2026/6412-O8331-0-PC
2026-09-24

CPR Invest

1st October 2026

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV)
established under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
UCITS under the Directive 2009/65/EC

The future is our today

CPRAM

CPR Invest (the "**Company**") is registered under part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time (the "**Law**"). The Company qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities under the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities. The Company is managed by CPR Asset Management on the basis of freedom of services pursuant to chapter 15 of the Law.

The Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered directly or indirectly in the United States of America (including its territories and possessions) to or for the benefit of a "U.S. Person" as defined in Section 1 of the Prospectus. The distribution of this Prospectus in other jurisdictions may also be restricted; persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This document does not constitute an offer by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

Potential investors should ensure that they meet all applicable eligibility requirements for an investment in the Company and are advised to consult with their tax and legal counsel in case of any doubt.

Any information or representation given or made by any person which is not contained herein or in any other document which may be available for inspection by the public should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares in the Company shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as at any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus.

All references herein to times and hours are to Luxembourg local time.

The members of the Board of Directors are held responsible for all information set out in this Prospectus at the time of its publication.

Potential subscribers to the Company should inform themselves on applicable laws and regulations (i.e. as to the possible tax requirements or foreign exchange control) of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile, and which might be relevant to the subscription, purchase, holding, conversion and redemption of Shares.

The KIID will be provided to subscribers before their first subscription and before any application for conversion of shares in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. KIIDs are available on the following website: http://www.cpram.com.

The Prospectus and the KIID are likely to be updated to take into account creation or liquidation of compartments or significant changes to the structure and the functioning of the Company. It is therefore recommended to subscribers to inform themselves on the latest available documentation of the Company at the registered office of the Company or on the following website: http://www.cpram.com.

Shareholders are informed that their personal data or information given in the subscription documents or otherwise in connection with an application to subscribe for Shares, as well as details of their shareholding, will be stored in digital form and processed in compliance with the provisions of the Luxembourg law of 1 August 2018 on the Organisation of the National Commission for Data Protection and Implementing the General Data Protection Regulation (the "Data Protection Law"), as amended. Confidential information concerning the investors will not be divulged unless required to do so by law or regulation. Investors agree that personal details contained in the application form and arising from the business relationship with the Company may be stored, modified or used in any other way, in compliance with the provisions of the Data Protection Law, on behalf of the Company for the purpose of administering and developing the business relationship with the investor. To this end, investors accept that data may be transmitted to the Management Company, financial advisers working with the Company, as well as to other companies being appointed to support the business relationship.

In accordance with the provisions of the Data Protection Law, investors are entitled to request information about their personal data at any time as well as to request their correction.

DIRECTORY

CPR Invest
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Registered office:
5, allée Scheffer,
L-2520 Luxembourg,
Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
RCS: B-189.795

Board of Directors

Chairman

- Ms. Nadine Lamotte, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, CPR Asset Management

Directors

- Ms. Nadine Lamotte, Administrative & Financial Management Director, CPR Asset Management
- Mr. Gilles Guez, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Business Development Director, CPR Asset Management
- Ms. Emmanuelle Court, Key Accounts Coordination and Consultants, CPR Asset Management
- Ms. Sophie Mosnier, Independent Director
- Mr. Arnaud Faller, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer, CPR Asset Management

Management Company

CPR Asset Management
91-93, Boulevard Pasteur
75015 Paris
France

Depositary

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
5, allée Scheffer
L-2520 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

UCI Administrative Agent

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
5, allée Scheffer
L-2520 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Global Distributor

CPR Asset Management
91-93, Boulevard Pasteur
F-75015 Paris
France

Auditors

Deloitte Audit S.à r.l.
20 Boulevard de Kockelscheuer
L-1821 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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1. Principal features

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Accounting Year	accounting year begins on the first of August and ends on the thirty-first of July each year. Until 1 January 2022, the accounting year of the Company began on 1 January and ended on 31 December. Exceptionally, the Company has a transitional accounting year in 2022 which begins on 1 January 2022 and ends on 31 July 2022.
UCI Administrative Agent	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, acting as UCI administrative agent as further described below
Articles	the articles of association of the Company, as amended from time to time.
AML Regulations	the Luxembourg law of 27 October 2010 relating to the fight against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, the law of 19 February 1973 on the sale of medicinal substances and the fight against drug addiction (as amended), the law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing (as amended), and associated Grand Ducal, Ministerial and CSSF Regulations and the circulars of the CSSF applicable as amended from time to time.
Amundi	*Amundi Asset Management, a* French *société par actions simplifiée*, having its registered office at 91-93 Boulevard Pasteur, 75015 Paris, registered with the *Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés* de Paris under number n°437 574 452. Amundi Asset Management is a management company regulated by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* under the number n° 04000036.
Supplement	an supplement to this Prospectus which describes specific investment policy of each Compartment.
Benchmark	any index by reference to which the amount payable under a financial instrument or a financial contract, or the value of a financial instrument, is determined, or an index that is used to measure the performance of an investment fund with the purpose of tracking the return of such index or of defining the asset allocation of a portfolio.
Benchmark Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, governing the use of Benchmarks or Performance Indicators as defined in this Prospectus.
Board of Directors	the board of directors of the Company
Business Day	a full business day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened, as further described in the relevant Supplement
CDR 2020/1818	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks, as amended from time to time
Class(es)	within each Compartment, separate classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested but where a specific sales or redemption charge structure, fee structure, minimum investment amount, taxation, distribution policy or other feature may be applied.
Company	means CPR Invest, an undertaking for collective investment registered under part I of the Law.

Compartment(s)	a specific portfolio of assets and liabilities within the Company having its own net asset value and represented by a separate Class or Classes of Shares, which are distinguished mainly by their specific investment policy and objective and/or by the currency in which they are denominated. The specifications of each Compartment are described in the relevant Supplement to this Prospectus.
CSSF	the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, the Luxembourg authority supervising the financial sector
Cut-off Time	a deadline (as further specified in the Appendices) before which applications for subscription, redemption, or conversion of Shares of any Class in any Compartment must be received by the UCI Administrative Agent in relation to a Valuation Day. For the avoidance of doubt, cut-off times are stated in the Luxembourg time zone (UTC + 1).

AUD Australian Dollar	**JPY** Japanese Yen
CAD Canadian Dollar	**NOK** Norvegian Krone
CHF Swiss Franc	**NZH** New Zealand Dollar
CZK Czech Koruna	**PLN** Polishzloty
DKK Danish Krone	**RMB** Chinese renminbi
EUR Euro	**SEK** Swedish Krona
SGD Singapore Dollar	**GBP** British pound sterling
HKD Hong Kong Dollar	**USD** United States Dollar

Depositary	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch 5, allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg acting as depositary bank, paying agent in the meaning of the Law
Developing Countries / Emerging Countries / emerging markets	All countries except at the date of the present Prospectus, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vatican City.
Directive	the Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as may be amended from time to time
Disclosure Regulation / SFDR	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time
Distressed Default Securities	securities issued by a company, sovereign state or entity that is either in default or in high risk of default
Eligible Investors	All investors unless specifically designated as Prohibited Persons
Eligible Market	a Regulated Market in an Eligible State
Eligible State	any Member State or any other state in (Eastern and Western) Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North and South America and Oceania, as determined by the Board of Directors
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance matters
EU	the European Union
EU Member State	A member state of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Euroland	Any Member State of the European Monetary Union (EMU) including at the date of the present Prospectus: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.
Europe	Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark and its dependencies, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France and its dependencies, Germany, Greece, Holysee (Vatican city state), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldavia, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands and its dependencies, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Russian Federation (CIS), San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and its dependencies.
EUR	the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union that have adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community (signed in Rome on 25 March 1957) as the same may be amended from time to time
Environmentally sustainable investments	means an investment in one or several economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation
Environmentally sustainable economic activities	for the purpose of establishing the degree to which an investment is environmentally sustainable, an economic activity shall qualify as environmentally sustainable where that economic activity contributes substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives set out in the Taxonomy Regulation, does not significantly harm and of the environmental objectives set out in the Taxonomy Regulation, is carried out in compliance with the minimum safeguards laid down in the Taxonomy Regulation and complies with the technical screening criteria that have been established by the European Commission in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation
FATCA Rules	refers to the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) entered into between the Luxembourg and US governments on March 14, 2014 (based on the Reciprocal Model 1 Intergovernmental Agreement), the forthcoming Luxembourg law transposing the IGA, as well as, to the extent relevant, provisions of the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance
FATF	Financial Action Task Force (also referred to as Groupe d'Action Financière)
Feeder Compartment	a Compartment of the Company which investment policy consists in investing at least 85 % of its assets in units/shares in a Master Fund according to article 77 of the Law, by way of derogation from Article 2(2) first indent, Articles 41, 43 and 46, and Article 48(2) third indent of the Law, as further described in the relevant Supplement
High Yield	Securities rated below BBB- (by Standard & Poor's) and/or Baa (by Moody's) and/or BBB- (by Fitch) express gradually a higher risk and correspond to the class of risk "High Yield".
Investment Grade	Evaluation of the risk expressed in the form of note as granted by a notation agency: securities rated equal or higher than BBB- (by Standard & Poor's) and/or Baa (by Moody's) and/or BBB- (by Fitch) express gradually a lower risk and correspond to the class of risk "Investment Grade".
Investment Manager	the investment manager appointed by the Management Company (as the case may be) for a specific Compartment as further detailed in the Supplement
Issue Price	the net asset value per relevant Share/ Share Class of a Compartment as determined on the applicable Valuation Day plus the applicable sales commission (if any)

KIID	the key investor information document as defined by the Law and applicable laws and regulations.
Law	the law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investments, as may be amended from time to time
Management Company	CPR Asset Management, a "société anonyme" governed by French laws appointed to act as the management company of the Company pursuant to Chapter 15 of the Law
Master Fund	A UCITS or a sub-fund thereof or a Compartment of the Company, as further described in the relevant Supplement into which a Feeder Compartment invests at least 85 % of its assets and which: (a) has, among its unit-holders, at least one feeder UCITS; (b) is not itself a feeder UCITS; and (c) does not hold units of a feeder UCITS
Member State	a member state as defined in the Law
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The OECD countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA.
Paris Climate Agreement	the agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change approved by the European Union on 5 October 2016
Performance Indicator	an index used to measure and assess the performance of a Compartment with the purpose of, amongst other things, computing the performance fees.
PRC	The People's Republic of China
Prohibited Person	a U.S. Person (including U.S. Tax Persons) and/or any investor which is not eligible for an investment in the Company
Prospectus	means this prospectus, as amended from time to time.
RTS	are a consolidated set of technical standards defined by European Parliament and the Council, which provide additional detail on the content, methodology and presentation of certain existing disclosure requirements under the Disclosure Regulation and the Taxonomy Regulation.
Rate Product	rate products are all financial instruments whose income and valuation depend on a rate and which therefore fluctuate according to the market rates curve (e.g. bonds, repurchase agreements, derivatives having a rate as underlying asset etc…).
Reference Currency	the currency specified as such in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus
Regulated Market	a market within the meaning of Article 41 (1) a) of the Law and Article 4(1)14 of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments amending Council Directives 85/611/EEC and 93/6/EEC and Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 93/22/EEC and any other market which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public
Securities Financing Transactions	Securities Financing Transactions as defined in the SFTR
Securities Financing Transactions Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse ("**SFTR**")
Subscription/Redemption	

Settlement Day	the Business Day on which the consideration for subscription, or redemption is fully paid, which is to occur on a Business Day as further specified in each Supplement
Shares	a share of any Class of any Compartment in the capital of the Company. The main Classes of Shares are detailed in the Appendices, all the Classes of Shares available are described on the Management Company's website: www.cpram.com.
Shareholders	holders of Shares
SRI Label	the France's Socially Responsible Investment Label
Stock Connect	means the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect program which allows non-Chinese investors to purchase certain Shanghai Stock Exchange-listed equities via brokers in Hong Kong and/or any other similar stock connect program between another city of the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong when it becomes available to, and can be utilised by, the Company
Sustainability Factors	for the purposes of art. 2.(24) of SFDR mean environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery
Sustainability Risks	for the purpose of art. 2 (22) of SFDR means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.
Sustainable Investment	for the purposes of art. 2.(17) of the SFDR mean (1) an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured by key resource efficiency indicators on (i) the use of energy, (ii) renewable energy, (iii) raw materials, (iv) water and land, (v) on the production of waste, (vi) greenhouse gas emissions, or (vii) its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or (2) an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective (in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations), or (3) an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.
Taxonomy Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and amending Disclosure Regulation, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time
UCI	undertaking for collective investment within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1 (2) of the Directive, whether situated in a Member State or not
UCITS	undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities as defined in the Directive and the Law
UCITS Rules	the Law together with Directive 2009/65/CE, CSSF Regulation 10-4, CSSF Regulation 10-5, CSSF Circular 16/644, any other related CSSF regulation or circular, any guidelines or rules related to UCITS and issued by the ESMA, and any other rule in relation thereof, each as amended from time to time
Underlying Asset	asset(s) to which Compartment may invest in accordance with its investment policy as described in the relevant Compartment's Supplement
"U.S. Person"	"U.S. Person" means: (a) any natural person resident in the U.S.; (b) any partnership or corporation organised or incorporated under the laws of the U.S.; (c) any estate of which any executor or administrator is a U.S. Person; (d) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person; (e) any agency or

branch of a non-U.S. entity located in the U.S.; (f) any non-discretionary or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. Person; (g) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the U.S.; and (h) any partnership or corporation if (i) organised or incorporated under the laws of any non-U.S. jurisdiction and (ii) formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, unless it is organised or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors (as defined under Rule 501(a) under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.

US Tax Person

(i) Any United States of America (U.S) citizen or U.S resident individual;

(ii) Any partnership or corporation organized in the U.S or under the laws of the U.S or any State thereof;

(iii) or any trust if one or more U.S. Tax Persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust and a court within the U.S would have authority under applicable law to render orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding the administration of the trust, or an estate of a decedent that is a citizen or resident of the U.S

Valuation Day

Business Day on which the net asset value per Share is determined as detailed in the relevant Supplement of each Compartment

The Board of Directors may in its absolute discretion amend the Valuation Day for some or all of the Compartments. In such case the Shareholders of the relevant Compartment will be duly informed and the Supplement will be updated accordingly.

2. The Company

CPR Invest is an open-ended collective investment company ("*société d'investissement à capital variable*"). In an open--ended collective investment company, shareholders may request at any Valuation Day the redemption of their shares at prices based on the applicable net asset value under the terms and conditions set out under Section 7 « Issues, redemption and conversion of shares ». CPR Invest is established under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, with an "umbrella" structure comprising different Compartments each may be divided in separate Classes. In accordance with the Law, a subscription of Shares constitutes acceptance of all terms and provisions of the Prospectus and the Articles.

The Company offers investors, within the same investment vehicle, a choice between several Compartments which are distinguished mainly by their specific investment policy and/or by the currency in which they are denominated. The specifications of each Compartment are described in the Supplement.

The assets and liabilities of each Compartment, as further described under 13.5. "Allocation of Assets and Liabilities among the Compartments", shall be segregated from the assets and liabilities of those of the other Compartments, with creditors having recourse only to the assets of the Compartment concerned and where the liabilities cannot be satisfied out of the assets of another Compartment. As between the Shareholders and creditors, each Compartment will be deemed to be a separate entity.

The Board of Directors may, at any time, decide on the creation of further Compartments and in such case, the Supplement will be updated. Each Compartment may have one or more Classes of Shares.

3. The Management Company

The Company has appointed CPR Asset Management to serve as its designated Management Company in accordance with the Law pursuant to a management company services agreement dated on 19 August 2014. Under this agreement, the Management Company provides investment management services, UCI administrative agency services and marketing, principal distribution and sales services to the Company, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Management Company was incorporated as a French Public Company (société anonyme). The Management Company is registered with the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés de Paris under number RCS 399 392 141. The Management Company is authorised and supervised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as a Portfolio Manager under Licence number GP 01-056 since 21 December 2001.

The management company services agreement is concluded for an indefinite period of time and may be terminated by either party upon three months' prior written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in the specific circumstances provided in such agreement.

In consideration of its services, the Management Company is entitled to receive fees as indicated in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus. These fees shall be calculated based on the net asset value of the Compartment and shall be paid monthly in arrears.

The Management Company may delegate certain of its duties to third parties. Third parties to whom such functions have been delegated by the Management Company will be remunerated directly by the Company (out of the assets of the relevant Compartment), except as otherwise provided in the relevant Section of the Prospectus and the relevant Supplement.

These remunerations shall be detailed in the relevant Supplement.

The Management Company has designed and implemented a remuneration policy that is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management by having a business model which by its nature does not encourage excessive risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Compartment.

The Management Company has identified its staff members whose professional activity has a material impact on the risk profiles of the Compartments and shall ensure they comply with remuneration policy.

The Management Company's remuneration policy integrates governance, balanced pay structure between fixed and variable components as well as risk and long-term performance alignment rules that are designed to be consistent with the Management

Company as well as the Company and the Shareholders business strategy, objectives, values and interest and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interests.
The Management Company ensures that the assessment of the performance is related to the pluri-annual performances related to the Company and the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period. The details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Management Company, including but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, are available on www.cpram.com and a paper copy is available to investors free of charge upon request to the registered office of the Management Company.

4. Investment policies and restrictions

4.1. General Investment Policies for all Compartments

The Board of Directors determines the specific investment policy and investment objective of each Compartment, which are described in more detail in the respective Supplement. The investment objectives of the Compartments will be carried out in compliance with the investment restrictions set forth in section 4.3.
Investors are invited to refer to the description of the investment policy of each Compartment in the Supplement for details.
The historical performance of the Compartments will be published in the KIID for each Compartment. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

4.2. Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment

All Compartments are subject to all investment limitations described below in section 4.3, unless otherwise mentioned in the Supplement of the Compartment the following principles will apply to each Compartment.
In each Compartment's objective and investment policy as described hereafter, the reference to a geographic area or the nationality of a security refers to the geographic zone or the country:

- o In which the domicile of the company or of the issuer is situated and/or
- o In which a company or an issuer has substantial activity.

▪ Each Compartment's investment policy mentioned in the Supplement will systematically describe the investment universe defined for a minimum of two thirds of the Compartment's assets.

In absence of other/any indication as to the allocation of the remaining part of the assets, each Compartment will be authorized to invest it in:

- o Equities and Equity-linked Instruments other than those mentioned in the investment policy;
- o Debt instruments other than those mentioned in the investment policy;
- o Convertible bonds and, where expressly mentioned in the Supplement of a Compartment, in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos) ;
- o Units or shares in UCI within the limits mentioned in each Compartment's investment policy as described in the Supplement. These collective investment schemes and investment funds shall cover all asset classes, and all geographical areas in line with the Compartment's investment restrictions.

They may include collective investment schemes and investment funds managed by the Management Company or by other entities - either inside or outside the group Amundi - including affiliated companies (hereafter the "Amundi Group").

- o Deposits (as mentioned in section 4.3 I (1) (d))
- o Other Transferable securities and money market instruments referred in section 4.3 I and II.
- o Each Compartment may borrow cash in accordance with limits define in section 4.3 VII (1)

Except where expressly mentioned in the Supplement of a Compartment, the Compartments may not invest in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS).
▪ Each Compartment may invest in financial derivative instruments for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purpose and efficient portfolio management, while following, on

the level of the underlying values, the investment limit(s) laid down in his investment policy.

▪ Each Compartment is also authorized to employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments under the conditions and within the limits laid down under Section 4.5 "Use of Techniques and Instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments".

Where a Compartment uses total return swaps to implement its strategy, the underlying assets consist of instruments in which the Compartment may invest according to its investment objectives and policy.

Unless otherwise specified for a particular Compartment in its investment policy, the counterparty to any total return swap entered into by the Company would not assume any discretion over the composition or management of the investment portfolio of the Company or of the underlying of the total return swap. The approval of the counterparties is not required in relation to any portfolio transactions by the Company.

4.3. Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

The Articles provide that the Board of Directors shall, based upon the principle of spreading of risks, determine the corporate and investment policy of the Company and the investment and borrowing restrictions applicable, from time to time, to the investments of the Company.

The Board of Directors has decided that the following restrictions shall apply to the investments of the Company and, as the case may be and unless otherwise specified for a Compartment in the Supplement, to the investments of each of the Compartments:

I.

(1) The Company, for each Compartment, may invest in:

(a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on an Eligible Market;

(b) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on an Eligible Market and such admission is secured within one year of the issue;

(c) units of UCITS and/or other UCI, whether situated in a Member State or not, provided that:

(i) such other UCIs have been authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured,

(ii) the level of protection for unit holders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unit holders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the Directive,

(iii) the business of such other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period,

(iv) no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;

(d) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg regulatory authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

(e) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on an Eligible Market and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

(i) the underlying consists of instruments covered by this section I. (1), financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies,

in which the Compartments may invest according to their investment objective;

(ii) the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF;

(iii) the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;

(f) money market instruments other than those dealt in on an Eligible Market, if the issue or the issuer of such instruments are themselves regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:

(i) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, in case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or

(ii) issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Eligible Markets, or

(iii) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law, such as, but not limited to, a credit institution which has its registered office in a country which is an OECD member state and a FATF State.

(iv) issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million Euro (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the fourth directive 78/660/EEC, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

(2) In addition, the Company may invest a maximum of 10% of the net assets of any Compartment in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to under (1) above.

(3) Under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Law, the Company may, to the widest extent permitted by the Regulations (i) create a Compartment qualifying either as a Feeder Compartment or as a Master Fund, (ii) convert any existing Compartment into a Feeder Compartment, or (iii) change the Master Fund of any of its Feeder Compartment.

(a) A Feeder Compartment shall invest at least 85% of its assets in the units of another Master UCITS.

(b) A Feeder Compartment may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

(i) ancillary liquid assets in accordance with paragraph II below;

(ii) financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes.

(c) For the purposes of compliance with paragraph III (1) (c) below, the Feeder Compartment shall calculate its global exposure related to financial derivative instruments by combining its own direct exposure under the second indent of under (b) above with either:

(i) the Master Fund actual exposure to financial derivative instruments in proportion to the Feeder Compartment investment into the Master Fund; or

(ii) the Master Fund potential maximum global exposure to financial derivative instruments provided for in the Master Fund management regulations or instruments of incorporation in proportion to the Feeder Compartment investment into the Master Compartment.

II. The Company may hold -bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under article 41(1) of the Law or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The holding of bank deposits at sight is limited to 20% of the net assets of each Compartment. The above mentioned 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors.

(1)

(a) The Company may invest no more than 10% of the net assets of any Compartment in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuing body.

(b) The Company may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of any Compartment in deposits made with the same body.

(c) The risk exposure of a Compartment to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in I. (1) d) above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.

(2) Moreover, where the Company holds on behalf of a Compartment investment in transferable securities and money market instruments of issuing bodies which individually exceed 5% of the net assets of such Compartment, the total of all such investments must not account for more than 40% of the total net assets of such Compartment.

This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph (1), the Company may not combine for each Compartment where this would lead to investment of more than 20% of the net assets of each Compartment in a single entity:

(a) investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body,

(b) deposits made with a single body, and/or

(c) exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with a single body

(3) The limit of 10% laid down in sub-paragraph III. (1) (a) above is increased to a maximum of 35% in respect of transferable securities or money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, its local authorities, or by another Eligible State, including the federal agencies of the United States of America, Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members.

(4) The limit of 10% laid down in sub-paragraph III. (1) (a) is increased to 25% for certain bonds which fall under the definition of covered bonds in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 and for qualifying debt securities issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law, to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of these bonds issued before 8 July 2022 must be invested in conformity with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of principal and payment of the accrued interest.

If a Compartment invests more than 5% of its net assets in the bonds referred to in this sub-paragraph and issued by one issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the assets of the Compartment.

(5) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) shall not be included in the calculation of the limit of 40% in paragraph (2).

The limits set out in sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) may not be aggregated and, accordingly, investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuing body, in deposits or in derivative instruments effected with the same issuing body may not, in any event, exceed a total of 35% of any Compartment's net assets;

Companies which are part of the same group for the purposes of the establishment of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with the seventh Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on the Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts, as amended, or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in this paragraph III. (1) to (5).

The Company may cumulatively invest up to 20% of the net assets of a Compartment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Company is authorised to invest up to 100% of the net assets of any Compartment, in accordance with the principle of risk spreading, in transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities or agencies, or by another member State of the OECD, G20 countries, Hong-Kong and Singapore or by public international bodies of which one or more member states of the EU, provided that such Compartment must hold securities from at least six different issues and securities from one issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of such Compartment.

III.

(1) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in paragraph V., the limits provided in paragraph III. (1) to (5) are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same issuing body if the aim of the investment policy of a Compartment is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is sufficiently diversified, represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers, is published in an appropriate manner and disclosed in the relevant Compartment's investment policy.

(2) The limit laid down in paragraph (1) is raised to 35% where this proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular on Regulated Markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

IV.

(1) The Company may not acquire shares carrying voting rights which should enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

(2) The Company may acquire no more than:

(a) 10% of the non-voting shares of the same issuer;

(b) 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer;

(c) 10% of the money market instruments of the same issuer;

These limits under second and third indents may be disregarded at the time of acquisition, if at that time the gross amount of debt securities or of the money market instruments or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated.

The provisions of paragraph V. shall not be applicable to transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by any other Eligible State, or issued by public international bodies of which one or more member states of the EU are members.

These provisions are also waived as regards shares held by the Company in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-member state of the EU which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such a holding represents the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State provided that the investment policy of the company from the non-member state of the EU complies with the limits laid down in paragraph III. (1) to (5), V. (1) and (2) and VI.

V.

(1) Unless otherwise provided for in the Supplement to the Prospectus for a Compartment, no more than 10% of a Compartment's net assets may be invested in aggregate in the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in paragraph I. (1) (c).

In the case the restriction of the above paragraph is not applicable to a specific Compartment as provided in its investment policy, (i) such Compartment may acquire units of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in paragraph I. (1) (c) provided that no more than 20% of the Compartment's net assets be invested in the units of a single UCITS or other UCI, and (ii) investments made in units of UCIs

other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the net asset of a Compartment.

For the purpose of the application of this investment limit, each Compartment of a UCITS and UCI with multiple Compartments is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various Compartments vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.

(2) The underlying investments held by the UCITS or other UCIs in which the Company invests do not have to be considered for the purpose of the investment and borrowing restrictions set forth under III. (1) to (5) above.

(3) When the Company invests in the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs linked to the Company by common management or control, no subscription or redemption fees may be charged to the Company on account of its investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs, except for any applicable dealing charge payable to the UCITS and/or UCIs.

In the case where a substantial proportion of the net assets are invested in investment funds, the Supplement of the relevant Compartment will specify the maximum management fees (excluding any performance fees, if any) charged to the Compartment and each of the UCITS or other UCIs concerned. The maximum management fees that may be charged to both the Compartment itself and to the UCITS or other UCIs in which the Compartment may invest shall not exceed for each Share Class the sum of the maximum annual management fees and the maximum annual indirect fees.

(4) The Company may acquire no more than 25% of the units of the same UCITS or other UCI. This limit may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the net amount of the units in issue cannot be calculated. In case of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple Compartments, this restriction is applicable by reference to all units issued by the UCITS or other UCI concerned, all Compartments combined.

VI.

(1) The Company may not borrow for the account of any Compartment amounts in excess of 10% of the net assets of that Compartment, any such borrowings to be from banks and to be effected only on a temporary basis, provided that the Company may acquire foreign currencies by means of back to back loans;

(2) The Company may not grant loans to or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties. This restriction shall not prevent the Company from acquiring transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in I. (1) (c), (e) and (f) which are not fully paid.

(3) The Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments.

(4) The Company may acquire movable or immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.

(5) The Company may not acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them.

VII.

(1) The Company needs not comply with the limits laid down in this chapter when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of its assets. While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, recently created Compartments may derogate from paragraphs III. (1) to (5), IV. and VI. (1) and (2) for a period of six months following the date of their creation.

(2) If the limits referred to in paragraph (2) are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, it must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interest of its Shareholders.

(3) To the extent that an issuer is a legal entity with multiple compartments where the assets of the Compartment are exclusively reserved to the investors in such Compartment and to those creditors whose claim has arisen in connection with the creation, operation or liquidation of that Compartment, each Compartment is to be considered as a separate issuer for the purpose of the application of the risk spreading rules set out in paragraphs III. (1) to (5), IV. and VI.

VIII. Each Compartment may, subject to the conditions provided for in the Articles as well as this Prospectus, subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more Compartments of the Company without the Company being

subject to the requirements of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, with respect to the subscription, acquisition and/or the holding by a company of its own shares, under the condition however that:

(1) the target Compartment does not, in turn, invest in the Compartment invested in this target Compartment;
(2) no more than 10% of the assets of the target Compartment whose acquisition is contemplated may, pursuant to the Articles be invested in aggregate in units of other target Compartments of the Company;
(3) voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the Compartment concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
(4) in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Company, their value will not be taken into consideration of the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law;
(5) there is no duplication of management/subscription or repurchase fees between those at the level of the Compartment of the Company having invested in the target Compartment, and this target Compartment.

4.4. Financial Derivative Instruments

Without prejudice to any stipulations for one or more particular Compartment, the Company is authorised, for each Compartment and in conformity with its investment policy and with the conditions set out below, to use financial derivative instruments in accordance with section 4.3 e).

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

Core Derivatives — may be used by any Compartment, consistent with its investment policy:

- financial futures
- options, such as options on equities, interest rates, indices, bonds,
- currencies, commodity indices
- warrants
- forwards, such as foreign exchange contracts
- swaps (contracts where two parties exchange the returns from two different assets, indices, or baskets of the same), such as foreign exchange, interest rate, but NOT including total return swaps, credit default swaps, commodity index swaps, volatility or variance swaps

Additional Derivatives:

- credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps (contracts where a bankruptcy, default, or other "credit event" triggers a payment from one party to the other), this credit derivatives can be on single issuer or multi-issuers (e.g. ITraxx, CDX,…). Options on credit derivatives can also be used.
- structured financial derivatives, such as credit-linked and equity-linked securities
- contracts for difference (contracts whose value is based on the difference between two reference measurements) such as a basket of securities
- total return swaps "TRS" (contracts where one party transfers to another party the total performance of a reference assets, including all interest, fee income, market gains or losses, and credit losses).

Each Compartment may enter into unfunded TRS for two combinations among the following types of flows:
- fixed rate
- variable rate (indexed to €STR, Euribor or any other market reference)
- performance linked to several currencies, equities, stock indices or listed securities, mutual funds or investment funds
- optional linked to one or more quotes, shares, stock indices or listed securities, mutual funds or investment funds
- dividends (net or gross).

As describe in point 4.2 where a Compartment uses Total Return Swaps to implement its strategy, the underlying assets consist of instruments in which the Compartment may invest according to its investment objectives and policy.

Assets held by the Compartment that are subject to the TRS are held with the Depositary.

The maximum and expected portion of assets under management that will be the subject of such transactions or contracts will be specified in the Supplement of the Compartment.

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

The Company shall ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its net assets. The exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the Underlying Assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.
Each Compartment may invest in financial derivative instruments within the limits laid down in I. (1) (e), provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in clause III. (1) to (5). When a Compartment invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in III. When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this restriction. When a Compartment qualifies as a Feeder Compartment, that Feeder Compartment shall calculate its global exposure related to financial derivative instruments in accordance with Section 4. 3. I. (3) above.
Consistent with its investment policy, each Compartment may use derivatives for hedging against various types of risk, for efficient portfolio management, to gain exposure to certain investments or markets or for arbitrage purpose.

For instance, you will find below examples of strategies of use of derivatives:

Equity derivatives are used long and short to monitor Compartment overall exposure to the stock markets, and its allocation between various business sectors, countries and regions. An equity derivative contract can be used to hedge part of all exposure or to gain exposure.

Currency derivatives are used to monitor Compartment currency allocation (currency risk management) by exposing the portfolio to a currency or hedging its exposure, or for general cash management. Such hedging can be done at the Compartment level and at the Share Class level. Currency hedging can be done at the Compartment level and at the Share Class level (for Share Classes that are hedged to a different currency than the Compartment's Reference Currency).

Interest rate derivatives are used to monitor Compartment to fixed income markets, and its allocation between various yield curve segments, countries and regions by exposing or reducing the portfolio exposure.

Credit derivatives are used to monitor the Compartment exposure on credit. Credit derivatives can hedge or increase the credit risk of the Compartment. This includes hedges against the risks of specific assets or issuers as well as hedges against securities or issuers to which the Compartment is not directly exposed.

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

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

4.5. Use of Techniques and Instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

The Company, in order to generate additional revenue for Shareholders, may engage in securities lending transactions subject to complying with the provisions set forth in CSSF Circular 08/356 and the provisions on efficient management portfolio techniques set-forth in CSSF Circulars 13/559, 14/592 and ESMA Guidelines 2014/937.

Securities lending transactions consist in transactions whereby a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested to do so by the lender, such transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities or instruments and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred.

All revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs/fees, will be returned to the Compartment. In particular, fees and cost may be paid to agents of the Management Company and other intermediaries providing services in connection with efficient portfolio management techniques as normal compensation of their services. Such fees may be calculated as a percentage of net revenues earned by the Compartment through the use of efficient portfolio management techniques. Information on direct and indirect operational costs and fees that may be incurred in this respect as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid – as well as any relationship they have with the Depositary Bank or Management Company - will be available in the annual report of the Compartment, if applicable, and/or disclosed in this section.

The Company may lend portfolio securities to third persons either directly or through a standardized securities lending system organized by a recognised clearing institution or through a securities lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules which are considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in community law and that is specialised in that type of transaction.

The Company must ensure that the volume of the securities lending transactions is kept at an appropriate level in order to be able at all times, to meet its obligation to redeem its own Shares.

The Company must further ensure that it is entitled at any time to request the return of the securities lent or to terminate the securities lending agreement.

Securities lending agreement must not result in a change of the Compartments' investment policies.

The Company will receive collateral in accordance with section 4.6 below.

Such collateral will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the total valuation of the securities, and for the duration of the loan.

Lending transactions may not be carried out for more than 30 days and in excess of 50% of the total valuation of the portfolio securities. These limits are not applicable if the Company has the right to terminate the lending contract at any time and obtains restitution of the securities lent.

Securities lending are valued at the market price.

All revenues linked to the securities lending operations will revert to the Company, net of costs and fees to be charged by intermediaries of the Company.

The Company may enter into repurchase agreements which consist in the purchase and sale of securities whereby the terms of the agreement entitle the seller to repurchase from the purchaser the securities at a price and at a time agreed amongst the two parties at the conclusion of the agreement.

The Company may act either as purchaser or as seller in repurchase transactions. Its entering in such agreements is however subject to the following rules:

- The Company may purchase or sell securities in the context of a repurchase agreement only if its counterpart is a highly rated financial institution which are experts in this type of transactions and which are subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the Luxembourg regulatory authority as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law.
- During the lifetime of a repurchase agreement, the Company may not sell the securities which are the object of the agreement either before the repurchase of the securities by the counterparty has been carried out or the repurchase period has expired.
- The Company must ensure to maintain the value of purchased securities subject to a repurchase obligation at a level such that it is able, at any time, to meet its obligations to redeem its own Shares.

- When the Company enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it must ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the net asset value of the Company.

When the Company enters into a repurchase agreement, it should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. The principal purpose of the repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions will be to facilitate the adjustment of the Compartment to the variances of outstanding amounts and the investment of cash. Securities lending serves to optimize the performance of the Compartment by the returns they generate.

These transactions will relate to all the assets authorized (outside of the UCIs) as described in the paragraph "Investments" in the Compartment's Supplement.

These assets are kept with the Depositary.

The maximum and expected portion of assets under management that will be the subject of such transactions or contracts will be specified in the Supplement of the Compartment. Securities lending transactions will be entered into depending on the market opportunities and in particular depending on the market demand for the securities held in the Compartment's portfolio at any time and the expected revenues of the transaction compared to the market conditions on the investment side. Market conditions include in particular borrowing demand and risk management parameters depending on volatility, seasonality, liquidity and diversification.

All the revenues achieved from efficient portfolio management transactions remain with the relevant Compartment, net of direct and indirect operational costs incurred by the intermediary used for the execution of portfolio management transactions in connection with the implementation of these operations. Those costs will not exceed 35% of revenue generated by such operations. Details on these costs are indicated in the annual report of the Company.

As of the Prospectus date, the intermediary used for the execution of the efficient portfolio management transactions is Amundi Intermediation. Crédit Agricole CIB and CACEIS Bank Lux are authorized counterparties which may enter in efficient portfolio management transactions with the Company. Crédit Agricole CIB, CACEIS Bank Lux and Amundi Intermediation are affiliated to the Amundi Group. The list of the non-affiliated counterparties of the Company for efficient portfolio management transactions is detailed in the annual report of the Company.

4.6. Management of collateral for OTC Derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques

When the Company enters into OTC Derivative transactions including and efficient portfolio management techniques, all collateral used to reduce counterparty risk exposure should comply with the ESMA guidelines 2014/937 and CSSF Circular 14/592. Information on the financial guarantees (temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives including total return swaps (TRS) where applicable):

Type of collateral:

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

Any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation.
It should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers and shall not entail on an aggregate basis an exposure to a given issuer for more than 20 % of its net asset value.
It should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

Securities received as collateral must adhere to the criteria defined by the Management Company. They must be:

- liquid;
- transferable at any time;
- diversified in compliance with the Fund's eligibility, exposure and diversification rules;
- issued by an issuer that is not an entity of the counterparty or its group.

