ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND SRI FAM FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED 1 DECEMBER 2022

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to **ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND SRI FAM FUND** (the "Fund"), a sub-fund of **FAM SERIES UCITS ICAV** (the "ICAV"), an open-ended umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds, authorised by the Central Bank on 1 August 2018 pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the prospectus of the ICAV dated 1 December 2022 and the addendum thereto (together the "Prospectus").

The Fund may invest substantially in money market investments. Investors should note the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in the Fund, in particular the risk that the value of the principal invested in the Fund may fluctuate.

Interpretation and Definitions

Defined terms used in this Supplement will bear the meaning given to them in the Prospectus or shall have the meaning given to them in this Supplement. In the event of any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the terms of this Supplement will prevail.

Debt Instruments	includes investment grade fixed and/or floating rate transferable debt securities (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero- coupon and discount bonds, debentures, inflation linked bonds) denominated in any currency and issued by sovereign or government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers located anywhere in the World (including emerging markets), mainly listed or traded on a Recognised Markets listed in Schedule I of the Prospectus.
Money Market Instruments	includes investments in cash, treasury bills, government treasury notes, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, short term fixed- and/or floating rate transferable debt securities (including corporate debt securities, bonds and notes, zero-coupon and discount bonds, debentures) denominated in any currency issued by sovereign, government agencies, supranational entities and/or corporate issuers and/or investment in other Collective Investment Schemes which provide exposure to the above instruments.

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide a total return (income and capital growth) over a minimum six-month investment period in excess of its benchmark (composed of 80% Euro Short-Term Rate (€STR) and 20% ICE BofA 1-3 Year Euro Corporate Index).

In managing the Fund's portfolio, the Investment Manager takes into account environmental, social and corporate governance ("ESG") considerations as described below under the section "Selection of Investments".

The Fund will primarily be exposed to Euro denominated Investment Grade Debt Instruments and Money Market Instruments issued by governments and their agencies and corporations. Under normal market conditions, the Investment Manager will seek to invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a diversified portfolio of Euro denominated Debt Instruments of varying maturities. Up to a maximum of 50% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in Debt Instruments and Money

Market Instruments denominated in non-OECD country currencies. The Fund's exposure to emerging markets will be limited to 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

At any time, at least 20% of the Net Asset Value consists of securities with maturities of over 2 years.

No more than 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value may be invested in units or shares of collective investment schemes within the meaning of Regulation 68(1)(e) of the UCITS Regulations and the purpose of such investment is to gain exposure to the types of investments described herein.

Other than permitted investment in unlisted securities and OTC FDIs, the Fund's investments will be limited to securities that are traded on the markets listed in Schedule I of the Prospectus.

Benchmark Information

The Fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager has selected a benchmark composed of 80% Euro Short-Term Rate (€STR) and 20% ICE BofA 1-3 Year Euro Corporate Index that will be used as a comparison for investment performance only. The Investment Manager does not intend to replicate the composition of the benchmark and may at all times exercise total freedom by investing in securities which are not included in the referenced benchmark or which are present in different proportions.

Selection of Investments

The Fund's investment process is based on a three-pronged approach; non-financial analysis on ESG criteria, combined with a bottom-up analysis for selecting securities and a top-down analysis for optimising the portfolio.

The Investment Manager evaluates issuers against a range of ESG factors in order to decide whether an issuer is eligible for the Fund's portfolio. Examples of ESG factors considered by the Investment Manager are:

Environmental Issues	**Social Issues**	**Corporate Governance Issues**
Climate change and emission intensity	Customer Satisfaction	Board composition and diversity
Air pollution	Workplace safety	Audit committee independence
Noise pollution	Working conditions	Compensation committee independence
Water pollution	Employee health	Political contribution
Resource efficiency / management	Social value creation	Executive compensation
Biodiversity / habitat protection	Human Rights	Stakeholder engagement
Resource efficiency / management	Emergency preparedness	Code of conduct

Then non-financial analysis is used to assign an ESG rating for each issuer on a scale ranging from A (highest rating) to G (lowest rating).

At least 90% of the securities in the portfolio have an ESG rating from A to E. All issuers with an ESG rating of F or G are excluded from the investment universe of the Fund while up to 10% of the remaining securities in the portfolio may have no ESG rating.

