AMUNDI ETF II ICAV

An open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and with variable capital. The ICAV was registered under the laws of Ireland with registered number C559174.

FIRST ADDENDUM TO THE PROSPECTUS

29 July 2026

This Addendum contains specific information in relation to the following sub-funds of the Amundi ETF II ICAV (the **ICAV**):

1. Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
2. Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF
3. Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

(the **Sub-Funds**)

This Addendum is supplemental to, forms part of and should be read in conjunction with, the prospectus for the ICAV dated 16 April 2026 (the **Prospectus**).

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

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Addendum. For the purposes of interpretation, in the event of any conflict between this Addendum and the Prospectus, any such conflict shall be resolved in favour of this Addendum.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Addendum is to update the Prospectus to include the sub-fund descriptions of the Sub-Funds in the section entitled "Sub-Fund Descriptions", the SFDR Annex and to make certain other related amendments to the Prospectus.

The sections entitled "Sub-Fund Descriptions" and the SFDR Annex in respect of the Sub-Funds are hereby replaced by the following sections entitled "Sub-Fund Descriptions" and the SFDR Annex.

Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

Investment Objective and Investment Policy

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

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

Investment Objective

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

Benchmark

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

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

Investments

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

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

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

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

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

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

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

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

Base Currency: USD

Management Process

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

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

The investment process integrates:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Manager: Amundi Asset Management

Main Risks

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

Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

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

Risks relating to unusual market conditions

Counterparty Operational	Liquidity Standard practices

Global exposure and calculation methodology

See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information

Profile of a Typical Investor

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

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

Transaction details

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAV Publication Day: Transaction Day +1

MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

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

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

Global Exposure and Leverage

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section of the Prospectus entitled 'Global Exposure and Leverage':

Sub-Fund	Global Exposure Calculation Methodology	Leverage
Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	Commitment Approach	100% of NAV

Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section of the Prospectus entitled 'Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps':

SUB-FUNDS	Repo – expected (%)	Repo – Max(%)	Rev Repo – expected (%)	Rev Repo – Max (%)	Sec Lend – expected (%)	Sec Lend – Max (%)	Sec Borrow expected (%)	Sec Borrow Max (%)	TRS – expected (%)	TRS – Max (%)
Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Sustainable Investment

The inclusion of the below sub-fund within the table at the following section of the Prospectus 'Appendix 4 - Sub-Funds Classification Pursuant to Disclosure Regulation' of the Prospectus under the heading entitled 'Sub-Funds classified Article 8 pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation'.

Sub-Funds classified Article 8 pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation
Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

German Investment Tax Act

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section 'German Investment Tax Act':

SUB-FUNDS	% of gross assets invested in equities (as defined by the "InvStg")
Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	51%

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Amundi World Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier: 213800N5UH25UZGDY805

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**

☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with a social objective

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark, and the level of outperformance of the ESG score compared to the Benchmark may be minimal. The Benchmark is a broad market index which does not assess or include constituents according to environmental and/or social characteristics and therefore is not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

No ESG reference Benchmark has been designated.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG rating scale, the securities which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity;

- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;

- The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR. These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a “best performer” within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

The definition of “best performer” relies on Amundi’s proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a “best performer”, an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi’s Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm (‘DNSH’), Amundi utilises two filters:

• The first DNSH test filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company’s carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi’s Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi’s ESG rating.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:
• Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors);
• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution.
Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labor relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts will evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes, the Sub-Fund considers the Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS that are applicable to the Sub-Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

The mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts Indicators mentioned above are set out below:

- GHG emissions (PAI 1)
- Carbon footprint (PAI 2)
- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5)
- Energy consumption intensity (PAI 6)
- Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7)
- Emissions to water (PAI 8)
- Hazardous waste and radioactive waste (PAI 9)
- UNGC OECD Guidelines violations (PAI 10)
- Lack of processes around UNGC OECD Guidelines (PAI 11)
- Unadjusted gender pay gap (PAI 12)
- Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)

- **Exclusion**: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.

- **ESG factors integration**: Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.

- **Engagement**: Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.

- **Vote**: Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy[1].

- **Controversies monitoring**: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all Amundi's funds.

  For any indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and undertakings for collective investment (UCI") in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such

[1] https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

UCITS or UCI may be domiciled in the EEA or other fund jurisdictions and may be constituted as corporates, unit trusts, partnerships or common contractual funds.

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

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

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

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

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

The investment process integrates:

• Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.

• Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the world’s economy.

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

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

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusions as binding elements:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues).

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.
The Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least, where applicable:
- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries, equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies.

However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.
Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment to hold at least 20% in sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" (which have a top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor) in accordance with Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology (described above).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal to or greater than 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

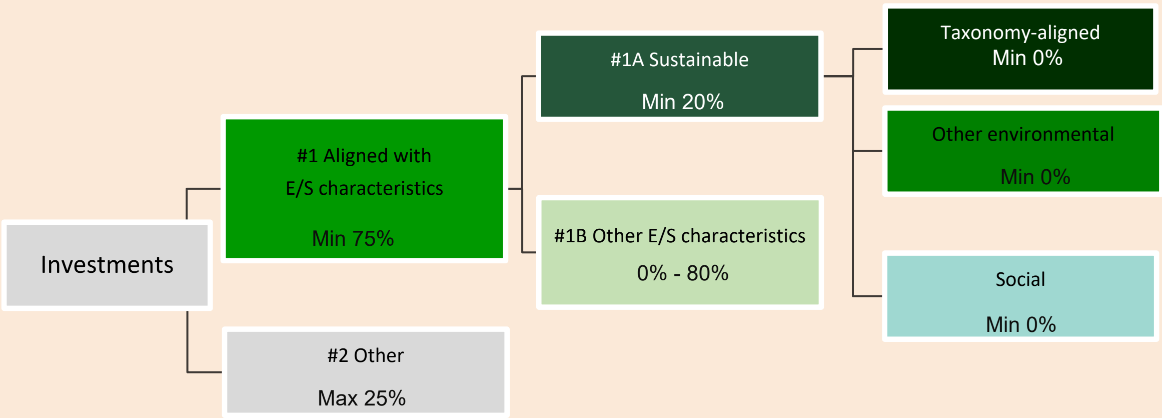
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

-turnover

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

-capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product, which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

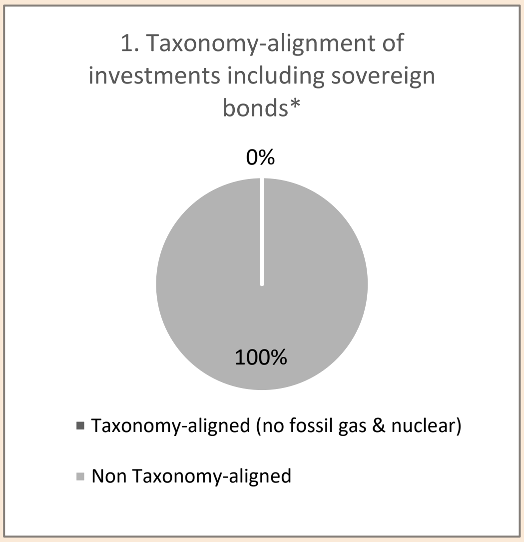
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

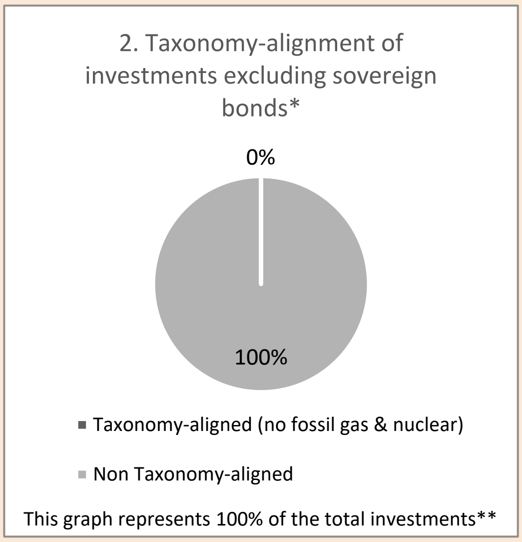
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

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[2] *Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.*

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable objective.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Included in "#2 Other" are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. It will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A

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

  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.amundi.ie

Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

Investment Objective and Investment Policy

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

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

Investment Objective

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

Benchmark

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

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

Investments

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

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

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

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

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

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

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

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

Base Currency: EUR

Management Process

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

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

The investment process integrates:

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Manager: Amundi Asset Management

Main Risks

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

Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

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

Risks relating to unusual market conditions

Counterparty Operational	Liquidity Standard practices

Global exposure and calculation methodology

See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information

Profile of a Typical Investor

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

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

Transaction details

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAV Publication Day: Transaction Day + 1

MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

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

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

Global Exposure and Leverage

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section of the Prospectus entitled 'Global Exposure and Leverage':

Sub-Fund	Global Exposure Calculation Methodology	Leverage
Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	Commitment Approach	100% of NAV

Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section of the Prospectus entitled 'Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps':

SUB-FUNDS	Repo – expected (%)	Repo – Max(%)	Rev Repo – expected (%)	Rev Repo – Max (%)	Sec Lend – expected (%)	Sec Lend – Max (%)	Sec Borrow expected (%)	Sec Borrow Max (%)	TRS – expected (%)	TRS – Max (%)
Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Sustainable Investment

The inclusion of the below sub-fund within the table at the following section of the Prospectus 'Appendix 4 - Sub-Funds Classification Pursuant to Disclosure Regulation' of the Prospectus under the heading entitled 'Sub-Funds classified Article 8 pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation'.

Sub-Funds classified Article 8 pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation
Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

German Investment Tax Act

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section 'German Investment Tax Act';

SUB-FUNDS	% of gross assets invested in equities (as defined by the "InvStg")
Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	51%

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Amundi Europe Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier: 213800N5UH25UZGDY805

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	x No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	x It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	x with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	x with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark, and the level of outperformance of the ESG score compared to the Benchmark may be minimal. The Benchmark is a broad market index which does not assess or include constituents according to environmental and/or social characteristics and therefore is not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

No ESG reference Benchmark has been designated.

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

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “best-in-class” approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG rating scale, the securities which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers’ ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity;

- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer’s strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;

- The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi’s website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR. These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a “best performer” within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

The definition of “best performer” relies on Amundi’s proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a “best performer”, an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi’s Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm (‘DNSH’), Amundi utilises two filters:

• The first DNSH test filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company’s carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).
Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi’s Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi’s ESG rating.

- *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:
• Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors);
• Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
• Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution.
Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labor relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts will evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes, the Sub-Fund considers Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS that are applicable to the Sub-Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

The mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts Indicators mentioned above, are set out below:

- GHG emissions (PAI 1)
- Carbon footprint (PAI 2)
- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5)
- Energy consumption intensity (PAI 6)
- Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7)
- Emissions to water (PAI 8)
- Hazardous waste and radioactive waste (PAI 9)
- UNGC OECD Guidelines violations (PAI 10)
- Lack of processes around UNGC OECD Guidelines (PAI 11)
- Unadjusted gender paygap (PAI 12)
- Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)

- **Exclusion**: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.

- **ESG factors integration**: Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.

- **Engagement**: Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.

- **Vote**: Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy[3].

- **Controversies monitoring**: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

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

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

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

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

[3] https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

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

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

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

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

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

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

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

The investment process integrates:

• Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.

• Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the European economy.

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

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

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusions as binding elements:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (>0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues);

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.
The Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least, where applicable:
- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries, equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies.

However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment to hold at least 20% in sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" (which have a top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor) in accordance with Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology (described above).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal to or greater than 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

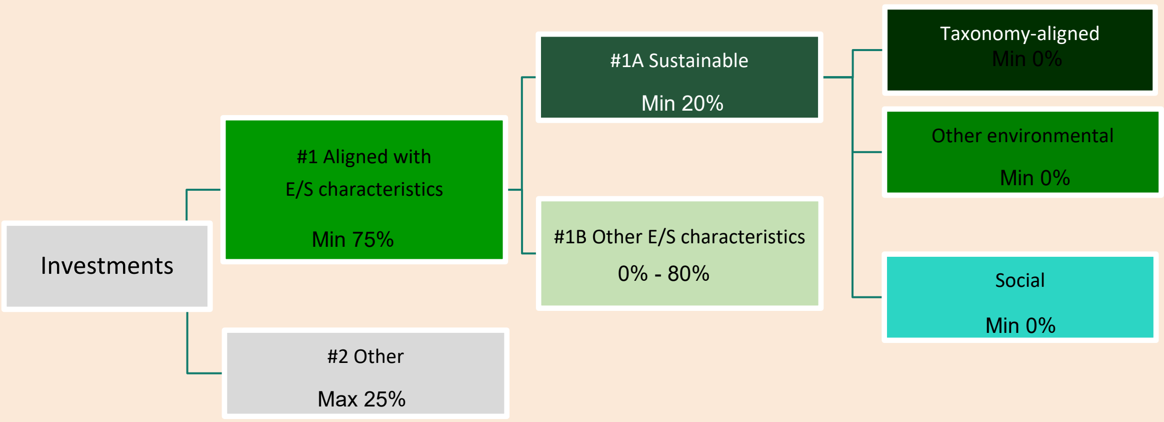
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