For bonds, securities will also be issued by high-quality issuers located in the OECD whose minimum rating may be AAA to BBB- on Standard & Poor's rating scale or with a rating deemed equivalent by the management company. Bonds must have a maximum maturity of 50 years.

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

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

Reusing the cash received as collateral:
Cash received as collateral may be reinvested in deposits, government bonds, reverse repurchase agreements or short-term money market UCITS in accordance with the Management Company's Risk Policy.

Reuse of collateral received:
Not permitted: Securities received in collateral cannot be sold, reinvested or pledged as collateral.

These points are detailed in a "Risk Policy" document that is available on the management company's website: www.cpram.com.

The Company has implemented a haircut policy as follows:

Type of collateral	Haircut
Cash deposits	None
Cash deposits in a currency other than the currency of the exposure	[1%-5%]
Government and Supranational bonds *	[0,5%-8%]
Corporate and Financial bonds *	[1%-8%]
Covered bonds *	[1%-8%]
Convertibles bonds	[5%-15%]
Equities	At least 8%

* Following the maturity of the instruments

The Company reserves the right to vary this policy at any time in which case this Prospectus will be updated accordingly.
These points are detailed in a "Risk Policy" document that is available on the Management Company's website: www.cpram.com.

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

4.7. Information relating to the use of ESG criteria

For compartment with investment process using ESG criteria, the Management Company conviction is that each step of the rating process (criteria, components, overall score) conveys important information and that ESG risk prevention is essential

for the sustainability of portfolios. This is why CPR Asset Management has developed the ESG risk-based approach based on several exclusion filters for ESG portfolios:

- Exclusion based on Amundi Group ESG Data:

- Exclusion on the basis of the overall ESG profile of the value: companies whose overall ESG rating is "G" and which therefore present a high overall level of ESG risk;

- Furthermore, for certain investment processes, either:

- Exclusion on the basis of the overall ESG profile of the value: companies whose overall ESG rating is “F”;
- Exclusion of companies rated "F" or "G" on a selection of specific criteria - within Amundi reference framework - deemed relevant for each investment strategy/compartment. These companies present a high level of ESG risk on one/or several of the selected criteria.
- Exclusion of companies exposed to controversies to exclude the “worst” behaviours according to the data providers’ standard: for controversies, we rely on the controversy risk ratings of companies provided by at least one external provider and/or provider specialised in specific data useful for the investment process

ESG and controversies screening of the investable universe and the portfolio is carried out on a regular basis, as further described in the SFDR Annex of each relevant Compartment.

The information/ratings used to establish the ESG criteria in the management of certain Compartments does not, as a general rule, result in final costs for investors. These costs are borne by the Management Company as part of its overall ESG management process. However, other schemes may exist within the Company, particularly where the provision of high value-added data for the management of one or more specific Compartments is an integral part of the portfolio management process. For example, for the Compartments with a thematic related to the climate change, those Compartments rely on CDP Europe-Services GmbH, Kemperplatz 1, 10785 Berlin – Germany, (“CDP”), a non-governmental organization specializing in providing information on corporate climate policies, in order to select the best-positioned companies to tackle climate change. In this specific case, the costs of CDP’s data are included in the administrative management fees paid by the investors.

In the same way, other costs may also be included in the administrative fees for instance when the provision of new services requires significant investments from the Management Company and benefits to the community of the Shareholders.

4.8. Disclosure Regulation and Taxonomy Regulation

Disclosure Regulation

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

The scope of the Disclosure Regulation is extremely broad, covering a very wide range of financial products (e.g. UCITS funds, alternative investment funds, pension schemes etc.) and financial market participants (e.g. E.U. authorised investment managers and advisers). It seeks to achieve more transparency regarding how financial market participants integrate Sustainability Risks into their investment decisions and consider adverse sustainability impacts in the investment process. Its objectives are to (i) strengthen protection for investors of financial products, (ii) improve the disclosures made available to investors from financial market participants and (iii) improve the disclosures made available to investors regarding the financial products, to amongst other things, enable investors make informed investment decisions.

For the purposes of the Disclosure Regulation, the Management Company meets the criteria of a "financial market participant", whilst the SICAV and each Compartment of the SICAV qualifies as a "financial product".

Taxonomy Regulation

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

Art. 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation identifies such activities according to their contribution to six environmental objectives: (i) Climate change mitigation; (ii) Climate change adaptation; (iii) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;

(iv) Transition to a circular economy; (v) Pollution prevention and control; (vi) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

An economic activity shall qualify as environmentally sustainable where that economic activity contributes substantially to one or more of the six environmental objectives, does not significantly harm any of the other five environmental objectives ("do no significant harm" or "DNSH" principle), is carried out in compliance with the minimum safeguards laid down in Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation and complies with technical screening criteria that have been established by the European Commission in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation. The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the relevant Compartments that take into account the European Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Compartments identified as Article 8 or Article 9 in their respective supplements may commit or may not commit to invest at the date of this Prospectus, in economic activities that contribute to the following environmental objectives set out in the Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation. : climate change mitigation and / or climate change adaptation. For more information on Amundi Group's approach to the Taxonomy Regulation please refer to SFDR Annex - 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 - of each Compartment and to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at www.cpram.com

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

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

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

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

Further to art. 14.(2) of the RTS, information about the environmental or social characteristics of art. 8 compartments is available in the SFDR Annex - 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 - of each Compartment.

Further to art. 18. (2) of the RTS, information about sustainable investments of art. 9 compartments is available in the SFDR Annex - 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 - of each Compartment.

For further details on how a Compartment complies with the requirements of the Disclosure Regulation, the Taxonomy Regulation and the RTS, please refer to the supplement for that Compartment, the annual financial statements of the Fund, and also to SFDR Annex - 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 - of each Compartment.

The Management Company seeks to provide a description of certain sustainability matters below and in the applicable Supplement in accordance with the Disclosure Regulation. In particular, the SFDR Annex related to each relevant Compartment will set out further details on how (i) a Compartment's investment strategy is used to attain environmental or social characteristics, or (ii) whether that Compartment has Sustainable Investment as its investment objective.

Please also refer to the Overview of the Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy below for a summary of how the Sustainability Risks are integrated into investment processes.

4.9. Overview of the Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy

Since its creation, the Amundi Group (to which the Management Company belongs) has put responsible investment and corporate responsibility as one of its founding pillars, based on the conviction that economic and financial actors have a greater

responsibility towards sustainable society and that ESG is a long-term driver of financial performance (the "**Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy**").

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

Integration of Sustainability Risks by Amundi

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

Amundi applies targeted exclusion policies to all Amundi's active investing strategies by excluding companies in contradiction with the Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy, such as those which do not respect international conventions, internationally recognized frameworks or national regulations.

Amundi has developed its own ESG rating approach and the Management Company has access to such ESG ratings to apply them as described in the Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. The Amundi ESG rating aims to measure the ESG performance of an issuer, i.e. its ability to anticipate and manage Sustainability Risks and opportunities inherent to its industry and individual circumstances. By using the Amundi ESG ratings, the Management Company or, where applicable, the Investment Manager is taking into account Sustainability Risks in its investment decisions.

Amundi ESG rating process is based on the "Best-in-class" approach. Ratings adapted to each sector of activity aim to assess the dynamics in which companies operate.

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

The Amundi ESG rating is a ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G.

For corporate issuers ESG performance is assessed by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the three ESG dimensions:

1. Environmental dimension: this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity.
2. Social dimension: this measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of human rights in general.
3. Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer.

For more information on the 38 criteria considered by Amundi please refer to the Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy and Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at www.cpram.com.

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

- Greenhouse gas emission and Energy Performance (Emissions and Energy Use Criteria)
- Biodiversity (Waste, recycling, biodiversity and pollution Criteria, Responsible Management Forest Criteria)
- Water (Water Criteria)
- Waste (Waste, recycling, biodiversity and pollution Criteria)
- Social and employee matters (Community involvement and human rights criteria, Employment practices Criteria, Board Structure Criteria, Labour Relations Criteria and Heal and Safety Criteria)
- Human rights (Community involvement & Human Rights Criteria)

- Anti-corruption and anti-bribery (Ethics Criteria)

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

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

More detailed information are included in the Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy and in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at www.cpram.com.

Integration of Amundi Group's Sustainability Risks approach at Compartment level

The Compartments classified below as article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation have sustainable investment(s) and seek to increase the value of your investment over the recommended holding period, through investment in Sustainable Investments as their objective(s). These Compartments apply an investment decision process that aims to select securities that contribute to an environmental and or social objective, that do not significantly harm any of those objectives and whose issuers follow good governance practices. Selection is based on a framework of research and analysis of financial and ESG characteristics, defined by the Management Company or, where applicable, the Investment Manager with a view of assessing the opportunities and risks, including any adverse sustainability impacts. Further details of the investment decision process applied are set out in the Supplement of the relevant Compartment.

FINALLY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMUNDI'S RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT POLICY, THE INVESTMENT MANAGERS OF ALL OTHER COMPARTMENT, NOT CLASSIFIED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 8 OR 9 OF THE DISCLOSURE REGULATION, INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY RISKS IN THEIR INVESTMENT PROCESS AS A MINIMUM VIA A STEWARDSHIP APPROACH AND POTENTIALLY, DEPENDING ON THEIR INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND ASSET CLASSES, ALSO VIA A TARGETED EXCLUSION POLICY AND THE AVAILABILITY OF ESG SCORES IN THEIR INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT TOOLS.

Principal Adverse Impact

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

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

For art. 8 and art. 9 Compartment Amundi considers all mandatory PAIs in SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

For all other Compartment not classified pursuant to art. 8 or art. 9 of the Disclosure Regulation Amundi considers a selection of PAIs through its normative exclusion policy and for these funds only indicator n.14 (Exposure to controversial weapons anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) of SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS will be taken into account for these Compartment.
More detailed information on Principal Adverse Impact are included in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at www.cpram.com.

4.10. Guidelines on funds' names using ESG or sustainability-related terms

On 14 May 2024, the ESMA published the Guidelines on funds' names using ESG or sustainability-related terms (the "Guidelines").

They entered into force on 21 November 2024 for new compartments and will enter into force on 21 May 2025 for compartments created on or before 21 November 2024.

Their objective is to protect investors against misleading compartments names which may contain inaccurate sustainability claims and to provide guidance to fund managers in relation to what ESG or sustainability-related names they can use in their funds' names.

All the compartments in scope of the Guidelines must comply with the two rules below, namely:

- Minimum 80% of their investments is used to meet environmental and/or social characteristics promoted in case of financial products referred to in article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation, or sustainable investment objectives in case of financial products referred to in article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation.

- Compliance with the exclusions under either the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks ("PAB Exclusions") or EU climate transition benchmarks ("CTB Exclusions"), as per article 12 (1) of CDR 2020/1818.

Additional obligations are specified in the Guidelines depending on whether the compartments' names contain 'transition', 'impact', 'sustainable' or any terms derived from these words, or a combination of them.

The PAB exclusions as per Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818 are:

(a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
(b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
(c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
(d) companies that derive 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
(e) companies that derive 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
(f) companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
(g) companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh.

The CTB exclusions as per Art. 12 (1) (a) to (c) of the CDR 2020/1818 are:

(a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
(b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
(c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;

When a Compartment complies with the PAB exclusions or the CTB exclusions this has been disclosed in the relevant section of its SFDR Annex.

4.11. Summary description of the process for selecting intermediaries:

The Management Company implements a policy for intermediaries selection especially when entering into temporary securities purchases and sales and certain derivatives such as Total Return Swaps (TRS).

The Management Company Brokerage and Counterparty Committee is the authority that formally validates the list of intermediaries, counterparties and research brokers selected by the management company. The Brokerage and Counterparty Committee meets several times per year. Presided over by the Management Company Senior Management, it brings together the Investment Director, the Management Directors, representatives from the Amundi Intermediation negotiation table, the Legal Services Manager, the Risk Control Manager and the Compliance Manager.

The role of the Brokerage and Counterparty Committee is to:

- approve the list of financial brokers and/or intermediaries;
- monitor volumes (share broking and net amounts for other products) allocated to each broker;
- give an opinion on the quality of the services provided by the brokers.

The selection only concerns financial institutions of OECD countries whose minimum rating ranges between AAA to BBB- by Standard and Poor's, at the moment of transaction's, or considered to be equivalent by the Management Company according its own criteria.

The assessment of the brokers and counterparties with a view to defining those that appear on the authorised list and the maximum volumes permissible for each of them requires the involvement of several teams who give an opinion regarding various criteria:

- Counterparty risk;
- Quality of order execution;
- Assessment of support services on investment decisions.

4.12. Exercise of Voting Rights

The Company will exercise its voting rights in respect of instruments held by the Company in each Compartment in accordance with the voting policy of the Management Company.

5. Risk-management process

The Management Company must employ a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions in its portfolios and their contribution to the overall risk profile of its portfolios.

In accordance with the Law and the applicable regulations, in particular Circular CSSF 11/512, the Management Company uses for each Compartment a risk-management process which enables it to assess the exposure of each Compartment to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks, which are material to that Compartment.

The global exposure may be calculated through the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk approach as described in the Supplement of each Compartment.
Where a Compartment's use of derivatives is mostly for hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes, the commitment approach is usually used.

Where a Compartment may use derivatives extensively, Absolute VaR is usually used, unless the Compartment is managed with respect to a benchmark, in which case Relative VaR is used.

- Commitment: The Compartment calculates all derivatives exposures as if they were direct investments in the underlying positions. This allows the Compartment to include the effects of any hedging or offsetting positions as well as positions taken for efficient portfolio management. A Compartment using this approach must ensure that its overall market exposure from derivatives commitments does not exceed 100% of the total net assets.
- Relative Value-at-Risk (Relative VaR): The Compartment seeks to estimate the maximum loss it could experience beyond the estimated maximum loss of a benchmark (typically an appropriate market index or combination of indexes). The Compartment calculates the amount that, with 99% certainty, is the limit for how much the Compartment could underperform the benchmark over a month (20 trading days). The absolute VaR of the Compartment cannot exceed twice that of the benchmark.
- Absolute Value-at-Risk (Absolute VaR): The Compartment seeks to estimate the maximum loss it could experience in a month (meaning 20 trading days), and requires that 99% of the time, the Compartment's worst outcome is no worse than a 20% decline of net asset value.

Any Compartment that uses the Absolute or Relative VaR approaches must also calculate its expected gross level of leverage, which is stated in the Supplement. Under certain circumstances, gross leverage might exceed this percentage. This percentage of leverage might not reflect adequately the risk profile of the Compartment and should be read in conjunction with the investment policy and objectives of the Compartments. Gross leverage is a measure of total derivative usage and is calculated as the sum of the notional exposure of the derivatives used, without any netting that would allow opposite positions to be considered as cancelling each other out. As the calculation neither takes into account whether a particular derivative increases or decreases investment risk, nor takes into account the varying sensitivities of the notional exposure of the derivatives to market movements, this may not be representative of the actual level of investment risk within a Compartment. The mix of derivatives and the purposes of any derivative's use may vary with market conditions.
For purposes of compliance and risk monitoring, any derivatives embedded in transferable securities or money market instrument count as derivatives, and any exposure to transferable securities or money market instruments gained through derivatives (except for index-based derivatives) counts as investment in those securities or instruments.

6. Risk warnings

As for any financial investment, potential investors should be aware that the value of the assets of the Compartments may strongly fluctuate. The Company does not guarantee Shareholders that they will not suffer losses resulting from their investments. The value of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of and income from Shares relating to a Compartment can go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount the investor invests.

Due to the various commissions and fees which may be payable on the Shares, an investment in Shares should be viewed as medium to long term.

Short or leveraged funds are associated with higher risks and may better be considered as short to medium term investments. An investment in a Compartment should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Investors should only reach an investment decision after careful consideration with their legal, tax, accounting, financial and other advisers. The legal, regulatory, tax and accounting treatment of the Shares can vary in different jurisdictions. Any descriptions of the Shares set out in the Prospectus, including any Supplement - or on the Management Company's website - are for general information purposes only. Investors should recognise that the Shares may decline in value and should be prepared to sustain a total loss of their investment. Risk factors may occur simultaneously and/or may compound each other resulting in an unpredictable effect on the value of the Shares.

6.1. Introduction

While the risk information in this Prospectus is intended to give an idea of the main risks associated with each Compartment in sections 6.2, 6.4.1 and 6.5, any Compartment could be affected by other risks in this section (6.3 and 6.4.2) as well as risks not named here, and the risk descriptions themselves are not intended as exhaustive.

What factors will be of relevance to a particular Compartment will depend upon a number of interrelated matters including, but not limited to the Compartment's Investment Policy and the specificities of the Shares.
No investment should be made in the Shares until careful consideration of all these factors has been made.

6.2. General risks

***Capital Loss risk**:* The Compartment does not offer any performance or capital guarantee and, accordingly, may present a capital risk, particularly if the term of holding ends prior to the recommended investment period. Consequently, initial capital invested may not be returned in full.

Counterparty risk: This is the risk of default of a market participant preventing it from honouring its commitments in respect of the Compartment. The Compartment may use among other things temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or OTC derivatives such as Total Return Swap. These transactions are entered into with a counterparty and expose the Compartment to a risk of default of the latter which may lower the Compartment's net asset value. The counterparty risk may be decreased by implementing some financial guarantees (collateral) received by the Compartment.

Credit risk: The risk of deterioration in the creditworthiness of an issuer or that of its default. This risk is higher if the issuer is in the "Speculative Grade" category, i.e., if it has a rating that is lower than or equal to BB+ (Source: S&P/Fitch) or Ba1 (Source: Moody's) or deemed equivalent based on the criteria used by the Management Company. The occurrence of this type of events could lead to a decline in net asset value.

Currency risk/Exchange rates risk: This involves the risk that investment currencies - and / or the risk generated through expositions - may lose value against the Reference Currency of the Compartment. Currency risk is not systematically hedged for the share of investments made outside the Compartment's Reference Currency, which may result in a decrease in net asset value.

Cash holdings are mainly denominated in Compartment's Reference Currency and the currencies of the securities held in the portfolio. Normally, there is no hedging for assets held in foreign currencies.

Derivatives risk: A derivative is a financial contract whose value depends on the performance of one of more reference assets (such as a security or basket of securities, an index or an interest rate).
Derivatives instruments involve risks which, in certain cases, can be greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments. There may be transaction costs associated with the use of any such derivatives instruments. The use of certain leverage techniques can increase equity risk and interest rate risk, and to a lesser extent counterparty risk.

Duplication of costs risk*:* The Compartment incurs costs of its own management and administration comprising the fees paid to the Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any), the Depositary, unless otherwise provided hereinafter and other service providers. It should be noted that, in addition, the Compartment incurs similar costs in its capacity as an investor in the funds in which a Compartment invests, which in turn pay similar fees to their manager and other service providers. It is endeavoured to reduce duplication of management charges by negotiating rebates where applicable in favour of the Company with such funds or their managers. Further, the investment strategies and techniques employed by certain funds may involve frequent changes in positions and a consequent portfolio turnover. This may result in brokerage commission expenses which exceed significantly those of the funds of comparable size. The funds may be required to pay performance fees to their manager. Under these arrangements the managers will benefit from the appreciation, including unrealised appreciation of the investments of such funds, but they are not similarly penalised for realised or unrealised losses. As a consequence, the direct and indirect costs borne by the Compartment are likely to represent a higher percentage of the net asset value per Share than would typically be the case with UCITS which invest directly in equity and bond markets (and not through other UCITS/UCI/funds).

Hedging risk: Any attempts to hedge (reduce or eliminate certain risks) may not work as intended, and to the extent that they do work, they will generally eliminate potentials for gain along with risks of loss.
Any measures that the Compartment takes that are designed to offset specific risks may work imperfectly, may not be feasible at times, or may fail completely. To the extent that no hedge exists, the Compartment or share class will be exposed to all risks that the hedge would have protected against.
The Compartment may use hedging within its portfolio. With respect to any designated Share Classes, the Compartment may hedge either the currency exposure of the Class (relative to the portfolio's Reference Currency) or the effective duration of the Class (relative to the duration of the Compartment's reference indicator). The purpose of a duration hedge is to reduce interest rate risk. Hedging involves costs, which reduce investment performance.

Legal and regulatory risk: the Company must comply with regulatory constraints or changes in the laws affecting it, the Shares, or the investment restrictions, which might require a change in the investment policy and objectives followed by a Compartment. The Compartment's assets, the Underlying Asset and the derivative techniques used to expose the Compartment to the Underlying Assets may also be subject to change in laws or regulations and/or regulatory action which may affect the value of the Shares.

Legal risk related to temporary purchases and sales securities and / or Total Return Swaps: The use of temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or Total return Swap may lead to a legal risk, particularly relating to contracts.

Leverage risk: Compartment may make use of derivative instruments to generate overexposure and to increase the Fund's exposure in excess of net assets. Depending on the type of transaction the Compartment enters into, a downward effect (in case of a purchase of exposure) or a rise in the underlying of the derivative (in case of a sell of exposure) may increase the risk of drop in the Compartment's NAV compared to the risk related to investments in portfolio securities (excluding derivatives).

Liquidity risk: It presents the risks that a financial market, when volumes traded are low or if there are tensions on such market, might not be able to absorb the sell (or buy) volumes without causing the price of the assets to significantly drop (or rise).

Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or Total Return Swap: The Compartment may be exposed to trading difficulties or a temporary inability to trade certain securities in which the Compartment invests or in those received as collateral, in the event of a counterparty defaulting on temporary purchases and sales of securities and or Total Return Swap.

Listing risk: there can be no certainty that a listing on any stock exchange applied for by the Company will be achieved and/or maintained or that the conditions of listing will not change. Further, trading in Shares on a stock exchange may be halted pursuant to that stock exchange's rules due to market conditions and investors may not be able to sell their Shares until trading resumes.

Management risk*:* There is a risk that the Compartment might not be invested in the best-performing markets and/or securities at all times. The management team may be wrong in its analysis, assumptions, projections and/or investment decisions.
The Compartment may underperform the investment objective. Furthermore, the net asset value of the Compartment may decline.

Market risk: Value of the Compartment's investments could decrease due to movements in financial markets.

Nominee arrangements risk: where an investor invests in Shares via the Principal Placement and Distribution Agent, its sub-distribution or private placement agents and/or a nominee or holds interests in Shares through a clearing agent, such Shareholder will typically not appear on the register of Shareholders of the Company and may not therefore be able to exercise voting or other rights available to those persons appearing on the register.

Operational risk*:* this is the risk of losses resulting from the inadequacy or failure of internal processes, individual, systems, or from external events.

Political factors, emerging market and non-OECD member country assets risk: the performance of the Shares and/or the possibility to purchase, sell, or repurchase the Shares may be affected by changes in general economic conditions and uncertainties such as political developments, changes in government policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and changes in regulatory requirements. Such risks can be heightened in investments in, or relating to, emerging markets or non-OECD member countries. In addition, local custody services remain underdeveloped in many non-OECD and emerging market countries and there is a heightened transaction and custody risk involved in dealing in such markets. In certain circumstances, a Compartment may not be able to recover or may encounter delays in the recovery of some of its assets. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in emerging markets or non-OECD member countries, may not provide the same degree of investor information or protection as would generally apply to major markets.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreement risk: The use of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, if any, by certain Compartments involves certain risks. For example, if the seller of securities to the relevant Compartment under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the said Compartment will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganisation under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the ability of the relevant Compartment to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. Finally, if a seller defaults on its obligation to repurchase securities under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Compartment may suffer a loss to the extent that it is forced to liquidate its position in the market, and proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price agreed to by the defaulting seller.

Risks arising from the reuse of such collateral: They may create operational impediments that hinder the Compartment from promptly accessing their securities in the event that the counterparty faces insolvency. They may also contribute to a build-up of leverage, and increase interconnectedness among market participants.

Risks linked to SFT (temporary purchase and sale of securities, total return swaps) and risks linked to financial guarantees (collateral): SFT and related collateral may create risks for the Compartment such as (i) counterparty risk, ii) legal risk, iii) custody risk, iv) liquidity risk (i.e. risk resulting from the difficulty to buy, sell, terminate or value an asset or a transaction due to a lack of buyers, sellers, or counterparties), and, if relevant, v) risks arising from to the reuse of such collateral (i.e. mainly the risk that such collateral posted by the Compartment might not be returned due to the failure of the counterparty for example).

Risks related to discretionary management: The Management Company may make investment decisions based on its expectations of the performance of various financial markets and/or securities. There is therefore a risk that the Fund may not always be invested in the best-performing markets or securities. The Fund may therefore not meet its investment objective and its net asset value may decline.

Securities lending transactions risk: In relation to securities lending transactions, investors must notably be aware that (A) if the borrower of securities lent by the Company fail to return these there is a risk that the collateral received may realise less than the value of the securities lent out, whether due to inaccurate pricing, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded; that (B) in case of reinvestment of cash collateral, as assets in which cash collateral is reinvested are subject to the same risks as those further described in other sections of this Prospectus in relation to direct investment of the Company, such reinvestment may yield a sum less than the amount of collateral to be returned hence creating leverage with corresponding risks and risk of losses and volatility; and that (C) delays in the return of securities on loans may restrict the ability of the Company to meet delivery obligations under security sales.

Share subscriptions, conversions and redemptions risk: provisions relating to the redemption and conversion of Shares grant the Company the discretion to limit the amount of Shares available for redemption or conversion on any Valuation Day and, in conjunction with such limitations, to defer on pro rata basis such redemption or conversion, in accordance with the provisions of section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions” below.
In addition, where requests for subscription, conversion or repurchase are received after the Cut-off time specified in each Supplement of a Compartment, there will be a delay between the time of submission of the request and the actual date of subscription, conversion or repurchase.
Such deferrals or delays may operate to decrease the number of Shares subscribed or converted or the repurchase amount to be received.

Valuation of the Shares risk: the value of a Share will fluctuate as a result of changes in the value of, amongst other things, the Compartment’s assets, the Underlying Asset and, where applicable, the financial derivative instruments used to expose the Compartment to the Underlying Asset synthetically.

Valuation of the Underlying Asset and the Compartment’s assets risk: the Compartment’s assets, the Underlying Asset or the financial derivative instruments used to expose the Compartment to the Underlying Asset synthetically may be complex and specialist in nature. Valuations for such assets or financial derivative instruments will usually only be available from a limited number of market professionals which frequently act as counterparties to the transactions to be valued. Such valuations are often subjective and there may be substantial differences between any available valuations.

Volatility risk: the value of the Shares may be affected by market volatility and/or the volatility of the Compartment’s assets and/or the Underlying Asset.

6.3. Specific risks

In addition to the general risks, as set out above, that should be considered for all Compartments, there are other risks into specific Compartments.
The risk descriptions below correspond to the risk factors named in the information about the Compartment.

Contingent convertible bonds (CoCos) risk:
CoCos are higher dividend paying bonds which may convert into the issuers equity or suffer capital losses if pre-specified events occur. Investment in CoCos may result in material losses to the Compartment. Following certain trigger events, including an issuer's capital ratio falling below a particular level, the bond may be converted into the issuer's equity or suffer capital losses. Risks relating to investing in CoCos would be the following: coupon cancellation, partial or total reduction in the value of the security, conversion of the bond into equity, reimbursement of principal and coupon payments "subordinate" to those of other creditors with senior bonds, the possibility to call during life at predetermined levels or to extend the call. These conditions can be triggered, in whole or part, either due to financial ratios at level of the issuer or by discretionary and arbitrary decision of the latter or with the approval of the competent supervisory authority. Such securities are also innovative, yet untested and may therefore be subject to reaction of the market that may not be anticipated and that may affect their valuation and liquidity. The attractive yield offered by such securities compared to similarly rated debts may be the result of investors' undervalued risk assessment and capacity to face adverse events. Occurrence of any such risks may cause a decrease in the net asset value.

Country Risk – China:
Risks associated with the investment through the Stock Connect program: The Compartment may invest in the Chinese domestic market through the Stock Connect program, which is subject to changes, investment limitations and restrictions (quota, suspension). Quota limitations apply on both daily and aggregate amount and may restrict the Compartment to invest in A-Shares. Chinese regulations require that before an investor sells any share, there should be sufficient shares in the account; otherwise the Stock Exchange Chinese Market will reject the sell order concerned. Pre-trade checking will be carried out on A-Share sell orders to ensure there is no over-selling. Given this pre-trade checking requirement, the Compartment will only execute its trades through a broker who is affiliated to the Company's sub-custodian that is an exchange participant and might not have the ability to trade through multiple brokers and any switch to a new broker will not be possible without a commensurate change to the Company's sub-custody arrangements.
Risks associated with China market risk: The Compartments may invest in the Chinese domestic market for which the legal infrastructure in PRC may not provide with the same degree of investors' protection or information to investors, as would generally apply to major securities markets and investments might be sensitive to any significant change in political, social or economic policy in the PRC. Chinese securities market is in the process of development and change which may lead to trading volatility, difficulty in the settlement and recording of transactions and difficulty in interpreting and applying the relevant regulations. For the reasons specified above, China domestic securities may be substantially less liquid and more volatile than those of mature markets which may adversely affect the timing and pricing of the Compartment's acquisition or disposal of securities, the capital growth and thus the performance of the investments.
Risks associated with PRC tax consideration: Regarding the investment in the Chinese domestic market, the Compartment may be affected by tax laws, regulations and practice in China that are subject to change, and may be effective with retrospective effect. The interpretation and applicability of the tax law and regulations by Chinese tax authorities are not as clear as those of more developed countries and may vary from region to region. Under the prevailing Chinese tax policy, there are certain tax incentives available to Chinese companies with foreign investments; however, there can be no assurance that the aforesaid tax incentives will not be abolished in the future. In light of this uncertainty and in order to meet this potential tax liability for capital gains, the Management Company reserves the right to provide for the tax on such gains and withhold the tax for the account of the Compartment. In addition, the value of the Compartment's investment in the PRC and the amount of its income and gains could

also be adversely affected by an increase in rates of taxation or changes in the basis of taxation.

RMB currency risk: Some assets of the Compartment may be invested into investments denominated in RMB. There can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation or revaluation. RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency and subject to exchange controls and restrictions and the concerned Compartment may be subject to higher transaction costs associated with currency conversion.

Currency risk related to emerging countries: Currency risk is not systematically hedged for investments made outside the euro zone. This may result in a fall in the net asset value.

The Compartment may be exposed to currencies of emerging countries. Shareholders should note that, due to the low volumes traded, these currencies may be less liquid than the currencies of developed countries. These currencies may, in the short term, experience price volatility and see significant differences between sale and purchase prices, especially during a market downturn. The combination of price volatility and reduced liquidity on these markets may have a negative impact on the Compartment's performance.

***Emerging market risk*:** Compartments may have direct or indirect exposure to securities of emerging countries' issuers. Investors should note that the conditions under which these markets operate and are supervised may differ from the standards in place in the major international marketplaces. Indeed, market falls or rises in these countries may be more abrupt and more volatile that in developed markets. Moreover, the financial markets in these countries offer more limited liquidity than those in the developed countries.

Consequently, this exposure may increase the level of risk of the Compartment.

Reasons for this higher risk may for instance include: political, economic or social instability; unfavorable changes in regulations and laws and uncertainty about their interpretation ; rules or practices that place outside investors at a disadvantage: arbitrary delays and market closures.

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

Equity risk: Equities can lose value rapidly, and typically involve higher risks than bonds or money market instruments.

If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.

High Yield Fixed Income Securities risk: High Yield fixed income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are considered speculative and are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific issuer developments, interest rate sensitivity and negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less liquidity.

Interest rate risk*:* The value of interest-rate instruments may vary due to changes in interest rates. It is measured in terms of sensitivity.

In the event that interest rates rise (when sensitivity to interest rates is positive) or fall (when sensitivity to interest rates is negative), the Compartment's net asset value is more likely to fall if its sensitivity to interest rates is high in absolute terms.

Inflation risk: the rate of inflation will affect the real return of the Shares. Some underlying asset like inflation-adjusted bonds provide income that is inflation adjusted.

Low interest rate risk: When interest rates are low, the yield on money market instruments and other short-term investments may not be enough to cover the Compartment's management and operating costs, leading to a decline in the value of the Compartment.

Performance risk compared with an equity market index: Through its construction, Compartment may totally exclude some sectors and securities that are not related to

the theme management, and is therefore likely to show significant performance differences compared with an equity including over relatively extended time periods. In addition, there is a risk that the Compartment may not be invested in the best-performing securities at all times.

Risks related to the Hydrogen sector: The relevant Compartment may have direct or indirect exposure to companies subject to increased compliance and legal risks associated with evolving laws, regulations, and standards specific to the hydrogen sector. The liquidity and volatility of the associated securities may be adversely impacted by these elements.

Risks related to the artificial intelligence sector: The relevant Compartment may have direct or indirect exposure to companies whose activities may be subject to specific risks related to the artificial intelligence sector. They include, but are not limited to, rapid technological progress and increased compliance and legal risks associated with evolving laws, regulations, and standards specific to the artificial intelligence sector. The liquidity and volatility of the associated securities may be adversely impacted by these elements.

Small capitalisation related risk**:** Compartments may be exposed directly or indirectly to small and mid-cap securities. Investors should note that these securities may be less liquid than large cap securities, considering the low volumes traded. These securities may, especially in a downward market, experience over the short term, price volatility and sizeable bid/offer price spreads. The combined effect of price volatility and limited liquidity of these markets may have negative effect on the Compartment's performance.

Yield risk*:* returns on Shares may not be directly comparable to the yields which could be earned if any investment were instead made directly in Underlying Asset.
Correlation: the Shares may not correlate perfectly, nor highly, with movements in the value of Compartment's assets and/or the Underlying Asset.

6.4. Underlying Asset risks

6.4.1. General

Corporate actions: securities comprising an Underlying Asset may be subject to change in the event of corporate actions in respect of those securities.

No investigation or review of the Underlying Asset(s): none of the Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any) or any of their delegates (if any) or affiliates has performed or will perform any investigation or review of the Underlying Asset on behalf of any prospective investor in the Shares. Any investigation or review made by or on behalf of the Company, the Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any) or any of their delegates (if any) or any of their affiliates is or shall be for their own proprietary investment purposes only.

Tracking error: the following are some of the factors which may result in the performance of the Shares varying from the performance of the Underlying Asset investment or regulatory constraints may affect the Compartment but not the Underlying Asset; the fluctuation in value of a Compartment's assets; the existence of a cash position held by a Compartment.

Underlying Asset calculation and substitution: the Underlying Asset may cease to be calculated or published on the basis described or such basis may be altered or the Underlying Asset may be substituted. In certain circumstances such as the discontinuance in the calculation or publication of the Underlying Asset or suspension in the trading of any constituents of the Underlying Asset, it could result in the suspension of trading of the Shares or the requirement for market makers to provide two-way prices on the relevant stock exchanges.

6.4.2. Certain risks associated with particular Underlying Assets

Certain risks associated with investment in particular Underlying Assets or any securities comprised therein are set out below.

Feeder-Master Structure: Using a "master-feeder" fund structure, in particular the existence of multiple feeder funds investing in the master fund, presents certain risks to the investors. Smaller feeder funds may be materially affected by the actions of larger feeder funds. For example, it is expected that the feeder fund may initially, and perhaps for the life of the Master Fund, hold a larger portion of the net asset value of the outstanding interests of the Master Fund. Consequently, if the feeder fund were to redeem from the Master Fund, the remaining feeder funds, including the Feeder Compartment, may experience higher pro rata operating expenses, thereby producing lower returns, and the Master Fund may become less diverse due to redemption by a larger feeder fund, resulting in increased portfolio risk.
A Feeder Compartment may hold only a minority of the net asset value of the outstanding voting interests of the Master Fund and, consequently, will not be able to control matters that require a vote of the investors of the Master Fund.

Forward commodities contracts: Compartment may be directly or indirectly exposed to an index comprising forward commodities contracts. Future price movements of the components of this index could diverge significantly from those in the markets for traditional securities (equities and bonds). The specific factors (climate and geopolitical factors) affecting the price of commodities account for the lack of correlation between these markets and traditional markets and therefore the fact that the prices of these assets may follow trends that are very different from those of equities or bonds.

***Holding alternative UCIs*:** The selected alternative UCIs may experience strong ups and downs in their net asset value and therefore negatively affect the Compartment's performance.

Indices: the compilation and calculation of an index or portfolio will generally be rules based, account for fees and include discretions exercisable by the index provider or investment manager. Methodologies used for certain proprietary indices are designed to ensure that the level of the index reaches a pre-determined level at a specified time. However, this mechanism may have the effect of limiting any gains above that level. Continuous protection or lock-in features designed to provide protection in a falling market may also result in a lower overall performance in a rising market.

Pooled investment vehicles: alternative investment funds, mutual funds and similar investment vehicles operate through the pooling of investors' assets. Investments are then invested either directly into assets or are invested using a variety of hedging strategies and/or mathematical modelling techniques, alone or in combination, any of which may change over time. Such strategies and/or techniques can be speculative, may not be an effective hedge and may involve substantial risk of loss and limit the opportunity for gain. It may be difficult to obtain valuations of products where such strategies and/or techniques are used, and the value of such products may depreciate at a greater rate than other investments. Pooled investment vehicles are often unregulated, make available only limited information about their operations, may incur extensive costs, commissions and brokerage charges, involve substantial fees for investors (which may include fees based on unrealised gains), have no minimum credit standards, employ high risk strategies such as short selling and high levels of leverage and may post collateral in unsegregated third party accounts.

Real estate: the risks associated with an indirect investment in real estate include but are not limited to: the cyclical nature of real estate values, changes in environmental, planning, landlord and tenant, tax or other laws or regulations affecting real property, demographic trends and variations in rental income and increases in interest rates.

