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

Product name:
AMUNDI EURO LIQUIDITY-RATED SRI

Legal entity identifier:
969500SEN5OZQFWX8U28

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **51.34%** 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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

During the period, the product promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by targeting an ESG score higher than that of the investment universe represented by ICE BOFA 1-3 YEAR GLOBAL CORPORATE INDEX. To determine the ESG rating of the product and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed on an ongoing basis by comparing a security's average performance against the sector of the security's issuer for each of the three ESG characteristics (environmental, social, and governance).The investment universe is a broad market universe that does not evaluate or include components based on environmental and/or social characteristics and is therefore not intended to be consistent with the characteristics promoted by the fund. No ESG benchmarks have been assigned.

This product is a certified SRI (Socially Responsible Investment) Throughout the year, it sought to promote all three dimensions (environmental, social, and corporate governance), taking into account the ESG rating of issuers in the construction of the portfolio.

The ESG rating of issuers is intended to evaluate their ability to manage the potential negative impact of their activities on sustainability factors. This analysis assesses their Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance behaviour and assign them an ESG rating from A (highest score) to G (lowest score), in order to conduct a more inclusive assessment of the risks.

1. The portfolio consistently implemented the following Amundi exclusion policy:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact without implementing credible corrective measures
- Amundi’s sectoral exclusions on Coal and Tobacco (the details of this policy are available in Amundi’s Responsible Investment Policy available on www.amundi.fr).

2. No investment was made in issuers with “F” or “G” ratings. For issuers whose ratings were downgraded to “F” or “G”, the securities already present in the portfolio are sold within the time period stipulated in the commitments set out in the product’s prospectus.

3. The portfolio’s weighted average ESG score was consistently higher than that of the product’s investment universe once at least 20% of the lowest-rated issuers were eliminated

4. The product favoured the issuers with the highest ratings in their sector of activity according to the ESG criteria identified by the fund manager’s non-financial analysis team (“Best in Class” approach). With the exception of the above exclusions, all economic sectors are represented in this approach and the fund could, as a result, be exposed to certain controversial sectors.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

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

The sustainability indicator used is the product’s average ESG rating, which must be higher than the ESG rating of its investment universe.

At the end of the period:

- The portfolio’s weighted average ESG score is: 0.83 (C).
- The weighted average ESG score of the reference universe is: 0.05 (D+)

To determine ESG ratings, the Amundi ESG scoring system uses a quantitative ESG rating translated into seven scores ranging from A (the highest scores in the universe) to G (the lowest). Amundi's ESG scoring system gives securities on the exclusion list a G rating.

The ESG performance of corporate issuers is assessed globally and takes account of relevant criteria via comparison to the average performance of their business sector through a combination of all three ESG dimensions:

- ▪ the environmental dimension: this examines the ability 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 the way an issuer operates on two different concepts: its strategy on developing human capital and respecting human rights in general;
- ▪ the governance dimension: this assesses the issuer's ability to provide the bases for an effective corporate governance framework and generate long-term value.

The ESG rating methodology used by Amundi 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 reputation, operational efficiency, and issuer regulations. Amundi's ESG ratings can either be expressed as a general score covering all three dimensions: E, S, and G, or individually on any environmental or social factor.

- ***…and compared to previous periods?***

  The above sustainability indicators have not been compared to those of previous periods, as the regulation was not yet in force

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments were to invest in companies that met two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. do not generate products and services that harm the environment and society.

The definition of a "best performing" company is based on a proprietary Amundi ESG methodology that is designed to measure a company's ESG performance. To be considered as the "best performing", a company must obtain the best rating among the top three (A, B or C, on a rating scale ranging from A to G) in 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 the related sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material have a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For the energy sector, for example, material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and safety, local communities and human rights.

In order to contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticides, single-use plastic production) that are not compatible with these criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at the level of the investee company. Concerning external UCIs, the criteria for determining the sustainable investments that these underlying UCIs may hold and their objectives depend on each company's own management approach.

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 did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

To ensure that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm, Amundi uses two tests:

- The first "DNSH" ("Do No Significant Harm") test is based on the monitoring of the mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts in Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 when reliable data is available (for example, the GHG intensity or greenhouse gas intensity of beneficiary companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. The carbon intensity of beneficiary companies is not within the sector's last decile). Amundi already considers specific indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts in its exclusion policy as part of the Amundi Responsible Investment Policy (e.g. exposure to controversial weapons). These exclusions, which apply in addition to the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact, coal and tobacco
- In addition to the specific sustainability factors covered by the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter that does not consider the mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts above, so as to verify that a company's overall environmental or social performance is not worse than other companies in its sector, corresponding to an environmental or social score of E or higher according to Amundi's ESG rating system.

