "Broker Committees". The purpose of the Broker Committees is to:
- monitor volumes (brokerage on equities and net amount for other products) by intermediary/counterparty, by type of instrument and by market if applicable;
- give an opinion on the quality of the trading desk service provided by Amundi Intermédiation;
- carry out a review of the brokers and counterparties, and to draw up the list for the coming period. Amundi Asset Management may decide to narrow down the list or ask to broaden it. Any proposal by Amundi Asset Management to broaden the list of counterparties, during a committee meeting or subsequently, is submitted again to Amundi's Credit Risk Committee for analysis and approval.

The Amundi Asset Management Broker Committees are composed of the Investment Directors or their representatives, representatives of the Amundi Intermédiation trading desk, a Head of Operations, a Head of Risk Control and a Head of Compliance.

The assessment of counterparties to justify their inclusion in the Amundi Intermédiation shortlist involves several teams giving their opinion based on different criteria:
- counterparty risk: the Amundi Credit Risk team, under the supervision of the Amundi Group's Credit Risk Committee, is responsible for assessing each counterparty on the basis of specific criteria (ownership structure, financial profile, governance etc.);
- quality of order execution: the operational teams in charge of order execution within the Amundi Group assess execution quality based on a series of elements depending on the type of instrument and the markets concerned (quality of trading information, prices obtained,

settlement quality);
- quality of post-execution processing.

The selection is based on the principle of selectivity of the best counterparties in the market and aims to select a limited number of financial institutions. The vast majority chosen are financial institutions from an OECD country with a minimum rating of AAA to BBB- on the Standard&Poor’s rating scale at the time the transaction is set up, or with a rating deemed equivalent by the management company.

Broker selection policy
At Broker Committee meetings, the Management Company also draws up a list of approved brokers based on recommendations from Amundi Intermédiation. The Management Company may extend or adjust this list, as necessary, in accordance with pre-determined selection criteria.
The selected brokers will be monitored regularly in accordance with the Management Company’s Performance Policy.
The assessment of brokers to justify their inclusion in the Amundi Intermédiation shortlist involves several teams giving their opinion based on different criteria:
- the pool is limited to brokers offering delivery versus payment as a transaction settlement method or cleared/listed derivatives;
- quality of order execution: the operational teams in charge of order execution within the Amundi Group assess execution quality based on a series of elements depending on the type of instrument and the markets concerned (quality of trading information, prices obtained, settlement quality);
- quality of post-execution processing.

Commission in kind: the Management Company does not receive any commission in kind.

IV – COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

Circulation of Fund information:

The prospectus, the latest annual report and interim statements are available from the Management Company:
Amundi Asset Management
Customer Services
91-93, Boulevard Pasteur - 75015 Paris, France

The UCI’s NAV is available on request from the Management Company and on its website: www.amundi.com

Unitholders are informed of any changes affecting the UCI in accordance with the procedures defined by the French Market Regulator (AMF): individual information or by any other method (financial notice, interim report etc.).

Financial notices may be published in the press and/or on the Management Company’s website: www.amundi.com in the News-and-documentation/Financial-Notices section.

Disclosure of the UCI portfolio composition:

The Management Company may disclose, directly or indirectly, the composition of the UCI's assets to unitholders of the UCI who qualify as professional investors governed by the Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority — ACPR), the Autorité des marchés financiers (French Financial Markets Authority — AMF) or equivalent European authorities, solely for the purposes of calculating the regulatory requirements related to the Solvency II directive. If applicable, this information must be disclosed once more than 48 hours has passed since the publication of the net asset value.

Non-financial analysis and data providers

Amundi has defined its own analytical framework and developed its own ESG rating methodology. This analysis is based on the collection of non-financial information on issuers. A list of data providers can be found in the Responsible Investment Policy available on the Management Company's website.