Shares: the value of an investment in Shares will depend on a number of factors including, but not limited to, market and economic conditions, sector, geographical region and political events.

Structured finance securities: structured finance securities include, without limitation, asset-backed securities and credit-linked securities, which may entail a higher liquidity risk than exposure to sovereign or corporate bonds. Certain specified events and/or the performance of assets referenced by such securities, may affect the value of, or amounts paid on, such securities (which may in each case be zero).

Others: underlying Asset(s) may include other assets which involve substantial financial risk such as distressed debt, low quality credit securities, forward contracts and deposits with commodity trading advisors (in connection with their activities).

6.5. Other risks

Allocation of shortfalls among Classes of a Compartment*:* the right of holders of any Class of Shares to participate in the assets of the Company is limited to the assets (if any) of the relevant Compartment and all the assets comprising a Compartment will be available to meet all of the liabilities of the Compartment, regardless of the different amounts stated to be payable on the separate Classes (as set out in the relevant Supplement). For example, if on a winding-up of the Company, the amounts received by the Company under the relevant Compartment's assets (after payment of all fees, expenses and other liabilities which are to be borne by the relevant Compartment) are insufficient to pay the full redemption amount payable in respect of all Classes of Shares of the relevant Compartment, each Class of Shares of the Compartment will rank pari passu with each other Class of Shares of the relevant Compartment and the proceeds of the relevant Compartment will be distributed equally amongst the Shareholders of that Compartment pro rata to the amount paid up on the Shares held by each Shareholder. The relevant Shareholders will have no further right of payment in respect of their Shares or any claim against any other Compartment or any other assets of the Company. This may mean that the overall return (taking account of any dividends already paid) to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends quarterly or more frequently may be higher than the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends annually and that the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends may be higher than the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying no dividends. In practice, cross liability between Classes is only likely to arise where the aggregate amounts payable in respect of any Class exceed the assets of the Compartment notionally allocated to that Class, that is, those amounts (if any) received by the Company under the relevant Compartment's assets (after payment of all fees, expenses and other liabilities which are to be borne by such Compartment) that are intended to Company payments in respect of such Class or are otherwise attributable to that Class. In these circumstances, the remaining assets of the Compartment notionally allocated to any other Class of the same Compartment may be available to meet such payments and may accordingly not be available to meet any amounts that otherwise would have been payable on such other Class.

Consequences of winding-up proceedings: If the Company fails for any reason to meet its obligations or liabilities, or is unable to pay its debts, a creditor may be entitled to make an application for the winding-up of the Company. The commencement of such proceedings may entitle creditors (including the Swap Counterparty) to terminate contracts with the Company and claim damages for any loss arising from such early termination. The commencement of such proceedings may result in the Company being dissolved at a time and its assets (including the assets of all Compartments) being realised and applied to pay the fees and expenses of the appointed liquidator or other insolvency officer, then in satisfaction of debts preferred by law and then in payment of the Company's liabilities, before any surplus is distributed to the Shareholders of the Company. In the event of proceedings being commenced, the Company may not be able to pay the full amounts anticipated by the relevant Supplement in respect of any Class or Compartments.

Potential conflicts of interest: The Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any), their delegates (if any), the sales agents, the UCI Administrative Agent, and the Depositary may from time to time act as management company, investment manager or adviser, sales agent, UCI administrative agent, registrar or custodian in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds or collective investment schemes which have similar investment objectives to those of any Compartment.
The Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any) and their delegates (if any) will enter into all transactions on an arm's length basis. The directors of the Management Company, the directors of the Investment Manager (if any), their delegates (if any) and any affiliate thereof, members, and staff may engage in various business activities other than their business, including providing consulting and other services (including, without limitation, serving as director) to a variety of partnerships, corporations and other entities, not excluding those in which the Company invests.

In the due course of their business, the above persons and entities may have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or Compartment.
Any kind of conflict of interest is to be fully disclosed to the Board of Directors.
In such event, each person and entities will at all times endeavour to comply with its obligations under any agreements to which it is party or by which it is bound in relation to the Company or any Compartment.
The directors of the Management Company, the directors of the Investment Manager (if any), the directors of their delegates (if any) and their members will devote the time and effort necessary and appropriate to the business of the Company.
Although it is aimed to avoid such conflicts of interest, the Management Company, the Investment Manager (if any), their delegates (if any) and their members will attempt to resolve all nonetheless arising conflicts in a manner that is deemed equitable to all parties under the given circumstances so as to serve the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

Sustainable Investment Risk: The Management Company or, where applicable, the Investment Manager considers the principal adverse impact of investment decisions on Sustainability Factors when making investments on behalf of the relevant Compartment. As indicated in the relevant Appendices certain Compartments may also be established with either (i) investment policies that seek to promote environmental and social characteristics or (ii) a Sustainable Investment objective. In managing the relevant Compartment and in selecting the assets which the Compartment shall invest in, the Management Company or, where applicable, the Investment Manager applies the Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy.

A Compartment may have an investment universe that focuses on investments in companies that meet specific criteria including ESG scores and relate to certain sustainable development themes and demonstrate adherence to environmental, social and corporate governance practices. Accordingly, the universe of investments of such Compartment may be smaller than other funds. Such Compartment may (i) underperform the market as a whole if such investments underperform the market and/or (ii) underperform relative to other funds that do not utilize ESG criteria when selecting investments and/or could cause the Compartment to sell for ESG related concerns investments that both are performing and subsequently perform well.

Exclusion or disposal of securities of issuers that do not meet certain ESG criteria from the Compartment's investment universe may cause the Compartment to perform differently compared to similar funds that do not have such an ESG policy and that do not apply ESG screening criteria when selecting investments.

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

The selection of assets may rely on a proprietary ESG scoring process that relies partially on third party data. Data provided by third parties may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable and as a result, there is a risk that the Management Company or, where applicable, the Investment Manager may incorrectly assess a security or issuer.

7. Shares characteristics

Shares in the Company will be issued in the registered form.
The Company may create within each Compartment different Classes of Shares whose assets will be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the relevant Compartment.
A distinct fee structure, currency of denomination, dividend policy minimum holding amount, eligibility requirements or other specific feature may apply. The Company may notably issue Shares reserved to retail investors and Shares reserved to institutional investors. Main Classes of Shares are described in the relevant Appendices, the complete list of the available Classes of Shares is described on the Management Company's website: www.cpram.lu/Cpr-Invest. Non-material amendments to such Classes of Shares are described on the Management Company's website.
Shares of a Compartment may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or any other Regulated Market at the discretion of the Board of Directors and may be cleared through Clearstream Banking or Euroclear or other central depositories.

7.1. Share Classes' description

Denomination of each Class of Shares is determined as follows:

1- Share Classes Labels

Within each Compartment, the Company can create and issue Share Classes with various characteristics and investors eligibility requirements. Each Share Class is identified first by its affiliation to one of the base share class labels as described in the table below (the "**Base Share Class Labels**") and then by any applicable suffixes as described in section 7.1.2 "Share Classes suffixes".

*For instance: **A** share classes are designed for All investors or **I** share classes are designed for Institutional investors.*

The following table describes the different Base Share Classes Labels.

						Maximum Fees [1]						
						Share transactions			Annual			
Base Share Class Label	Available to	Board approval needed	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Minimum Holding	Subscription	Conversion	Redemption	Taxe d'Abonnement	Administration Charges	Management Company	Distribution (including taxes)
A	All Investors	No	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	2,10%	None
A1	All Investors of certain countries	Yes (Countries)	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	1,70%	None
A2	All Investors of certain countries	No	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	2,50%	None
A (followed by 1 to 3 lowercase letter)	Clients of specific distributors	Yes (Distributors)	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	2,40%	None
CA	All Investors: charity Share Class	No	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	2,10%	None
E	Early bird Institutional Investors who are first subscribers at fund inception until a certain threshold or a certain period is reached	Yes (Investors)	100 000 €	One fraction of Share	100 000 €	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	0,60%	None

						Maximum Fees [1]						
						Share Transactions			Annual			
Base Share Class Label	Available to	Board approval needed	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Minimum Holding	Subscription	Conversion	Redemption	Taxe d'Abonnement	Administration Charges	Management Company	Distribution (including taxes)
F	Clients of authorised distributors	Yes (Distributors)	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	None	None	None	0,05%	0,30%	2,10%	1,00%
H	Available to UCITS, UCIs, mandates or pension vehicles established or managed in Italy by Amundi Group companies	Yes (Portfolios)	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	10,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	0,80%	None
I	Institutional Investors	No	100 000 €	One fraction of Share	100 000 €	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	1,10%	None
I2	All Institutional Investors of certain countries	No	100 000 €	One fraction of Share	100 000 €	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	1,50%	None
I (followed by 1 to 3 lowercase letter)	Dedicated to specific institutional investors	yes	1 000 000 €	One fraction of Share	100 000 €	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	1,40%	None
CI	Institutional Investors – Charity Share Class	No	500 000€	One fraction of Share	500 000€	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	1,10%	None
SI	Super institutional investors	No	10 000 000 €	One fraction of Share	10 000 000 €	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	0,80%	None
M (followed by 1 to 3 characters)	Clients of authorised distributors	Yes (Countries and Distributors)	100 000 €	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	10,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	1,50%	None

						Maximum Fees [1]						
						Share Transactions			Annual			
Base Share Class Label	Available to	Board approval needed	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	Minimum Holding	Subscription	Conversion	Redemption	Taxe d'Abonnement	Administration Charges	Management Company	Distribution (including taxes)
O	Multi thematics portfolios managed by the Management Company or other authorised portfolios	Yes (Portfolios)	One Share	One fraction of Share	One Share	10,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	0,00%	None
P (with possible other character)	All investors in Italy	No	10 000 €	One fraction of Share	10 000 €	4,00%	4,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	2,00%	None
R	Intermediaries or providers of individual portfolio management services that are prohibited, by law or contract, from receiving inducements	No	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	1,10%	None
R2	Intermediaries or providers of individual portfolio management services that are prohibited, by law or contract, from receiving inducements	No	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	1,50%	None

CR	**Intermediaries or providers of individual portfolio management services that are prohibited, by law or contract, from receiving inducements – Charity Share Class**	Yes (Countries or Distributors)	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	1,10%	None

						Maximum Fees [1]						
						Share Transactions			**Annual**			
Base Share Class Label	**Available to**	**Board approval needed**	**Minimum Initial Subscription**	**Minimum Subsequent Subscription**	**Minimum Holding**	**Subscription**	**Conversion**	**Redemption**	**Taxe d'Abonnement**	**Administration Charges**	**Management Company**	**Distribution (including taxes)**
R (followed by 1 to 3 lowercase letter)	**Intermediaries or providers of individual portfolio management services that are prohibited, by law or contract, from receiving inducements – with specific conditions**	Yes (Countries or Distributors)	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	1,40%	None
RE	**Retirement schemes promoted by Amundi Group companies**	Yes	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	1,50%	None
T1	**Feeder portfolios managed by directly or by delegation by the Management Company**	Yes	100 Shares	One fraction of Share	100 Shares	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	0,20%	None
T2	**Feeder portfolios managed by Amundi Japan**	Yes	One Share	One fraction of Share	One Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	0,60%	None
T3	**Feeder portfolios managed by management companies authorized**	Yes (Portfolios, Management Companies)	10 000 Shares	One fraction of Share	10 000 Shares	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	0,60%	None

U, W (followed by 1 to 3 characters)	**Clients of authorised distributors**	Yes (Distributors)	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	One fraction of Share	CDSC : 5%	5,00%	None	0,05%	0,30%	2,80%	None
Z	**Multi strategies portfolios managed by an Amundi Group companies**	Yes (Portfolios)	One Share	One fraction of Share	One Share	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	1,00%	None
N	**Portfolios managed by Amundi Group Companies on behalf of Insurances Companies of Crédit Agricole Group**	Yes	1 000 000 €	One Share	1 000 000€	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,10%	0,05%	None
X (followed by 1 to 3 characters)	**Dedicated to institutional Investors**	Yes	50 000 000 €	One fraction of Share	50 000 000e	5,00%	5,00%	None	0,01%	0,30%	0,70%	None

(1) The maximum level of fees of each Share Class is available on the Management Company's website: www.cpram.lu/Cpr-Invest

2- Share Classes suffixes

(i) Currency suffixes

The Share Class' Currency Abbreviation (as defined in "section 1 Principal features") will be added in the name of all shares, regardless of the currency in which they are denominated.

For instance, for a Compartment with a Reference Currency in Euro, a Share designed for all investors, denominated in United States dollar will be named: Class "A USD", and a Share designed for all investors, denominated in euros will be named: Class "A EUR".

(ii) Hedging suffixes

If the Share is hedged (7.2 below "Hedged Share Classes Policy") the letter H is added.

For instance, a Share designed for all investors, denominated in United States Dollar, and hedged against the Reference Currency of the Compartment will be named: Class "**A USDH "**

The letter H can be followed by a number which indicates that the hedging policy used by this Share Class is different than the one described above.

For instance, Class "**A USDH1 "**.

Please refer to 7.2 for the description of the different hedging policies.

(iii) Distribution or accumulation suffixes

It is mentioned the abbreviation of the distribution policy **Acc** or **Dist** that indicates whether Shares are accumulation (Acc) or distribution (Dist).

Finally, for Shares with a target dividend amount, it is mentioned the abbreviation of the nature and frequency of dividend payments: MD, QD, YD (see section 9 below "Distribution Policy").

For a complete list of Share Classes currently available within each Compartment, go to *www.cpram.lu/Cpr-Invest.*

(iv) Other suffixes

Characters (e.g., 1 to 3 lowercase letter) can be added in the name of certain Share Classes, as reflected in the above table under "1- Share Classes Labels". Such characters may notably but not exclusively indicate the distribution country of the Share Class or refer to a distribution network or a client.

For instance, a Share Class denominated in GBP and distributed in the United Kingdom may be named: “I uk GBP”.

7.2. Currency Hedged Share Classes Policy

As mentioned in section 4.4, consistent with its investment policy, each Compartment may use derivatives for hedging against various types of risk and especially for Currency hedging.

The hedge aims to reduce, not eliminate fully the currency risk. This operation has no impact on the investment management of the Compartment offering hedged Share Classes because it is applying in the net asset value (NAV) of the relevant Share Class which is hedged, not on the underlying assets.

Investors invested in the Currency hedged Share Classes may maintain an exposure to currencies. Investors should note that the hedging at Share Class level is distinct from the various hedging strategies that the Investment manager may use at portfolio level.

- Hedged Share Classes Policy for Share Class with the letter H (followed by no number)

  This hedged share classes aims to hedge currency risk between the NAV denominated in the currency of the Share Class, compared to the Reference Currency of the Compartment.

- Hedged Share Classes policy for Share Class with the letter H and number 1: H1

  This hedged Share Class aims to hedge currency risk between the 3 currencies USD, JPY and GBP and the currency in which such Share Class is denominated. The hedging will be made on the basis of the weight of each currency in the index MSCI World with GBP, JPY and USD Index 100% hedged to currency in which this Share Class is denominated, at the end of each month with a review of the weight on a monthly basis. The amounts hedged may be different from the actual currency exposure of the portfolio, as a result investor should be aware that they keep currency risk exposure with this hedging method.

- Hedged Share Classes policy for Share Class with the letter H and number 2: H2

  This hedged Share Class aims to hedge currency risk between the currency exposure arising from the holdings of the relevant compartment and the currency in which the Share Class is denominated.

8. Issues, redemption and conversion of shares

8.1. Subscription, Redemption and Conversion Requests

Unless otherwise provided for a specific Compartment in the relevant Supplement, requests for subscription by Eligible Investors, redemption and conversion of Shares should be sent to one of the sub-distribution and private placement agents or to the Company at its registered address in Luxembourg. Requests may also be accepted by facsimile transmission, or at the discretion of the Company by other means of telecommunication. An application form can be obtained from the Company.
Unless otherwise specified in the Supplement to the Prospectus for any Compartment, requests for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions from or to any Compartment will be dealt with on the relevant Valuation Day on which they are received, provided they are received prior to the cut-off time specified in the relevant Supplement.
Requests received after such time will be accepted on the next Valuation Day. As a result, requests for the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares shall be dealt with on an unknown net asset value basis before the determination of the net asset value for that day.
The Company does not permit market timing (as set out in CSSF circular 04/146) or related excessive, short-term trading practices.
The Company has the right to reject any request for the subscription or conversion of Shares from any investor engaging in such practices or suspected of engaging in such practices and to take such further action as it may deem appropriate or necessary.

Subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares of a given Compartment shall be suspended whenever the determination of the net asset value per Share of such Compartment is suspended by the Company.
The Company may enter into an agreement with the distribution agent giving the distribution agent the power to sub delegate the distribution pursuant to which they agree to act as or appoint nominees for investors subscribing for Shares through their facilities. In such capacity the distributor or sales agent may effect subscriptions, conversion and redemptions of Shares in the nominee name on behalf of individual investors and request the registration of such transactions on the register of Shareholders of the Company in the nominee name.
The appointed nominee maintains its own records and provides the investor with individualised information as to its holdings of Shares in the Company. Except where local law or custom prohibits the practice, investors may invest directly in the Company and not avail themselves of a nominee service.
Unless otherwise provided by local law, any Shareholder holding Shares in a nominee account with a distributor has the right to claim, at any time, direct title to such Shares.

8.2. Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions

On any Valuation Day, no Compartment will be obligated to process redemption and conversion requests that, in total, exceed either 10% of its outstanding shares or 10% of its net assets. To meet these limits, the Compartment can reduce the requests on a pro rata basis. If this occurs, unfulfilled portions will be deferred to the next Valuation Day and given priority over new requests.
On any day when the volume of redemptions and conversions to be processed is larger than the redemption/conversion capacity for the day, as determined by the rules stated in this paragraph, all orders scheduled to be processed will be processed as partial redemptions and conversions, with the same pro rata percentage for each order.
A Compartment will only limit redemptions and conversions when necessary to prevent liquidity constraints that would be detrimental to remaining shareholders.

8.3. Extension of notice periods

In the event of exceptional market conditions, dysfunction of the underlying markets, liquidity problems affecting a significant portion of a Compartment's assets, or any other circumstance prone to compromise the interests of the shareholders, the Management Company may temporarily extend the notice period applicable to redemption requests between the Cut-off Time and the Settlement Day.

8.4. Settlements

If, on the Settlement Day as determined in the Supplement, banks are not open for business, or an interbank settlement system is not operational, in the country of the currency of the relevant Class, then settlement will be on the next Business Day on which those banks and settlement systems are open.
Confirmation of completed subscriptions, redemptions and conversions will normally be dispatched on the Business Day following the execution of the transaction.
No redemption payment will be deemed made until the original application form and relevant subscription monies have been received from the Shareholder and all the necessary anti-money laundering checks have been completed. Redemption proceeds will be paid on receipt of faxed instructions where such payment is made into the account specified by the Shareholder in the original application form submitted. However, any amendments to the Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions can only be effected upon receipt of original documentation.

8.5. Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts and Eligibility for Shares

A minimum initial and subsequent subscription amount and minimum holding amounts for each Class may be set forth, as further detailed in the Appendices to the Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available. The Company has the discretion, from time to time, to waive or reduce any applicable minimum subscription amounts.
The right to transfer, redeem or convert Shares is subject to compliance with any conditions (including any minimum subscription or holding amounts and eligibility

requirements) applicable at the level of the Company and to the Class from which the redemption or conversion is being made, and also the Class into which the conversion is to be effected.

Without prejudice to the restrictions applying to Prohibited Persons, the Board of Directors may also, at any time, decide to compulsorily redeem all Shares from Shareholders whose holding is less than the minimum holding amount specified in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available, or who fail to satisfy any other applicable eligibility requirements set out above. In such case the Shareholder concerned will receive one month's prior notice so as to be able to increase its holding above such amount or otherwise satisfy the eligibility requirements.

If a redemption or conversion request would result in the amount remaining invested by a Shareholder falling below the minimum holding amount of that Class, such request will be treated as a request to redeem or convert, as appropriate, the Shareholder's total holding in that Class. If the request is to transfer Shares, then that request may be refused by the Company.

Without prejudice to the restrictions applying to Prohibited Persons, the Company may reject any application for Shares or accept any application in part only. The Company may also restrict or prevent the ownership of Shares in the Company by any person, firm or corporate body, if in the opinion of the Company such holding (i) may be detrimental to the Company, (ii) if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or foreign, (iii) if as a result thereof the Company may become exposed to tax disadvantages or other financial disadvantages that it would not have otherwise incurred or (iv) if such person, firm or corporate body would not comply with the eligibility criteria of a given Class of Shares. Such persons, firms or corporate bodies are to be determined by the Board of Directors.

If the Company becomes aware that a Shareholder is holding Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having, or which may have, adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the Company or the Shareholders or would otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Company or that the Shareholder has become a Prohibited Person, the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of the Shareholder. The Board shall be authorised to require from investors any information it deems appropriate in order to be able to verify at all times that it is eligible to an investment in the Company.

Shareholders are required to certify in written, prior to the acquisition of the Shares, that they are not Prohibited Persons. Shareholders are required to notify the Company immediately in the event that they are or become Prohibited Persons or hold Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having, or which may have, adverse regulatory, tax or fiscal consequences for the Company or the Shareholders or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Company.

8.6. Contingent Deferred Sales Charges (CDSC)

On certain Share Classes, a deferred sales charge is levied on the redemption price of Shares that are redeemed within a certain period of time after purchase. The following table shows how the rates of deferred sales charge are calculated for each Share Class on which this charge is levied.

Share Class	CDSC rates
Class "U"	Maximum 2% if redeemed within the first year of purchase, 1.5% if redeemed within the second year, 1% if redeemed within the third year and 0.5% if redeemed within the fourth year
Class "U3"	Maximum 3% if redeemed within the first year of purchase, 2.25% if redeemed within the second year, 1.75% if redeemed within the third year and 0.75% if redeemed within the fourth year
Class "W"	Maximum 2.25% if redeemed within the first year of purchase, 1.8% if redeemed within the second year, 1.35% if redeemed within the third year, 0.90% if redeemed within the fourth year and 0.45% if redeemed within the fifth year
Class "W2"	Maximum 2.65% if redeemed within the first year of purchase, 2.12% if redeemed within the second year, 1.59% if redeemed within the third year, 1.06% if redeemed within the fourth year and 0.53% if redeemed within the fifth year

Class "W4"	Maximum 3,15% if redeemed within the first year of purchase, 2,52% if redeemed within the second year, 1,89% if redeemed within the third year, 1,26% if redeemed within the fourth year and 0.63% if redeemed within the fifth year

Shareholders should note that for the purpose of determining the number of years the relevant Shares have been held:

(a) the anniversary of the date of subscription shall be used.

(b) the Shares held the longest period are redeemed first.

(c) the Shares which a Shareholder receives upon a conversion carry the holding period(s) which corresponds to the holding period(s) of the Shares which were converted.

(d) when a Shareholder converts Shares which have been subscribed at different times to Shares of another Compartment, the UCI Administrative Agent will convert the Shares held for the longest period

Shares acquired by reinvestment of dividends or distributions will be exempt from the deferred sales charge in the same manner as the deferred sales charge will also be waived on redemption of Classes "U" Shares arising out of death or disability of a Shareholder or all Shareholders (in the case of joint Shareholding).

A conversion from a CDSC share class may only be made to the same CDSC share class of another Compartment except for Compartments with a maturity date, for which conversion is not available for CDSC shares.

The amount of any deferred sales charge is based on the lower of the current market value or the purchase price of the Shares being redeemed. For example, when a Share that has appreciated in value is redeemed during the deferred sales charge period, a deferred sales charge is assessed only on its initial purchase price.

In determining whether a deferred sales charge is payable on any redemption, the Compartment will first redeem Shares not subject to any deferred sales charge, and then Shares held longest during the deferred sales charge period. Any deferred sales charge due will be retained by the UCI Administrative Agent and paid to the Management Company, which is entitled to such deferred sales charge.

Except for Compartments with a maturity date, after the last year anniversary of the original subscription date of "U" Shares for which a CDSC is due (as described in the table above, for the "U" Share Class it is after the 4th year anniversary), such Shares must be automatically converted into the corresponding "A" Shares (same currency and distribution policy) within the same Compartment, free of charge. This conversion may give rise to a tax liability for shareholders in certain jurisdictions. Shareholders should consult their tax adviser about their own position.

8.7. Issue of Shares

Subscriptions for Shares can be made in relation to any day that is a Valuation Day for the relevant Compartment. Shares will be allotted at the subscription price of the relevant Class i.e. the net asset value per Share of such Class determined on the applicable Valuation Day for which the request has been accepted plus the applicable sales commission, if any. Any subscription request shall be irrevocable.

If any sale commissions applied in relation to any particular Compartment, it will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available.

The Company might be entitled to receive the sale commission (if any).

Failure to make good settlement by the Settlement Day as determined in the Supplement, may result in the Company bringing an action against the defaulting investor or its financial intermediary or deducting any costs or losses incurred by the Company against any existing holding of the applicant in the Company.

In all cases any money returnable to the investor will be held by the Company without payment of interest pending receipt of the remittance.

Payment for Shares must be received by the UCI Administrative Agent in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class on or before the Subscription Settlement Day mentioned in the relevant Supplement. Requests for subscriptions in any other major freely convertible currency will be accepted, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, being

understood that the investor shall bear all exchange costs incurred to convert the subscription amount in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class.
Investors are advised to refer to the terms and conditions applicable to subscriptions, which may be obtained by contacting the Company.
The Company may also limit the distribution of a given Class or Compartment to specific countries. The Company may also restrict the distribution of the Company's Shares by distributors or agents who have not been approved.
The Company may, in its absolute discretion, delay the acceptance of any subscription for Shares of a Class restricted to institutional investors until such date as it has received sufficient evidence of the qualification of the investor as an institutional investor.

The Board of Directors may determine to restrict the purchase of Shares in certain Compartments, including, without limitation, where any such Compartment, and/or the investment strategy of any such Compartment, has become "capacity constrained", when it is in the interests of such Compartment and/ or its Shareholders to do so, including without limitation (by way of example), when a Compartment or the investment strategy of a Compartment reaches a size that in the opinion of the Management Company could impact its ability to implement its investment strategy, find suitable investments or efficiently manage its existing investments.
When a Compartment has reached its capacity limit, the Board of Directors is authorised from time to time to resolve to close the Compartment or any Share Class to new subscriptions either for a specified period or until they otherwise determine in respect of all Shareholders. Should a Compartment then fall beneath its capacity limit, including without limitation (by way of example), as result of redemptions or market movements, the Board of Directors is permitted, in his absolute discretion, to re-open the Compartment or any Share Class on a temporary or permanent basis.
The information, on whether the purchase of Shares in a Compartment at a specific point in time is restricted in this way, is available on the following website: http://www.cpram.com.
The Company may agree to issue shares as consideration for a contribution in kind of securities, in compliance with the conditions set forth by Luxembourg law, which may in particular provide for the obligation to deliver a valuation report from the auditor of the Company ("*réviseur d'entreprises agréé*") and provided that such securities comply with the investment objectives and policies of the relevant Compartment.

8.8. Anti-Money Laundering Procedures

Pursuant to international rules and Luxembourg laws and regulations comprising, but not limited to, the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism, as amended, CSSF Regulation 12-02 and circulars of the supervising authority, obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering and financing of terrorism purposes. As a result of such provisions, the UCI Administrative Agent acting as registrar agent of a Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment must in principle ascertain the identity of the subscriber in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations. The UCI Administrative Agent may require subscribers to provide any document it deems necessary to effect such identification and to comply with any laws and regulations applicable to the Company, and in particular, the FATCA Rules.
Namely, the requests for subscription must be accompanied, in the case of individuals, by a certified copy of the investor's passport or identification card and, in the case of legal entities, by a certified copy of the investor's articles of incorporation and, where applicable, an extract from the commercial register or a copy of such other documents as may be requested as verification of the identity and address of the individual or legal entity.
This identification procedure must be complied with by CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, acting as UCI Administrative Agent (or the relevant competent agent of the UCI Administrative Agent) in the case of direct subscriptions to the Company, and in the case of subscriptions received by the Company from any intermediary resident in a country that does not impose on such intermediary an obligation to identify investors equivalent to that required under AML Regulations.
In case of delay or failure by a subscriber to provide the documents required, the application for subscription (or, if applicable, for redemption) will not be accepted. Neither the Company nor the UCI Administrative Agent have any liability for delays or

failure to process deals as a result of the subscriber providing no or only incomplete documentation.

8.9. Redemption of Shares

Requests for the redemption of Shares can be made on any day that is a Valuation Day for the relevant Compartment. Redemptions will be carried out at the redemption price of the relevant Class i.e. the net asset value per Share of such Class determined on the applicable Valuation Day on which the request has been accepted less the applicable redemption commission, if any. Any redemption request shall be irrevocable.
The Company may carry out any authentication procedures that it considers appropriate relating to a redemption request. This aims to mitigate the risk of error and fraud for the Company, its agents or Shareholders. Where it has not been possible to complete any authentication procedures to its satisfaction, the Company may delay the processing of payment instructions until authentication procedures have been satisfied.
This will not affect the Valuation Day on which the redemption request is accepted and the redemption to be applied. The Company shall not be held responsible to the Shareholder or anyone if it delays execution or declines to execute redemption instructions in these circumstances.
Redemption payments will normally be paid in the Reference Currency of the Class by bank transfer within 2 Business Days of the relevant Valuation Day, unless otherwise provided in the relevant Supplement. The Company is not responsible for any delays or charges incurred at any receiving bank or settlement system. A Shareholder may request, at its own cost and subject to agreement by the Company that their redemption proceeds be paid in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the relevant Class.
If, in exceptional circumstances, redemption proceeds cannot be paid within the period specified above, payment will be made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter (not exceeding, however, 10 Business Days) at the redemption price calculated on the relevant Valuation Day, it being understood that the Board of Directors will always ensure the overall liquidity of the Company.

If any redemption charge is applied in relation to any particular Compartment, it will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available. The Company is entitled to receive the redemption charge (if any).
Shares redeemed by the Company become null and void.
The Company shall have the right, if the Board of Directors so determines, to satisfy payment of the redemption price to any shareholder who agrees, in kind by allocating to the holder investments from the portfolio of assets set up in connection with such class or classes of shares equal in value as of the Valuation Day during the course of a Valuation Day, on which the redemption price is calculated, to the value of the shares to be redeemed. The nature and type of assets to be transferred in such case shall be determined on a fair and reasonable basis and without prejudicing the interests of the other holders of shares of the relevant class or classes of shares and the valuation used shall be confirmed by a special report of the auditor of the Company. The costs of any such transfers shall be borne by the transferee.

8.10. Conversion of Shares

Subject to any provision under this Prospectus, Shareholders have the right to convert all or part of their Shares of any Class of a Compartment into Shares of another Class of that or another Compartment, by applying for conversion in the same manner as for the subscription and redemption of Shares. Conversions within the Company are permitted provided that the Shareholder satisfies the eligibility requirements and minimum holding amounts set out in the Supplement to the Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available and such other conditions applicable to the contemplated Classes.
Procedure for conversion within the Company:
Conversion may be requested on a common Valuation Day for the original Class and the contemplated Class. The number of Shares issued upon conversion will be based upon the redemption price of the original Class and the net asset value of the contemplated Class. In this framework, a conversion charge of up to 5% of the value of the shares received upon conversion, determined on the basis of the applicable net asset value, may be applied by the relevant distributor. This conversion charge shall not be applicable in case of conversion into a Class with no subscription fee. The

Company is entitled to any charges arising from conversions and any rounding adjustment. Any conversion request shall be irrevocable.

8.11. Transfer of Shares

Subject to the restrictions described herein, Shares are freely transferable and are each entitled to participate equally in the profits and liquidation proceeds attributable to the relevant Class.

The transfer of Shares may normally be carried out by delivery to the relevant distributor, sales agent or the Company of an instrument of transfer in appropriate form. On the receipt of the transfer request, and after reviewing the endorsement(s), signature(s) may be required to be certified by an approved bank, stockbroker or public notary.

The right to transfer Shares is subject to the minimum investment and holding requirements as detailed above and in the Supplement.

Shareholders are advised to contact the relevant distributor, sales agent or the Company prior to requesting a transfer to ensure that they have the correct documentation for the transaction.

8.12. Subscriptions by savings plans

In some countries investors may be able to subscribe for Shares through several subsequent subscriptions by means of regular savings plans. Orders for subscription, transfer, conversion and/or redemption of Shares can be sent on an aggregate basis in the name of local distributors on behalf of underlying investors under the mandate referred to in the sales documentation and application forms which can be obtained from the distributors appointed by the Company in the relevant jurisdictions. Shares will be registered in the Share register of the Company in the name of the local distributors on behalf of these underlying investors.

Shares of the Company might be referenced as eligible investments for Italian retail investors through a local savings plan offered by Italian local banks in compliance with Italian laws and regulations. The local paying agents shall ensure an effective segregation between Italian investors investing through a savings plan and the other Italian investors.

9. Distribution policy

The Board of Directors issues distributing Classes of Shares and /or capital appreciation within each Compartment, the description of which will be provided for in the relevant Compartment's Supplement for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available. With respect to capital appreciation Classes of Shares, the Board of Directors does intend to recommend at the annual general meeting the reinvestment of their net assets. The relevant net income and net capital gains shall increase the net asset value of the relevant Shares (accumulation).

Shares that have the suffix (Dist) but no other dividend-related suffix (see section 7.1 "Share classes' description") declare an annual dividend. These Shares do not set target dividend amounts. For these Shares the Company intends to distribute substantially all of the net investment income attributable to the Distribution Shares of each Compartment. Furthermore, part of all of the realized and unrealized capital gains may also be distributed.

The Company can create Shares with a target dividend amount. A target dividend is an amount that the Share aims to pay, but without guarantee.

Shares that have the suffix MD, QD or YD (see section 7.1 "Share classes' description") pre-announce a target dividend amount and schedule their dividend payments either monthly (MD), quarterly (QD) or yearly (YD). Target dividends may be stated as a specific currency amount or as a percentage of NAV. In order to meet a targeted dividend amount, a Share may end up paying out more or less than its net investment income. Part of all of the realized and unrealized capital gains, but also capital, may be distributed. Meaning that in effect Shareholders concerned may be getting some of their capital back as a dividend.

For more information on dividend calendar and objectives, please refer to the website of the Management Company: www.cpram.com

Dividends will be declared and payments in cash made in the Share Class Reference Currency. Upon written instruction to the UCI Administrative Agent, Shareholders may

instead elect to have their dividend reinvested in the share class to which such dividend relates.
The Board has adopted a policy of equalization applicable to subscriptions and redemptions of Shares in the Company.
The Board of Directors may further decide to distribute interim dividends in the form of cash in the relevant currency of the Class.
No dividend will be distributed if such distribution would entail the total net assets of the Company to fall below the amount of EUR 1,250,000.
Dividends may result from a decision of the Shareholders in general meeting, subject to a majority vote of those present or represented and within limits provided by law, and a concurring decision at the same majority in the relevant Compartment.
Dividends unclaimed after five years from the date of declaration will lapse and revert to the Company in the relevant Compartment.

10. Management and administration

The Directors of the Company and the Management Company are responsible for its management and supervision including the determination of investment policies.

10.1. Management Company

The Management Company shall at all times act in the best interests of the Shareholders and according to the provisions set forth by the Law, the Prospectus and the Articles.
In fulfilling its responsibilities set forth by the Law and the management company services agreement, the Management Company is permitted to delegate all or a part of its functions and duties to third parties, provided that it retains responsibility and oversight over such delegates. The appointment of third parties is subject to the approval of the Company and the CSSF. The Management Company's liability shall not be affected by the fact that it has delegated its functions and duties to third parties.
The Management Company shall also ensure compliance of the Company with the investment restrictions and oversee the implementation of the investment policy of each Compartment.
The Management Company will receive periodic reports from the Company's service providers in relation to the services which they provide. The Management Company shall also submit its own report to the Board of Directors on a periodic basis and inform the Board of Directors without delay of any non-compliance of the Company with the investment restrictions.
The Management Company may act as the management company of other open-ended collective investment schemes. The names of these other collective investment schemes are available upon request.
For its services, the Management Company shall receive remuneration as further described in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available.

10.2. Conflicts of Interest

For the purpose of identifying the types of conflict of interest that arise in the course of providing services and activities and whose existence may damage the interest of the Company, the Management Company will take into account, by way of minimum criteria, the question of whether the Management Company or a relevant person, or a person directly or indirectly linked by way of control to the Management Company, is in any of the following situations, whether as a result of providing collective portfolio management activities or otherwise:

(1) the Management Company or that person is likely to make a financial gain, or avoid a financial loss, at the expense of the Company;
(2) the Management Company or that person has an interest in the outcome of a service or an activity provided to the Company or another client or of a transaction carried out on behalf of the Company or another client or, which is distinct from the Company interest in that outcome;
(3) the Management Company or that person has a financial or other incentive to favour the interest of another client or group of clients over the interests of the Company;
(4) the Management Company or that person carries on the same activities for the Company and for another client or clients which are not UCITS; and

(5) the Management Company or that person receives or will receive from a person other than the Company an inducement in relation to collective portfolio management activities provided to the Company, in the form of monies, goods or services, other than the standard commission or fee for that service.

When identifying any potential types of conflict of interests, the Management Company will take into account

1) the interests of the Management Company, including those deriving from its belonging to a group or from the performance of services and activities, the interests of the clients and the duty of the Management Company towards the Company as well as
2) the interests of two or more managed UCITS.

The summary description of the strategies referred to in that paragraph will be made available to the investors on request.

10.3. Best Execution

The Management Company will act in the best interests of the Company when executing decision to deal on behalf of the Company in the context of the management of the Compartment. For that purpose the Management Company will take all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible results for the Company, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, order size and nature, or any other consideration relevant to the execution of the order (best execution).