The ESG criteria are considered using several approaches:

1. "*rating improvement" approach*: (the portfolio's average ESG score should be higher than the investment universe's ESG score after at least 20% of the lowest-rated stocks have been eliminated); The Fund's portfolio is therefore required to display an ESG score which is higher than that of the investment universe once the 20% issuers with the lowest score have been excluded.
2. *normative through the exclusion of certain issuers*: exclusion of issuers rated F and G on purchase, legal exclusions on controversial weapons, exclusion of companies that seriously and repeatedly contravene one or more of the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact, and sectoral exclusions on coal and tobacco.
3. *best-in-class*: which aims to give priority to issuers that are sector-leading in terms of ESG criteria, as identified by the Investment Manager's ESG team of non-financial analysts. Each issuer is assessed with a quantitative score scaled around the average of their sector, enabling best-practices to be distinguished from worst practices at sector level. The Investment Manager's assessment relies on a combination of data from third-party data providers such as MSCI, ISS ESG, Refinitiv, Sustainalytics, Trucost, V.E, RepRisk, ISS-Ethix, EthiFinance, Iceberg Data Lab, CDP, Climate Bonds, FTSE Russell andVerisk Maplecraft and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. The quantitative score is translated into a rating scale ranging from A for best practices to G, for worst practices.

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any business activity, so the Fund may be exposed to some controversial sectors. To limit the potential non-financial risks of these sectors, the Fund applies the above-mentioned exclusions as well as an engagement policy that aims to promote dialogue with issuers and assist them in improving their ESG practices. In order to promote the best sustainable practices, the Investment Manager has put in place a strong engagement policy, articulated around three mains axis: thematic engagement, ongoing engagement and engagement through voting.

This investment process which is a combination of top-down allocation and bottom-up selection is based on the following steps:

1. *Investment process*: consists of first monitoring the investment universe through a detailed analysis of the issuers present on the bond market. The internal process leads to a preliminary outline of the investment universe focusing on two main areas:
    - An internal process, notably defining the list of authorised instruments and limits by issuer or instrument type. The set of limits by issuer are defined after considering the internal credit analysis team ratings and external (Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch) ratings; and
    - an eligible investment universe, notably comprising the issuers selected by the Investment Manager on the bond market. This assessment is based on a specific appraisal performed by a credit analysis team working independently from the investment management team, following an internal credit quality assessment procedure.

2. *Integrating constraints*: involves integrating both financial constraints (regulatory ratios, internal credit assessment process) and non-financial constraints (ESG rating and exclusions) within these analyses.

3. *Building the portfolio*: the Fund's portfolio is constructed based on the following:
    - *Managing the portfolio's modified duration in a range of 0% to 2% (modified duration measures the price change in bond given a 1% change in interest rates) (top-down approach*): During the top-down approach credit exposure and yield curve (a yield curve is a curve showing the yields or interest rates across different contract lengths, for example, 2 months, 2 years etc., for similar Debt Instruments) is assessed in the portfolio. The top-down

component of this strategy consists of top down macroeconomic analysis incorporating the following inputs: analysis of primary data (e.g. inflation, growth and employment data) and analysis of economic research from third parties including independent economic research companies and the research departments of investment banks. These inputs help the Investment Manager assess the direction of monetary policies of central banks, potential changes of yield curves, the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate movements and the impact of such movements on the various types of bonds.

- *Selecting securities (bottom-up approach)*: selection of securities (Debt Instruments and Money Market Instruments) from public and private issuers. In its risk and credit assessment of each individual security, the Investment Manager relies on its credit analysis teams and on its own methodology which incorporates a wider range of quantitative and qualitative inputs including to assess the creditworthiness of an issuer. Inputs include the issuer's financial statements, the legal documentation behind the security (for example, bond legal documentation including the prospectus), an assessment of the company's competitive position, the quality of its management and the ratings issued by the major rating agencies.
- *Seeking opportunities with the best risk/return profile*: the investment management team regularly searches for investment opportunities among bonds (and secondarily, money-market instruments) that offer an attractive risk/return ratio. The Investment Manager considers the absolute value (i.e. the potential return that may be obtained by a Fund as a result of investing in a Debt Instrument compared against the costs and risks of such an investment) and the relative value (i.e. how the absolute value of that Debt Instrument compares against the absolute value of other fixed income securities) of the Debt Instrument in the context of the riskiness of the borrower and in the framework of the Investment Manager's overall risk appetite. In addition, before making an investment decision, the Investment Manager considers whether there is value to be obtained, in terms of obtaining a greater return for the Fund, by investing in a Debt Instrument but, in doing so, taking the risk of an uncertain return, compared to investing in cash that has a certain future return but which may not be as high as the return obtained from a Debt Instrument.
- *Steering the average ESG rating*: management of the portfolio's average ESG rating by optimising the issuers' ESG rating/return profile. ESG analysis is embedded into the Investment Manager's portfolio management systems. Therefore, the portfolio manager can access an issuer's ESG score and related ESG analytics and metrics enabling the portfolio manager to apply the Investment Manager's exclusion policy and factor sustainability risks into their investment decision process, by ensuring the ESG rating of the portfolio is higher than the average.