Compliance of the Fund with the criteria relative to the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives methods:

The Management Company provides investors, on its website www.amundi.com and in the annual report of the Fund (for financial years starting on or after 01 January 2012), with information on how the ESG criteria are taken into account in the Fund’s investment policy.

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainabilityrelated disclosures in the financial services sector (the “Disclosures Regulation”)

As a financial market participant, the management company of the UCI is governed by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainabilityrelated disclosures in the financial services sector (the “Disclosures Regulation”).

This Regulation lays down harmonised rules for financial market participants on transparency with regard to the integration of sustainability risks (Article 6 of the Regulation), the consideration of negative sustainability impacts, the promotion of environmental or social characteristics in the investment process (Article 8 of the Regulation) and sustainable investment objectives (Article 9 of the Regulation).

Sustainability risk is defined as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential negative material impact on the value of the investment.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy; or 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 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, staff remuneration and tax compliance.

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the so-called "Taxonomy Regulation") on establishing a framework to support sustainable investment and amending the Disclosure Regulation.

The Taxonomy aims to identify economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable. The Taxonomy identifies these activities according to their contribution to six broad environmental objectives: (i) climate change mitigation, (ii) climate change adaptation, (iii) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, (iv) transition to the circular economy (waste, prevention and recycling), (v) pollution prevention and control, (vi) protection of healthy ecosystems.

For the purpose of establishing the environmental sustainability of an investment, an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable if it makes a substantial contribution to one or more of the six environmental objectives, does not significantly harm one or more of the environmental objectives ("do no significant harm" or "DNSH" principle), is carried out in accordance with the minimum safeguards set out in Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation, and complies with the technical review criteria that have been established by the European Commission under the Taxonomy Regulation.

In accordance with the current state of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Management Company currently ensures that investments do not significantly undermine any other environmental objective by implementing exclusionary policies in relation to issuers with controversial environmental and/or social and/or governance practices.

Notwithstanding the above, the “do no significant harm” principle only applies to those investments underlying the UCI that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this UCI do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

V – INVESTMENT RULES

The UCI adheres to the investment rules laid down by the French Monetary and Financial Code that are applicable to its category.

The UCI may invest up to 100% of its net assets in money market instruments issued or guaranteed individually or jointly by the following public or para-public entities only: the European Union; national, regional or local authorities of the member states or their central banks; the European Central Bank; the European Investment Bank; the European Investment Fund; the European Stability Mechanism; the European Financial Stability Facility; the central authorities or central banks of the OECD countries, as well as China, Hong Kong and Singapore; the International Monetary Fund; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Council of Europe Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Bank for International Settlements, or international financial institutions or organisations to which one or more member states belong (the Asian Investment Infrastructure Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Andean Development Corporation and International Financial Corporation).

VI – GLOBAL RISK

Global risk ratio calculation method:

Commitment

VII - ASSET VALUATION AND ACCOUNTING RULES

Principle

General accounting conventions are applied in compliance with the following principles:
- continuity of operations,
- consistency of accounting methods from one year to the next,
- independence of financial years.

The method for recognising assets in the accounts is the historic cost method, except for portfolio valuation.

Asset valuation rules

The net asset value of the units is calculated taking into account the following valuation rules:

- Transferable securities traded in a regulated market (French or foreign), are valued at market price. Market price valuation is carried out under conditions specified by the Management Company. Transferable securities contributed to or held by the UCI are valued at the market price of the reference rate selected.

  Differences between the reference rate used to recalculate the NAV and the historic costs of the transferable securities in the portfolio are recognised in an account entitled ‘Estimation differences’.

- Treasury bills and commercial paper are valued at market price;

- Negotiable debt securities with a maturity of greater than or equal to one year are valued at market price;

- Negotiable debt securities with a maturity of less than or equal to one year are valued using the following model: updating the future cash flows, based on a reference rate, plus, where appropriate, a differential representing the specific characteristics of the issuer of the security or of a population of issuers that are similar in terms of credit quality, sector and/or geographical location.

- UCI units or shares are valued on the basis of the last officially published net asset value.