The relative importance of such factors will be determined by reference to the following criteria:

(a) the objectives, investment policy and risks specific to the Company,
(b) the characteristics of the order.

10.4. Domiciliation Agent

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch acts as the domiciliary agent of the Company. In such capacity, it will be responsible for all corporate agency duties required by Luxembourg law, and in particular for providing and supervising the mailing of statements, reports, notices and other documents to the shareholders.

For its services under the domiciliary agreement CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch shall receive from the Company a remuneration as further described in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus. In addition the domiciliation agent is entitled to be reimbursed by the Company for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements and to charge transaction fees in relation to the issue, conversion and redemption of shares.

10.5. UCI Administrative Agent

At the date of the present Prospectus the Management Company has delegated the administrative functions to CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch which shall be in charge of (i) the registrar function, (ii) the net asset value calculation and accounting function and (iii) the client communication function. With the Company's consent, the Management Company has concluded an agreement (the "Services Agreement") appointing CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch as UCI Administrative Agent.

This agreement has been concluded for an indefinite duration and may be terminated by either party in writing with three months' notice.

In its capacity as UCI Administrative Agent in charge of the net asset value calculation and accounting function, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch shall notably perform the calculation of the net asset value of shares for each existing Class or Compartment of the Company, management of accounts, the preparation of the annual and semi-annual financial statements and execute all tasks required as central administration.

In its capacity as UCI Administrative Agent in charge of the registrar function, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch shall in particular execute subscription, redemption and conversion applications and keep and maintain the register of Shareholders of the Company. In such capacity it is also responsible for supervising anti-money laundering measures under the AML Regulations. CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch may request documents necessary for identification of investors.

For its services under the Services Agreement CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch shall receive from the Company a remuneration as further described in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus. In addition the UCI Administrative Agent is entitled to be reimbursed by the Company for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and

disbursements and to charge transaction fees in relation to the issue, conversion and redemption of shares.

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch may outsource, for the performance of its activities, IT and operational functions related to its activities as UCI Administrative Agent, in particular as registrar agent activities including Shareholders and investor services, with other entities of the group CACEIS or of the Credit Agricole group (the "Service Providers"), located in Europe or in third countries, and notably in United Kingdom, Canada and Malaysia. CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch may be required to transfer to the outsourcing provider data related to the investor, such as name, address, date and place of birth, nationality, domicile, tax number, identity document number (in case of legal entities: name, date of creation, head office, legal form, registration numbers on the company register and/or with the tax authorities and persons related to the legal entity such as investors, economic beneficiaries and representatives), etc.. In this context, the Services Providers are committed to protect in terms of integrity and confidentiality all information and personal data in compliance with the Luxembourg professional secrecy and the European general data protection regulation.

In accordance with Luxembourg law, CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch has to disclose a certain level of information regarding the outsourced activities to the Fund, which will communicate these information to the investors. The Fund will communicate to the investors any material changes to the information disclosed in this paragraph prior to their implementation.

The list of countries where the group CACEIS is located is available on the internet site www.caceis.com. We draw your attention to the fact that this list could change over time.

10.6. Depositary

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, established at 5, allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is acting as Depositary in accordance with a depositary agreement dated as of 19 August 2014, as amended from time to time (the "Depositary Agreement") and the relevant provisions of the Law and of the UCITS Rules.

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch is acting as a branch of the CACEIS Bank, a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) incorporated under the laws of France, having its registered office located at 1-3, place Valhubert, 75013 Paris, France, identified under number 692 024 722 RCS Paris. CACEIS Bank is an authorised credit institution supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB) and the *Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution* (ACPR). It is further authorised to exercise through its Luxembourg branch banking and central administration activities in Luxembourg.

Investors may consult upon request at the registered office of the Company, the Depositary Agreement to have a better understanding and knowledge of the limited duties and liabilities of the Depositary.

The Depositary has been entrusted with the custody and/or, as the case may be, recordkeeping and ownership verification of the Compartments' assets, and it shall fulfil the obligations and duties provided for by Part I of the Law . In particular, the Depositary shall ensure an effective and proper monitoring of the Company' cash flows.

In due compliance with the UCITS Rules the Depositary shall:

i. ensure that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares of the Company are carried out in accordance with the applicable national law and the UCITS Rules or the Articles;
ii. ensure that the value of the Units is calculated in accordance with the UCITS Rules, the Articles and the procedures laid down in the Directive;
iii. carry out the instructions of the Company, unless they conflict with the UCITS Rules, or the Articles;
iv. ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits; and
v. ensure that an Company's income is applied in accordance with the UCITS Rules and the Articles.

The Depositary may not delegate any of the obligations and duties set out in (i) to (v) of this clause.

In compliance with the provisions of the Directive, the Depositary may, under certain conditions, entrust part or all of the assets which are placed under its custody and/or recordkeeping to Correspondents or Third Party Custodians as appointed from time to time. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation, unless otherwise specified, but only within the limits as permitted by the Law.

A list of these correspondents /third party custodians are available on the website of the Depositary (www.caceis.com, section "*veille règlementaire*"). Such list may be updated from time to time. A complete list of all correspondents /third party custodians may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary. Up-to-date information regarding the identity of the Depositary, the description of its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise, the safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation are also made available to investors on the website of the Depositary, as mentioned above, and upon request. There are many situations in which a conflict of interest may arise, notably when the Depositary delegates its safekeeping functions or when the Depositary also performs other tasks on behalf of the Company, such as UCI administrative agency services. These situations and the conflicts of interest thereto related have been identified by the Depositary. In order to protect the Company's and its Shareholders' interests and comply with applicable regulations, a policy and procedures designed to prevent situations of conflicts of interest and monitor them when they arise have been set in place within the Depositary, aiming namely at:

a. identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
b. recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interest situations either in:

- relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as maintaining separate legal entities, segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members; or
- implementing a case-by-case management to (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall, making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the concerned Shareholders of the Company, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest.

The Depositary has established a functional, hierarchical and/or contractual separation between the performance of its UCITS depositary functions and the performance of other tasks on behalf of the Company, notably, UCI administrative agency services.

The Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving ninety (90) days' notice in writing. The Company may, however, dismiss the Depositary only if a new depositary bank is appointed within two months to take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary. After its dismissal, the Depositary must continue to carry out its functions and responsibilities until such time as the entire assets of the Compartments have been transferred to the new depositary bank.

The Depositary has no decision-making discretion nor any advice duty relating to the Company's investments. The Depositary is a service provider to the Company and is not responsible for the preparation of this Prospectus and therefore accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any information contained in this Prospectus or the validity of the structure and investments of the Company.

11. Charges & Expenses

11.1. Subscription, Conversion and Redemption fees

Subscription fees per Compartment are shown in the relevant Supplement to this Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available.

Subscription fees will be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

- **Subscription fee by number of Shares**

A= B x C x F

Where:

A corresponds to the amount of subscription fee to be paid for each subscription of Shares in a given Class;

B corresponds to the number of Shares subscribed in the concerned Class;

C corresponds to the Dealing Price at which the Shares will be allotted;

F corresponds to the rate of subscription fee applied on base of the information and provisions indicated under the relevant Supplement.

- **Subscription fee by invested amount**

A = [E / (C+ C x F)] x C x F

Where:

A corresponds to the amount of subscription fee to be paid for each subscription of Shares in a given Class;

E corresponds to the addition of (i) the amount invested for the subscription of shares in a given Class and (ii) the subscription fee to be paid

C corresponds to the Dealing Price at which the Shares will be allotted

F corresponds to the rate of subscription fee applied on basis of the information and provisions indicated the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available.

Conversion fee

As described in point 8.10 Conversion fees may be applied by the relevant distributor.

Redemptions

At the present time no charges are levied on the redemption of Shares.

General

The above is without prejudice to other arrangements which may be agreed upon between the Investor and his financial adviser.

The dealing charges are levied in favour of the relevant financial advisor.

11.2. Distribution Fee

For the services provided in the promotion of the Company's Shares the relevant distributors may be entitled to a distribution fee (the "Distribution Fee") calculated and accrued at each Valuation Day by reference to the net asset value of the Classes of Shares of the relevant Compartments and payable monthly in arrears.

The distributor may, from time to time, rebate to local sub-distributors, sales agents, introducing brokers or to shareholders a portion or all of the fees, in accordance with all applicable laws.

The Distribution Fee payable to the distributors for their services in respect of the Classes of Shares of each Compartment is indicated on the Management Company's website for all the Classes of Shares available.

11.3. Annual charges

The Company shall bear the following expenses:

1) all taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Company ;
2) transactions fees, which include intermediation fees (brokerage, stock market taxes, etc.) and the costs of the order reception and transmission services provided by Amundi Intermediation, other than transaction fees related to the Depositary and the UCI Administrative Agent described under 5) below.
3) the costs related to extraordinary measures, in particular any expertise or trial aiming at the protection of the Shareholders' interests or in general related to the Company's debts' recovering;
4) All the management fees due to the Management Company
5) Administration fees and expenses ("**Administration Charges**") which include the following expenses:

- all fees due to the Board of Directors of the Company, if applicable;
- all fees due to the UCI Administrative Agent, Domiciliary Agent and the Depositary, including transaction fees (standard brokerage fees and bank charges received by the Depositary, transaction fees for the to the issuance / redemption / conversion of shares received by the UCI Administrative Agent);

- all fees due to the Auditor ;
- all fees due to the legal advisors and other type of professional consultancies or similar administrative charges, incurred by the Company, the Management Company and the Depositary for acting in the best interests of the Shareholders ;
- all reasonable expenses of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Management Company, the UCI Administrative Agent and the Depositary ;
- expenses connected with publications and the supply of information to Shareholders, in particular the cost of printing global certificates and proxy forms for general meetings for the Shareholders, the cost of publishing the issue and redemption prices, and also the cost of printing, translations, the distribution of the annual and semi-annual reports, the Prospectus as well as the KIID ;
- all expenses involved in registering and maintaining the registration of the Company with all governmental agencies, stock exchanges and/or with any distribution platform;
- all expenses incurred in connection with its operation and its management (e.g. insurance and interests) also including all extraordinary and irregular expenses which are normally incurred by the Company ;
- the preparation, production, translation, diffusion, and any other cost related to the information of the potential investors or Shareholders including costs related to the publication of prices of Shares in the financial press, the production of information material to or in relation to the relevant investment strategy (which are not prepared by the Distributors, such as studies, research presentations, impact investing data, external or extra-financial ratings, or labels etc.) to the potential investors and Distributors and any expense in relation to the presentation of such information;
- any fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining the registration of the Company with any governmental agency or stock exchange and to comply with any regulatory requirements and the reimbursement of such fees and expenses incurred by any local representatives; the fees of any local representative/correspondent of which the services are required pursuant to the applicable law; and
- any fees and disbursements on industry experts relating to specific investments, a specific Compartment or the Company.

Charges and expenses described under 5) above are charged on a flat-rate basis per Share Class, within the limits of the rates indicated in the Appendices for **"Administration Charges".** Consequently, the flat-rate basis is charged even when the actual fees incurred by the Share Classes are lower than the flat-rate basis, and the Management Company retains any amounts charged to the Share Classes in excess of the actuals fees incurred by the respective Share Classes. Conversely, if actual fees exceed the flat-rate basis, actual fees in excess of the flat-rate basis are borne by the Management Company.

All recurring expenses will be charged first against current income, then, should this not suffice, against realised capital gains, and, if necessary, against asset.

Any costs incurred by the Company, which are not attributable to a specific Compartment, will be charged to all Compartments in proportion to their net assets. Each Compartment will be charged with all costs or expenses directly attributable to it.

Management Company Fees

The Management Company is entitled to receive from the Company the Management Company Fees as further described in the Appendices to the Prospectus for the main Classes of Shares or on the Management Company's website where all the Classes of Shares available are detailed.

The management fees (fixed portion) are provisioned every time the net asset value is calculated and are payable monthly in arrears.

Subject to applicable law and regulations, the Management Company, at its discretion, may enter into private arrangements with a Distributor (belonging to the group of the Management Company or not) under which the Management Company makes

payments to or for the benefit of such Distributor which represent a rebate of all or part of the fees paid by the Company to the Management Company.

As the case may be, the Management Company may also be entitled to receive a performance fee (the "**Performance Fee**") for each Classes of Shares, the amount and specifics characteristics are detailed, if any, in the Compartment Appendices for the main Share Classes or on the Management Company's website where all the Classes of Shares available are detailed. Non-material amendments to such Performance Fees are described on the Management Company's website.
The calculation of the Performance Fee applies to each concerned Share Classes and on each net asset value calculation date. For each Class, this calculation method is based on the comparison (hereafter the "Comparison") between:

- The net asset value of the Class (net of all costs and before deduction of the Performance Fee) and
- The reference asset (hereafter the "Reference Asset") which represents and replicates the net asset value of the Class (before deduction of the Performance Fee) at the first day of the performance Observation Period (defined below), adjusted by subscriptions/redemptions at each valuation, to which the Performance Fee benchmark (as stated for each Share Class) is applied.

The Comparison is carried out over a performance "Observation Period" of five years maximum, the anniversary date of which corresponds to the day of calculation of the last net asset value of the relevant month as stated in the Compartment's Supplement (hereafter the "Anniversary Date"). Any new Share Class may have a first performance Observation Period that starts on a specific date, as further indicated in the relevant UCITS KIID.
During the life of the Share Class, a new performance Observation Period of maximum 5 years starts:

-in the event of payment of the Performance Fee accruals on an Anniversary Date.

-in the event of cumulative underperformance observed at the end of a 5-year period. In this case, any underperformance of more than 5 years will no longer be taken into account during the new performance observation period; conversely, any underperformance generated over the past 5 years will continue to be taken into account.

Any underperformance is no more taken into account after 5 years.

The Performance Fee will represent a percentage (as stated for each Compartment and Share Class) of the difference between the net assets of the Share Class (net of all costs and before deduction of the Performance Fee) and the Reference Asset if the following cumulative conditions are met:

- This difference is positive;
- The relative performance of the Share Class compared to the Reference Asset is positive or nil, since the beginning of the performance Observation Period. Past underperformances over the last 5 years should be clawed back before any new accrual of Performance Fee.

An allocation for Performance Fee will be accrued in the net asset value calculation process.
In the event of redemption during the performance Observation Period, the portion of performance fees accruals corresponding to the number of Shares redeemed, is definitively acquired to the Management Company and will become payable at the next Anniversary Date.

If over the performance Observation Period, the net asset value of each relevant Share Class (before deduction of the Performance Fee) is lower than the Reference Asset, the Performance Fee becomes nil, and all performance fees accruals previously booked are reversed. Those reversals may not exceed the sum of the previous performance fee accruals.

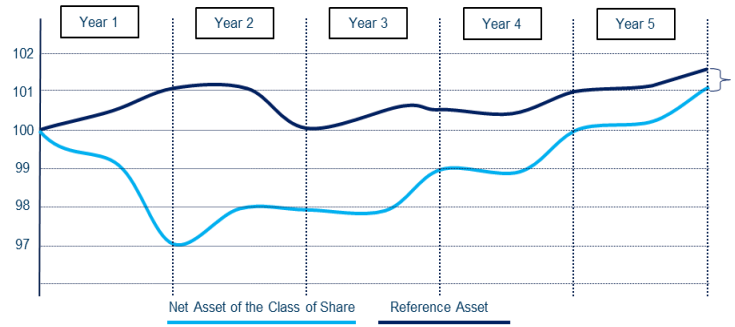
Over the performance Observation Period, all performance fees accruals as defined above become due on the Anniversary Date and will be paid to the Management Company.

The Performance Fee is paid to the Management Company even if the performance of the Share Class over the performance Observation Period is negative, while remaining higher than the performance of the Reference Asset.

The three examples below illustrate the methodology described for 5 years Observation Period:

Underperformance not compensated

Example n°1 (Base 100) : No performance fee charged



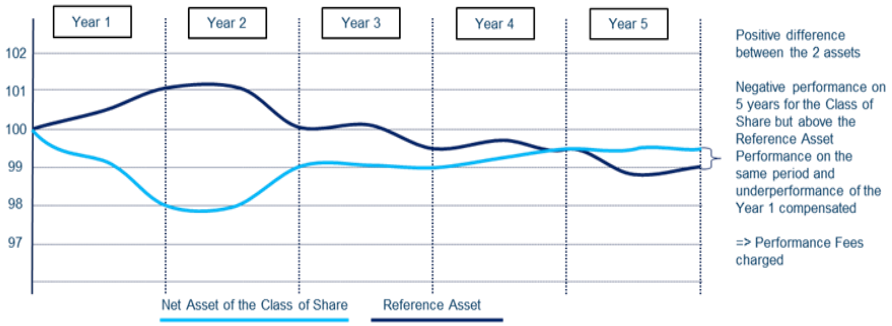
Evolution	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Net Asset of the Class of Share	-3	1	1	1	1
Reference Asset	1	-1	0,5	0,5	0,5
Annual comparison	-4	2	0,5	0,5	0,5
Cumulated comparison	-4	-2	-1,5	-1	-0,5

Underperformance of Year 1 not compensated

=> No performance fees

Underperformance compensated

Example n°2 (Base 100) : Performance Fees charged

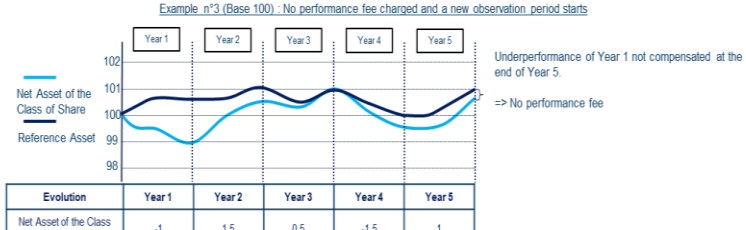


Evolution	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Net Asset of the Class of Share	-2	1	0	0,5	0
Reference Asset	1	-1	-0,5	0	-0,5
Annual comparison	-3	2	0,5	0,5	0,5
Cumulated comparison	-3	-1	-0,5	0	0,5

=> Performance Fees basis (description of the method above)

Underperformance not compensated and new Observation Period starts

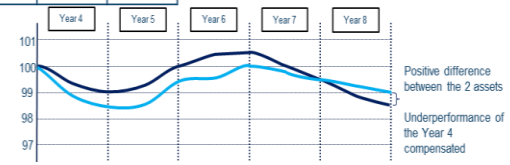
Example n°3 (Base 100) : No performance fee charged and a new observation period starts



Evolution	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Net Asset of the Class of Share	-1	1,5	0,5	-1,5	1
Reference Asset	0,5	0,5	0	-1	1
Annual comparison	-1,5	1	0,5	-0,5	0
Cumulated comparison	-1,5	-0,5	0	-0,5	-0,5

After 5 years without performance fee, Year 1 (underperformance -1,5) is no longer relevant as 5 years have passed by.

A new observation period of maximum 5 years starts with Year 4 (next underperformance -0,5 to compensate)



Evolution	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Net Asset of the Class of Share	-1,5	1	0,5	-0,5	-0,5
Reference Asset	-1	1	0,5	-1	-1
Annual comparison	-0,5	0	0	0,5	0,5
Cumulated comparison	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	0	0,5

=> Performance Fees basis (description of the method above)

For more details, please refer to the ESMA Guidelines n°34-39-968 on performance fees in UCITS and certain types of AIFs, as modified, and any related Q&A disclosed by ESMA.

Moreover, the Management Company may be entitled to receive fees as normal compensation of its services when providing services in connection with efficient portfolio management techniques, as described in Section 4.5. **"Use of Techniques and Instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments".**

11.4. Additional information concerning the distribution of the Fund in Italy

The Shareholders are informed that local paying agents or financial intermediaries could charge some fees for the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares of the Company.

12. Taxation

General

The following does not purport to be a complete analysis of all relevant tax rules and considerations or of all potential tax risks inherent in purchasing or holding Shares of the Company. They do not constitute an investment or tax advice.

The following summary is based on the law and practice currently in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and is subject to changes therein. Prospective Investors should be aware that levels and bases of taxation are subject to change and that the value of any relief from taxation depends upon the individual circumstances of taxpayer.

12.1. Taxation of the Company in Luxembourg

Taxe d'Abonnement

The Company is further liable in Luxembourg to a tax of 0.05% per annum in respect of the Class reserved to retail investors of the relevant Compartments (except on investments by these Compartments in other undertakings for collective investment established in Luxembourg for which no tax is applied) and of 0.01% per annum in respect of the cash Compartments and the I Classes of the relevant Compartments ("Taxe d'Abonnement"), such tax being payable quarterly on the basis of the value of the net assets of the relevant Compartment at the end of the relevant calendar quarter. The benefit of the 0.01% per annum Taxe d'Abonnement is available to those Shareholders admitted in the I Classes on the basis of the Luxembourg legal, regulatory and tax provisions as these are known to the Company at the time of admission of a Shareholder in such Class of Shares. However, no guarantee can be given for the past and for the future and such assessment is subject to interpretations on the status of an Eligible Investors in the I Classes by any competent authorities as will exist from time to time. Any such reclassification made by an authority as to the status of an Shareholder may submit the entire class of Shares to a Taxe d'Abonnement rate of 0.05% per annum.

In accordance with the article 175 e of the Law indexed Compartments are exempted from the "Taxe d'Abonnement" when they are Compartments:

(i) whose securities are listed or traded on at least one stock exchange or another regulated market operating regularly, recognised and open to the public; and

(ii) whose exclusive object is to replicate the performance of one or more indices.

Other taxes

- No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares.
- No Luxembourg tax is payable on the realised or unrealised capital appreciation of the assets of the Company.
- Income received by the Company on its investments may be subject to non-recoverable withholding taxes in the countries of origin.

As a result of recent developments in EU law concerning the scope of the VAT exemption for management services rendered to investment funds, VAT on some of the fees paid out of the assets of the Company to remunerate service providers might be applied.

The investment by a Feeder Compartment into a Master Fund has no specific Luxembourg tax impact.

12.2. Taxation of Shareholders

Luxembourg

Shareholders are not subject to any capital gains, income, gift, estate, inheritance or other tax in Luxembourg (except for Investors domiciled, resident or having a permanent establishment in Luxembourg and except for certain former residents of Luxembourg or any Shareholder owning more than 10% of the Shares in the Company).

General

Prospective Investors should ascertain from their professional advisers the consequences for them of acquiring, holding, redeeming, transferring, selling or converting Shares under the relevant laws of the jurisdictions to which they are subject, including the tax consequences and any exchange control requirements. These consequences (including the availability of, and the value of, tax reliefs to Shareholders) will vary with the law and practice of a Shareholder's country of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation and with his personal circumstances, including with regard to the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting and withholding regime to their investments in the Company.

Automatic Exchange of Information (EAI) / Directive on Administrative Cooperation in the field of taxation (DAC)

In February 2014, the OECD released the main elements of a global standard for automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters, namely a Model Competent Authority Agreement and a Common Reporting Standard (CRS). In July 2014, the OECD Council released the full global standard, including its remaining elements, namely the Commentaries on the Model Competent Authority Agreement and Common Reporting Standard and the Information Technology Modalities for implementing the global standard. The entire global standard package was endorsed by G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in September 2014. The CRS initiates for participating jurisdiction a commitment to implement the latter regulation by 2017 or 2018 and ensuring the effective automatic exchange of information with their respective relevant exchange partners.

With respect to the European Union – and thus Luxembourg – the scope of information to be reported already envisaged in Article 8(5) of Directive 2011/16/UE DAC has been extended as to encompass the recommendations contained in the AEI. As such, all members of the European Union will effectively exchange information as of September 2017 with respect to calendar year 2016 (except Austria that will start reporting in 2018 regarding calendar year 2017).

The AEI has been fully implemented in Luxembourg by a law published on 24 December 2015 in the Luxembourg Gazette. The AEOI Law has officially entered into force on 1 January 2016 in Luxembourg.

The application of one or the other of these regulations will compel financial institutions to determine shareholders' residence(s) for tax purposes and to report to their local competent authority all accounts held by reportable shareholders (i.e. shareholders residing for tax purposes in a reportable jurisdiction).

The information to be reported encompasses the name, the address, the Tax Identification Number (TIN) the account balance or value at the end of the relevant calendar year. As to determine shareholders' residence for tax purposes, financial institutions will review the information contained in its customer's files. Unless, the shareholder produces a valid self-certification indicating the latter's residence for tax purposes, the financial institution will report the account as being maintained by a shareholder residing in all jurisdictions for which indicia has been found.

US Taxation considerations

The provisions of the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires that details of US Tax Person holding assets outside the USA will ultimately be reported by foreign financial institutions to the US Internal Revenue Services (IRS).

FATCA provides that US securities held by a financial institution that does not enter and comply with the regime will be subject to a US tax withholding of 30% on gross sales proceeds as well as income. The Company is within the scope of FATCA and in order to comply, the Company may require all Shareholders to provide certain mandatory documentation.

The USA have developed an intergovernmental approach to the implementation of FATCA. In this regard, the Luxembourg and US Governments signed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA). The Management Company and the Company each complies with the FATCA Rules. Neither the Company nor any Compartments expects to be subject to any FATCA withholding tax.

FATCA requires the Company to gather certain accountholder information (including ownership details, holdings and distribution information) about certain US Tax Person, US-controlled tax payers and non-US tax payers that do not comply with applicable FATCA rules or do not provide all required information under the IGA.

In this regard, each Shareholder agrees in the application form to provide any required information (including, but not limited to, his GIIN number) upon request from the Company, its agents or any distributor.

The investors will inform, immediately in writing, the Company, its delegated entities or the distributor of any change of his FATCA status or GIIN number.

Under the IGA, this information must be reported to the Luxembourg tax authorities, who in turn may share it with the US IRS or other tax authorities.

Those investors that either have not properly documented their FATCA status as requested or have refused to disclose such a FATCA status within tax legally prescribed timeframe may be classified as "recalcitrant" and be subject to a reporting by the Management Company and/or the Company towards tax or governmental authorities above.

In order to avoid any potential future issues that could arise from the "Foreign Passthru payment" mechanism and the necessity of deducting the tax and whenever it is considered legitimate and justified by the protection of the general interests of the investors in the Company, the Company may prohibit the sale or ownership of Shares involving any Non-Participating Foreign Financial Institution (as defined in FATCA) or any other investor we believe to be subject to the withholding tax.

The Company and its legal representative, the Depositary and the UCI Administrative Agent reserve their own right to prevent or remedy to the acquisition or the holding or benefit of the Company's shares by any investor that would be in violation of any law or regulation, or when the presence of the investor in the Company could lead to adverse consequences for the Company or other holders, including but not limited to FATCA sanctions. Therefore, the Company could proceed with rejection of subscription forms or redeem shares in the conditions set forth by section 8. of the Prospectus.

FATCA is comparatively new and its implementation is still developing. While the above information summarizes the Board's of Directors current understanding, that understanding could be incorrect, or the way FATCA is implemented could change in a way that would make some or all investors in the Compartments subject to the 30% withholding tax.

Automatic exchange of tax information (CRS Regulation)

Luxembourg have entered into multilateral arrangements modelled on the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

CRS requires the Company to provide certain information to their local tax authorities about non-Luxembourg tax resident Shareholders (which information will in turn be provided to the relevant tax authorities).

The information to be reported to the tax authorities include information such as name, address, tax identification number (TIN), date of birth, place of birth (if available in the records of the financial institution), the account number, the account balance or value at year end, and payments made with respect to the account during the calendar year).

Each investor agrees to provide the Company, the Management Company or their agents with information and documentation prescribed by applicable law (including but not limited to its self-certification) and such additional documentation reasonably requested as may be necessary for them to comply with its obligations under CRS.

More information on CRS standards is available on the websites of the OECD and of the tax authorities of the signatory States of the agreement.

Any Shareholder who fails to comply with the Company's information or documentation requests or provide incomplete or incorrect information (i) may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Company that are attributable to the shareholder's failure to provide the documentation and (ii) will be reported to the relevant tax authorities as having failed to provide the necessary information in order to assess their tax residence and tax identification number.

12.3. Eligibility to French "*Plan d'Epargne en Actions*"

The Compartments listed below are managed in order to ensure eligibility under the French "*Plan d'Épargne en Actions*" ("PEA"):
- CPR Invest – Silver Age
- CPR Invest – Dynamic
- CPR Invest – Climate Action Euro

13. General information

13.1. Organisation

The Company is an investment company organised as a société anonyme under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg and qualifies as a société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV) subject to Part I of the Law. The Company was initially incorporated on 19th August 2014. The Company is registered with the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés, Luxembourg, under number B-189.795.

The articles of incorporation will be published in the Mémorial on 5 September 2014. The articles of incorporation have been filed with the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés of Luxembourg.

The minimum capital of the Company required by Luxembourg law shall be 1,250,000 EUR.

13.2. Meetings

The annual general meeting of Shareholders will be held in accordance with Luxembourg law at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg, within six (6) months of the end of each Accounting Year., Notices will be sent to the holders of registered Shares recorded by the UCI Administrative Agent in the Share register of the Company by post at least 8 calendar days prior to the meeting at their addresses shown on the register of Shareholders. Such notices will include the agenda and will specify the time and place of the meeting. and the conditions of admission. They will also refer to the rules of quorum and majorities required in the Articles of the Company.

Each Share confers the right to one vote. The vote on the payment of a dividend on a particular Class requires a separate majority vote from the meeting of Shareholders of the Class concerned. Any change in the Articles affecting the rights of a Compartment must be approved by a resolution of both the general meeting of the Company and the Shareholders of the Compartment concerned.
The Management Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Company, notably the right to participate in general shareholders' meetings if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the shareholders' register of the Company. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor (i) to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company or (ii) to be indemnified in case of net asset value calculation errors and/or non-compliance with investment rules and/or other errors at the level of the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

13.3. The Shares

Shares will be issued in registered form. Fractional entitlements to Shares will be rounded to 4 decimal places, except for the following Share Classes for which fractional entitlements to Shares will be rounded to 5 decimal places:
- Share Class I EUR Acc of CPR Invest – Global Disruptive Opportunities; and
- Share Class T1 EUR Dist of CPR Invest – Global Silver Age.

Subject to the restrictions described herein, Shares in each Compartment are freely transferable and are each entitled to participate equally in the profits and liquidation proceeds attributable to each Class of the relevant Compartment. The rules governing such allocation are set forth under 5. "Allocation of Assets and Liabilities among the Compartments".

The Shares, which are of no par value and which must be fully paid upon issue, carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights and each one is entitled to one vote at all meetings of Shareholders. Shares redeemed by the Company become null and void.

Should the Shareholders, at an annual general meeting, decide any distributions in respect of distribution Shares (if issued) these will be paid within one month of the date of the annual general meeting. Under Luxembourg law, no distribution may be decided as a result of which the net assets of the Company would become less than the minimum provided for under Luxembourg law.

13.4. Reports, Accounts and Notice to Shareholders

Audited annual reports shall be published within 4 months following the end of the accounting year and unaudited semi-annual reports shall be published within 2 months following the period to which they refer. The annual and semi-annual reports shall be made available at the registered offices of the Company, the representatives and paying agents during ordinary office hours. The Company's Accounting Year ends on the thirty-first of July each year. In 2022, the Company has a transitional Accounting Year, from 1 January 2022 to 31 July 2022. The first Accounting Year ended on 31 December 2014. The first audited report was published as of 31 December 2014 and the first unaudited semi-annual report was published as of 30 June 2015.

The Reference Currency of the Company is the EUR. The aforesaid reports will comprise consolidated accounts of the Company expressed in EUR as well as individual information on each Compartment expressed in the Reference Currency of each Compartment.

Notice of any material change to the Company, a Compartment or a Share Class will be mailed to the relevant Shareholders at the address indicated in the relevant application forms or otherwise communicated to and acknowledged by the Company. If applicable, the Prospectus will also be revised and made available at the registered office of the Company. Any other change in the Prospectus, in any other sales documents of the Company, or any other developments concerning the Company, a Compartment or a Share Class, unless other communication means is required in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, will be notified through the website of the Management Company: www.cpram.com.

13.5 Allocation of assets and liabilities among the Compartments

For the purpose of allocating the assets and liabilities between the Compartments, the Board of Directors has established a pool of assets for each Compartment in the following manner:

(1) the proceeds from the issue of each Share of each Compartment are to be applied in the books of the Company to the pool of assets established for that Compartment and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto are applied to such pool subject to the provisions set forth hereafter;

(2) Where any asset is derived from another asset, such derivative asset is applied in the books of the Company to the same pool as the asset from which it was derived and on each revaluation of an asset, the increase or diminution in value is applied to the relevant pool;

(3) Where the Company incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular pool or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular pool, such liability is allocated to the relevant pool;

(4) in the case where any asset or liability of the Company cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular pool, such asset or liability is allocated to all the pools in equal parts or, if the amounts so justify, pro rata to the net asset values of the relevant Compartments;

(5) upon the payment of dividends to the holders of Shares in any Compartment, the net asset value of such Compartment shall be reduced by the amount of such dividends.

If there have been created within each Compartment different classes of Shares, the rules shall mutatis mutandis apply for the allocation of assets and liabilities amongst Classes.

13.6. Determination of the net asset value of Shares

Calculation of the net asset value

The net asset value of Shares of each Compartment shall be expressed in the Reference Currency of each Class of the relevant Compartment or in the Reference Currency of the Relevant Compartment. The net asset value shall be determined by the UCI Administrative Agent under the Management Company's responsibility on each Valuation Day and on any such day that the Board may decide from time to time by dividing the net assets of the Company attributable to each Compartment by the number of outstanding Shares of that Compartment.
The UCI Administrative Agent determines the net asset value per Share in each Compartment on the Valuation Day as defined in the Supplement. In order to avoid market timing in their units, preventing arbitrage opportunities, where the Compartment is a Feeder Compartment, the Valuation Day shall be the same day as the valuation day of the Master Fund.

Swing pricing

On Valuation Days when it believes that trading in a Compartment's Shares will require significant purchases or sales of portfolio investments, the Board may adjust the Compartment's net asset value to more closely reflect the actual prices of the underlying transactions, based on estimated dealing spreads, costs, and other market and trading considerations.

In general, the net asset value will be adjusted upward when there is strong demand to buy Shares of a Compartment and downward when there is strong demand to redeem Shares of a Compartment.

Any such adjustment is applied to all the Compartment's transactions of a given day, when net demands exceed a certain threshold set by the Board except for certain Compartments, as further described on https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires where a swing pricing adjustment will be applied irrespective of the level of net transactions on a given day.

Those adjustments follow the objective to protect the Company's long-term Shareholders from costs associated with ongoing subscription and redemption activity and are not meant to address specific circumstances of each individual investor. Therefore, orders in the opposite direction of the Compartment's' net transaction activity may be executed at the expense of the other orders.
For any given Valuation Day, the adjustment will normally not be larger than 2% of the net asset value, but the Board can raise this limit when necessary to protect the interests of shareholders. In such a case, a communication to investors will be published in the dedicated website. The adjustment applied to any given order may be obtained upon request addressed to the Company. The list of Compartments applying swing pricing can be found on www.cpram.com.~

Specificities related to feeder compartments:
The feeder compartment supports the "swing pricing" implemented at the level of its master fund. The swing pricing setting of the feeder compartment takes into account the characteristics of those of its master fund, as well as the level of investment of the feeder compartment in its master fund and the nature of other assets held by the feeder on an ancillary basis.

Temporary suspension of the calculation of the net asset value

The calculation of the net asset value of the Shares of any Compartment and the issue, redemption, and conversion of the Shares of any Compartment may be suspended in the following circumstances, in addition to any circumstances provided for by law:

- during any period (other than ordinary holidays or customary weekend closings) when any market or stock exchange is closed which is the principal market or stock exchange for a significant part of the Compartment's investments, or in which trading is restricted or suspended,

- during any period when an emergency exists as a result of which it is impossible to dispose of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Compartment, or it is impossible to transfer money involved in the acquisition or disposal of investments at normal rates of exchange, or it is impossible to fairly determine the value of any assets in the Compartment,
- during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of any of the Compartment's investments or the current prices on any stock exchange,
- when for any reason beyond the control of the Board of Directors, the prices of any investment held by the Compartment cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained,
- during any period when remittance of money which will or may be involved in the purchase or sale of any of the Compartment's investments cannot, in the opinion of the Management Company and/or the Board of Directors, be effected at normal rates of exchange; or
- when calculating the net asset value of a UCITS/UCIs in which the Company has invested a substantial portion of the assets of one or more Compartments or one or more classes is suspended or unavailable, or where the issue, redemption or conversion of shares or units of such UCITS or other UCI is suspended or restricted.
- in the event of the publication of the convening notice to a general meeting of Shareholders at which a resolution to wind up or merge the Company or one or more Compartment(s) is to be proposed; or
- during any period when in the opinion of the Directors of the Company there exist circumstances outside the control of the Company where it would be impracticable or unfair towards the Shareholders to continue dealing in Shares of any Compartment of the Company.

Furthermore, a Feeder Compartment shall temporarily suspend the redemption, reimbursement or subscription of its Shares, when its Master Fund temporarily suspends the redemption, reimbursement or subscription of its shares/units, whether this be at its own initiative or at the request of its competent authorities, for a period identical to the period of suspension imposed on the Master Fund.