Moreover, the Investment Manager will comply with the Manager's exclusion list which is based on the Manager's exclusion policy and compiled by the Manager, unless the Investment Manager's exclusions result in a more stringent rule than that or those provided for by the Manager and, in such case, the Investment Manager's more stringent rule(s) will apply. The Manager's exclusion policy may be obtained on the Manager's website at: http://finecoassetmanagement.com/sustainability/. The Manager's exclusion list may be obtained upon request from the Manager by reaching out to the contact details available on its website at: http://finecoassetmanagement.com/contact/.

Use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs") and other Instruments and Techniques

The Fund may engage in transactions in FDI for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and hedging.

The types of FDIs that the Fund may use are listed and/or unlisted: currency forwards, futures and forward contracts, exchange traded futures, interest rate futures, options, interest rate swaps, currency swaps and credit default swaps as described below and the underlying assets of FDIs will be limited to those investments that the Fund may acquire in accordance with its investment policy. Transactions in FDIs will be used for the purpose of meeting the Fund's investment objective, to protect risk to capital as well as hedge against currency risk. The expected effect of the use of these instruments will be to enhance returns and/or reduce inherent risks affecting the Fund's investments. For information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDIs, please refer to the "Risk

Factors” section of the Prospectus.

Currency Forwards: Currency forwards may be used for the purpose of hedging currency exchange risk arising from the redenomination of an asset into a currency other than the Fund’s Base Currency or to mitigate the exchange rate risk between the Base Currency of the Fund and the currency designation of a particular share classes where relevant.

Futures and forwards: Futures and forwards may be used to hedge against downward movements in the value of the Fund’s portfolio (i.e. the Fund may enter into futures/forwards to sell investments at a fixed price thereby establishing a floor on the price at which investments may in the future be disposed), either by reference to individual equities or markets to which the Fund may be exposed.

Interest Rate Futures: The Fund will use interest rate futures to gain exposure to changes in relevant interest rates or to hedge against changes in relevant interest rates. As determined by the Investment Manager interest rate futures may be used to manage the Fund’s overall sensitivity to interest rate movements (understood as duration positioning) by either increasing or decreasing the portfolio’s duration.

Options: The Fund may acquire options and in particular call options may be used to gain exposure to equities and can provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for taking a position in equities. Put options may be used to hedge against downside risk by permitting the Fund to sell investments at a fixed price and thereby protect the value of its portfolio in circumstances of a selloff and decline in market values.

Interest Rate swaps: The Fund may use interest rate swaps to gain exposure to changes in relevant interest rates or to hedge against changes in relevant interest rates.

Currency swaps: The Fund may use currency swaps to hedge against foreign exchange risk arising when investments are denominated in a currency other than the Fund’s base currency,

Credit Default Swaps: The Fund may use credit default swaps as a substitute for purchasing fixed income securities or for the purposes of hedging exposure to fixed income securities and reducing the credit risk in respect of investments. The Fund may either buy or sell credit protection under credit default swaps, either in single-name credit default swaps or in credit default swap indices. The Fund expects to use credit default swaps for long exposure to certain fixed income securities and may also take synthetic short positions on fixed income securities or indices, for efficient portfolio management purposes or as a hedge against a long position.

Securities Financing Transactions

Securities Lending Agreements: Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower, with agreement by the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender at a pre-agreed time. These agreements will only be used for efficient portfolio management to enhance overall returns to the Fund through the receipt of finance charges for the lending by the Fund of investments that it may acquire in accordance with its investment policy and are subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. Counterparties to any securities lending activity will comply with Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Fund will only act as a lender under securities lending transactions and exposure to securities lending transactions is expected to be between 0% and 30% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value, subject to a maximum exposure of 90% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value.

Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase Agreements: The Fund may use repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes only. In repurchase transactions the Fund may temporarily transfer its securities to a purchaser, with agreement to buy-back the securities at a pre-agreed time. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund may purchase securities from a counterparty, with an agreement by the counterparty to repurchase those securities at a pre-agreed time. In entering into such transactions, the Fund will endeavour to increase the returns on its portfolio of securities by receiving a fee for making its securities available to the borrower. Up to 30%

of the Fund's assets may be subject to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements on the financial instruments outlined in the Fund's investment objective and policy. It is expected that in general, 0-30% of the Fund's assets may be exposed to Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase Agreements. Counterparties to any Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase activity will comply with Regulation 8 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Risk Measurement - Global Exposure and Leverage

Global exposure is calculated using the commitment approach. Global exposure and leverage as a result of FDIs, as measured using the commitment approach, shall not exceed 100% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Collateral Management

All assets received by the Fund as collateral in the context of the use of FDI, Securities Financing Transactions and/or efficient portfolio management will comply with the criteria for the receipt of such collateral set down by the Central Bank as further detailed under the section of the Prospectus headed "Collateral Policy". In addition, the Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong provided that the relevant securities are from at least six different issues and no single issue shall make up more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

SFDR Classification: The Manager has categorised the Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR as further described in Annex IIat the end of this Supplement.[1]

SFDR Disclosure

When assessing the Sustainability Risk associated with the Fund's underlying investments, the Investment Manager is attempting to understand the likelihood of the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition (see definition of Sustainability Risk in the main body of the Prospectus)). While the Investment Manager integrates Sustainability Risk into the Fund's investment decision making process as described below, the output of such Sustainability Risk integration is not the determining factor considered in the investment decisions of the Investment Manager in respect of the assets which the Fund may buy and/or hold. Accordingly, the Investment Manager may buy and/or hold assets which may expose the Fund to high or low levels of Sustainability Risk.

The Fund integrates Sustainability Risk into its investment decision making process using both quantitative and qualitative processes as summarised below:

(i) Prior to acquiring investments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager uses Sustainability Risk metrics of a third party data service provider and/or Sustainability Risk metrics based on internal research, in order to assess the relevant investment against Sustainability Risk and to identify how vulnerable the investment is to such risks; and

(ii) The Investment Manager also applies the Manager's exclusion list (which is based on the Manager's exclusion policy and compiled by the Manager) whereby potential investments are removed from the prospective investment universe on the basis that they pose a too great Sustainability Risk.

[1] The information contained in Annex II has been completed using information provided by the Investment Manager of the Fund.

It has been determined that the Fund may have a lower prospect of being impacted by Sustainability Risk given that the Fund falls within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR. To the extent that a Sustainability Risk occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence there may be a material negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Such negative impacts may result in an entire loss of value of an investment. The Manager and the Investment Manager acknowledge that the Fund's exposure to Sustainability Risks is changeable and shall keep the Fund's exposure to these risks under periodic review. Where the Manager and/or the Investment Manager considers, as a result of such a review, that the Fund's approach to the management of sustainability risks is to materially change, these disclosures will be updated accordingly.

It is possible that an assessment of Sustainability Risk may influence a decision by the Investment Manager to not make an investment, or to dispose of an existing investment that would otherwise be considered as attractive to invest in or retain when confining the factors considered to financial-related elements such as financial position, revenue, capital structure etc.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosure" for further information.

Taxonomy Disclosure

While the Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR, it should be noted that as the investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Fund's portfolio alignment with the Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. It follows that the Fund does not currently commit to investing more than 0% of its assets in investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation. 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.

Investor Profile

The Fund may be suitable for investors seeking a return over the short-term via exposure to debt securities and money market instruments from issuers located worldwide and who are willing to accept a low level of volatility and the risks of the capital markets in pursuit of the short-term investment goals.