-turnover

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

-capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product, which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

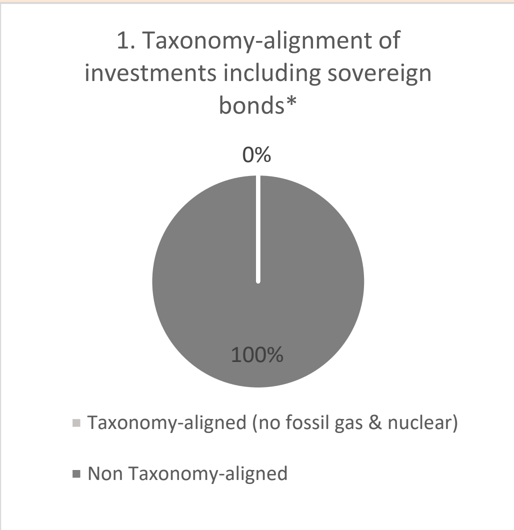
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[4]?**

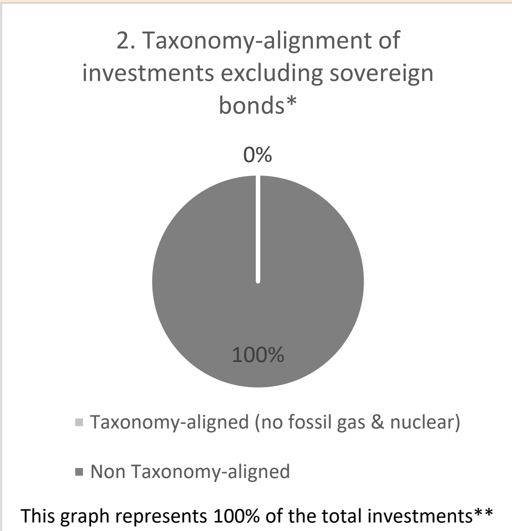
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

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[4] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable objective.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Included in "#2 Other" are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. It will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

N/A

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

N/A

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

N/A

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.amundi.ie

Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

Investment Objective and Investment Policy

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

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

Investment Objective

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

Benchmark

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

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

Investments

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

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

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

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

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

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

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

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

Base Currency: USD

Management Process

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

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

The investment process integrates:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Manager: Amundi Asset Management

Main Risks

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

Risks relating to ordinary market conditions

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

Risks relating to unusual market conditions

Counterparty	Liquidity
Operational	Standard practices

Global exposure and calculation methodology

See "Global exposure and leverage" for more information

Profile of a Typical Investor

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

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

Transaction details

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAV Publication Day: Transaction Day + 1

MAIN SHARE CLASSES AND FEES

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

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

Global Exposure and Leverage

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section of the Prospectus entitled 'Global Exposure and Leverage':

Sub-Fund	Global Exposure Calculation Methodology	Leverage
Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	Commitment Approach	100% of NAV

Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section of the Prospectus entitled 'Use of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps':

SUB-FUNDS	Repo – expected (%)	Repo – Max(%)	Rev Repo – expected (%)	Rev Repo – Max (%)	Sec Lend – expected (%)	Sec Lend – Max (%)	Sec Borrow expected (%)	Sec Borrow Max (%)	TRS – expected (%)	TRS – Max (%)
Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Sustainable Investment

The inclusion of the below sub-fund within the table at the following section of the Prospectus 'Appendix 4 - Sub-Funds Classification Pursuant to Disclosure Regulation' of the Prospectus under the heading entitled 'Sub-Funds classified Article 8 pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation'.

Sub-Funds classified Article 8 pursuant to the Disclosure Regulation
Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

German Investment Tax Act

The inclusion of the below within the table at the section 'German Investment Tax Act':

SUB-FUNDS	% of gross assets invested in equities (as defined by the "InvStg")
Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF	51%

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name:

Amundi Emerging Equity Enhanced Active UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier:

213800N5UH25UZGDY805

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, being carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and the Benchmark, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of each security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance, by using Amundi's in-house ESG rating process described below.