Assets of the Company

The value of the assets of each Class of Shares of each Compartment is determined as follows:

The assets of the Company contain the following:

(1) all fixed-term deposits, shares, money market instruments, shares, cash in hand or cash expected to be received or cash contributions including interest accrued;
(2) all debts which are payable upon presentation as well as all other money claims including claims for purchase price payment not yet fulfilled that arise from the sale of investment fund Shares or other assets;
(3) all investment fund shares/units;
(4) all dividends and distributions due in favour of the Company, as far as they are known to the Company;
(5) all interest accrued on interest-bearing securities that the Company holds, as far as such interest is not contained in the principal claim;
(6) all financial rights which arise from the use of derivative instruments;
(7) the provisional expenses of the Company, as far as these are not deducted, under the condition that such provisional expenses may be amortised directly from the capital of the Company;
(8) all other assets of what type or composition, including prepaid expenses.

Valuation principles

The value of such assets is fixed as follows:

(1) Investment funds are valued at their net asset value.
(2) Units or shares of the Master Fund will be valued at their last determined and available net asset value.
(3) Liquid assets and money market instruments are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest or on the basis of amortised costs.

(4) Fixed term deposits are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest. Fixed term deposits with an original term of more than 30 days can be valued at their yield adjusted price if an arrangement between the Company and the bank, with which the fixed term deposit is invested has been concluded including that the fixed term deposits are terminable at any time and the yield adjusted price corresponds to the realisation value.

(5) Commercial papers are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest. Commercial papers with an original term of more than 90 calendar days can be valued at their yield adjusted price if an arrangement between the Company and the bank, with which the commercial paper is invested has been concluded including that the commercial papers are terminable at any time and the yield adjusted price corresponds to the realisation value.

(6) Securities or financial instruments admitted for official listing on a Regulated Market are valued on the basis of the last available price at the time when the valuation is carried out. If the same security is quoted on a Regulated Markets, the quotation on the principal market for this security will be used. If there is no relevant quotation or if the quotations are not representative of the fair value, the evaluation will be made in good faith by the Board of Directors or their delegate.

(7) Unlisted securities or financial instruments are valued on the basis of their value realisation as determined by the Board of Directors or their delegate using valuation principles which can be examined by the auditor of the Company, in order to reach a proper and fair valuation of the total assets of each Compartment.

(8) Swap are valued at their fair value based on the last known closing price of the underlying security;

(9) Any other assets are valued on the basis of their probable value realisation as determined by the Board of Directors or their delegate using valuation principles which can be examined by the auditor of the Company, in order to reach a proper and fair valuation of the total assets of each Compartment.

(10) OTC derivative financial instruments must be value at their the «fair value» in accordance with CSSF Circular 08/356.

In the event that it is impossible or incorrect to carry out a valuation in accordance with the above rules owing to particular circumstances, the Board of Directors or their delegate shall be entitled to use other generally recognised valuation principles which can be examined by an auditor, in order to reach a proper valuation of the total assets of each Compartment.

Liabilities of the Company

The liabilities of the Company contain the following:

(1) all loans, bills of exchange and other sums due, including deposits of security such as margin accounts, etc. In connection with the use of derivative instruments; and

(2) all administrative expenses that are due or have been incurred, including the costs of formation and registration at the registration offices as well as legal fees, auditing fees, remuneration and expenses of the members of the Board of Directors, fees payable to the management company, if any, and its service providers, its investment advisers, investment managers, distributors, placing agents, accountants, custodian, domiciliary, registrar and transfer agents, any paying agents and permanent representatives in places of registration, any other agent employed by the Company, fees for legal and auditing services, promotional, printing, reporting and publishing expenses, including the cost of advertising or preparing and printing of sales documents, explanatory memoranda or registration statements, annual and semi-annual reports, taxes or governmental charges, and all other operating management fee; and

(3) expenses, including the cost of buying and selling assets, interest, bank charges and brokerage, postage, telephone and telex. If the fee rates agreed between the Company and the employed service providers (such as the Management Company, the Domiciliary Agent, UCI Administrative Agent, Depositary or Investment Manager (if any)) for such services deviate with regard to individual Classes, the corresponding varying fees shall be charged exclusively to the respective Class; and

(4) all known liabilities, whether due or not, including dividends that have been declared but not yet been paid; and

(5) a reasonable sum provided for taxes, calculated as of the day of the valuation as well as other provisions and reserves approved by the Board of Directors; and

(6) all other liabilities of the Company, of whatever nature, vis-à-vis third parties; however, each Compartment shall be exclusively responsible for all debts, liabilities and obligations attributable to it.

For the purpose of valuing its liabilities, the Company may include all administrative and other expenses of a regular or periodic nature by valuing these for the entire year or any other period and apportioning the resulting amount proportionally to the respective expired period of time. The method of valuation may only apply to administrative or other expenses which concern all of Shares equally.

Additional rules for assets and liabilities of the Company

For the purpose of valuation within the scope of this chapter, the following applies:

(1) Shares that are redeemed in accordance with the provisions under "ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES" above shall be treated as existing Shares and shall be posted until immediately after the point in time set by the Board of Directors for carrying out the valuation; from this point in time until the price is paid, they shall be treated as a liability of the Company; and

(2) All investments, cash in hand and other assets of any fixed assets that are not in the denomination of the Class concerned shall be converted at the exchange rate applicable on the day of the calculation of net asset value, taking into consideration their market value; and

(3) On every Valuation Day, all purchases and sales of securities which were contracted by the Company on this very Valuation Day must be included in the valuation to the extent possible.

The Board of Directors can take the decision to proceed with the division of the net asset value.

13.7. Merger or Liquidation of Compartments

The Board of Directors may decide to liquidate any Compartment if (i) the net assets of a Compartment or a Class of Shares of such a Compartment or Class of Shares has decreased to an amount determined by the Board of Directors to be the minimum level for such Compartment or Class of Shares to be operated in an economically efficient manner, (ii) the Master Fund of a Feeder Compartment has been liquidated or closed (without prejudice to the below provisions) or (ii) a change in the economic or political situation relating to the Compartment concerned would justify such liquidation or if required by the interests of the Shareholders of any of the Compartments concerned.
The decision of the liquidation will be notified to the Shareholders concerned prior to the effective date of the liquidation and the notification will indicate the reasons for, and the procedures of, the liquidation operations. Unless the Board of Directors otherwise decides in the interests of the Shareholders of the Compartment concerned, they may continue to request redemption or conversion of their Shares on the basis of the applicable net asset value, taking into account the estimated liquidation expenses.
Assets which could not be distributed to their beneficiaries upon the close of the liquidation of the Compartment will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation on behalf of their beneficiaries.
Under the same circumstances as provided above, the Board of Directors may decide to close down any Compartment by merger into another Compartment or into another UCITS or a compartment thereof (whether established in Luxembourg or another member State or whether such UCITS is incorporated as a company or is a contractual type fund) (the "new Compartment"). Such decision will be notified to Shareholders in the same manner as described in the preceding paragraph and, in addition, the notification will contain information in relation to the new Compartment in accordance with the Law and related regulations. Such notification will be made at least 30 calendar days before the last day for requesting the redemption or conversion of the Shares, free of charge.
Termination of a Compartment by compulsory redemption of its Shares or its merger with another Compartment or with another UCITS (whether established in Luxembourg or another member State or whether such UCITS is incorporated as a company or is a contractual type fund), in each case for a reason other than those

mentioned in the preceding paragraph, may be effected only upon its prior approval by the Shareholders of the Compartment to be terminated or merged, at a duly convened Compartment's Shareholders meeting which may be validly held without a quorum and decide by a simple majority of the Shareholders of the relevant Compartment present or represented.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law applying to a Compartment qualifying as Feeder Compartment, the Feeder Compartment shall be liquidated upon the Master Fund being either liquidated, divided into two or more UCITS or merged with another UCITS, unless the CSSF approves either (a) the investment of at least 85 % of the assets of the Feeder Compartment into units of another master Fund, or (b) the Feeder Compartment's conversion into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS within the meaning of the Law.

13.8. Liquidation of the Company

The Company is incorporated for an unlimited period and liquidation shall normally be decided upon by an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders. Such a meeting must be convened by the Board of Directors within 40 calendar days if the net assets of the Company become less than two thirds of the minimum capital required by law The meeting, for which no quorum shall be required, shall decide on the dissolution by a simple majority of Shares represented at the meeting. If the net assets fall below one fourth of the minimum capital, the dissolution may be resolved by Shareholders holding one fourth of the Shares at the meeting.

Should the Company be liquidated, such liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law and which specifies the steps to be taken to enable Shareholders to participate in the liquidation distributions and in this connection provides for deposit in escrow at the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg of any such amounts which it has not been possible to distribute to the Shareholders at the close of liquidation. Amounts not claimed within the prescribed period are liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law. The net liquidation proceeds of each Compartment shall be distributed to the Shareholders of the relevant Compartment in proportion to their respective holdings.

13.9. Complaints Handling

Shareholders of each Compartment of the Company may file complaints free of charge with the Management Company in an official language of their home country.

13.10. Material Contracts

The following material contracts have been entered into:

(1) An agreement between the Company and CPR Asset Management, pursuant to which the latter acts as Management Company of the Company. This Agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and may be terminated by either party upon three months written notice.

(2) An agreement between the Company and CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch pursuant to which the latter was appointed as Depositary of the Company. The Agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and may be terminated by either party upon three months' written notice.

(3) An agreement between the Company, CPR Asset Management and CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch pursuant to which the latter acts as UCI _Administrative gent of the Company. The Agreement is entered into for an unlimited period and may be terminated by either party upon three months written notice.

(4) An information sharing agreement between CPR Asset Management and CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch , acting as Depositary of the Company regulating the flows of information that are necessary to allow CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch to perform its functions.

13.11. Contingency Plan

The Management Company has adopted a written plan setting out actions, which it will take with respect to the Compartments in the event that any benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided (the "**Contingency Plan**"), as required by article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation. A copy of the Contingency Plan may be obtained, free of charge, and upon request at the registered office of the Company and the Management Company.

13.12. Documents

Copies of the Articles, the current Prospectus, the KIID for the Compartments, the latest financial reports, the voting policy, the complaints handling procedure as well as the Prospectus and annual and half-yearly reports of the Master Funds (if any) are available the website of the Management Company at http://www.cpram.com.

14. APPENDICES TO THE PROSPECTUS – COMPARTMENTS

SUPPLEMENT 1. CPR Invest – Silver Age

The Compartment is a Feeder Compartment of the T-unit of CPR Silver Age, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* as a UCITS (the "**Master Fund**") and will invest at least 85% of its assets in units of the Master Fund.

The Compartment may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- Ancillary liquid assets;
- Financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes.

The investment objective of the Compartment is the same as the Master Fund as described below.

The Compartment and the Master Fund are both managed by the Management Company.

It is intended that the performance of the Compartment will be strongly correlated to that of the Master Fund.

However, the performance of the Compartment will be lower than that of the T-unit of the Master Fund due to, in particular, costs and expenses incurred by the Compartment.

The Compartment is eligible to the French "Plan d'Epargne en Actions" (PEA) and therefore will respect the eligibility rules as stated in the Plan d'Epargne en Actions Law No92-666 of 16 July 1992 as amended from time to time.

Launch date: 29/08/2014

Term: Undetermined duration

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

The Master Fund:

Organisation of the Master Fund

The Master Fund was launched on 22 December 2009 in the form of a contractual Mutual Investment Fund and became UCITS on 17 March 2010 managed by the Management Company.

The Management Company will appoint Amundi as investment manager of the Master Fund at the latest on 30 September 2021, but only in respect of a portion of the Master Fund's portfolio, specific to certain investments.

The Master Fund is denominated in Euro.

CACEIS Bank has been appointed as depositary bank, agent in charge of centralising subscription and redemption orders and of keeping the unit register of the Master Fund.
CACEIS Fund Administration has been appointed as delegated fund accountant of the Master Fund.
Cabinet Mazars has been appointed as independent auditor of the Master Fund.

Investment objectives of the Master Fund
The Master Fund's objective is to outperform the European equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years), by taking advantage of the momentum of European equities associated with the ageing of the population.

The Master Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund, please refer to SFDR Annex 1.

Benchmark of the Master Fund: No

Performance Indicator of the Master Fund
As the Master Fund's management is based on a specific theme for which there is no benchmark index, it can't be defined a relevant benchmark for the Master Fund.

The Master Fund is actively managed. The Master Fund uses the MSCI Europe Index (net dividends reinvested) denominated in the currency of each relevant share class a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Master Fund's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by the relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such benchmark restraining portfolio construction.
The MSCI Europe Index consists of around 500 large and mid-cap securities from 18 European countries.
Its performance includes the dividends paid by the shares that make up the Index (reinvested net dividends).

The MSCI Europe Index is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com/equity.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

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

Investment strategy and policy of the Master Fund
The investment strategy of the Master Fund consists in taking advantage of a major economic trend, namely the ageing of the population.

The investment policy aims to select the best-performing European stocks (in and/or outside EMU) in various sectors that may benefit from the ageing of the population (pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, and savings, etc.) based on fundamental and quantitative, liquidity, and market capitalisation criteria.

In the context of this matter and for the purpose of diversification, the Master Fund may also invest up to 25% in securities from other geographical areas.

The Master Fund integrates Sustainable Investment Risk.
The Master Fund management process is based on a combined approach, namely a top-down sector allocation process, and a bottom-up security selection process.
Sector allocation is performed according to the relative growth outlook for the sectors under a certain number of constraints relating to the construction of the portfolio.
The selection of securities within each sector is based on both a quantitative and qualitative approach. The quantitative and financial valuation of the investments is supplemented by a qualitative analysis of those investments, in order to gain a better understanding of their growth prospects, and of the soundness of their underlying economic models.
Through its construction, the Master Fund is not directly exposed to certain sectors and investments that are not related to its theme, and is therefore likely to show significant performance differences compared with a European equity index (e.g. MSCI Europe), including over relatively extended time periods.

Assets used by the Master Fund

- **Assets used (except embedded derivatives)**

Units or shares in UCI:
The Master Fund may hold up to 10% of its assets in units and/or shares of collective investments and/or investment funds listed as follows.
These collective investments and investment funds are representative of all asset classes and may be incorporated in any geographical zone, in compliance with the requirements of the Master Fund.
They may be collective investments and investment funds managed by the Management Company or by other entities – regardless of whether they belong to the Amundi Group – including related companies.

For reference, the regulatory limits for UCITS compliant with European directive 2009/65/EC are:

- *Up to 100%* of total net assets*
  - French- or foreign-law UCITS

** Insofar as and provided that these UCITS can invest up to 10% of their assets in collective investment schemes and/or investment funds.*

- *Up to 30%* of total net assets*
  - French-law AIFs
  - AIFs established in another member state of the European Union and foreign-law investment funds respecting the criteria set out in the French Monetary and Financial Code article.

** Insofar as and provided that these AIFs and investment funds can invest up to 10% of their assets in collective investment schemes and/or investment funds.*

Equities:
The Master Fund aims to have an exposure amounting to between 75% and 120% of its assets to equities and similar securities.

The portfolio of the Master Fund will consist of a minimum of 75% of securities from issuers with their registered office in a member state of the European Union and United Kingdom - or in another state which is part of the European Economic Area (EEA).

The Master Fund is eligible for the French PEA and therefore a minimum of 75% of the Master Fund's assets are invested in shares and similar securities from issuers with their registered office in a Member State of the European Union – or in another state which is part of the European Economic Area (EEA) – in accordance with the provisions of Article L221-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, that belong to the large, medium, and small-cap categories and to the sectors relating to the theme.

The Master Fund may invest up to 25% in shares or similar securities from issuers from any other geographical area, belonging to any capitalisation type and sector relating to the theme.
The Master Fund may invest up to 10% in shares or similar securities from issuers in emerging countries.

Debt securities and money-market instruments:
The Master Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in public and private money-market instruments denominated in euros and classified as Investment Grade at the time of their purchase, i.e. rated higher than or equal to BBB- [Source S&P/Fitch] or Baa3 [Source Moody's] or considered to be equivalent by the management company according to its own criteria, such as negotiable debt securities, French Treasury bills, and Treasury bills.
For the assessment of the risk and the credit category the management company relies on its teams and its own methodology, which includes, amongst other factors, the ratings issued by the main rating agencies.
The downgrading of an issuer by one or more rating agencies does not systematically entail the sale of the securities concerned; rather, the management company relies on its internal assessment to evaluate the option of whether or not to keep the portfolio securities.

- **Assets used (embedded derivatives)**

Convertible bonds:*
The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in European convertible bonds and similar securities, with a view to supplementing or replacing exposure to a given investment.
** The AMF's regulations classify convertible bonds as financial instruments incorporating a derivative component. As such, these instruments do not include any leverage.*

Derivatives in general used by the Master Fund
The Master Fund may invest in financial derivatives instruments (including contracts for difference and futures on currencies) traded on regulated markets, in multilateral trading facilities, and on over-the-counter markets, on an exceptional basis, with the primary aim of:

- adjusting its equity exposure in the event of substantial subscriptions and redemptions;
- recreating a synthetic exposure to an asset;
- hedging an item in the portfolio.

The equity exposure may therefore amount to between 75 and 120% of net assets.

Total Return Swaps:
As an indication, total return swaps represent approximately 50% of net assets, with a maximum of 70% of net assets of the Master Fund.
The Master Fund may also, for the purpose of hedging the portfolio or synthetically exposing it to an asset, enter into swap contracts for two combinations of the following types of flows:
- fixed rate
- variable rate (indexed to €STR, Euribor, or any other market reference)
- performance linked to one or more currencies, shares, stock market indices or listed securities, UCIs or investment funds
- optional linked to one or more currencies, shares, stock market indices or listed securities, UCIs or investment funds
- dividends (net or gross)

The assets held by the Master Fund to which the total return swaps relate are held with the custodian

Other transactions used by the Master Fund

Term deposits:

The Master Fund may make term deposits with one or several credit institutions in order to fulfil its investment objective and to manage its cash, within a limit of 10% of its net assets.

Cash borrowings:

The Master Fund may borrow up to 10% of its net assets in cash to meet one-off liquidity requirements (transactions relating to ongoing investment and disposal flows, and subscription and/or redemption transactions, etc.).

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

- Kinds of transaction used:
  - repo and reverse repo agreements with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code
  - lending and borrowing of securities with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code

These transactions will concern all authorised assets excluding UCIs as described in the "Assets used (excluding embedded derivatives)" section. These assets are held with the depositary of the Master Fund.

- Nature of the investments:

Repo and reverse repo agreements will primarily aim to enable the portfolio to be adjusted for fluctuations in the balances held, as well as to invest its cash. Loans of securities are used to optimise the Master Fund's performance through the yield that they generate.

- Summary of proportions used:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	80%	10%	70%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	40%	5%	50%

- Fees: additional information is given in the "Costs and Fees" section of the Master Fund prospectus.

Fees and expenses of the Master Fund (T-unit)[(1)(2)]

Maximum Subscription fee (not accruing to the Fund)	5% [(3)]
Maximum Redemption fee (accruing or not to the Fund)	n/a
Maximum Management fees - including Administration Fee, Depositary Fee, auditor fees (including tax)	0,15%
Turnover commissions charged by the Management Company	n/a
Performance fees	n/a

[(1)] Exceptional legal costs for the recovery of the Fund's receivables may be added to the fees invoiced to the Fund as listed above.

[(2)] The costs related to contributions owed to the AMF may be added to the fees invoiced to the Fund as listed above.

[(3)] The Compartment will not pay any subscription or redemption fees while investing in T-unit of the Master Fund.

Risk profile of the Master Fund

The Master Fund has been classified in the 'International equities' category.

The Master Fund is most suitable for investors who have an investment horizon of at least five years.

Availability of prospectus of the Master Fund

The Master Fund's prospectus, latest annual and semi-annual reports are available within a week upon request at the registered officer of the Management Company.

For further information regarding the fees and expenses paid by the Master Fund, reference is made to the Master Fund's prospectus, as well as the annual report of the Company.

These documents are also available on the website: www.cpram.com.

Risk Management:

The method used to calculate overall exposure of the Compartment is the commitment calculation method.

Interaction between the Compartment and the Master fund:

Information flow between the Compartment and the Master Fund

The Compartment and the Master Fund being both managed by the Management Company, internal business rules of conduct have been implemented in order to ensure the compliance of both the Compartment and the Master with the provisions of the Law, the exchange of information and the coordination of the timing of the NAV computation and publication.

Information flow between the Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank

The Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Information flow between the Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund

The Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Profile of typical investor in the Compartment:

All investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio composed primarily of European equities seeking to take advantage of the dynamics of companies related to the ageing of population;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss. It is possible that the subscriber does not find its capital invested at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Compartment's Benchmark: No

Compartment's Performance Indicator:

As the management of the Compartment - via its Master Fund - is based on a specific theme for which no representative index exists, a relevant benchmark cannot be defined.

For information purposes, the MSCI Europe Index (net dividends reinvested) denominated in the currency of each relevant Share Class and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, serves a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

The MSCI Europe Index consists of around 500 large and mid-cap securities from 18 European countries.

Its performance includes the dividends paid by the shares that make up the Index (reinvested net dividends).

The MSCI Europe index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information on this index is available on the www.msci.com/equity website.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to be implemented should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Master fund has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Compartment's Main and Specific Risk Factors:

The Compartment being invested in the Master Fund is therefore exposed to the risk represented by the evolutions of the instruments' markets in which the Master Fund invests.

Main Risks

- Capital Loss risks
- Equity and Market risks (including small capitalisation related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with a European equity market index (e.g. MSCI Europe)

Other risks

- Counterparty risk
- Credit risk
- Exchange rate risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or Total Return Swap
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Please refer to the Master Fund prospectus for more information on the risks associated with an investment in the Master Fund.

Conflicts of interest

The Feeder Compartment and the Master Fund have the same Management Company. The Management Company has established and implemented a conflicts of interest policy that contains appropriate measures to mitigate such conflicts of interests.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A full business day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The business day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 9.00 a.m. on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Silver Age			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees			
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Indirect costs (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,50%	0,30%	0,15%	Yes
I EUR – Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,75%	0,20%	0,15%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,85%	0,30%	0,15%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI Europe Index Net Return +1%.*
Anniversary Date: last net asset value per share of December.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the Share Class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 1 - 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:
CPR INVEST – SILVER AGE

Legal entity identifier:
54930031Q8PDOP0GG379

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10**%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

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

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

The Compartment will invest at least 85% of its net assets in units in the T-unit of CPR Silver Age, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as a UCITS (the "Master Fund"). Therefore, the environmental and social characteristics of the Compartment shall be read in conjunction with the ones of the Master Fund.

The Master Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The investment universe is a customized universe based on the pillars specific to the investment theme 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 Compartment.

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

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

The sustainability indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the investment universe of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

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?

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

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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Master Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Objective: The Master Fund's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by taking advantage of the dynamics of international securities associated with the ageing of the population

Benchmark: MSCI Europe Index (net dividends reinvested) is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Master Fund's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.
The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;

- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Master Fund, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the investment universe.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Furthermore and in consideration of the minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective, the Compartment invests in investee companies considered as "best performer" when benefiting over the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within their sector on at least one material environmental or social factor.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Master Fund.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

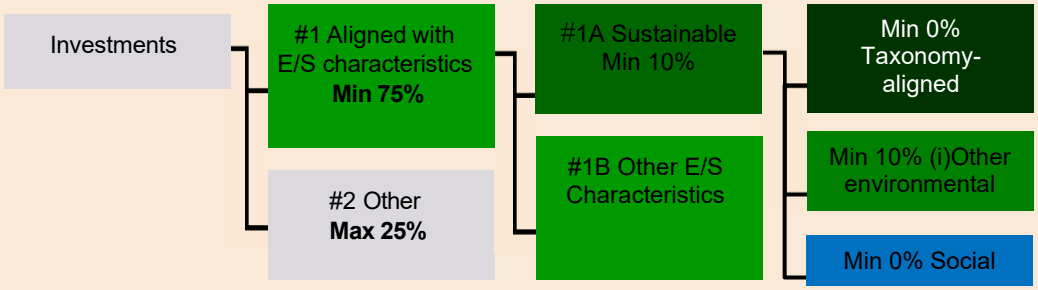
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Master Fund securities and instruments will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Master Fund.

Furthermore, the Master Fund commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Master Fund.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

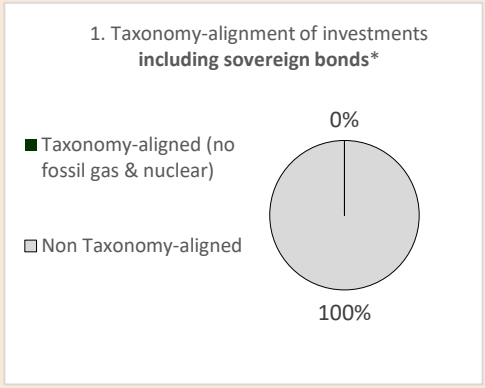
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

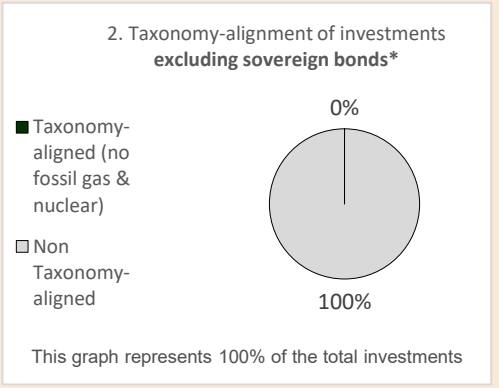
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Master Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Master Fund has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Master Fund has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

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

This Master 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: https://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 2. CPR Invest – Reactive

The Compartment is a Feeder Compartment of the T-unit of CPR Croissance Réactive, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* as a UCITS (the "**Master Fund**") and will invest at least 85% of its assets in units of the Master Fund.

The Compartment may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- Ancillary liquid assets,
- Financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes.

The investment objective of the Compartment is the same as the Master Fund as described below after deduction of the fees specific to each units of the Compartment. The Compartment and the Master Fund are both managed by the Management Company.

It is intended that the performance of the Compartment will be strongly correlated to that of the Master Fund.
However, the performance of the Compartment will be lower than that of the T-unit of the Master Fund due to, in particular, costs and expenses incurred by the Compartment.

German Investment Tax Act:

Through its Master Fund, at least 25% of the Compartment's net asset value is continuously invested in equity securities within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act, which are listed on a stock exchange or traded on an organized market. Provided that the fund invests in other investment funds, the following rules apply in respect of determining equity securities: 51% of equity target funds will be considered to be equities at the fund of fund level. This percentage may be increased if the minimum holding threshold in the Prospectus or the published holdings of the target funds are higher. 25% of mixed target funds will be considered to be equities at the fund of fund level. This percentage may be increased if the minimum holding threshold in the Prospectus or the published holdings of the target funds are higher. Investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) are not eligible equity securities for this purpose.

Launch date: 29/08/2014

Term: Undetermined duration

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

The Master Fund:

Organisation of the Master Fund

The Master Fund was launched on 18 April 1997 and is a Mutual Investment Fund managed by the Management Company.
The Master Fund is denominated in Euro.
CACEIS Bank has been appointed as depositary bank, agent in charge of centralising subscription and redemption orders and of keeping the unit register of the Master Fund.
CACEIS Fund Administration has been appointed as delegated fund accountant of the Master Fund.
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AUDIT has been appointed as independent auditor of the Master Fund.

Investment objectives of the Master Fund

The Master Fund T-share class' objective is to deliver over the recommended holding period (at least 4 years) an annual performance, net of fees, above capitalized €STR Index + 4,70%.

The Master Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund, please refer to SFDR Annex 2.

Benchmark of the Master Fund: €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate).

Performance Indicator of the Master Fund

The Master Fund is actively managed. The Master Fund may use a Benchmark a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Master Fund's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.
For information purposes, the benchmark serves a posteriori as indicators for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

The benchmark is €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, calculated on a daily basis by the ECB on the basis of bank loans contracted between institutions weighted by volume.

Its calculation methodology is based on data collected from 52 banks, taking the average of the rates charged on 50% of the transactions and removing the distribution tails (25% of the lowest and 25% of the highest).
The European Money Market Institute, the administrator of the €STR index, benefits from the exemption in Article 2.2 of the Benchmark Regulation as a central bank and as such, does not have to be included on the ESMA register.
All information on the index can be accessed on the website of the administrator https://www.emmibenchmarks.eu/.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Master Fund has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Investment strategy and policy of the Master Fund

The Master Fund is in a diversified global fund of funds combining several asset classes: equities (including small caps), interest rates, credit – (including securities in the Speculative Grade category, i.e. rated below or equal to BB+ [Source S&P/Fitch] or Ba1 [Source Moody's] or considered to be equivalent by the management company according to its own criteria), money-market investments, foreign exchange, alternative strategies, and commodities (excluding agricultural investment), exposed to all geographic areas (including emerging markets).

The Master Fund integrates Sustainable Investment Risk.

The Master Fund is actively managed.
The risk profile of the portfolio is flexible and varies significantly around the 50% stocks/50% bonds target allocation depending on the projections of the manager. The Master Fund profile may thus change and be mainly exposed either to interest rates or equity markets. It will be mainly invested in UCIs.
The allocation among the various classes of assets and the selection of corresponding investments are determined by the management team according to the following process:

1. Definition of several market development scenarios and of their degree of probability based on macro-economic forecasts.
2. Definition of the optimal allocation of assets among the various classes of assets based on three primary parameters:

- the aforementioned probability-based scenarios are useful for deciding whether to give preference to a given class of assets based on expected developments ;
- the technical data on the markets such as valuation levels, volatility, correlation between assets. They are used, among other things, to adjust the weightings among each class of assets to optimise the hoped-for-return/maximum risk accepted ratio ;
- portfolio risk constraints, adjusted to a flexible management. Accordingly the level of the Master Fund's global risk, expressed in an expected volatility, will not exceed 15% under normal market conditions. Volatility measures the amplitude of the variations of the price of a given asset compared to the average of such variations

To comply with this volatility constraint, the allocation among the various assets will be done in accordance with the following limits:

- The equities exposure will range from 0% to 80% of the total assets of the portfolio.

  The Master Fund may expose up to 10% of its net assets to unlisted shares:

  - issued by small and mid-cap companies, as well as in medium-sized companies. These companies may be from any business sector and any geographical area.

  - via investments in units/shares of closed-ended UCIs and/or closed-ended special purpose vehicles, equivalent to eligible financial securities.
- The proportion of the investments in interest rates and money-market instruments (including through UCIs) will also range from 20% to 70% of the total assets of the Master Fund.
- The Master Fund is managed within a sensitivity bracket of [-2; +5].
- Up to 30% of the Master Fund's assets may be exposed to Speculative Grade investments, i.e. ratings below or equal to BB+ [Source S&P/Fitch] or Ba1 [Source Moody's] or considered to be equivalent by the management company according its own criteria.

  For the assessment of the risk and the credit category the management company relies on its teams and its own methodology, which includes, amongst other factors, the ratings issued by the main rating agencies.

  The downgrading of an issuer by one or more rating agencies does not systematically entail the sale of the securities concerned; rather, the management company relies on its internal assessment to evaluate the option of whether or not to keep the portfolio securities.

  The Master Fund may also expose up to 10% of its net assets to unlisted bonds issued by private issuers and/or issued by investment funds and/or special purpose vehicles, denominated in any currency and from any geographic area.
- The Master Fund may present currency risk related among other things to investing in UCIs, including ETFs (Trackers) and in investment funds that may themselves present a currency risk. The direct and indirect exposure (via UCIs) to the currency risk targets a maximum threshold of one time the Master Fund's assets.
- For diversification purposes, the Master Fund may invest:
  - up to 10% in alternative investments, through European Union alternative management UCIs;
  - up to 10% in futures on commodity indices (excluding agricultural commodities), through European Union UCIs.

3. Selection of investments and portfolio construction.

The Master Fund will be mainly invested in UCIs (including ETFs).

The Master Fund will give preference to UCIs (including ETFs) which integrate an ESG approach (Environmental, Social and Governance criteria) in their investment process.

The Master Fund will give preference to selecting ETFs managed by the Amundi group if the strategy sought is proposed by the Amundi group.

The Master Fund may also be invested in real securities or use derivative products in order to recompose an exposure in a synthetic manner, to supplement or hedge the Master Fund's exposure for a given class of assets.

These transactions with financial derivatives instruments will be carried out within a commitment limit of one time the Master Fund's assets in compliance with the limits for each Assets class as specified above.

Assets used by the Master Fund (except embedded derivatives)

Units or shares in UCI:

The Master Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in units and/or shares of collective investments and/or investment funds listed as follows.

These collective investments and investment funds are representative of all asset classes, in compliance with the requirements of the Master Fund.

They may be collective investments and investment funds managed by the Management Company or by other entities – regardless of whether they belong to the Amundi Group – including related companies.

For reference, the regulatory limits for UCITS compliant with European directive 2009/65/EC are:

- *Up to 100%* of total net assets*
  - French- or foreign-law UCITS

** Insofar as and provided that these UCITS can invest up to 10% of their assets in collective investment schemes and/or investment funds.*

- *Up to 30%* of total net assets*
  - French-law AIFs
  - AIFs established in another member state of the European Union and foreign-law investment funds respecting the criteria set out in the French Monetary and Financial Code article.

** Insofar as and provided that these AIFs and investment funds can invest up to 10% of their assets in collective investment schemes and/or investment funds.*

The Master Fund will give preference to mutual funds (including ETFs) that integrate an ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) approach into their investment process(1).

(1) The selected funds may a priori implement different and independent ESG approaches.

The Master Fund may also hold directly securities, within the asset allocation brackets described above (see 'Investment strategy'). These may be the following securities:

Equities:

The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in equities listed in the OECD countries, from any type of sector and capitalisations.

Debt securities and money-market instruments:

The Master Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in public and private debt securities and money-market instruments of all credit-rating categories.

The Master Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in bonds issued by investment funds or Securitisation vehicles

- Assets used (embedded derivatives)

- Callable Bonds and callable negotiable debt securities
- Puttable Bonds and puttable negotiable debt securities
- Warrants
- European Medium-Term Notes (EMTN)

Derivatives in general used by the Master Fund

The Master Fund may invest in financial derivatives instruments (including contracts for difference and futures on currencies) * traded on regulated markets, multilateral trading facilities (MTF) or over-the-counter in order to supplement or enhance the Fund's exposures, hedge in full or in part a risk, recompose a synthetic exposure to a given asset and/or to arbitrage.

The use of derivatives will not exceed a total commitment of one time the assets and will be done within the limits for the various classes of assets defined in the investment strategy.

** these instruments are different from the derivatives that can be used in the funds subscribed by the Master Fund.*

Total Return Swaps:

As an indication, total return swaps represent approximately 10% of net assets, with a maximum of 30% of net assets of the master fund.

The Master Fund may also, for the purpose of hedging the portfolio or synthetically exposing it to an asset, enter into swap contracts for two combinations of the following types of flows:
- fixed rate
- variable rate (indexed to €ster, Euribor, or any other market reference)
- performance linked to one or more currencies, stocks, market indices or listed securities, commodities, UCIs or investment funds
- optional linked to one or more currencies, shares, stock indices or listed securities, UCIs or investment funds
- dividends (net or gross)

The assets held by the Master Fund to which the total return swap contracts relate are held with the custodian

Contracts for Difference (CFD):

The Master Fund may enter into CFDs, which are contracts whose value is based on the difference between two benchmarks of a security, index, currency pair or basket of securities without holding the underlying asset.
The use of CFDs will be for the purpose of hedging the portfolio or for synthetic exposure to an asset.
The use of derivatives will be made within a commitment limit of one time the assets and will be made in compliance with the limits to the different asset classes defined in the investment strategy.

Credit in general used by the Master Fund

The Master Fund may also expose or hedge the portfolio through index-tracking credit derivatives of multiple issuers (such as iTraxx or CDX) within its risk limits.
Some of the main strategies applied include the following:

- Macro-exposure of the portfolio via sells of protection on the iTraxx/CDX indices in particular, buys of receiver options or sells of payer options on iTraxx/CDX in particular;
- Macro-hedging of the portfolio via buys of protection on the iTraxx/CDX indices in particular, sells of receiver options or buys of payer options on iTraxx/CDX in particular.

Other Transactions used by the Master Fund

Term deposits:

The Master Fund may make term deposits with one or several credit institutions in order to fulfil its investment objective and to manage its cash, within a limit of 10% of its net assets.

Cash borrowings:

The Master Fund may borrow up to 10% of its net assets in cash to meet one-off liquidity requirements (transactions relating to ongoing investment and disposal flows, and subscription and/or redemption transactions, etc.).

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities:

- Kinds of transaction used:
  - repo and reverse repo agreements with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code
  - lending and borrowing of securities with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code.

These transactions will concern all authorised assets excluding UCIs as described in the "Assets used (excluding embedded derivatives)" section. These assets are held with the depositary of the Master Fund.

- Nature of the investments:

Transactions will primarily aim to enable the portfolio to be adjusted for fluctuations in the balances held, as well as to invest its cash.

- Summary of proportions used:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	10%	10%	10%	10%	30%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	between 0% and 10%	between 0% and 10%	between 0% and 10%	between 0% and 10%	10%

- Fees: additional information is given in the "Costs and Fees" section of the Master Fund prospectus.

Fees and expenses of the Master Fund (T-unit)[(1)(2)]

Maximum Subscription fee (not accruing to the Fund)	5% [(3)]
Maximum Redemption fee (accruing or not to the Fund)	n/a
Maximum Management fees - including Administration Fee, Depositary Fee, auditor fees (including tax)	0,15%
Turnover commissions charged by the Management Company	n/a
Performance fees	n/a

[(1)] Exceptional legal costs for the recovery of the Fund's receivables may be added to the fees invoiced to the Fund as listed above.

[(2)] The costs related to contributions owed to the AMF may be added to the fees invoiced to the Fund as listed above.

[(3)] The Compartment will not pay any subscription or redemption fees while investing in T-unit of the Master Fund.