Base Currency: Euro

Investment Manager

The Manager has appointed Amundi Asset Management (SAS) of 90, boulevard Pasteur, 75015, Paris, France to act as the investment manager pursuant to an investment management agreement dated 16 February 2022 as may be amended and updated from time to time. The Investment Manager will provide discretionary investment management services to the Fund subject to the overall supervision of the Manager. The Investment Manager's principal business and occupation is to provide investment management services to clients.

Offer of Shares

Classes of Shares are available for subscription:

Share Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period	Currency Denomination and Hedged Class	Sales Charge	Minimum Initial Subscription and	Distribution Type

						Minimum Subsequent Subscription	
Class A Acc	€100	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class I Acc	€100	Closed	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class J Acc	€10000	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Accumulating
Class J Dist	€10000	2 December 2022 – 1 June 2023	Euro	No	No	€1,000,000 / €100	Distributing

During the initial offer period Shares are available for subscription at the initial offer price as indicated in the table above. Where the initial offer period has closed, Shares will be available at the prevailing Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Application for Shares

Full details on how to purchase Shares are described in the Prospectus under the section titled "Application for Shares". Investors should note the following Dealing Deadline and Valuation Point that shall apply in respect of applications for Shares of the Fund:

"Business Day" means every weekday on which retail banks and securities markets in Luxembourg and France are normally open for business;

"**Dealing Deadline**" means 11:59am (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day; and

"**Valuation Point**" means 11:59pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Applications for Shares may be made to the Paying Agent or the Administrator (whose details are set out in the Application Form). Applications received by the Paying Agent or the Administrator prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day, provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Fees and Expenses

Fees and expenses are payable out of the Fund and details of how Fees are accrued and paid, and details of other general management and fund charges, are set out in the Prospectus under the heading "Fees and Expenses".

Manager's Fee
The Manager shall be entitled to a management fee of up to 0.75% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares. The fees of the Investment Manager shall be paid out of the Manager's fees and not out of the assets of the Fund.

Administrator's Fee

Up to 0.3% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Depositary's Fee
Up to 0.2% per annum (plus VAT, if any) of the Net Asset Value of each Class of Shares.

Sales charge:
Up to 5% of the value of the gross subscription, except in respect of an Underlying Fund which is managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other entity with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding; in which case, in order to avoid double-charging, either (i) the Underlying Fund will waive any sales charge, or (ii) any sales charge will be waived in respect of the Fund. In respect of scenario (ii) above, the principle of equal and fair treatment of the investors will at all times be met by the Fund in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Establishment Costs
The costs of establishing the Fund, obtaining approval from any authority, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Supplement, marketing costs and the fees of all professionals relating to it, which are estimated not to exceed €25,000 will be borne by the Fund and amortised over the first five years of the Fund's operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors in their discretion).

Risk Factors
The attention of investors is drawn to the section headed "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus. In addition, investors should note the following risks of investing in the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk
During periods of very low or negative market interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns or pay dividends to Shareholders. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, result in heightened market volatility and detract from the Fund's performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates. Additionally, under certain market conditions in which interest rates are low and the market prices for securities have increased, the Fund may have a very low or even negative yield. The historically low interest rate environment may heighten the risks associated with rising interest rates such as heightened volatility in fixed-income markets that could adversely affect the liquidity of certain fixed-income investments.

ANNEX II

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

Product name: ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND SRI FAM FUND
Legal entity identifier: 254900YEN8J2I3YZBQ68

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 10% 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**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

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

The Investment Manager integrates sustainability factors into its investment process by taking into account the ESG rating of issuers in the portfolio construction.

The ESG analysis of issuers aims to assess their ability to manage the potential negative impact of their activities on sustainability factors. This analysis aims to assess their Environmental, Social and Governance behaviours by assigning them an ESG rating ranging from A (best rating) to G (worst rating), in order to achieve a more global risk assessment.

The analysis is based on a set of generic criteria for all issuers and then specific criteria for each sector, using a "best in class" approach.

The methodology of upstream ESG analysis and the taking into account of the global ESG rating in the construction of the portfolio (by excluding the lowest rated issuers and favouring those with the best ratings) thus makes it possible to promote the 3 dimensions (environmental, social and governance).

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

The sustainability indicator is the average ESG rating of the portfolio, which must be higher than the ESG rating of the investment universe (the average rating of the investment universe being calculated after eliminating at least 20% of the lowest rated issuers).