- Transferable securities for which a price has not been recorded as of the valuation date or for which the price has been corrected are valued at their probable trading value, as estimated by the Management Company. The Statutory Auditor is informed of these valuations and their justification when conducting audits.

- Securities not traded in a regulated market are valued by the Management Company at their probable trading value. Their valuation is based on their assets and yield, taking into account the prices used in recent major transactions. Investment fund units or shares are valued at the last known net asset value or, if necessary, based on available estimates under the control and responsibility of the Management Company.

- Cash, deposits and financial instruments held in the portfolio and denominated in foreign currencies are converted into the accounting currency of the UCI using the exchange rate on the valuation date.

- Transferable securities, which are covered by a temporary disposal or acquisition contract, are valued in accordance with the legislation in force, and the methods for application are determined by the Management Company.

  Securities received under repurchase agreements are recorded in the buy portfolio under the heading “Debt representing securities received as part of repurchase agreements” at the amount stated in the contracts, plus any interest receivable. Securities lent under repurchase agreements are posted in long portfolios at their stock market price. Interest receivable and payable for repurchase transactions is calculated pro rata. Liabilities representing securities lent under repurchase agreements are posted in short portfolios at the value set forth in the agreement, plus any accrued interest due. On settlement, the interest received and paid is shown as debt revenues.

- Transactions on firm forward financial agreements or options traded in organised markets (French or foreign) are valued at market value according to procedures specified by the Management Company. Contracts on forward markets are valued at the settlement price.

Valuation of collateral:
Collateral is valued daily at market price (mark-to-market method).
The discounts that may be applied to the collateral received will take into account the credit quality, the price volatility of the securities and the results of the stress tests performed.
Margin calls are made daily, unless otherwise stipulated in the framework contract covering these transactions or if the Management Company and the counterparty have agreed to apply a trigger threshold.

- - Futures, options or swap transactions on OTC markets as authorised under the laws and regulations governing UCIs are valued at market value or at an estimated value under arrangements specified by the Management Company. Interest rate and/or currency swap contracts are valued at their market value based on the price calculated by discounting future cash flows (principal and interest), at the market interest rates and/or currency rates. This price is adjusted for credit risk.

Recognition method

Securities entering and leaving the portfolio are recognised excluding costs.

Revenues are accounted for using the accrued revenue method.

Revenues consist of:
- income from transferable securities,
- dividends and interest received on foreign securities, at the foreign currency rate,
- remuneration from cash assets in foreign currencies, revenues from securities repurchase agreements and other investments.

The following deductions are made from these revenues:
- management fees,
- financial expenses and charges on other investments.

Off-balance sheet commitments

Futures contracts are entered at their market value as off-balance sheet commitments at the settlement price. Options are converted into their underlying equivalent. OTC interest rate swaps are valued on the basis of the nominal value, plus or minus the corresponding estimation difference.

Income accruals account

Income accrual accounts ensure fair allocation of income among unitholders, regardless of the subscription or redemption date.

VIII - REMUNERATION

The Management Company has adopted the remuneration policy of the Amundi Group, to which it belongs.

The Amundi Group has implemented a remuneration policy adapted to its organisation and its activities. This policy is designed to regulate practices regarding the different remunerations of employees authorised to make decisions, exercise control functions or take risks within the Group.

This remuneration policy has been defined with regard to the Group’s economic strategy, objectives, securities and interests, to the management companies which are part of the Group, to the UCIs managed by the Group’s companies and their unitholders. The objective of this policy is to discourage excessive risk-taking by specifically running contrary to the risk profile of the UCIs’ managed.

Furthermore, the Management Company has implemented suitable measures in order to prevent conflicts of interest.

The remuneration policy is adopted and overseen by the Board of Directors of Amundi, the parent company of the Amundi Group.

The remuneration policy is available on the website www.amundi.com or free of charge on written request from the Management Company.

Prospectus updated on: 20.12.2024