Risk profile of the Master Fund

The Master Fund is most suitable for investors who have an investment horizon longer than four years.

Availability of prospectus of the Master Fund

The Master Fund's prospectus, latest annual and semi-annual reports are available within a week upon request at the registered officer of the Company.

For further information regarding the fees and expenses paid by the Master Fund, reference is made of the Master Fund's prospectus, as well as the annual report of the Company.

These documents are also available on the website: www.cpram.com

Risk Management:

The method used to calculate overall exposure of the Compartment is the commitment calculation method.

Interaction between the Compartment and the Master fund:

Information flow between the Compartment and the Master Fund

The Compartment and the Master Fund being both managed by Management Company, the internal business rules of conduct have been implemented, in order to ensure the compliance of the Compartment and the Master with the provisions of the Law, the exchange of information and the coordination of the timing of the NAV computation and publication.

Information flow between the Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank

The Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Information flow between the Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund

The Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Profile of typical investor in the Compartment:

All investors who:

- want to invest in an actively managed diversified portfolio;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 4 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss. It is possible that the subscriber does not find its capital invested at the end of the minimum of investment recommended duration of 4 years.

Compartment's Benchmark: The Compartment's Benchmark is the same as that of the Master: €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate).

Compartment's Performance Indicators:

The Compartment is actively managed. The Compartment may use a Benchmark a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

For information purposes, the benchmark serves a posteriori as indicators for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

The Benchmark is €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) is calculated on a daily basis by the ECB on the basis of bank loans contracted between institutions weighted by volume.

Its calculation methodology is based on data collected from 52 banks, taking the average of the rates charged on 50% of the transactions and removing the distribution tails (25% of the lowest and 25% of the highest).

The European Money Market Institute administrator of the €STR index benefits from the exemption of Article 2.2 of the Benchmark Regulation as a central bank and as such does not have to be registered with ESMA.

All information on the index is available on the administrator's website https://www.emmibenchmarks.eu/.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.
The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Compartment's Main and Specific Risk Factors:

The Compartment being invested in the Master Fund is therefore exposed to the risk represented by the evolutions of the instruments' markets in which the Master Fund invests.

Main risks

- Capital Loss risk
- Credit risk
- Emerging market risk
- Equity and Market risks
- Exchange rate risk
- Interest rate and market risk
- Liquidity risks
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or Total Return Swaps

Other risks

- Counterparty risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Please refer to the Master Fund prospectus for more information on the risks associated with an investment in the Master Fund.

Conflicts of interest

The Feeder Compartment and the Master Fund have the same Management Company. The Management Company has established and implemented a conflicts of interest policy that contains appropriate measures to mitigate such conflicts of interests.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day : A full business day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The business day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time : 9.00 a.m. on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”
- Extension of notice periods as described in section 8.3. “Extension of notice periods”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Reactive			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees			
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Indirect costs (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,35%	0,30%	0,15%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,60%	0,20%	0,15%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,60%	0,30%	0,15%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 20%[2]

[1] Performance Fee benchmark: €STR capitalized + 3,50%
The performance Observation Period, which started from 18th February 2022 (with the new reference benchmark), is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of December 2023 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of December.
[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 2 - 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:
CPR INVEST - REACTIVE

Legal entity identifier:
549300R8GKFRQRTOZV52

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:** ___%

- [ ] 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:** ___%

[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 10**%** of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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
- [ ] with a social objective

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment will invest at least 85% of its net assets in units in the T-unit of CPR Croissance Réactive, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as a UCITS (the "Master Fund"). Therefore, the environmental and social characteristics of the Compartment shall be read in conjunction with the ones of the Master Fund.

Investment vehicles incorporating an Environmental, Social and Governance approach will be preferred and will permanently represent a majority of the Master Fund's net assets. In determining the ESG score of the Compartment, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the Amundi Group's ESG score.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Master Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Objective: The Master Fund's objective is to deliver over the recommended holding period (at least 4 years) an annual performance, net of fees, above capitalized €STR Index + 4,70%.

Benchmark: €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

Investment vehicles incorporating an Environmental, Social and Governance approach will be preferred and will permanently represent a majority of the Master Fund's net assets.

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Master Fund will invest at least 75% in SFDR article 8 and 9 investment vehicles.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Master Fund may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Master Fund applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Master Fund.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

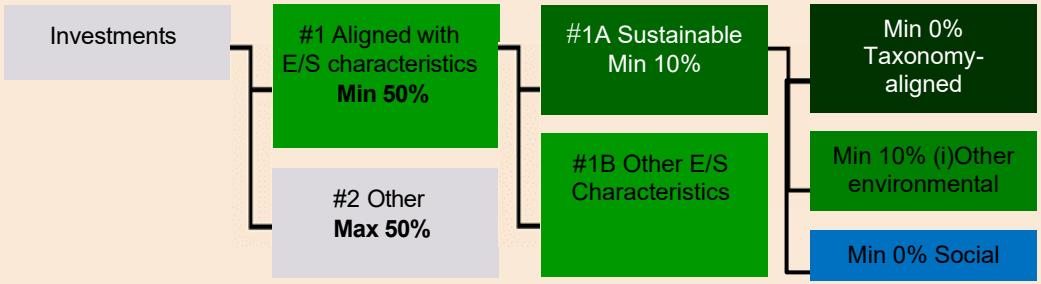
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 50% of Master Fund's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Master Fund.

Furthermore, the Master Fund commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Master Fund.

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

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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

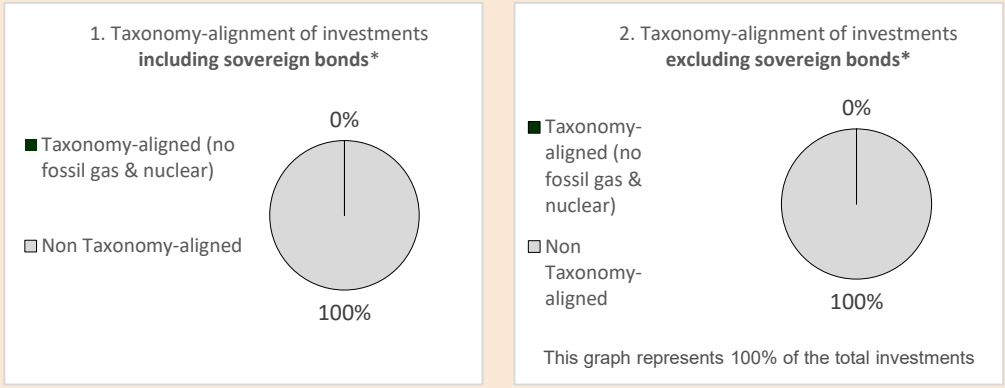
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

[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.

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 Master Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Master Fund has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Master Fund has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

Regarding the ESG criteria of the Master Fund, 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.

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

This Master 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 3. CPR Invest – Defensive

The Compartment is a Feeder Compartment of the T-unit of CPR Croissance Défensive, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* as a UCITS (the "**Master Fund**") and will invest at least 85% of its assets in units of the Master Fund.

The Compartment may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- Ancillary liquid assets,
- Financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes.

The investment objective of the Compartment is the same as the Master Fund as described below after deduction of the fees specific to each units of the Compartment.

The Compartment and the Master Fund are both managed by the Management Company.

It is intended that the performance of the Compartment will be strongly correlated to that of the Master Fund.

However, the performance of the Compartment will be lower than that of the T-unit of the Master Fund due to, in particular, costs and expenses incurred by the Compartment.

Launch date: 27/03/2015

Term: Undetermined duration

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

The Master Fund:

Organisation of the Master Fund

The Master Fund was launched on 10 July 1998 and is a Mutual Investment Fund managed by the Management Company.

The Master Fund is denominated in Euro.

CACEIS Bank has been appointed as depositary bank, agent in charge of centralising subscription and redemption orders and of keeping the unit register of the Master Fund.

CACEIS Fund Administration has been appointed as delegated fund accountant of the Master Fund.

Ernst & Young et Autres has been appointed as independent auditor of the Master Fund.

Investment objectives of the Master Fund

The Master Fund's objective is to deliver over the recommended holding period (at least 2 years) an annual performance, net of fees, above capitalized €STR index + 2,50%, with an expected maximum volatility of 7%.

The Master Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund, please refer to SFDR Annex 3.

Benchmark of the Master Fund: €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate).

Performance Indicator of the Master Fund

The Master Fund is actively managed. The Master Fund may use a Benchmark a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Master Fund's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The benchmark is €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) calculated on a daily basis by the ECB on the basis of bank loans contracted between institutions weighted by volume.

Its calculation methodology is based on data collected from 52 banks, taking the average of the rates charged on 50% of the transactions and removing the distribution tails (25% of the lowest and 25% of the highest).

The European Money Market Institute administrator of the €STR index benefits from the exemption of Article 2.2 of the Benchmark Regulation as a central bank and as such does not have to be registered with ESMA.

All information on the index is available on the administrator's website https://www.emmibenchmarks.eu/.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the management company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to be implemented in the event of substantial changes to an index or cessation of supply of that index.

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 portfolio.

Investment strategy and policy of the Master Fund

The Master Fund is a diversified global fund of funds combining several asset classes: equities (including small caps), interest rates, credit (including securities in the Speculative Grade category, i.e. rated below or equal to BB+ [Source S&P/Fitch] or Ba1 [Source Moody's] or considered to be equivalent by the management company according to its own criteria), money-market investments, foreign exchange, alternative strategies, and commodities (excluding agricultural investment), exposed to all geographic areas (including emerging markets).

The Master Fund is subject to a sustainability risk as defined in the risk profile.

The Master Fund is mainly invested in the "Interest-rate" class of assets and is limited to an exposure to "risky assets"*ranging from 0% to 40% maximum of the total assets of the Fund.

**The term "risky assets" corresponds to the sum of the equity exposure + the sum of the other "volatile" assets in the portfolio. The volatile assets include all the portfolio assets (excluding equities) whose 52-week historical volatility exceeds 12%. This percentage is calculated taking into account all net positions, irrespective of the medium (OPC, individual securities and/or derivative instruments based on the commitments which are calculated).*

The Master Fund may also expose up to 10% of its net assets to unlisted bonds issued by private issuers and/or issued by investment funds and/or special purpose vehicles, denominated in any currency and from any geographic area.

The allocation among the various classes of assets and the selection of corresponding investments are determined by the management team according to the following process:

1. Definition of several market development scenarios and of their degree of probability based on macro-economic forecasts.
2. Definition of the optimal allocation of assets among the various classes of assets based on three primary parameters:
   - the aforementioned probability-based scenarios are useful for deciding whether to give preference to a given class of assets based on expected developments ;
   - the technical data on the markets such as valuation levels, volatility, correlation between assets. They are used, among other things, to adjust the weightings among each class of assets to optimise the hoped-for-return/maximum risk accepted ratio;
   - portfolio risk constraints, adjusted to a prudent management. Accordingly the level of the Master Fund's global risk, expressed in an annual expected volatility, will not exceed 7% under normal market conditions. Volatility measures the amplitude of the variations of the price of a given assets compared to the average of such variations.

To comply with this volatility constraint, the allocation among the various assets will be done in accordance with the following limits:
The equities exposure will range from -10% to 30% of the total assets of the portfolio.
The Master Fund may expose up to 10% of its net assets to unlisted shares:

- issued by small and mid-cap companies, as well as in medium-sized companies. These companies may be from any business sector and any geographical area.
- via investments in units/shares of closed-ended UCIs and/or closed-ended special purpose vehicles, equivalent to unlisted eligible financial securities.

- The share in the following investments ("Interest-rate" class assets) represents a total of at least 60% of the Fund's total assets:
  - interest-rate UCI and/or interest-rate products (including convertible bonds);
  - money-market UCIs and/or money-market instruments;
  - deposits with lending institutions;
  - repurchase agreements on bonds.
- The Master Fund is managed within a sensitivity bracket of [-3 +8].
- The Master Fund may present currency risk related among other things to investing in UCIs, including ETFs (Trackers) and in investment funds that may themselves present a currency risk. The direct and indirect exposure (via UCIs) to the currency risk targets a maximum threshold of one time the Master Fund's assets.
- For diversification purposes, the Master Fund may invest:
  - up to 10% in alternative investments, through European Union alternative management UCIs
  - up to 10% in futures on commodity indices (excluding agricultural investment), through European Union UCIs.

3. Selection of investment supports and portfolio construction.
The Master Fund is mainly invested in UCIs (including ETFs).
The Master Fund will give preference to UCIs (including ETFs) which integrate an ESG approach (Environmental, Social and Governance criteria) in their investment process.
The Master Fund will give preference to selecting ETFs managed by the Amundi group if the strategy sought is proposed by the Amundi group.
The Master Fund may also hold securities or use derivative products in order to recompose an exposure in a synthetic manner, to supplement or hedge the Master Fund's exposure for a given class of assets.
These transactions with financial derivatives instruments will be carried out within a commitment limit of one time the UCITS assets in compliance with the limits specified above.

Assets used by the Master Fund (except embedded derivatives)

Units or shares in UCI:

The Master Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in units and/or shares of collective investments and/or investment funds listed as follows.
These collective investments and investment funds are representative of all asset classes and geographical zone, in compliance with the requirements of the Master Fund.
They may be collective investments and investment funds managed by the Management Company or by other entities – regardless of whether they belong to the Amundi Group – including related companies.
For reference, the regulatory limits for UCITS compliant with European directive 2009/65/EC are:

- *Up to 100%* of total net assets*
  - *French- or foreign-law UCITS*

** Insofar as and provided that these UCITS can invest up to 10% of their assets in collective investment schemes and/or investment funds.*

- *Up to 30%* of total net assets*
  - *French-law AIFs*
  - *AIFs established in another member state of the European Union and foreign-law investment funds respecting the criteria set out in the French Monetary and Financial Code article.*

** Insofar as and provided that these AIFs and investment funds can invest up to 10% of their assets in collective investment schemes and/or investment funds.*

The Master Fund may also hold directly securities, within the asset allocation brackets described above (see 'Investment strategy'). These may be the following securities:

Equities and related Equities:
The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in equities listed in the OECD countries, from any type of sector and capitalisations.

Debt securities and money-market instruments:
The Master Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in bonds and money-market instruments of public and private issuers in the OECD area that are Investment Grade at the time of investment, i.e. rated above or equal to BBB- [Source S&P/Fitch] or Baa3 [Source Moody's] or considered to be equivalent by the Management Company according to its own criteria) such as negotiable debt securities (TCN), fixed-rate treasury notes (BTF), treasury notes.
The Master Fund may also invest up to 40% of its assets in the Speculative Grade category, i.e. rated below or equal to BB+ [Source S&P/Fitch] or Ba1 [Source Moody's] or considered to be equivalent by the Management Company according to its own criteria) exclusively through OECD area Government bonds.
For the assessment of the risk and the credit category the management company relies on its teams and its own methodology, which includes, amongst other factors, the ratings issued by the main rating agencies.
The downgrading of an issuer by one or more rating agencies does not systematically entail the sale of the securities concerned; rather, the management company relies on its internal assessment to evaluate the option of whether or not to keep the portfolio securities.

The Master Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in bonds issued by investment funds or Securitisation vehicles.

▪ Assets used (embedded derivatives)

- Convertible bonds [(1)]:

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in European convertible bonds and similar securities, with a view to supplementing or replacing exposure to a given investment.

[(1)] The AMF's regulations classify convertible bonds as financial instruments incorporating a derivative component. As such, these instruments do not include any leverage.

- Callable bonds and callable negotiable debt securities
- Puttable bonds and puttable negotiable debt securities
- Warrants
- European Medium Term Notes (EMTN)

Derivatives in general used by the Master Fund
The Master Fund may invest in financial derivatives instruments (including contracts for difference and futures on currencies) traded on regulated markets, multilateral trading facilities (MTF) or over-the-counter in order to supplement or enhance the Fund's exposures, hedge in full or in part a risk, recompose a synthetic exposure to a given asset and/or to arbitrage.
The use of derivatives will not exceed a total commitment of one time the assets and will be done within the limits for the various classes of assets defined in the investment strategy.

Total Return Swaps:
As an indication, total return swaps represent approximately 10% of net assets, with a maximum of 30% of net assets of the Master Fund.
The Master Fund may also, for the purpose of hedging the portfolio or synthetically exposing it to an asset, enter into swap contracts for two combinations of the following types of flows:
- fixed rate
- variable rate (indexed to €ster, Euribor, or any other market reference)

- performance linked to one or more currencies, stocks, , market indices or listed securities, commodities, UCIs or investment funds
- optional linked to one or more currencies, shares, stock indices or listed securities, UCIs or investment funds
- dividends (net or gross)

The assets held by the Master Fund to which the Total Return Swaps relate are held with the Custodian.

Credit in general used by the Master Fund

The Master Fund may also expose or hedge the portfolio through index-tracking credit derivatives of multiple issuers (such as iTraxx or CDX) within its risk limits.
Some of the main strategies applied include the following:

- Macro-exposure of the portfolio via sells of protection on the iTraxx/CDX indices in particular, buys of receiver options or sells of payer options on iTraxx/CDX in particular;

Macro-hedging of the portfolio via buys of protection on the iTraxx/CDX indices in particular, sells of receiver options or buys of payer options on iTraxx/CDX in particular.

Contracts for Difference (CFD):

The Master Fund may enter into CFDs, which are contracts whose value is based on the difference between two benchmarks of a security, index, currency pair or basket of securities without holding the underlying asset.
The use of CFDs will be for the purpose of hedging the portfolio or for synthetic exposure to an asset.
The use of derivatives will be made within a commitment limit of one time the assets and will not allow to go outside the exposure limits mentioned in the investment strategy.

These instruments are different from the derivatives that can be used in the funds subscribed by the Master Fund.

Other Transactions used by the Master Fund

Term deposits:

The Master Fund may make term deposits with one or several credit institutions in order to fulfil its investment objective and to manage its cash, within a limit of 10% of its net assets.

Cash borrowings:

The Master Fund may borrow up to 10% of its net assets in cash to meet one-off liquidity requirements (transactions relating to ongoing investment and disposal flows, and subscription and/or redemption transactions, etc.).

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

- Kinds of transaction used:
  - repo and reverse repo agreements with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code
  - lending and borrowing of securities with reference to the French Monetary and Financial Code.

These transactions will concern all authorised assets excluding UCIs as described in the "Assets used (excluding embedded derivatives)" section. These assets are held with the depositary of the Master Fund.

- Nature of the investments:

Transactions will primarily aim to enable the portfolio to be adjusted for fluctuations in the balances held, as well as to invest its cash.

- Summary of proportions used:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	10%	10%	10%	10%	30%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	Between 0% and 10%	Between 0% and 10%	Between 0% and 10%	Between 0% and 10%	10%

- Fees: additional information is given in the "Costs and Fees" section of the Master Fund prospectus.

Fees and expenses of the Master Fund (T-unit)[(1)(2)]

Maximum Subscription fee (not accruing to the Fund)	5% [(3)]
Maximum Redemption fee (accruing or not to the Fund)	n/a
Maximum Management fees - including Administration Fee, Depositary Fee, auditor fees (including tax)	0,15%
Turnover commissions charged by the Management Company	n/a
Performance fees	n/a

[(1)] Exceptional legal costs for the recovery of the Fund's receivables may be added to the fees invoiced to the Fund as listed above.

[(2)] The costs related to contributions owed to the AMF may be added to the fees invoiced to the Fund as listed above.

[(3)] The Compartment will not pay any subscription or redemption fees while investing in T-unit of the Master Fund.

Risk profile of the Master Fund

The Master Fund is most suitable for investors who have an investment horizon longer than two years.

Availability of prospectus of the Master Fund

The Master Fund's prospectus, latest annual and semi-annual reports are available within a week upon request at the registered officer of the Company.

For further information regarding the fees and expenses paid by the Master Fund, reference is made of the Master Fund's prospectus, as well as the annual report of the Company.

These documents are also available on the website: www.cpram.com.

Risk Management:

The method used to calculate overall exposure of the Compartment is the commitment calculation method.

Interaction between the Compartment and the Master fund:

Information flow between the Compartment and the Master Fund

The Compartment and the Master Fund being both managed by Management Company, the internal business rules of conduct have been implemented, in order to ensure the compliance of the Compartment and the Master with the provisions of the Law, the exchange of information and the coordination of the timing of the NAV computation and publication.

Information flow between the Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank

The Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Information flow between the Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund

The Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Profile of typical investor in the Compartment:

All investors who:

- want to invest in an actively managed diversified portfolio;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 2 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss. It is possible that the subscriber does not find its capital invested at the end of the minimum of investment recommended duration of 2 years.

Compartment's Benchmark: The Compartment's Benchmark is the same as that of the Master: €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Compartment's Performance Indicators:

The Compartment is actively managed. The Compartment may use a Benchmark a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

For information purposes, the benchmark serves a posteriori as indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

The benchmark is €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) calculated on a daily basis by the ECB on the basis of bank loans contracted between institutions weighted by volume.

Its calculation methodology is based on data collected from 52 banks, taking the average of the rates charged on 50% of the transactions and removing the distribution tails (25% of the lowest and 25% of the highest).

The European Money Market Institute administrator of the €STR index benefits from the exemption of Article 2.2 of the Benchmark Regulation as a central bank and as such does not have to be registered with ESMA.

All information on the index is available on the administrator's website https://www.emmibenchmarks.eu/.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the management company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to be implemented in the event of substantial changes to an index or cessation of supply of that index.

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 portfolio.

Compartment's Main and Specific Risk Factors:

The Compartment being invested in the Master Fund is therefore exposed to the risk represented by the evolutions of the instruments' markets in which the Master Fund invests.

Main risks

- Capital Loss risk
- Credit risk
- Emerging market risk
- Equity and Market risks
- Exchange rate risk
- Interest rate and market risk
- Liquidity risks

- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or Total Return Swaps

Other risks

- Counterparty risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Please refer to the Master Fund prospectus for more information on the risks associated with an investment in the Master Fund.

Conflicts of interest

The Feeder Compartment and the Master Fund have the same Management Company. The Management Company has established and implemented a conflicts of interest policy that contains appropriate measures to mitigate such conflicts of interests.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day : A full business day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The business day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time : 9.00 a.m. on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”
- Extension of notice periods as described in section 8.3. “Extension of notice periods”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Defensive			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees			
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Indirect costs (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) (1)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,15%	0,30%	0,15%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,50%	0,20%	0,15%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,50%	0,30%	0,15%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 20%(2)

(1) *Performance Fees benchmark: €STR capitalized + 1,50%.*
The performance Observation Period, which started from 18th February 2022 (with the new reference benchmark), is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of December 2023 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of December.

(2) *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 3 - 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:
CPR INVEST – DEFENSIVE

Legal entity identifier:
222100KJTDDL52QSHW55

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 5**%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

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

The Compartment will invest at least 85% of its net assets in units in the T-unit of CPR Croissance Défensive, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as a UCITS (the "Master Fund"). Therefore, the environmental and social characteristics of the Compartment shall be read in conjunction with the ones of the Master Fund.

Investment vehicles incorporating an Environmental, Social and Governance approach will be preferred and will permanently represent a majority of the Master Fund's net assets. In determining the ESG score of the Compartment, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of an underlying security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of 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 used is the Amundi Group's ESG score.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Master Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Master Fund's objective is to deliver over the recommended holding period (at least 2 years) an annual performance, net of fees, above capitalized €STR index + 2,50%, with an expected maximum volatility of 7%.

Benchmark: €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Master Fund's performance.

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?

Investment vehicles incorporating an Environmental, Social and Governance approach will be preferred and will permanently represent a majority of the Master Fund's net assets.

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Master Fund will invest at least 75% in SFDR article 8 and 9 investment vehicles.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Master Fund may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.

In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Master Fund applies the exclusions set out above.

- ***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 committed rate for the Master Fund.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

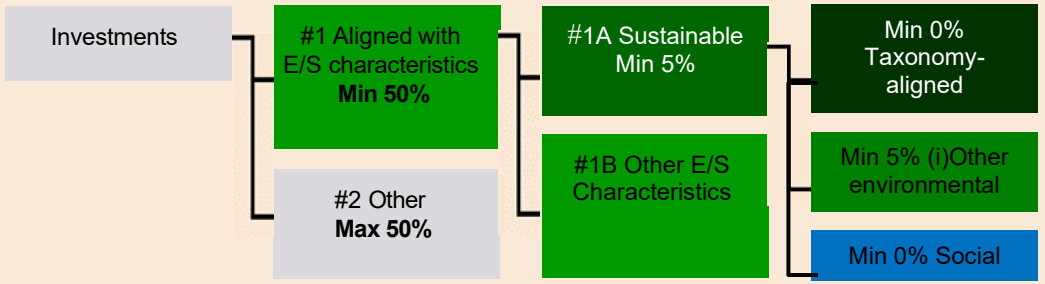
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 50% of the Master Fund's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Master Fund.

Furthermore, the Master Fund commits to have a minimum of 5% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 5% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Master Fund.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

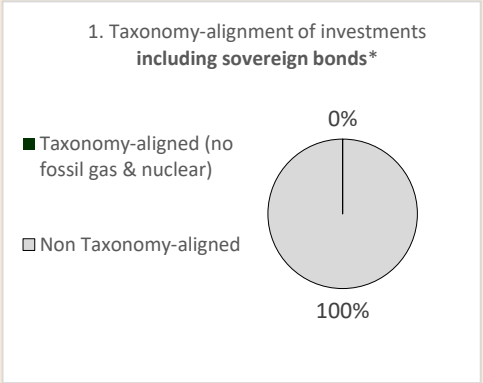
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

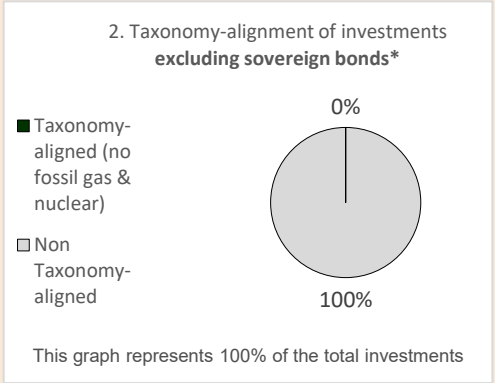
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Master 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?

The Master Fund has a minimum commitment of 5% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Master Fund has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

Regarding the ESG criteria of the Master Fund, 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.

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

This Master 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 4. CPR Invest – Dynamic

The Compartment is a Feeder Compartment of the T-unit of CPR Croissance Dynamique, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as a UCITS (the "Master Fund") and will invest at least 85% of its assets in units of the Master Fund.

The Compartment may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- Ancillary liquid assets;
- Financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes.

The investment objective of the Compartment is the same as the Master Fund as described below

The Compartment and the Master Fund are both managed by the Management Company.

It is intended that the performance of the Compartment will be strongly correlated to that of the Master Fund.

However, the performance of the Compartment will be lower than that of the T-unit of the Master Fund due to, in particular, costs and expenses incurred by the Compartment.

The Compartment is eligible to the French "Plan d'Epargne en Actions" (PEA) and therefore will respect the eligibility rules as stated in the Plan d'Epargne en Actions Law No92-666 of 16 July 1992 as amended from time to time.

German Investment Tax Act:

At least 51 % of the Compartment's net asset value is continuously invested in equity securities within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act, which are listed on a stock exchange or traded on an organized market. Provided that the fund invests in other investment funds, the following rules apply in respect of determining equity securities: 51% of equity target funds will be considered to be equities at the fund of fund level. This percentage may be increased if the minimum holding threshold in the Prospectus or the published holdings of the target funds are higher. 25% of mixed target funds will be considered to be equities at the fund of fund level. This percentage may be increased if the minimum holding threshold in the Prospectus or the published holdings of the target funds are higher. Investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) are not eligible equity securities for this purpose.

Launch date: 27/03/2015

Term: Undetermined duration

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

The Master Fund:

Organisation of the Master Fund

The Master Fund was launched on 18 September 1998 and is a Mutual Investment Fund managed by the Management Company.

The Master Fund is denominated in Euro.

CACEIS Bank has been appointed as depositary bank, agent in charge of centralising subscription and redemption orders and of keeping the unit register of the Master Fund.

CACEIS Fund Administration has been appointed as delegated fund accountant of the Master Fund.

Deloitte et Associés, has been appointed as independent auditor of the Master Fund.

Investment objectives of the Master Fund

The Master Fund's investment objective is to deliver over the recommended holding period (at least five years) a higher return than the one of the composite benchmark:

20% J.P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR Hedged + 80% EUR MSCI World Net Return.
The Master Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund, please refer to SFDR Annex 4.
Benchmark of the Master Fund: 20% J.P Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR hedged and 80% EUR MSCI World Net Return

Performance Indicator of the Master Fund:
The Master Fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform the composite benchmark. The Master Fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the composite benchmark, however, the management of the Master Fund is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the composite benchmark. The Master Fund monitors risk exposure in relation to the composite benchmark however the extent of deviation from the composite benchmark is expected to be significant.

For information purposes, the composite Benchmark serves a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

The composite benchmark is composed of 20% J.P Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR hedged and 80% EUR MSCI World Net Return:

- The J.P Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR hedged is representative of the performance of the international government bond markets in all the curve segments.

It is currency-hedged.
Its performance includes the dividends (net coupons reinvested)
The J.P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES PLC, an administrator is currently not listed in the register in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information on this index is available at https://markets.jpmorgan.com/

- The euro-ajusted MSCI World Net Return Index is representative of the performance of the international equities markets. It includes 1500 large and mid-cap stocks listed on the stock markets of 23 developed countries.

It is not currency-hedged.
Its performance includes the dividends (net dividends reinvested)
The EUR MSCI World Net Return is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available.
Additional information on the benchmark index is available on the website of the benchmark index administrator: www.msci.com

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the management company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to be implemented in the event of substantial changes to an index or cessation of supply of that index.

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 portfolio.

Investment strategy and policy of the Master Fund
The Master Fund is a global diversified fund of fund combining several different asset classes: equities (including small-cap equities), fixed income, credit (including

Speculative Grade securities, i.e. rated below or equal to BB+ by S&P or Fitch, or Ba1 by Moody's, or with a rating considered to be equivalent by the Management Company) according to its own criteria, money market instruments, foreign exchange and commodities (excluding agricultural investment), among others, and covering all geographical areas (including emerging markets).
The Master Fund is mainly exposed to equities.
It is managed according to a dynamic, long-term strategy.

The allocation between the different asset classes and the choice of corresponding investments instruments are determined by the management team according to the following processes:

1. Definition of several market development scenarios and of their degree of probability based on macro-economic forecasts.
2. Identification of the optimal asset allocation between the different assets classes using three main parameters:

- the aforementioned probability-based scenarios are useful for deciding whether to give preference to a given class of assets based on expected developments ;
- technical data on markets including level of valuation, volatility and correlation between assets. They notably allow to adjust the weightings between each assets class in order to achieve an optimal balance between the expected level of return and the maximum accepted level of risk.
- portfolio risk constraints. Accordingly the level of the Master Fund's global risk, expressed in expected volatility should not exceed 20% under normal market conditions. Volatility measures the amplitude of the variations of the price of a given asset compared to the average of such variations.

To comply with this volatility constraint, the allocation among the various assets will be done in accordance with the following limits:

- The equities exposure will range from a minimum of 50% of the Master Fund's total assets to a maximum of 100%.
- The proportion of the investments in interest rates and money market instruments – including through UCIs – will range from 0% to 50% of the Master Fund's total assets.
- The Master Fund is managed within a modified duration bracket (i.e. sensitivity to interest rates*) of -2 to +4.

**Sensitivity to interest rates is a measure of how the price of a bond is impacted by a change in its benchmark interest rate. E.g. for a bond with a modified duration of 3, if the benchmark interest rate falls by 1%, the price of the bond will increase by 3% (1% x 3). Conversely, if the benchmark interest rate rises by 1%, the price of the bond will decrease by 3% (1% x 3). The longer the maturity of a bond, the more sensitive it is to changes in interest rates.*

In order to evaluate risk and credit categories, the Management Company shall rely on its teams and its own methodology, which takes into account ratings issued by the leading rating agencies, among other factors.

- The Master Fund may be exposed to credit risk through instruments classed as Investment Grade at the time of purchase, i.e. rated above or equal to BBB- by S&P or Fitch, or Baa3 by Moody's, or with a rating considered to be equivalent by the Management Company according to its own criteria, and/or instruments classed as Speculative Grade, i.e. rated below or equal to BB+ by S&P or Fitch, or Ba1 by Moody's, or with a rating considered to be equivalent by the Management Company according to its own criteria.

The Master Fund's exposure to instruments classed as Speculative Grade shall not exceed 50% of net assets.
The downgrade of an issuer by one or more rating agencies shall not systematically result in the securities concerned being sold. The Management Company shall use an internal assessment process to evaluate whether the securities should be kept or not in the portfolio.

- The Master Fund may present currency risk related among other things to investing in UCIs, including ETFs (Trackers) and in investment funds that may themselves present a currency risk. The exposure (through UCIs) to the currency risk targets a maximum threshold of one time the Master Fund's assets.

- For diversification purposes, the Master Fund may invest:
- up to 10% in alternative investments, through European Union alternative management UCIs;
- up to 10% in futures on commodity indices (excluding agricultural commodities), through European Union UCIs.

The units of the Master Fund constitute investments eligible for the French equity savings plan (PEA). As a result, the Master Fund complies with eligibility rules applicable under this plan.

3. Selection of investments instruments and portfolio construction.

The Master Fund will be mainly invested in UCIs (including ETFs). The Master Fund will give preference to selecting ETFs managed by the Amundi group if the strategy sought is proposed by the Amundi group.

The Master Fund may also invest directly in securities or use derivatives – including credit derivatives – in order to generate synthetic exposure to a certain assets class or increase or hedge its exposure to a given assets class.

These transactions with financial derivatives instruments will be carried out within a commitment limit of one time the Master Fund's assets in compliance with the limits for each Assets class as specified above.

Assets used by the Master Fund (except embedded derivatives)

Units or shares in UCI:

The Master Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in units and/or shares of collective investments and/or investment funds listed as follows.

These collective investments and investment funds are representative of all asset classes, in compliance with the requirements of the Master Fund.

They may be collective investments and investment funds managed by the Management Company or by other entities – regardless of whether they belong to the group Amundi – including related companies.

For reference, the regulatory limits for UCITS compliant with European directive 2009/65/EC are:

- *Up to 100%* of total net assets*
  - French- or foreign-law UCITS

** Insofar as and provided that these UCITS can invest up to 10% of their assets in collective investment schemes and/or investment funds.*

- *Up to 30%* of total net assets*
  - French-law AIFs
  - AIFs established in another member state of the European Union and foreign-law investment funds respecting the criteria set out in the French Monetary and Financial Code article.

** Insofar as and provided that these AIFs and investment funds can invest up to 10% of their assets in collective investment schemes and/or investment funds.*

The Master Fund may also hold directly securities, within the asset allocation brackets described above (see 'Investment strategy'). These may be the following securities:

Equities and equivalent securities:

The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in listed equities from OECD countries, with no restrictions as to sector or market capitalisation.

Debt securities and money-market instruments:

The Master Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in EUR-denominated fixed income products and/or money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by public or private issuers from all countries – including emerging markets – and that are classed as Investment Grade at the time of purchase, i.e. rated above or equal to BBB- by S&P or Fitch, or Baa3 by Moody's, or with a rating considered to be equivalent by the Management Company according to its own criteria, and/or classed as Speculative Grade, i.e. rated below or equal to BB+ by S&P or Fitch, or Ba1 by Moody's, or with a rating considered to be equivalent by the Management Company according to its own criteria.

The downgrade of an issuer by one or more rating agencies shall not systematically result in the securities concerned being sold. The Management Company shall use an internal assessment process to evaluate whether the securities in the portfolio should be kept or not.

▪ *Assets used (embedded derivatives)*

- Callable bonds and callable negotiable debt securities
- Puttable bonds and puttable negotiable debt securities
- Warrants
- European Medium Term Notes (EMTN)

Derivatives in general used by the Master Fund

The Master Fund may invest in financial derivatives instruments (including contracts for difference and futures on currencies) traded on regulated markets, multilateral trading facilities (MTF) or over-the-counter for purposes of partial or total hedging, exposure and/or arbitrage:

In particular, derivatives shall be used in order to:

- Adjust the portfolio's exposure to equities or interest rate sensitivity in cases of large investor subscriptions and redemptions;
- Generate synthetic exposure to an asset;
- Hedge a component of the portfolio;
- Conduct arbitrage transactions.

Total Return Swaps:

As an indication, total return swaps represent approximately 10% of net assets, with a maximum of 30% of net assets of the Master Fund.

The Master Fund may also, for the purpose of hedging the portfolio or synthetically exposing it to an asset, enter into swap contracts for two combinations of the following types of flows:

- fixed rate
- variable rate (indexed to €ster, Euribor, or any other market reference)
- performance linked to one or more currencies, stocks, , market indices or listed securities, commodities, UCIs or investment funds
- optional linked to one or more currencies, shares, stock indices or listed securities, UCIs or investment funds
- dividends (net or gross)

The assets held by the master fund to which the total return swaps relate are held with the custodian

Contracts for Difference (CFD):

The Fund may enter into CFDs, contracts whose value is based on the difference between two benchmarks of a security, index, currency pair or basket of securities without holding the underlying asset.

The use of CFDs will be for the purpose of hedging the portfolio or for synthetic exposure to an asset.

The use of derivatives will be made within a commitment limit of one time the assets and will be made in compliance with the limits to the different asset classes defined in the investment strategy.

The use of derivative transactions will not exceed a total commitment of one time the assets and will be done within the limits for the various classes of assets defined in the investment strategy.

Credit in general used by the Master Fund

The Master Fund may also expose or hedge the portfolio using multi-issuer credit derivative index products (in particular, iTraxx and CDX indices) within its risk limits.