The Sub-Fund does not target any particular greater level of ESG score compared to the Benchmark, and the level of outperformance of the ESG score compared to the Benchmark may be minimal. The Benchmark is a broad market index which does not assess or include constituents according to environmental and/or social characteristics and therefore is not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

No ESG reference Benchmark has been designated.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicators used are the global ESG score and the ESG scores in such areas as carbon footprint reduction, community involvement and human rights, of the Sub-Fund that are measured against the ESG score of the Benchmark.

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the "best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG rating scale, the securities which are on the exclusion list correspond to a G. A global ESG score is a single score between A and G in respect of a security/issuer. Each sector/industy is then assessed against bespoke criteria. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is first assessed globally and then at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity;

- Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;

- The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the environmental and social dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor. For more information on ESG scores and criteria, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available on Amundi's website (www.amundi.ie).

As the Sub-Fund is actively managed it will have a different composition to that of the Benchmark and aims to have an ESG score which is greater than the Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR. These Sustainable Investments are selected for their contributions to:

- Environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation set out under the EU Taxonomy Regulation; and
- Social objectives: decent work, reduced inequality, safe products, ethical marketing practices and improved community wellbeing.

Amundi requires that, a company must be a “best performer” within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors to be considered as contributing to an environmental and/or social objective.

The definition of “best performer” relies on Amundi’s proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a “best performer”, an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For energy sector for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and security, local communities and human rights. For a more complete overview please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at https://about.amundi.com/.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) which are not compatible with these objectives. Further details on sectors and factors are available in Amundi’s Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm (‘DNSH’), Amundi utilises two filters:

• The first DNSH test filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company’s carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).
Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi’s Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

• Beyond the specific Principal Adverse Impacts indicators sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi’s ESG rating.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:
- Have a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors);
- Have a Board of Directors’ diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector;
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights; and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution.

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi’s Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example the model has a dedicated criteria called “Community Involvement & Human Rights” which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labor relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts will evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

X Yes, the Sub-Fund considers Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS that are applicable to the Sub-Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

The mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts Indicators mentioned above, are set out below:

- GHG emissions (PAI 1)
- Carbon footprint (PAI 2)
- GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5)
- Energy consumption intensity (PAI 6)
- Activities negatively affecting bio-diversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7)
- Emissions to water (PAI 8)
- Hazardous waste and radioactive waste (PAI 9)
- UNGC OECD Guidelines violations (PAI 10)
- Lack of processes around UNGC OECD Guidelines (PAI 11)
- Unadjusted gender paygap (PAI 12)
- Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)

- **Exclusion**: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.

- **ESG factors integration**: Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.

- **Engagement**: Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.

- **Vote**: Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information, please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy[5].

- **Controversies monitoring**: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.ie.

Information relating to the principal adverse impacts considered by the financial product will be made available in its annual financial statements.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

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

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

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

[5] https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

and mid-cap' means companies included in the top 85% of each country's cumulative free-float-adjusted market capitalisation as determined by MSCI (or any successor).

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

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

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

Techniques and instruments on securities and Derivatives

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

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

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

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

The investment process integrates:

- Fundamental research to identify and invest in companies demonstrating a competitive advantage, robust cash flow generation and attractive valuations. This fundamental research comprises detailed financial statement analysis, business model evaluation, assessment of competitive positioning and evaluation of industry dynamics and growth prospects.

- Macroeconomic analysis to guide strategic country and sector allocations aligned with evolving market conditions and growth prospects. Such macroeconomic analysis encompasses the assessment of factors including interest rate trends, inflation expectations, GDP growth indicators, employment data, yield-curve and broader business cycle positioning relevant to the economies of the emerging countries.

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

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

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Firstly, the Sub-Fund applies the following exclusions as binding elements:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (issuers involved in the production, sale, storage, service of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical and biological weapons) (0% of total revenues);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- sectoral exclusions based on measurable thresholds: tobacco (>5% of total revenues), nuclear weapons (>5% of total revenues), thermal coal extraction (>20% of total revenues or annual thermal coal extraction of 70 million tonnes or more) and unconventional fossil fuel (>30% of total revenues).

Secondly, the Sub-Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Benchmark.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.
The Sub-Fund's ESG criteria will apply to at least:
- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries, equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies.