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

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is a quantitative ESG score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores in the universe) to G (the worst). In Amundi's ESG rating scale, securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a score of G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and according to relevant criteria by comparison with the average performance of its sector of activity, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- the environmental dimension: this examines the capacity of issuers to control their direct and indirect impact on the environment, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, combating resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.

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

- the governance dimension: this assesses the issuer's ability to provide the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and to generate value over the long term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating is based on 38 criteria, either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sectoral, weighted by sector and considered according to their impact on the reputation, operational efficiency and regulation of an issuer. Amundi's ESG ratings may be expressed globally on the three dimensions E, S and G or individually on any environmental or social factor.

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

- ***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?***

The objectives of sustainable investment are to invest in companies that meet two criteria:

1) monitoring environmental and social best practice; and

2) not to generate products and services that harm the environment and society.

The definition of "best performing" company is based on a proprietary Amundi ESG methodology that aims to measure a company's ESG performance. To be considered "best performer", a company must score in the top three (A, B or C, on a rating scale from A to G) of its sector on at least one important environmental or social factor. Significant environmental and social factors are identified at the sector level. The identification of these factors is based on Amundi's ESG analysis framework, which combines extra-financial data with a qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. The factors identified as material have a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For the energy sector, for example, the material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and safety, local communities and human rights.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company must not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, arms, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertiliser and pesticide manufacture, single-use plastic production) that are not compatible with these criteria.

The sustainability of an investment is assessed at the level of the investee company.

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 that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm (the "DNSH" or Do Not Significantly Harm principle), Amundi uses two filters:

- the first "DNSH" filter is based on the monitoring of mandatory indicators of the Main Negative Impacts of Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS (e.g. greenhouse gas intensity of companies) through a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector). Amundi already takes into account specific Key Negative Impacts in its exclusion policy as part of its Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply in addition to the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of the UN Global Compact principles, coal and tobacco.

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

- In addition to the exclusions of the Investment Manager, the Manager's exclusion list which is based on the Manager's exclusion policy and compiled by the Manager will apply. Exclusion categories considered in the exclusion policy are United Nations Global Compact Principles, Controversial Weapons, Tobacco, Climate Change and Forced Labour. See link below to the Manager's website for more detail on the application of the exclusion policy.

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

As detailed above, the negative impact indicators are taken into account in the first DNSH (do not significant harm) filter: this is based on the monitoring of the mandatory Main Negative Impact indicators of Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS when reliable data are available through the combination of the following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- have a CO2 intensity that does not belong to the last decile of companies in the sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- have a diverse board of directors that does not belong to the bottom decile of companies in its sector, and
- be free from controversy over working conditions and human rights
- be free of controversy regarding biodiversity and pollution.

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.

Amundi already takes into account specific Key Negative Impacts in its exclusions policy as part of its Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply in addition to the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of the UN Global Compact principles, coal 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 Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using data available from data providers. For example, the model includes a dedicated criterion called "Community Involvement and Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights-related criteria, including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions and industrial relations. In addition, controversy monitoring is conducted on a minimum quarterly basis, which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts assess the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using the proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track trends 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,

Amundi takes into account the mandatory and applicable additional Key Negative Impact Indicators in accordance with Appendix 1, Table 1 of the RTS applicable to the Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectoral), integration of ESG rating in the investment process, engagement and voting approaches:

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative exclusion rules, by activity and by sector, covering some of the main sustainability indicators listed in the SFDR.
- ESG integration: Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G-rated issuers and best weighted average ESG score above the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi's ESG rating approach have also been designed to take into account key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as the quality of mitigation.
- Engagement: Engagement is an ongoing and targeted process to influence the activities or behaviour of companies. The purpose of engagement can be divided into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, and to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social and human rights issues or other sustainability issues important to society and the global economy.
- Voting: Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all long-term issues that can influence value creation, including significant ESG issues (Amundi's voting policy is available on its website).
- Controversy monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy monitoring system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched by an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, conducted by ESG analysts, and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach is applied to all Amundi funds.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide a total return (income and capital growth) over a minimum six-month investment period in excess of its benchmark (composed of 80% Euro Short-Term Rate (€STR) and 20% ICE BofA 1-3 Year Euro Corporate Index).) In managing the Fund's portfolio, the Investment Manager takes into account environmental, social and corporate governance considerations.