The main strategies used include:

- Portfolio macro-exposure via sales of protection on iTraxx/CDX indices, in particular, and buys of receiver options or sells of payer options on iTraxx/CDX indices, in particular;
- Portfolio macro-hedging via purchases of protection on iTraxx/CDX indices, in particular, and sells of receiver option or buys of payer options on iTraxx/CDX indices, in particular.

Other Transactions used by the Master Fund

Term deposits:

The Master Fund may make term deposits with one or several credit institutions in order to fulfil its investment objective and to manage its cash, within a limit of 10% of its net assets.

Cash borrowings:

The Master Fund may borrow cash, up to a maximum 10% of its assets, to deal with occasional cash flow needs (transactions linked to ongoing investments/disinvestments, subscriptions/redemptions, etc.).

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

- Kinds of transaction used:
  - repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements in line with the French Monetary and Financial Code;
  - securities lending and borrowing in line with the French Monetary and Financial Code

These transactions will concern all authorised assets excluding UCIs as described in the "Assets used (excluding embedded derivatives)" section. These assets are held with the depositary of the Master Fund.

- Nature of the investments:

The trades shall chiefly aim to facilitate adjustments to the portfolio in response to fluctuations in assets, as well as facilitating the investment of cash flows.

- Summary of proportions used:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	10%	10%	10%	10%	30%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	Between 0% and 10%	Between 0% and 10%	Between 0% and 10%	Between 0% and 10%	10%

- Fees: additional information is given in the "Costs and Fees" section of the Master Fund prospectus.

Fees and expenses of the Master Fund (T-unit)[(1)(2)]

Maximum Subscription fee (not accruing to the Fund)	5% [(3)]
Maximum Redemption fee (accruing or not to the Fund)	n/a
Maximum Management fees - including Administration Fee, Depositary Fee, auditor fees (including tax)	0,15%
Turnover commissions charged by the Management Company	n/a
Performance fees	n/a

[(1)] Exceptional legal costs for the recovery of the Fund's receivables may be added to the fees invoiced to the Fund as listed above.

[(2)] The costs related to contributions owed to the AMF may be added to the fees invoiced to the Fund as listed above.

[(3)] The Compartment will not pay any subscription or redemption fees while investing in T-unit of the Master Fund.

Risk profile of the Master Fund

The Master Fund is most suitable for investors who have an investment horizon longer than five years.

Availability of prospectus of the Master Fund

The Master Fund's prospectus, latest annual and semi-annual reports are available within a week upon request at the registered officer of the Company.
For further information regarding the fees and expenses paid by the Master Fund, reference is made of the Master Fund's prospectus, as well as the annual report of the Company.
These documents are also available on the website: www.cpram.com.

Risk Management:

The method used to calculate overall exposure of the Compartment is the commitment calculation method.

Interaction between the Compartment and the Master fund:

Information flow between the Compartment and the Master Fund

The Compartment and the Master Fund being both managed by Management Company, the internal business rules of conduct have been implemented, in order to ensure the compliance of the Compartment and the Master with the provisions of the Law, the exchange of information and the coordination of the timing of the NAV computation and publication.

Information flow between the Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank

The Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Information flow between the Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund

The Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Profile of typical investor in the Compartment:

All investors who:

- want to invest in an actively managed diversified portfolio and according to a long term strategy;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss. It is possible that the Subscriber does not find its capital invested at the end of the minimum of investment recommended duration of 5 years.

Compartment's Benchmark: The Compartment's Benchmark is the same as that of the Master: 20% J.P Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR hedged and 80% EUR MSCI World Net Return and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Compartment's Performance Indicators:

The Compartment is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform the composite benchmark. The Compartment is mainly exposed to the issuers of the composite benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the composite benchmark. The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the composite benchmark however the extent of deviation from the composite benchmark is expected to be significant.

For information purposes, the composite Benchmark serves a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

The composite benchmark is composed of 20% J.P Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR hedged and 80% EUR MSCI World Net Return :

- The J.P Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR hedged is representative of the performance of the international government bond markets in all the curve segments.

It is currency-hedged.

Its performance includes the dividends (net coupons reinvested)
The J.P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES PLC, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information on this index is available at https://markets.jpmorgan.com/

- The EUR MSCI World Net Return Index is representative of the performance of the international equities markets. It includes 1500 large and mid-cap stocks listed on the stock markets of 23 developed countries.

It is not currency-hedged.
Its performance includes the dividends (net dividends reinvested).
The EUR MSCI World Net Return is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available.

Additional information on the benchmark index is available on the website of the benchmark index administrator: www.msci.com

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the management company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to be implemented in the event of substantial changes to an index or cessation of supply of that index.

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 portfolio.

Compartment's Main and Specific Risk Factors:

The Compartment being invested in the Master Fund is therefore exposed to the risk represented by the evolutions of the instruments' markets in which the Master Fund invests.

Main Risks:

- Capital Loss risk
- Credit risk
- Currency risk
- Emerging market risk
- Equity and Market risks
- Interest rate and market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or Total Return Swaps
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Other Risks

- Counterparty risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Please refer to the Master Fund prospectus for more information on the risks associated with an investment in the Master Fund.

Conflicts of interest

The Feeder Compartment and the Master Fund have the same Management Company. The Management Company has established and implemented a conflicts of interest policy that contains appropriate measures to mitigate such conflicts of interests.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day : A full business day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The business day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time : 9.00 a.m. on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”
- Extension of notice periods as described in section 8.3. “Extension of notice periods”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Dynamic			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees			
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Indirect costs (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,40%	0,30%	0,15%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,65%	0,20%	0,15%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,65%	0,30%	0,15%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 20%[2]

[1] Performance Fees benchmark: 20% J.P. Morgan GBI Global Return Index Hedge +80% MSCI World Index Net Return (denominated in the currency of each relevant Share Class). Anniversary Date: last net asset value per share of December.

[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 4 - 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:
CPR INVEST – DYNAMIC

Legal entity identifier:
222100OML913DS6CCD52

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment will invest at least 85% of its net assets in units in the T-unit of CPR Croissance Défensive, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as a UCITS (the "Master Fund"). Therefore, the environmental and social characteristics of the Compartment shall be read in conjunction with the ones of the Master Fund.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and of the 20% J.P Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR hedged and 80% EUR MSCI World Net Return (the" Reference Index"), ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of an underlying security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Master Fund.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Master Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Master Fund's objective is to deliver over the recommended holding period (at least five years) a higher return than the one of the Reference Index.

Benchmark: 20% J.P Morgan Global Government Bond Index Global Return EUR hedged and 80% EUR MSCI World Net Return. The Compartment seeks to outperform the Reference Index.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Compartment will invest in SFDR article 8 and 9 investment vehicles.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Master Fund may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Master Fund applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Master Fund.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

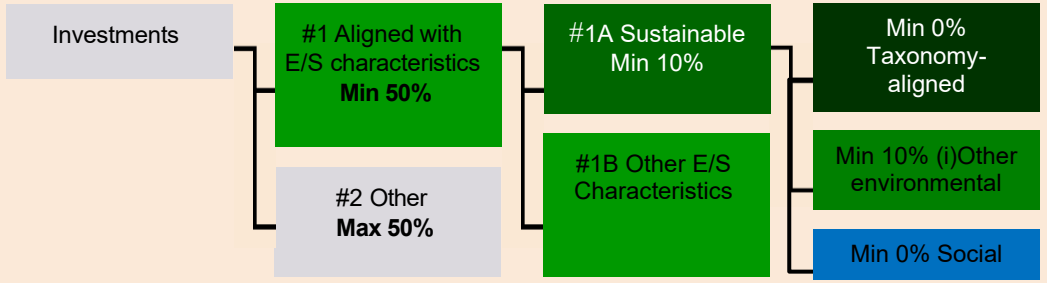
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 50% of the Master Fund's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Master Fund.

Furthermore, the Master Fund commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Master Fund.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

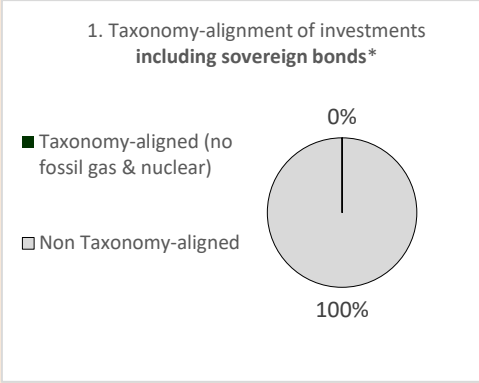
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

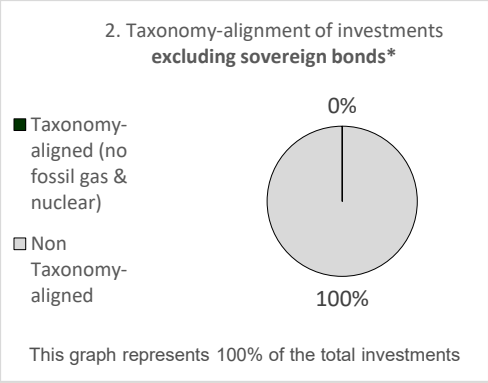
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Master Fund has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Master Fund has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Master Fund has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

Regarding the ESG criteria of the Master Fund, 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.

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

This Master 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 5. CPR Invest – Global Silver Age

Objective and Investment Policy

Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by taking advantage of the dynamics of international securities associated with the ageing of the population.

The Master Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund, please refer to SFDR Annex 5.

Management Process

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment consists in taking advantage of a demographic megatrend, namely the ageing of the population. The objective is to select the best-performing international securities (in particular the USA, Canada, Europe, Japan, Hong Kong and Australia) from various sectors that are likely to benefit from the ageing of the population (pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, savings, leisure activities, dependency care, security, well-being, automobile, etc.) based on criteria relating to fundamental and quantitative analysis, liquidity, and market capitalization. Within the investment theme, the Compartment may also invest up to 25% of its assets in securities from emerging market stocks.

The Compartment management process Is based on a combined approach, namely a top-down sectorial allocation process, and a bottom-up stock selection process.

The Compartment's equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country, without constraints of capitalization relating to the theme. The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in the equities or similar securities of issuers in emerging countries (including China A Shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets). While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs).

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures on currencies and equities, Options on equities; Swaps: on currencies, warrants on equities, Forex Forwards.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index

Performance Indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed. The Compartment uses the MSCI World Net Return Index (net dividends reinvested) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by the relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The MSCI World Net Return Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information.)*
- Capital Loss risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Other risks
- Counterparty risk
- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor:
All investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select the best performing international securities in various sectors that may benefit from the ageing of the population;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;

- accept to bear the risk of capital loss. The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day, except for:

- T1 EUR – Dist Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day
- T3 USD–- Acc Share Class for which it is 3 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day.

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Global Silver Age			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	**Currency**	**Minimum Initial Subscription**	**Subscription (max)**	**Conversion (max)**	**Management (max)**	**Administration Charges (max)**	**Performance Fee (including tax) [1]**
A EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR – Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,75%	0,20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,95%	0,30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

(1) Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index. Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of December.
(2) % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 5 – 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:
CPR INVEST – GLOBAL SILVER AGE

Legal entity identifier:
222100GM5X6BFYGF3Z38

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:** ___%

- [ ] 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:** ___%

[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

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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
- [ ] with a social objective

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The investment universe is a customized universe based on the pillars specific to the investment theme 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 Compartment

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the investment universe of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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?

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by taking advantage of the dynamics of international securities associated with the ageing of the population.

Benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the investment universe's ESG score.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Master Fund.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

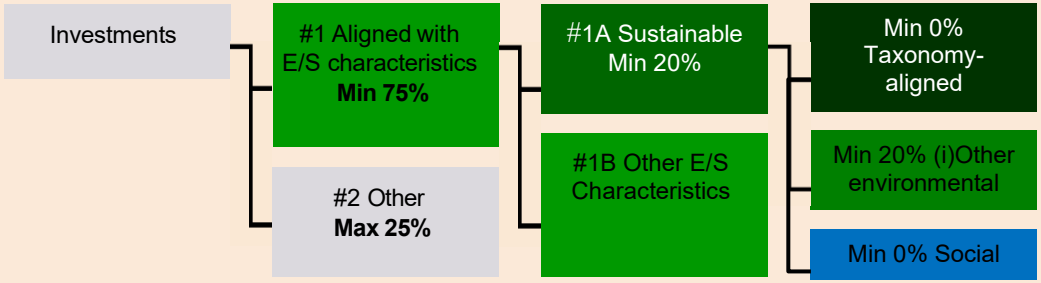
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 20% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

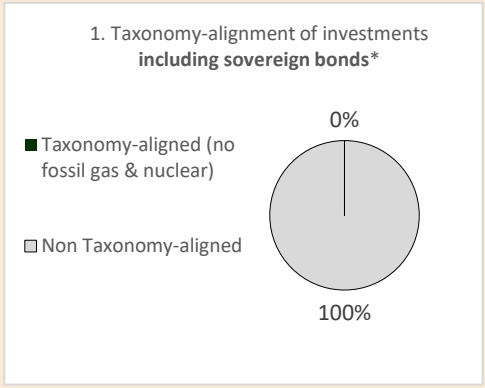
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

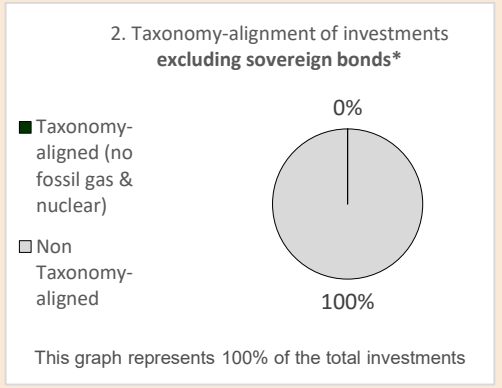
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment 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 environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 20% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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 Compartment 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: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 6. CPR Invest – Global Disruptive Opportunities

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform the MSCI World Growth Net Return Index over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in shares of companies which either establish or benefit - fully or partly - from disruptive business models.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 6.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select Companies' securities which are game changers, i.e. innovative companies which create a new market (new products, services, solutions, distribution channels…) that can challenge and finally overtake existing business models.

Such companies are grouped in the following pillars:

- Artificial Intelligence: infrastructure (companies engaging in the physical infrastructure building required for the development of artificial intelligence), enablers (companies providing applications or services that enable artificial intelligence) and adopters (companies that are adopting artificial intelligence technologies for their products and/or services);
- Robotics: companies providing or related to the development of autonomous systems;
- Security: companies providing or related to the development of digital and physical protection systems and services;
- New energy: companies engaged in the development of energy efficiency and clean tech solutions;
- Advanced healthcare: biotech and medical innovators.

Securities benefit from structural changes related to disruption, in all countries, including emerging markets. Disruption might also occur in all economic sectors, for example, healthcare, internet economy, technology, industrials, environment, financials….

The Compartment uses a mix of a top-down and a bottom-up approach.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country, without constraints of capitalization. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets. While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs).

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equities/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI World Growth Net Return Index

Performance Indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed.

The Compartment uses the MSCI World Growth Net Return Index (net dividends reinvested) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by the relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees.

There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The MSCI World Growth Net Return Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently listed in the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA, referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.

Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Other Risks

- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select shares of companies which create a new market that can challenge and finally overtake existing business models.
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day : A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time : 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day except for I SW EUR – Acc Share Class for which it is 15:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day .

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Global Disruptive Opportunities			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	2,00%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,90%	0,20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,10%	0,30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI World Growth Net Return Index
The performance Observation Period started from 1st April 2021 is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2022 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 6 - 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:
CPR INVEST – GLOBAL DISRUPTIVE OPPORTUNITES

Legal entity identifier:
222100LU67GQT03SEE74

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI World Growth Net Return Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform the MSCI World Growth Net Return Index over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in shares of companies which either establish or benefit - fully or partly - from disruptive business models.

Benchmark: MSCI World Growth Net Return Index. The Compartment seeks to outperform the Reference Index and the Reference Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

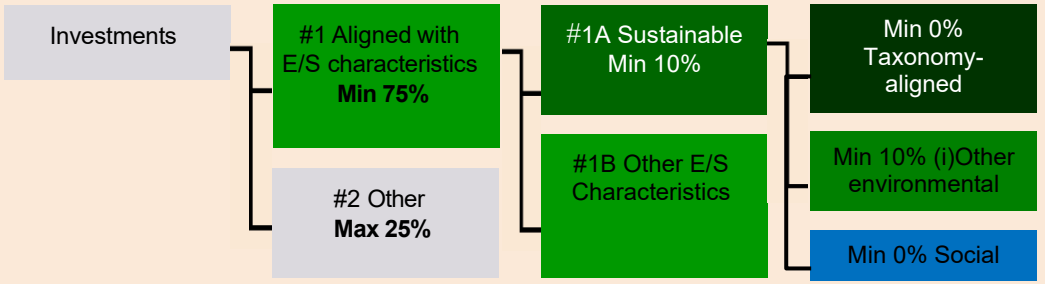
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?***

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

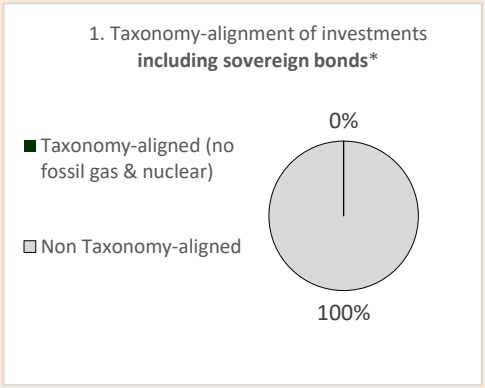
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

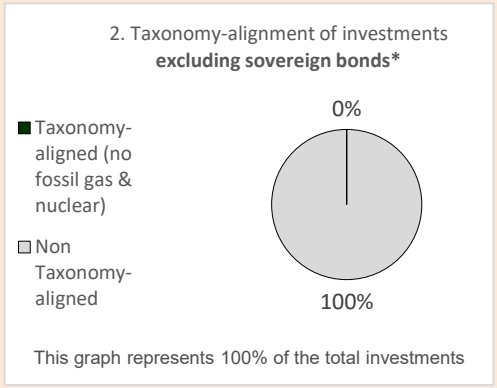
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment Fund has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

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

This Compartment 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: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 7. CPR Invest – Climate Action Euro

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform the Euro zone equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least of five years), with the intention of generating an indirect climate impact, by investing in Euro zone equities committed to combatting climate change. In addition, the Compartment integrates Environmental, Social and Governance (E, S, and G) criteria in the investment process.

The investment process implemented aims to build a portfolio in line with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C temperature goal and whose carbon intensity will be lower compared to the MSCI EMU Net Return index which is representative of its investment universe (before applying its carbon footprint offsetting mechanism as described in the SFDR Annex.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that their investment in the Compartment does not have a direct impact on the environment and on the society, but that the Compartment aims to select and invest in companies which contribute to combating climate change, by following the precise criteria defined in the investment strategy of the Compartment.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 7.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select securities of companies from any country of the eurozone (and for a maximum of 10% of its assets from European non-eurozone countries), any sector and of any market capitalisation.

Each sector is analysed, and stocks are selected based on the fund manager's investment convictions. The final portfolio consists of companies offering the best financial and non-financial prospects.

In order to select the best positioned companies to tackle climate change, the Management Company relies on data from both Sciences Based Targets (SBT) and CDP.

CDP is a provider specialized in the assessment of the environmental performance of cities and companies. CDP encourages investors, companies, and cities to take action to build a truly sustainable economy by measuring and understanding their environmental impact.

The SBT initiative is a joint project of CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and WWF. It aims to encourage companies to set reduction objectives (also known as "targets") for their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions according to their sectors of activity and in line with scientific recommendations.

The investment universe is composed of companies engaged in the SBT initiative or responding to the CDP Climate questionnaire (annual assessment).

The selection of issuers best positioned to reduce their climate impact is based on three criteria:
1) best profiles according to the CDP assessment, or
2) issuers showing an increase in the implied temperature of their activities aligned with the Paris Agreement (analysis and temperature conversion from the CDP Climate questionnaire), or
3) issuers engaged in the SBT initiative with submitted or validated targets.

At least 90% of portfolio stocks are analyzed by the CDP or registered in the SBT initiative and have an ESG score.

The Compartment has been awarded the SRI Label
For more information on the investment universe's construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Investments
The Compartment's investment universe is centered on equities from the MSCI EMU and to a lesser extent, European stocks outside the eurozone. The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in the equity of companies headquartered in a member state of the European Union or in a state that is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area which has signed a tax treaty with France containing an administrative assistance provision against fraud and tax evasion.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

(of net assets)					

Derivatives
Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.
Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equities/market indices and interest rates, Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices, Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI EMU Net Return Index

Performance Indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed.

The Compartment uses the MSCI EMU Net Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by the relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The Index is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark

indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Data providers specialised in environment-related information for the Compartment: CDP and SBT initiative.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks

- Credit risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who**:**

- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select equities of European companies committed to limiting impact of climate change
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except for:

- T1 EUR – Acc Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Climate Action Euro			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) (1)
A EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,70%	0,30%	)Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,00%	0,30%	)Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%([2)(3)]

(1) Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI EMU Net Return Index (denominated in the currency of each relevant Share Class)
Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of December.
(2) % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.
(3)The first calculation period of the Performance Fee has started at the launch of the new strategy based on climate changes (10/03/2021).

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 7 - 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

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:
CPR INVEST – CLIMATE ACTION EURO

Legal entity identifier:
222100JL4JHT77V5V943

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 60 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI EMU Net Return Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the Amundi Group's ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;

- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

Our ESG analysis framework includes 38 criteria, 17 of which are general (common to all companies regardless of their activity), and 21 specific (applicable to certain sectors only). To be effective, ESG analysis focus on the most material criteria according to the company's activity and sector. Therefore, The weighting of ESG criteria is a crucial element of our ESG analysis framework. To this end, we have distinguished 68 sectors with a specific materiality grid for each and for which the criteria deemed most important are weighted. The weighting may vary significantly from one sector to another. Exceptionally, a component may have a weighting of less than 20%. ESG analysts review the selection and weighting of criteria for each business sector at least every 18 months. This ensures that the criteria and their weightings remain relevant.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform the Euro zone equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least of five years), with the intention of generating an indirect climate impact, by investing in Euro zone equities committed to combatting climate change. In addition, the Compartment integrates Environmental, Social and Governance criteria in the investment process.

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than its Reference Index as well as to follow a decarbonization trajectory. Such impact is subject to a periodic reporting.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that their investment in the Compartment does not have a direct impact on the environment and on the society, but that the Compartment aims to select and invest in companies which contribute to combating climate change, by following the precise criteria defined in the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Benchmark: MSCI EMU Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

Carbon intensity objective, criteria and carbon offsetting mechanism:

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than its Reference Index and to follow a decarbonization trajectory through its investment process.

The investment process implemented aims to build a portfolio that incorporates the two following constraints:

- Its carbon intensity must be, at any time, 20% lower compared to that of the Reference Index which is representative of its investment universe (before applying its carbon footprint offsetting mechanism; and
- Its carbon intensity trajectory compared to that of the Reference Index calculated in 2019 must be 30% lower and aims to be 60% lower in 2030.

The measurement of carbon emissions (carbon intensity, expressed in tons of CO2 equivalent per million euros of revenue) is carried out with regard to its direct emissions (scope 1), indirect emissions (scope 2), and all other indirect emissions upstream in the value chain (scope 3). For reasons of data robustness, we choose to use only emissions from upstream activities within scope 3.

Limitation of the approach: the stated objectives depend on the companies themselves and their own goals and trajectories. The Compartment is committed to an ambition of decarbonizing society, but this can in no way constitute a guarantee or any obligation of results.

To avoid a situation that would consist solely of underweighting or divesting from sectors with high carbon intensity, the Compartment has a minimum investment constraint in these high emitting sectors that have a significant impact on climate change and its mitigation: the sum of the weights of these high emitting sectors in the portfolio must be greater than 75% of the sum of the weights of these same sectors within the Reference Index. Amundi definition of High-Emitting Sectors is based on the GICS MSCI classification and differs from the classification in Benchmark Regulation (CO) no. 1893/2006, which is based on NACE codes sections A to H and section L.

The Compartment measures greenhouse gas emissions by an investee company by taking into account:

- direct emissions from companies
- indirect emissions due to the company's activity; and
- indirect emissions due to the use of the products sold.

In addition to the above, the Compartment applies a mechanism that offsets the remaining carbon footprint that has been set up by the Management Company as described below.

The offsetting of the Compartment carbon footprint may be considered partial insofar as the Management Company does not offset the carbon emissions associated with financial contracts held in the Compartment's assets (as derivatives).

The measurement of greenhouse gas emissions (expressed as CO2 emission equivalent) by a company can be performed by distinguishing three subsets ('Scopes'):

- Scope 1 concerns direct emissions from companies (such as fuel consumption);
- Scope 2 concerns indirect emissions due to the company's activity (for example the fuel consumption of the electricity supplier); and
- Scope 3 concerns indirect emissions due to the use of the products sold (such as fuel oil consumption by the customer's electricity supplier as a result of the use of the product).

Scopes 1, 2 and 3 will be taken into account when compensating the Compartment's carbon footprint. For reasons of robustness of Scope 3 data, only upstream emissions related to first-tier suppliers are taken into account (first-tier suppliers are those with whom the company has a privileged relationship and can directly influence).

In the current state of the available data, the CO2 emissions associated with Scope 3 are incomplete, and can only be estimated.

The estimation of the Compartment's carbon footprint will be calculated each time the portfolio's securities are reallocated. The estimated average carbon footprint of the Compartment over this period will be calculated as the weighted average of assets under management multiplied by the carbon footprint level associated with the portfolio.

The source of the data on which the carbon footprint calculation is based is Trucost (http://www.trucost.com).

This carbon footprint offsetting mechanism will be made through the use Verified Emission Reduction units ('VERs') that meets the highest standards of market certification (VCS, Gold standard in particular) and that are listed with a recognized independent register (as Markit).

VERs correspond to carbon credits generated by a project that has a positive impact on reducing CO2 emissions according to a voluntary market standard. One VER is equivalent to 1 ton of CO2 emissions.

By the end of each accounting year of the compartment, the Management Company will ask an intermediary to offset the Compartment's carbon footprint with the central registrar, which issues a confirmation and a carbon offset certificate. All carbon credits acquired will be cancelled, thereby materializing the carbon footprint offsetting. In order to avoid the risk of fraud and double counting, each VER has a unique serial number. The central registry may be consulted publicly, online, to verify ownership of VERs.

At the date of entry into force of this carbon footprint offsetting mechanism, the chosen projects are:

- FLORESTA DE PORTEL: Forest conservation and biodiversity protection project, located in Brazil
- GANDHI WIND: Renewable energy development project, located in India

The Management Company reserves the right to use other underlying projects of VER.

Furthermore, in case of exceptional events (war, political issue, fraud etc.) affecting the underlying projects on which the carbon offsetting mechanism is based, the Management Company may withdraw the VERs issued.

The Management Company will allocate a portion of the net management fees it collects to the Compartment's carbon footprint offset service calculated and accrued during the period. The cost of this service will represent a maximum of 0,50% of the compartment's net assets.

Additional ESG approach:

At least 90% of portfolio stocks are analyzed by the CDP or registered in the SBT initiative and have an ESG score.

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi's overall ESG scores
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Depending on the improvement of data availability and consistency, the Management Company may use additional data it considers to fine-tune the way it identifies companies that are in the best position to tackle climate change.

As part of the SRI Label, The Compartment undertakes to:

- reduce the investment universe by at least 30% based on its Climate methodology, its own internal ESG analysis methodology, and exclusions related to the ISR France label and activities considered not to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement
- have a higher score than the Reference Index on the two following sustainable indicators concerning the Principal Adverse Impact:
  * GHG intensity of investee companies (tCO2e/M€ sales)
  * Part of investments in companies without carbon emissions reduction initiatives (%)
- exercise at least 90% of its voting rights at general meetings for both French and non-French companies.

The coverage rate of these sustainability indicators meets the requirements of the SRI Label.

A detailed description of the investment universe construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy is available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

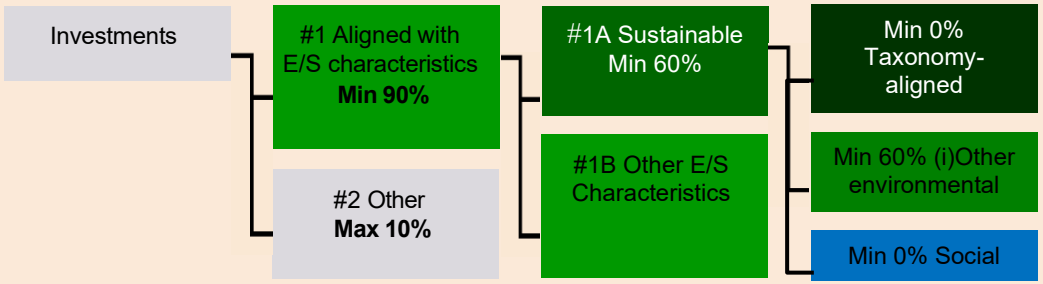
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 60% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 60% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

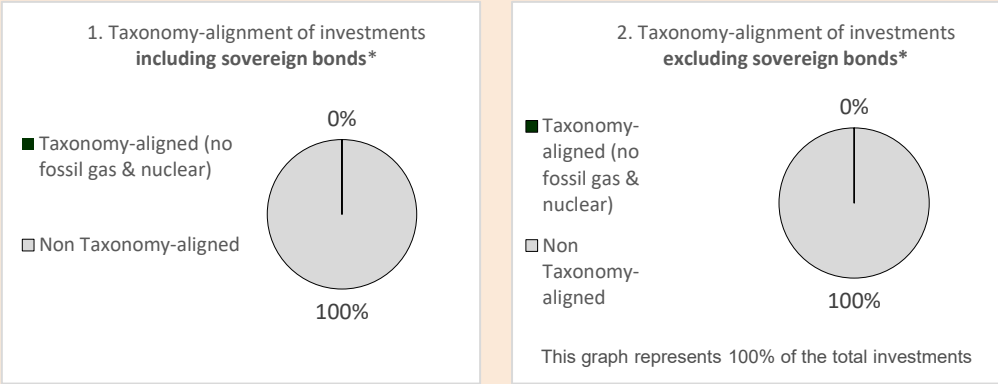
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 60% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 8. CPR Invest – Food For Generations

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years), with the intention of generating an indirect impact on the agri-food transition, by investing in international equities involved in any part of the food, water and agriculture value chain. In addition, the Compartment integrates Environmental, Social and Governance (E, S, and G) criteria in the investment process.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that their investment in the Compartment does not have direct impact on the environment and on the society, but that the Compartment aims to select and invest in the companies which contribute to the agri-food transition, by following the precise criteria defined in the investment strategy of the Compartment.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 8.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select securities of companies involved in agriculture, forest, water, food and beverage production and distribution, catering and all related activities.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalization. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets. The investments in Russia will be made on the MICEX-RTS. While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

At the end of the selection process, at least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

The Compartment has been awarded the SRI Label.

For more information on the investment universe's construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equities/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index

Performance Indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed.

The Compartment uses the MSCI World Net Return Index (net dividends reinvested) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by the relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The MSCI World Net Return Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator, which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Other Risks

- Counterparty risk
- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select international equities involved in the entire food value chain.
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day : A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time : 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except for:

- I jp EUR – Acc Share Class for which it is 3 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Food For Generations			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	**Currency**	**Minimum Initial Subscription**	**Subscription (max)**	**Conversion (max)**	**Management (max)**	**Administration Charges (max)**	**Performance Fee (including tax) (1)**
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,75%	0,20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,95%	0,30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%(2)

(1) Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index.
The performance Observation Period started from 1st November 2021 is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2023 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.

(2) % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 8 - 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:
CPR INVEST – FOOD FOR GENERATIONS

Legal entity identifier:
54930017GTHZJAV28Z24

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The investment universe is a customized universe based on the pillars specific to the investment theme 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 Compartment.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the investment universe of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;

- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

Our ESG analysis framework includes 38 criteria, 17 of which are general (common to all companies regardless of their activity), and 21 specific (applicable to certain sectors only). To be effective, ESG analysis focus on the most material criteria according to the company's activity and sector. Therefore, The weighting of ESG criteria is a crucial element of our ESG analysis framework. To this end, we have distinguished 68 sectors with a specific materiality grid for each and for which the criteria deemed most important are weighted. The weighting may vary significantly from one sector to another. Exceptionally, a component may have a weighting of less than 20%. ESG analysts review the selection and weighting of criteria for each business sector at least every 18 months. This ensures that the criteria and their weightings remain relevant.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years), with the intention of generating an indirect impact on the agri-food transition, by investing in international equities involved in any part of the food, water and agriculture value chain. In addition, the Compartment integrates Environmental, Social and Governance criteria in the investment process.

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on the environmental impact of the companies in which it invests and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity and water intensity than its investment universe. Such impact is subject to a periodic reporting.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that their investment in the Compartment does not have direct impact on the environment and on the society, but that the Compartment aims to select and invest in the companies which contribute to the agri-food transition, by following the precise criteria defined in the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

Carbon intensity objective and criteria:

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than its investment universe.

The Compartment measures greenhouse gas emissions by an investee company by taking into account:

- direct emissions from companies
- indirect emissions due to the company's activity; and
- indirect emissions due to the use of the products sold.

Additional ESG approach:

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by excluding the following companies:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

At least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

As part of the SRI label, the Compartment undertakes to:

- improve the portfolio's ESG score compared to the investment universe's ESG score - after excluding at least 30% of stocks based on its own internal ESG analysis methodology and exclusions related to the ISR France label and activities considered as non-aligned with Paris Climate Agreement..
- have a higher score than the investment universe on the two following sustainable indicators concerning the Principal Adverse Impact:
  * Greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity of investee companies (tCO2e/M€ sales)
  * Share of investments in companies without carbon emissions reduction initiatives (%)
- exercise at least 90% of its voting rights at general meetings for both French and non-French companies.

The coverage rate of these sustainability indicators meets the requirements of the SRI Label.

A detailed description of the investment universe construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy is available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

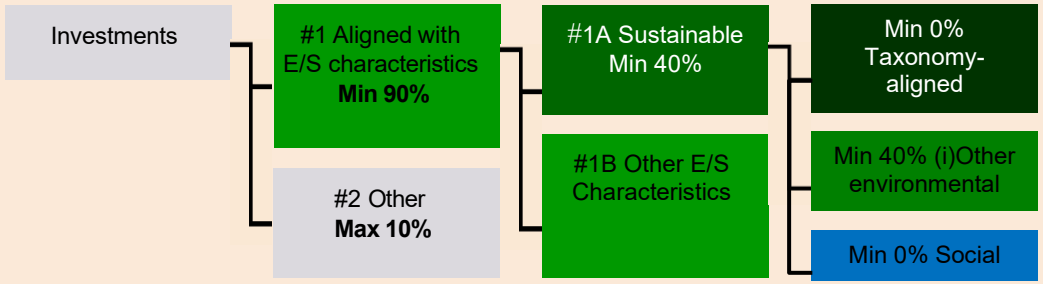
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

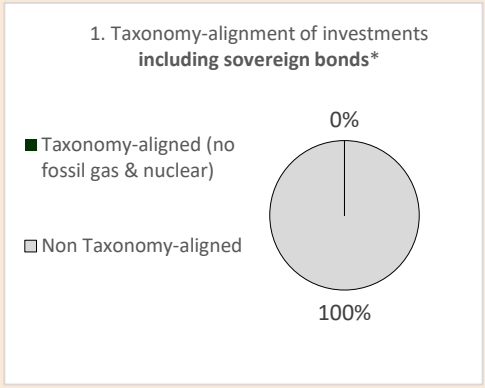
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

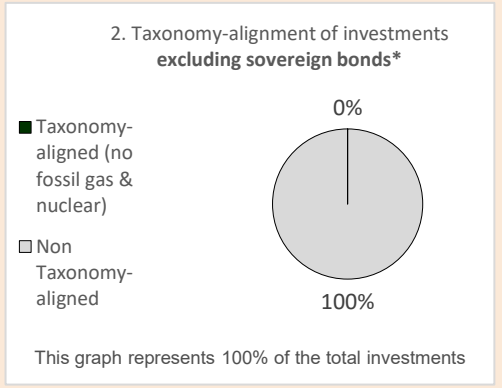
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 9. CPR Invest – Megatrends

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in equity funds or equities that benefit from global thematic trends.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 9.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select equity funds or equities which will benefit from economic, social, demographic, technological, regulatory or environmental structural shifts.

The Compartment uses a mix of a top-down (thematic allocation) and a bottom-up approach.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity funds or equities of any country (including emerging markets within a maximum of 25% of its assets) without constraints of capitalization.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus.