However investors should note that it may not be practicable to perform ESG analysis on cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes, to the same standards as for the other investments. The ESG calculation methodology will not include those securities that do not have an ESG rating, nor cash, near cash, some derivatives and some collective investment schemes.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment to hold at least 20% in sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" (which have a top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor) in accordance with Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology (described above).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations,

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

We rely on Amundi ESG scoring methodology. Amundi's ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer's ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 75% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. While the Sub-Fund commits to invest at least 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV in sustainable investments, sustainable investments may contribute to either an environmental or social objective. This means that at any point in time the investments that qualify as sustainable investments (i) aligned with an environmental objective or (ii) aligned with a social objective may fall as low as 0% of the Sub-Fund's NAV, but the investments that qualify as sustainable investments aligned with an environmental or a social objective will be equal to or greater than 20% of the Sub-Fund's NAV.

Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

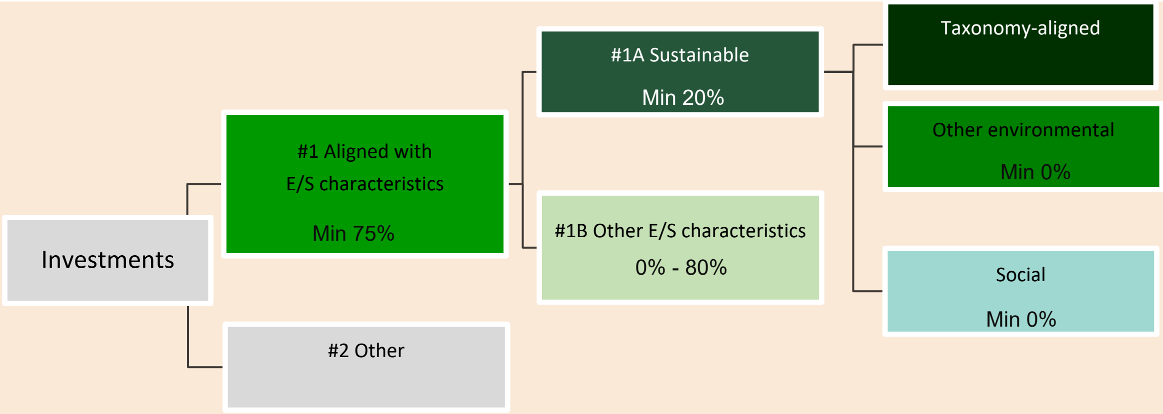
-turnover

reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

Min 0%

-capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product, which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[6]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

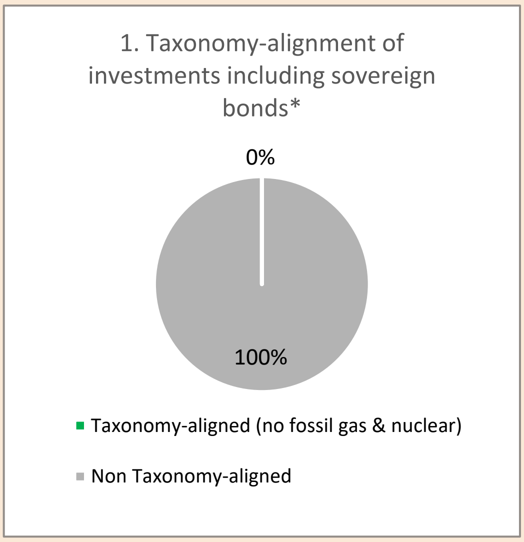
[6] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

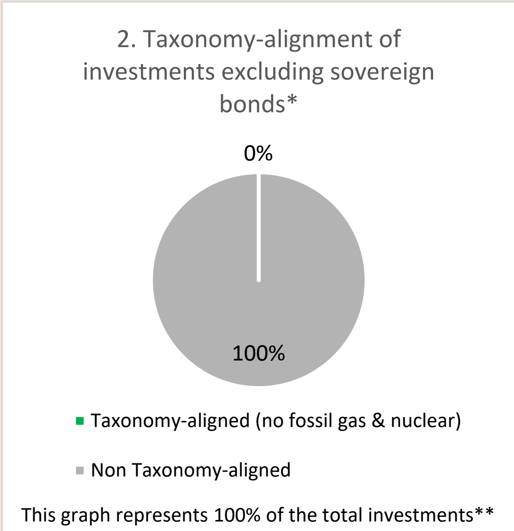
☒ No

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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





** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Sub-Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

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

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of sustainable investments with a socially sustainable objective.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Included in "#2 Other" are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. It will also include any ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available. ESG unrated securities are held for the purpose of achieving the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The Sub-Fund excludes companies which contravene the Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi".

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

N/A

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

N/A

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.amundi.ie