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

The Fund first applies the Amundi exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weaponry (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons...);
- Companies that repeatedly and seriously violate one or more of the 10 Global Compact principles without credible corrective action;
- Amundi's sector exclusions on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on www.amundi.fr).
- In addition to the exclusions of the Investment Manager, the Manager's exclusion list which is based on the Manager's exclusion policy and compiled by the Manager will apply. Exclusion categories considered in the exclusion policy are United Nations Global Compact Principles, Controversial Weapons, Tobacco, Climate Change and Forced Labour. See link below to the Manager's website for more detail on the application of the exclusion policy.

The Fund also applies the following rules:

- Exclusion of issuers rated F and G for purchase ;
- The "rating enhancement" approach: the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio must be higher than the weighted average ESG rating of the fund's investment universe after eliminating 20% of the lowest rated issuers;
- the coverage rate is 90%.

The Fund follows 4 indicators on the E, S, G and human rights dimensions:

- Environment (Carbon Footprint): Carbon intensity (tCO2e) per million euros of turnover (Scope 1, 2 and 3) for a selected company compared to a group of comparable companies.
- Respect for human rights: Decent work and freedom of association: Decent working conditions and freedom of association (percentage of companies with policies that exclude forced or compulsory child labour or that guarantee freedom of association, universally applied regardless of local laws)
- Social: Gender mix of managers, percentage of female managers in companies.

- Governance: Board independence (percentage of directors who meet the board independence criterion).

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 minimum commitment rate to reduce the scope of these investments.

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

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

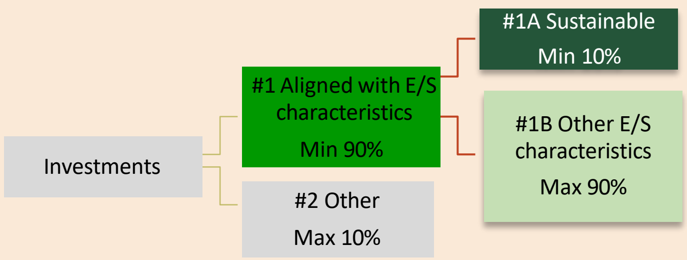
The Investment Manager relies on Amundi's ESG rating methodology. This rating is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which takes into account 38 general and sectoral criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, Amundi assesses the capacity of an issuer to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees the achievement of its long-term objectives (e.g. guaranteeing the value of the issuer over the long term). The governance sub-criteria taken into account are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy.

Amundi's ESG rating scale has seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst. Companies rated G are excluded from the investment universe.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

90% of the investments of the Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy. The Fund commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments and the remaining proportion of the investments will be invested in assets with environmental and social characteristics.



#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.

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

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.

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

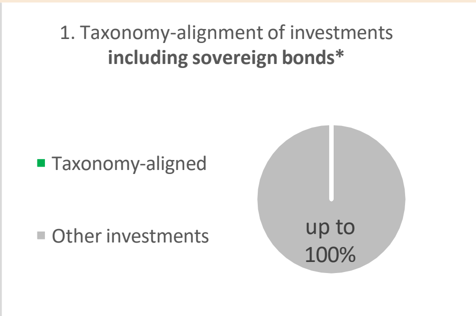
How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

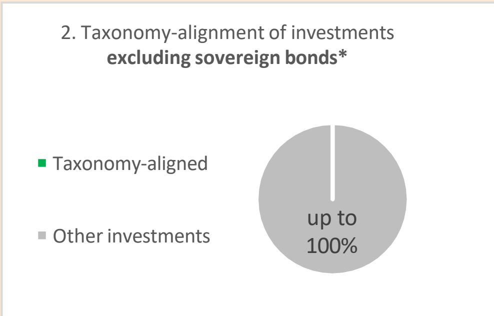
Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

The Fund currently has no minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU taxonomy.

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 Fund is not committed to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

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

The Fund currently has no minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund does not have a minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective.

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

Included in the "#2 Other" category are cash and unrated instruments (which may include securities for which the data needed to measure the achievement of environmental or social characteristics is not available).

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?

The benchmark does not assess or include its constituents in terms of environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not aligned with the ESG characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

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

  N/A

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

  N/A

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

  N/A

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

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further details on the Responsible Investment Policy, summary investment process and exclusion policy can be found on the Manager’s website at the following link; http://finecoassetmanagement.com/sustainability/