Concerning external UCIs, the consideration of the "do no significant harm" principle and the impact of sustainable investments depends on each underlying UCI manager's own methodologies.

– ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

As detailed above, the negative impact indicators were taken into account in the first DNSH filter (Do No Significant Harm):
This is based on the monitoring of the mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts in Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 when reliable data is available via the combination of the following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- has a CO_2 intensity that is not within the last decile of companies in the sector (only applicable to high-intensity sectors), and
- has board diversity that is not within the last decile of companies in its sector, and
- is free from any controversy regarding working conditions and human rights
- is free from any controversy regarding biodiversity and pollution.

Amundi already takes into account the specific Principal Adverse 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 principles of the United Nations Global Compact, coal and tobacco.

– ***Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?***

Yes. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights have been incorporated into Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The proprietary ESG rating tool evaluates issuers using data available from data providers. For example, the model includes a dedicated criterion called "Community inclusion and Human rights" that is applied to all sectors in addition to other Human rights criteria, including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions and professional relations. In addition, we monitor controversies at least on a 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 an exclusive, proprietary rating methodology) and determine the best steps to follow. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track trends and remediation efforts.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

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

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

The mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts set out in Annex 1, Table 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 were taken into account by implementing exclusion policies (normative and sectoral), integrating ESG ratings into the investment process, engagement, and voting policies:

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative exclusion rules, by activity and by sector, covering some of the main sustainability indicators listed in the "Disclosure" Regulation.
- Incorporation of ESG factors 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 were also designed to take into account key impacts on sustainability factors along with the quality of mitigation.
- Engagement: engagement is an ongoing and targeted process aimed at influencing companies' activities or behaviour. The objective of the engagement can be divided into two categories: engaging an issuer to improve the way in which it integrates the environmental and social dimension and engaging an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social and Human rights issues or other sustainability issues that are important to society and the global economy.
- Voting: Amundi's voting policy relies on a holistic analysis of all long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues (Amundi's voting policy can be consulted on its website).
- Monitoring controversies: Amundi has developed a controversy monitoring system that

relies on three external data providers to systematically monitor controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enhanced by an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy conducted by ESG analysts and a periodic review of its developments. This approach applies to all Amundi funds.

For additional information on how the mandatory indicators of Principal Adverse Impacts are used, please see the SFDR Statement available at www.amundi.fr.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

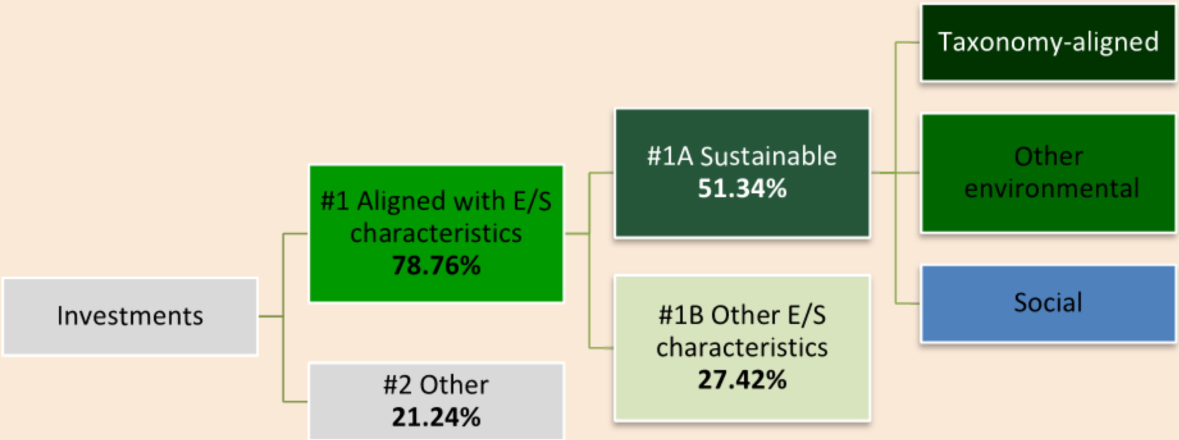
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
DAT 07/08/23 BRED EUR V ESTR OIS +0.18 P	Other	1.37%	FRA
DAT 23/02/24 BBVI EUR V ESTR OIS +0.06 P	Other	1.31%	ESP
RCP 08/09/23 UNIITA EUR F 3.555	Banking	0.98%	ITA
NCP 22/12/23 CREDAGRI EUR V ESTR OIS +0.	Banking	0.89%	FRA
AMUNDI EURO LIQ SHORT TERM SRI-Z	Fund	0.84%	FRA
NCP 14/04/23 EDF EUR F 2.86	Belonging to the government without guarantee	0.83%	FRA
SPAIN 1.85% 07/35	Government bonds	0.76%	ESP
NCP 10/07/23 BNPP EUR V ESTR OIS +0.2	Banking	0.70%	FRA
NCP 02/05/23 ENGIE EUR V ESTR OIS +0.1	Natural gas	0.69%	FRA
PRPLEP FRN 10/23 EMTN	Other financial institutions	0.69%	LUX
PRPLEP FRN 11/23 EMTN	Other financial institutions	0.69%	LUX
PRPLEP FRN 04/23 EMTN	Other financial institutions	0.69%	LUX
RCP 17/04/23 SUMI EUR F 2.755	Banking	0.69%	JPN
RCP 08/05/23 BOTMITS EUR F 2.87	Banking	0.69%	JPN
RCP 22/05/23 SANTCFSP EUR F 3.02	Financial institutions	0.69%	ESP

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	*% of assets*
Banking	*48.93%*

Other	*12.16%*
Government bonds	*3.90%*
Belonging to the government without guarantee	*3.07%*
Consumer Discretionary	*2.88%*
Electricity	*2.27%*
Consumer Staples	*2.27%*
Other financial institutions	*2.17%*
Capital goods	*1.61%*
Technology	*1.61%*
Mortgage assets	*1.51%*
Funds	*1.42%*
Financial institutions	*1.31%*
Natural gas	*1.16%*
Communications	*0.94%*
Energy	*0.63%*
Real estate investment trusts (REIT)	*0.26%*
Basic industries	*0.18%*

Other utilities	*0.17%*
Transport	*0.03%*
Cash	*11.51%*

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.

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

Reliable data on the Taxonomy (including activities linked to fossil gas and nuclear energy) was not available during the period.

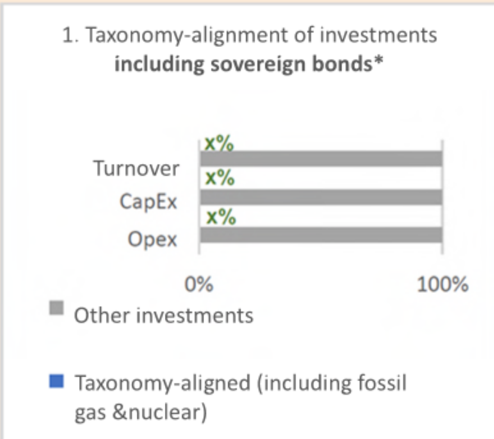
Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

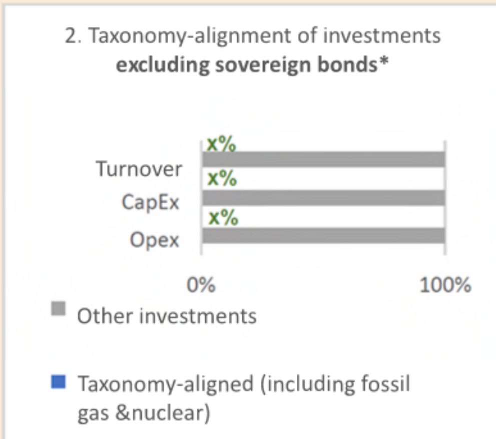
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☐ No

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





Data not yet available.

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

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

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

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

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

No reliable data on so-called "transitional and enabling activities" was available during the period.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Reliable data on the European taxonomy was not available in previous reference periods.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The product does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The product does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

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

Cash and/or other instruments held for liquidity and portfolio risk management purposes were included in category "#2 Other". Instruments not covered by an ESG analysis may also include securities for which the data necessary to measure the achievement of environmental or social characteristics were not available. Moreover, minimum environmental or social guarantees have not been defined.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

Sustainability indicators are made available in the portfolio management system, allowing managers to instantly assess the impact of their investment decisions on the portfolio.

These indicators are integrated into Amundi's control framework, with responsibilities being divided between the first level of control carried out by the investment teams themselves and the second carried out by the risk teams, which constantly monitor compliance with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product.

In addition, Amundi's responsible investment policy defines an active engagement approach that promotes dialogue with investee companies, including those in this portfolio. The annual engagement report, available on https://legroupe.amundi.com/documentation-esg, provides detailed information on this engagement and its results.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

This product has no benchmark ESG index.

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

This product has no benchmark ESG index.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

This product has no benchmark ESG index.

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

This product has no benchmark ESG index.

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

This product has no benchmark ESG index.

Amundi
ASSET MANAGEMENT