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies and equities/market indices; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index

Performance Indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed.
The Compartment uses the MSCI World Net Return Index (net dividends reinvested) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by the relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees.
There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The Index is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Other risks

- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is to invest in equity funds or equities that benefit from global thematic trends.
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 9:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"
- Extension of notice periods as described in section 8.3. "Extension of notice periods"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Megatrends			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees			
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Indirect (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,40%	0,70%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,60%	0,70%	0,20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,70%	0,70%	0,30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index
Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of December.
[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 9 - 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:
CPR INVEST – MEGATRENDS

Legal entity identifier:
549300NVPKHQ4GBEVO50

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

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

Investment vehicles incorporating an Environmental, Social and Governance approach will be preferred and will permanently represent a majority of the Compartment's net assets.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of 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 used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the MSCI World Net Return Index (the "Reference Index") of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are

likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:
1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.
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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in equity funds or equities that benefit from global thematic trends.
Benchmark: MSCI World Net Return Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Compartment commits that at least 75% of the equity funds within the portfolio comply with SFDR article 8 and 9.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

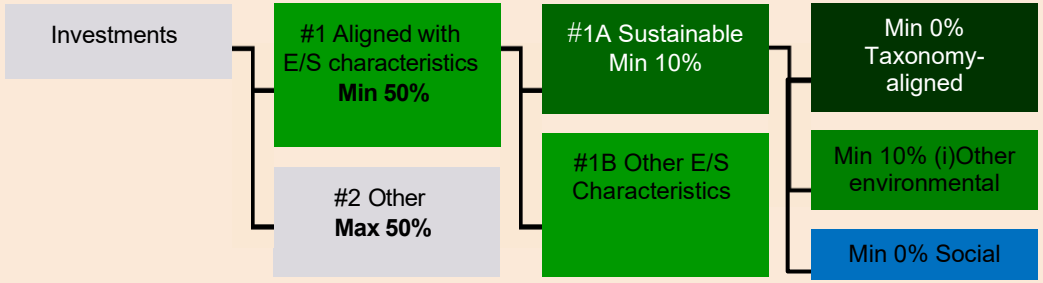
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 50% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

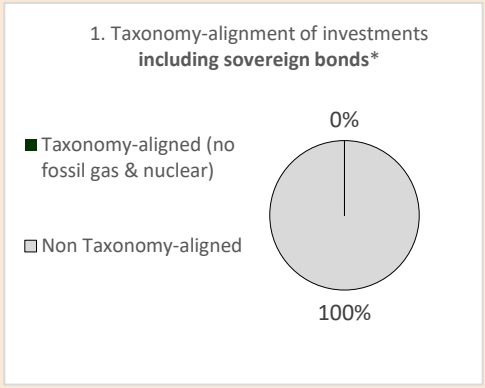
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

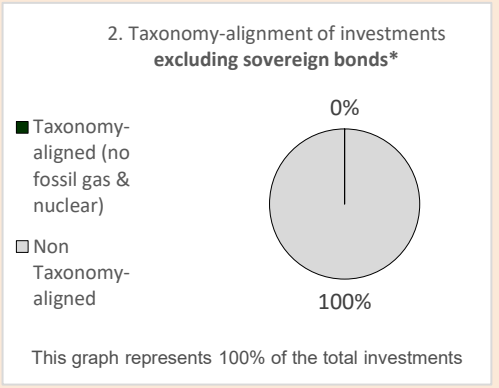
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment 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?

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

Regarding the ESG criteria of the Compartment, 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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 10. CPR Invest – GEAR Emerging

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective CPR Invest – Global Equity All Regime Emerging (CPR Invest – GEAR Emerging) is to outperform over the recommended holding period (at least five years) the MSCI Emerging Markets.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 10.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment process consists in defining stock selection strategy (single/multi factors strategies) according to market regimes.

The initial investment universe is made up of about 2000 stocks of emerging countries including all the MSCI Emerging Market stocks. The securities that are likely to be included in the portfolio are identified after applying different kinds of filters, for example market capitalization and liquidity filters.

Furthermore, financial criteria are applied to come up with a final portfolio which consists of around 100-150 stocks. It may vary significantly from its benchmark in terms of country and sector.

The investment process is notably based on technology developed by the Management Company in house.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

The maximum Compartment currency risk exposure on all currencies of the emerging countries will be 120% of its assets.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any emerging countries including China A shares (via Stock Connect) without constraints of sector and capitalization. While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies and equities/market indices; Swap s: on currencies, equities and indices; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	10%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI Emerging Markets (NR), net dividends reinvested, and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Performance Indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed and seeks to outperform the Benchmark.

The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will invest in issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be material.

Moreover, the Compartment uses the MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return index, denominated in the currency of each relevant Share Class a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.
The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Country Risk: China
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Emerging market risk
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation related risk)
- Liquidity risk

Other risks

- Counterparty risk
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is to invest in emerging markets equities.
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris, Hong-Kong and New-York.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time: 16:00 the day before the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – GEAR Emerging			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,80%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,90%	0,20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1%	0,30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 20%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return Index .*
Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of December.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 10 - 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:
CPR INVEST – GEAR EMERGING

Legal entity identifier:
549300S9NUBGA810Z491

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 5 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. No ESG reference benchmark has been designated.

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 used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;

- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
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- *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.

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The 'do not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform over the recommended holding period (at least five years) the Reference Index

Benchmark: MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);

- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

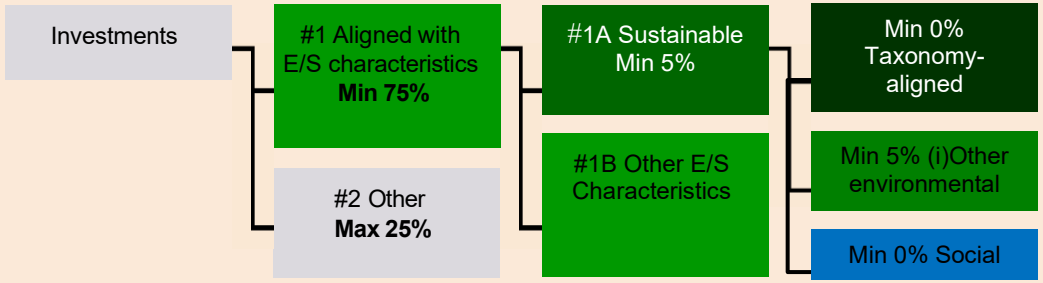
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 5% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 5% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

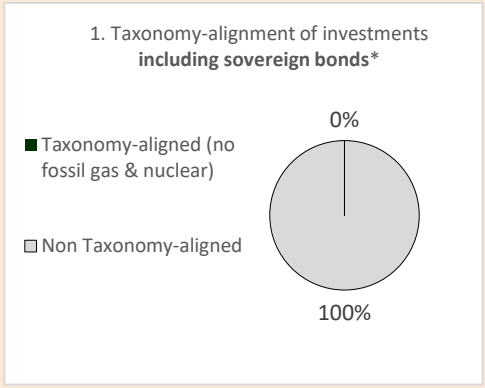
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

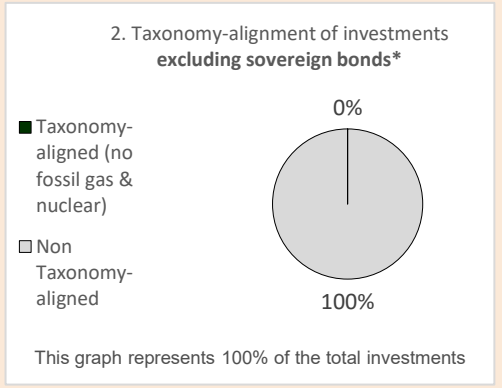
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 5% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com.

SUPPLEMENT 11. CPR Invest – Global Equity

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective CPR Invest – Global Equity is to outperform over the recommended holding period (at least five years) the MSCI ACWI Net Return Index .

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 11.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment process consists in defining stock selection strategy (single/multi factors strategies) according to market regimes.
The initial investment universe is wider compared to the composition of its benchmark, as it integrates the overall equity market. Then, the securities that are likely to be included in the portfolio are identified after applying different kinds of filters, for example market capitalization and liquidity filters.

Furthermore financial criteria are applied to come up with a final portfolio which consists of around 100-150 stocks. It may vary significantly from its benchmark in terms of country and sector.

The investment process is notably based on technology developed by the Management Company in house.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.
The maximum Compartment currency risk exposure on all currencies will be 120% of its assets.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any countries without constraints of sector and capitalization. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets. While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies and equities/market indices; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	10%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI ACWI Net Return- Index, net dividends reinvested and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Performance Indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and seeks to outperform the Benchmark. The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will invest in issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be material.

Moreover, the Compartment uses the MSCI ACWI Net Return Index denominated in the currency of each relevant Share Class a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

The MSCI ACWI Net Return Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Derivatives
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk

Other risks

- Counterparty risk
- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is to invest in international markets equities.
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg Paris, and New-York.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

CPR Invest - Global Equity			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,75%	0,20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,95%	0,30%	Yes

Main Share Classes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 20%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI ACWI Net Return Index.*
The performance Observation Period, which started from 1st April 2021, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2022 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 11 - 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:
CPR INVEST – GLOBAL EQUITY

Legal entity identifier:
549300KC7A1RBOJ1D980

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 sustainable investments**

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI ACWI Net Return Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. No ESG reference benchmark has been designated.

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 used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.
For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform over the recommended holding period (at least five years) the Reference Index.

Benchmark: MSCI ACWI Net Return Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

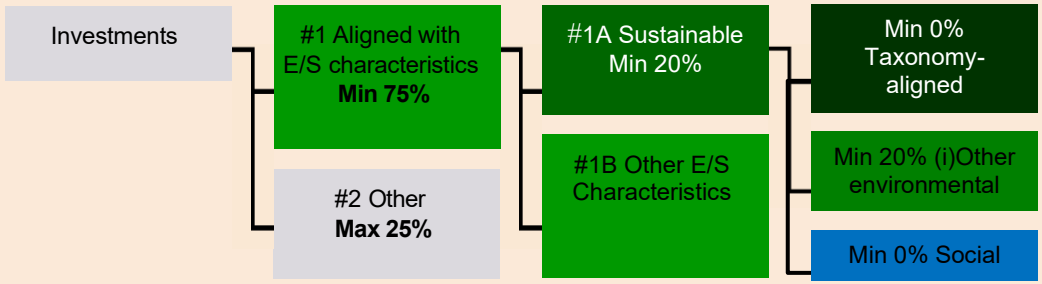
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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.

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 20% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

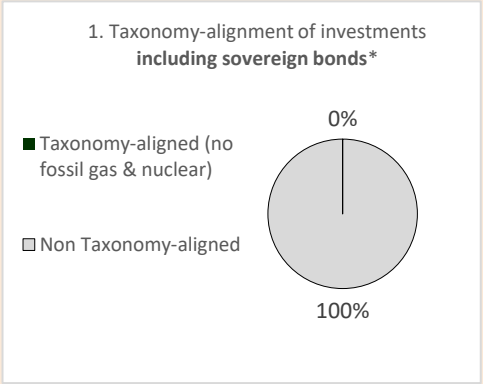
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

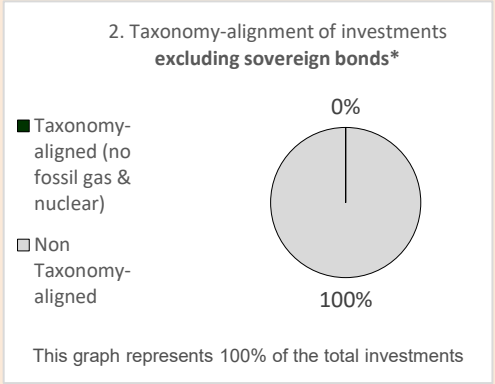
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment 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?

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 20% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 12. CPR Invest - Climate Bonds Euro

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform the BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS EURO-AGG CORPORATE Total Return, over the recommended holding period (at least 3-year), while integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (E, S, and G – or, when taken together, ESG) criteria in the investment process.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 12.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select bonds denominated in Euro issued by companies of any sectors around the world.

Each sector is analysed, and securities are selected based on the fund manager's investment convictions. The final portfolio consists of companies offering the best financial and non-financial prospects.

In order to select the best positioned companies to tackle climate change, the Management Company relies on data from both Sciences Based Targets (SBT) and CDP.

CDP is a provider specialized in the assessment of the environmental performance of cities and companies. CDP encourages investors, companies, and cities to take action to build a truly sustainable economy by measuring and understanding their environmental impact.

The SBT initiative is a joint project of CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and WWF. It aims to encourage companies to set reduction objectives (also known as "targets") for their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions according to their sectors of activity and in line with scientific recommendations.

The investment universe is composed of companies engaged in the SBT initiative or responding to the CDP Climate questionnaire (annual assessment).

The selection of issuers best positioned to reduce their climate impact is based on three criteria:

1. best profiles according to the CDP assessment, or
2. issuers showing an increase in the implied temperature of their activities aligned with the Paris Agreement (analysis and temperature conversion from the CDP Climate questionnaire), or
3. issuers engaged in the SBT initiative with submitted or validated targets.

The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration of credit between [0; + 8]. The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration of the interest rate between [0; + 8].

At least 90% of portfolio securities are analyzed by the CDP or registered in the SBT initiative and have an ESG score.

The Compartment has been awarded the SRI Label.

For more information on the investment universe's construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 50% of its assets in bonds (including green bonds) denominated in euro issued by private issuers around the world. The

Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in bonds denominated in one of the OECD currencies excluding euro.
The Compartment mostly (50%) invests in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.
The Compartment can be invested up to 40% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.
The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may also invest up to 10% of its assets in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos).

The Compartment will not invest in Distressed Default Securities.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCITS and/or UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments may be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Agg Corporate Total Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Performance Indicator(s):

The Compartment is actively managed and seeks to outperform the Benchmark.
The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will invest in issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be material.

Moreover, the Compartment uses the Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Agg Corporate Total Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.

The Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Agg Corporate Total Return Total Return index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by Bloomberg Index Services Limited, an administrator who is currently not listed on the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at https://www.bloomberg.com/professional/product/indices/

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Data providers specialised in environment-related information for the Compartment: CDP and SBT initiative.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other risks :

- Contingent convertible bonds risk
- Currency risk
- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing a long-term performance higher than its index, with lower risk ;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 3 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 3 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London and Paris.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Climate Bonds Euro			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	**Currency**	**Minimum Initial Subscription**	**Subscription (max)**	**Conversion (max)**	**Management (max)**	**Administration Charges (max)**	**Performance Fee. (including tax) [1]**
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,70%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 euros	5,00%	5,00%	0,30%	0,20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,40%	0,30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 20%[2]

[1] Performance Fees benchmark: BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS EURO AGG CORPORATE Total Return.
The performance Observation Period, which started from 10th March 2021, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2022 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 12 - 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:
CPR INVEST – CLIMATE BONDS EURO

Legal entity identifier:
549300XNSHIM2WL4TM69

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Agg Corporate Total Return Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

Our ESG analysis framework includes 38 criteria, 17 of which are general (common to all companies regardless of their activity), and 21 specific (applicable to certain sectors only). To be effective, ESG analysis focus on the most material criteria according to the company's activity and sector. Therefore, The weighting of ESG criteria is a crucial element of our ESG analysis framework. To this end, we have distinguished 68 sectors with a specific materiality grid for each and for which the criteria deemed most important are weighted. The weighting may vary significantly from one sector to another. Exceptionally, a component may have a weighting of less than 20%. ESG analysts review the selection and weighting of criteria for each business sector at least every 18 months. This ensures that the criteria and their weightings remain relevant.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:
The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and

- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform the Reference Index, over the recommended holding period (at least 3 year), while integrating Environmental, Social and Governance criteria in the investment process.

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than its Reference Index as well as to follow a decarbonization trajectory.

Benchmark: BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS EURO-AGG CORPORATE. The Compartment seeks to outperform the Reference Index and is used for portfolio construction.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

However, the Compartment can invest in green, social and sustainability bonds issued by companies involved in activities considered not aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement provided that the projects financed by those issuers are aligned with the above-mentioned exclusions. As an exception to this, the exclusion of companies found in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises will be applied at the level of the issuers.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

Carbon intensity objective, criteria and carbon offsetting mechanism :

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than its Reference Index and to follow a decarbonization trajectory through its investment process.

The investment process implemented aims to build a portfolio that incorporates the two following constraints:

- Its carbon intensity must be, at any time, 20% lower compared to that of the Reference Index which is representative of its investment universe (before applying its carbon footprint offsetting mechanism; and
- Its carbon intensity trajectory compared to that of the Reference Index calculated in 2019 must be 30% lower and aims to be 60% lower in 2030.

The measurement of carbon emissions (carbon intensity, expressed in tons of CO2 equivalent per million euros of revenue) is carried out with regard to its direct emissions (scope 1), indirect emissions (scope 2), and all other indirect emissions upstream in the value chain (scope 3). For reasons of data robustness, we choose to use only emissions from upstream activities within scope 3.

Limitation of the approach: the stated objectives depend on the companies themselves and their own goals and trajectories. The Compartment is committed to an ambition of decarbonizing society, but this can in no way constitute a guarantee or any obligation of results.

To avoid a situation that would consist solely of underweighting or divesting from sectors with high carbon intensity, the Compartment has a minimum investment constraint these high emitting sectors that have a significant impact on climate change and its mitigation: the sum of the weights of these high emitting sectors in the portfolio must be greater than 75% of the sum of the weights of these same sectors within the Reference Index. Amundi definition of High-Emitting Sectors is based on the GICS MSCI classification and differs from the classification in Benchmark Regulation (CO) no. 1893/2006, which is based on NACE codes sections A to H and section L.

The Compartment measures greenhouse gas emissions by an investee company by taking into account:

- direct emissions from companies
- indirect emissions due to the company's activity; and
- indirect emissions due to the use of the products sold.

In addition to the above, the Compartment applies a mechanism that offsets the remaining carbon footprint that has been set up by the Management Company.

The offsetting of the Compartment carbon footprint may be considered partial insofar as the Management Company does not offset the carbon emissions associated with financial contracts held in the Compartment's assets (as derivatives).

The measurement of greenhouse gas emissions (expressed as CO2 emission equivalent) by a company can be performed by distinguishing three subsets ('Scopes'):

- Scope 1 concerns direct emissions from companies (such as fuel consumption);
- Scope 2 concerns indirect emissions due to the company's activity (for example the fuel consumption of the electricity supplier); and
- Scope 3 concerns indirect emissions due to the use of the products sold (such as fuel oil consumption by the customer's electricity supplier as a result of the use of the product).

Scopes 1, 2 and 3 will be taken into account when compensating the Compartment's carbon footprint. For reasons of robustness of Scope 3 data, only upstream emissions related to first-tier suppliers are taken into account (first-tier suppliers are those with whom the company has a privileged relationship and can directly influence).

In the current state of the available data, the CO2 emissions associated with Scope 3 are incomplete, and can only be estimated.

The estimation of the Compartment's carbon footprint will be calculated each time the portfolio's securities are reallocated. The estimated average carbon footprint of the Compartment over this period will be calculated as the weighted average of assets under management multiplied by the carbon footprint level associated with the portfolio.

The source of the data on which the carbon footprint calculation is based is Trucost (www.trucost.com).

This carbon footprint offsetting mechanism will be made through the use Verified Emission Reduction units ('VERs') that meets the highest standards of market certification (VCS, Gold standard in particular) and that are listed with a recognized independent register (as Markit).

VERs correspond to carbon credits generated by a project that has a positive impact on reducing CO2 emissions according to a voluntary market standard. One VER is equivalent to 1 ton of CO2 emissions.

By the end of each accounting year of the compartment, the Management Company will ask an intermediary to offset the Compartment's carbon footprint with the central registrar, which issues a confirmation and a carbon offset certificate. All carbon credits acquired will be cancelled, thereby materializing the carbon footprint offsetting. In order to avoid the risk of fraud and double counting, each VER has a unique serial number. The central registry may be consulted publicly, online, to verify ownership of VERs.

At the date of entry into force of this carbon footprint offsetting mechanism, the chosen projects are:

- FLORESTA DE PORTEL: Forest conservation and biodiversity protection project, located in Brazil
- GANDHI WIND: Renewable energy development project, located in India

The Management Company reserves the right to use other underlying projects of VER.

Furthermore, in case of exceptional events (war, political issue, fraud etc.) affecting the underlying projects on which the carbon offsetting mechanism is based, the Management Company may withdraw the VERs issued.

The Management Company will allocate a portion of the net management fees it collects to the Compartment's carbon footprint offset service calculated and accrued during the period. The cost of this service will represent a maximum of 0,50% of the compartment's net assets.

The numerical example below illustrates the calculation of the carbon footprint of a portfolio as well as the methodology used to determine the quantity of VERs to be acquired for the purpose of offsetting this carbon footprint:

The example has been prepared on the basis of another fund managed the Management Company (the "Mock Fund") the accounting year of which ends in March.

• Carbon credit purchase program

The Management Company has made a contractual commitment with its supplier Ecoact to purchase carbon credits to offset the carbon footprint of its funds. The program involves the purchase of VERs, over a given period and at a fixed price.

With respect to the Mock Fund, 2 projects are assigned to the carbon offsetting of the fund. These 2 projects provide for the purchase of 22,000 VERs / year over a period of 5 years (2020 to 2024) at a fixed price of EUR 4.05 per VER.

The carbon credits acquired are recorded as assets on the Management Company balance sheet (inventory account).

In 2020 (date of the 1st purchase), 22,000 VERs have been purchased for an amount of EUR 89,100.

The carbon credits yet to be acquired as part of the purchase program are noted in off-balance sheet.

• Calculation of the Fund's carbon footprint

At the end of each quarter, for each of the relevant funds with carbon offsetting strategy, the chief financial officer of the Management Company retrieves the average carbon footprint expressed in tCO2/M€ invested and the average AuM, for each of the months following the beginning of the accounting year.

The total footprint of the portfolio is calculated as follows:
In the case of the Mock Fund, for the period from 30 March 2020 (launch of the carbon offsetting strategy of the fund) until 30 June 2020:

- Average footprint in tCO2/M€: 81.28
- Average AUM in €m: 39.05
- Total carbon footprint: 3174 (in VER quantity)
- Amount of corresponding carbon credits: EUR 12853 (3174 *4.05)

The relevant amount is sent to the accounting department of the Management Company for recognition as an expense for this amount, prorated over the period in question.

As of 30 June 2020, the charge recognized is EUR 3,213 (12,853 reduced to a period of 3 months).

This result is then carried out on the basis of carbon footprint and AuM data, for the periods of:

- 30 March 2020 to 30 September 2020
- 30 March 2020 to 31 December 2020
- 30 March 2020 to 31 March 2021 (accounting year closing date)

In our example, over the last financial year of the Mock Fund:

- Average footprint in tCO2/M€: 86.2
- Average AUM in M€: 86.26
- Total carbon footprint: 7433 (in VER quantity)
- Amount of corresponding carbon credits: EUR 30103 (7433 *4.05)

• Carbon offset

At the end of the accounting year, the quantity of VERs determined to completely offset the carbon footprint of the Mock Fund is submitted by the chief finance officer of the Management Company to the carbon offset committee which, after verification, approves the amount of VERs to be determined.

The data is transmitted to Ecoact for issuance of carbon offsetting certificates. External and internal registers are updated on this basis. As such, the quantity of VERs needed to fully offset the carbon footprint of the Mock Fund in its first financial year is 7,433. 3,717 VERs from project 1 and 3,716 from project 2 have been used. The new available stock has been updated in the registers.

On 31 March 2021, in the accounts of the Management Company, the charge recognized on 31 December 2020 is replaced by a new charge of EUR 30,103.

At the start of the following financial year, the calculations resume on the basis of what is described above.

Shareholders will be informed on-going of the carbon offsetting of the Compartment through the following reports:

- Monthly reporting of the performance: comparison of the carbon footprint of the portfolio against that of the Reference Index (with the details of the scope 1 to 3) ;
- Annual Fund impact report and dedicated page on the Management Company's website:
    - Description of the three stages of the overall process (selection of "virtuous" securities, description of the objective of reducing the carbon footprint of the Compartment against the Reference Index followed by a compensation of the residual footprint by using the carbon offset mechanism) ;
    - Description of the carbon offset mechanism ;
    - Results of the past accounting year and effective use of the carbon offset mechanism over the past accounting year (Compartment footprint against Reference Index and carbon credits used) ;
    - Presentation of the underlying projects linked to the carbon credits used.

Additional ESG approach:

At least 90% of portfolio securities are analyzed by the CDP or registered in the SBT initiative and have an ESG score.
The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi's overall ESG scores
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Depending on the improvement of data availability and consistency, the Management Company may use additional complementary data it considers to fine-tune the way it identifies companies that are in the best position to tackle climate change.

As part of the SRI label, the Compartment undertakes to:

- reduce the investment universe by at least 30% based on its Climate methodology, its own internal ESG analysis methodology, and exclusions related to the ISR France label and activities considered not to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement
-
- have a higher score than the Reference Index on the two following sustainable indicators concerning the Principal Adverse Impact:
    * GHG intensity of investee companies (tCO2e/M€ sales)
    * Part of investments in companies without carbon emissions reduction initiatives (%)
- exercise at least 90% of its voting rights at general meetings for both French and non-French companies.

The coverage rate of these sustainability indicators meets the requirements of the SRI Label.

A detailed description of the investment universe construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy is available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

- ***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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

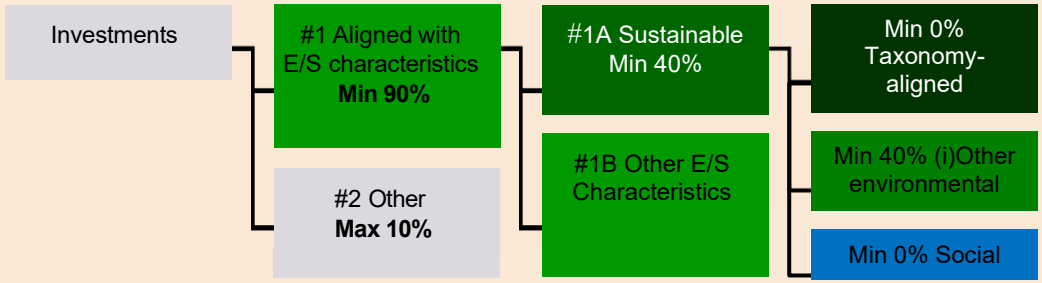
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

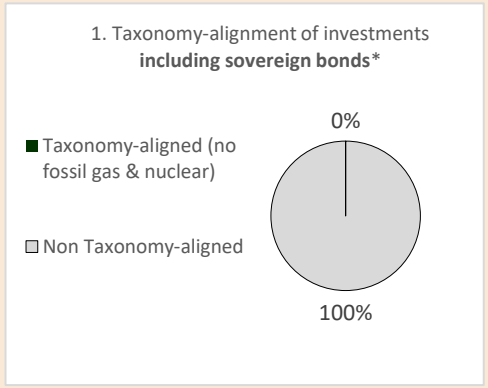
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

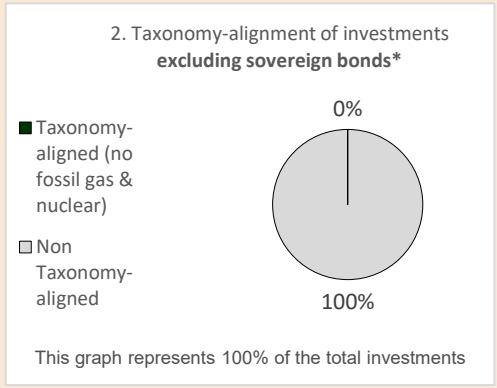
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment 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?

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 13. CPR Invest – Climate Action

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years), with the intention of generating an indirect climate impact, by investing in international equities committed to combatting climate change. In addition, the Compartment integrates Environmental, Social and Governance (E, S, and G) criteria in the investment process.

The investment process implemented aims to build a portfolio in line with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C temperature goal and whose carbon intensity will be lower compared to the MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) Net Return index which is representative of its investment universe (before applying its carbon footprint offsetting mechanism as described in the SFDR Annex).

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that their investment in the Compartment does not have a direct impact on the environment and on the society, but that the Compartment aims to select and invest in companies which contribute to combating climate change, by following the precise criteria defined in the investment strategy of the Compartment.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 13.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select securities of companies of any countries, sectors, and any capitalization.
Each sector is analyzed and securities are selected based on the fund manager's investment convictions. The final portfolio consists of companies offering the best financial and non-financial prospects.

In order to select the best positioned companies to tackle climate change, the Management Company relies on data from both Sciences Based Targets (SBT) and CDP.

CDP is a provider specialized in the assessment of the environmental performance of cities and companies. CDP encourages investors, companies, and cities to take action to build a truly sustainable economy by measuring and understanding their environmental impact.

The SBT initiative is a joint project of CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and WWF. It aims to encourage companies to set reduction objectives (also known as "targets") for their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions according to their sectors of activity and in line with scientific recommendations.

The investment universe is composed of companies engaged in the SBT initiative or responding to the CDP Climate questionnaire (annual assessment).

The selection of issuers best positioned to reduce their climate impact is based on three criteria:
1) best profiles according to the CDP assessment, or
2) issuers showing an increase in the implied temperature of their activities aligned with the Paris Agreement (analysis and temperature conversion from the CDP Climate questionnaire), or
3) issuers engaged in the SBT initiative with submitted or validated targets.

At least 90% of portfolio stocks are analyzed by the CDP or registered in the SBT initiative and have an ESG score.

The Compartment has been awarded the SRI Label.

For more information on the investment universe's construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalization. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets. While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) Net Return Index

Performance Indicator(s):

The Compartment is actively managed.
The Compartment uses the MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) Net Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance, and as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.
There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.
The MSCI All Countries World Net Return index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Data providers specialised in environment-related information for the Compartment: CDP and SBT initiative.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks

- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select equities of international companies committed to limiting impact of climate change;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time : 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except for:

- T2 EUR – Acc Share Class for which it is 3 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day
- - I jp EUR - Acc Share Class for which it is 3 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Climate Action			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 €	5,00%	5,00%	0,70%	0,30%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,00%	0,30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] Performance Fee benchmark: MSCI World ACWI Net Return Index
Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of December.
[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 13 - 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:
CPR INVEST – CLIMATE ACTION

Legal entity identifier:
549300GSNDOLOIIVWK17

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI ACWI Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

Our ESG analysis framework includes 38 criteria, 17 of which are general (common to all companies regardless of their activity), and 21 specific (applicable to certain sectors only). To be effective, ESG analysis focus on the most material criteria according to the company's activity and sector. Therefore, The weighting of ESG criteria is a crucial element of our ESG analysis framework. To this end, we have distinguished 68 sectors with a specific materiality grid for each and for which the criteria deemed most important are weighted. The weighting may vary significantly from one sector to another. Exceptionally, a component may have a weighting of less than 20%. ESG analysts review the selection and weighting of criteria for each business sector at least every 18 months. This ensures that the criteria and their weightings remain relevant.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

- ***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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

  1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
  2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

  In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

  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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years), with the intention of generating an indirect climate impact, by investing in international equities committed to combatting climate change. In addition, the Compartment integrates Environmental, Social and Governance criteria in the investment process..

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than its Reference Index as well as to follow a decarbonization trajectory. Such impact is subject to a periodic reporting.

-

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that their investment in the Compartment does not have a direct impact on the environment and on the society, but that the Compartment aims to select and invest in companies which contribute to combating climate change, by following the precise criteria defined in the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Net Return Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

Carbon intensity objective, criteria and carbon offsetting mechanism :

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than its Reference Index through its investment process and to follow a decarbonization trajectory. Such impact is subject to a periodic reporting.

The investment process implemented aims to build a portfolio that incorporates the two following constraints:

- Its carbon intensity must be, at any time, 20% lower compared to that of the Reference Index which is representative of its investment universe (before applying its carbon footprint offsetting mechanism; and
- Its carbon intensity trajectory compared to that of the Reference Index calculated in 2019 must be 30% lower and aims to be 60% lower in 2030.

The measurement of carbon emissions (carbon intensity, expressed in tons of CO2 equivalent per million euros of revenue) is carried out with regard to its direct emissions (scope 1), indirect emissions (scope 2), and all other indirect emissions upstream in the value chain (scope 3). For reasons of data robustness, we choose to use only emissions from upstream activities within scope 3.

Limitation of the approach: the stated objectives depend on the companies themselves and their own goals and trajectories. The Compartment is committed to an ambition of decarbonizing society, but this can in no way constitute a guarantee or any obligation of results.

To avoid a situation that would consist solely of underweighting or divesting from sectors with high carbon intensity, the Compartment has a minimum investment constraint these high emitting sectors that have a significant impact on climate change and its mitigation: the sum of the weights of these high emitting sectors in the portfolio must be greater than 75% of the sum of the weights of these same sectors within the Reference Index. Amundi definition of High-Emitting Sectors is based on the GICS MSCI classification and differs from the classification in Benchmark Regulation (CO) no. 1893/2006, which is based on NACE codes sections A to H and section L.

The Compartment measures greenhouse gas emissions by an investee company by taking into account:

- direct emissions from companies
- indirect emissions due to the company's activity; and
- indirect emissions due to the use of the products sold.

In addition to the above, the Compartment applies a mechanism that offsets the remaining carbon footprint that has been set up by the Management Company.

The offsetting of the Compartment carbon footprint may be considered partial insofar as the Management Company does not offset the carbon emissions associated with financial contracts held in the Compartment’s assets (as derivatives).

The measurement of greenhouse gas emissions (expressed as CO2 emission equivalent) by a company can be performed by distinguishing three subsets ('Scopes'):

- Scope 1 concerns direct emissions from companies (such as fuel consumption);
- Scope 2 concerns indirect emissions due to the company's activity (for example the fuel consumption of the electricity supplier); and

- Scope 3 concerns indirect emissions due to the use of the products sold (such as fuel oil consumption by the customer's electricity supplier as a result of the use of the product).

Scopes 1, 2 and 3 will be taken into account when compensating the Compartment's carbon footprint. For reasons of robustness of Scope 3 data, only upstream emissions related to first-tier suppliers are taken into account (first-tier suppliers are those with whom the company has a privileged relationship and can directly influence).

In the current state of the available data, the CO2 emissions associated with Scope 3 are incomplete, and can only be estimated.

The estimation of the Compartment's carbon footprint will be calculated each time the portfolio's securities are reallocated. The estimated average carbon footprint of the Compartment over this period will be calculated as the weighted average of assets under management multiplied by the carbon footprint level associated with the portfolio.

The source of the data on which the carbon footprint calculation is based is Trucost (www.trucost.com).

This carbon footprint offsetting mechanism will be made through the use Verified Emission Reduction units ('VERs') that meets the highest standards of market certification (VCS, Gold standard in particular) and that are listed with a recognized independent register (as Markit).

VERs correspond to carbon credits generated by a project that has a positive impact on reducing CO2 emissions according to a voluntary market standard. One VER is equivalent to 1 ton of CO2 emissions.

By the end of each accounting year of the compartment, the Management Company will ask an intermediary to offset the Compartment's carbon footprint with the central registrar, which issues a confirmation and a carbon offset certificate. All carbon credits acquired will be cancelled, thereby materializing the carbon footprint offsetting. In order to avoid the risk of fraud and double counting, each VER has a unique serial number. The central registry may be consulted publicly, online, to verify ownership of VERs.

At the date of entry into force of this carbon footprint offsetting mechanism, the chosen projects are:

- FLORESTA DE PORTEL: Forest conservation and biodiversity protection project, located in Brazil
- GANDHI WIND: Renewable energy development project, located in India

The Management Company reserves the right to use other underlying projects of VER.

Furthermore, in case of exceptional events (war, political issue, fraud etc.) affecting the underlying projects on which the carbon offsetting mechanism is based, the Management Company may withdraw the VERs issued.

The Management Company will allocate a portion of the net management fees it collects to the Compartment's carbon footprint offset service calculated and accrued during the period. The cost of this service will represent a maximum of 0,50% of the compartment's net assets.

Additional ESG approach:

At least 90% of portfolio stocks are analyzed by the CDP or registered in the SBT initiative and have an ESG score.

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi's overall ESG scores
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Depending on the improvement of data availability and consistency, the Management Company may use additional data it considers to fine-tune the way it identifies companies that are in the best position to tackle climate change.

As part of the SRI label, The Compartment undertakes to:

- reduce the investment universe by at least 30% based on its Climate methodology, its own internal ESG analysis methodology, and exclusions related to the ISR France label and activities considered not to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement
- have a higher score than the Reference Index on the two following sustainable indicators concerning the Principal Adverse Impact:
  * GHG intensity of investee companies (tCO2e/M€ sales)
  * Part of investments in companies without carbon emissions reduction initiatives (%)
- exercise at least 90% of its voting rights at general meetings for both French and non-French companies.

The coverage rate of these sustainability indicators meets the requirements of the SRI Label.

A detailed description of the investment universe construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy is available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

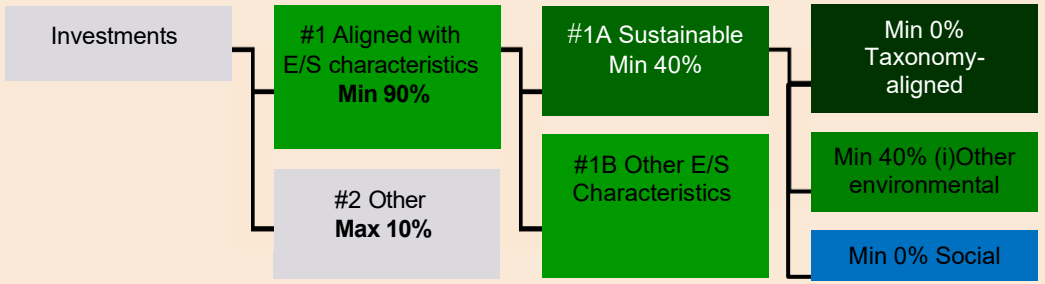
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

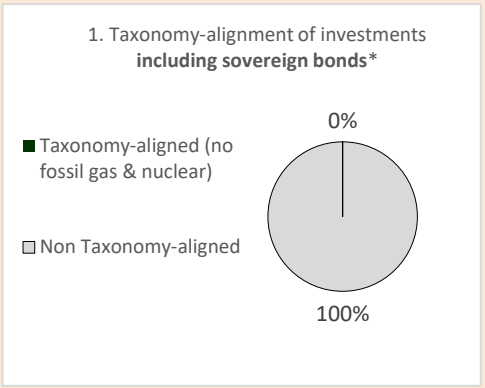
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

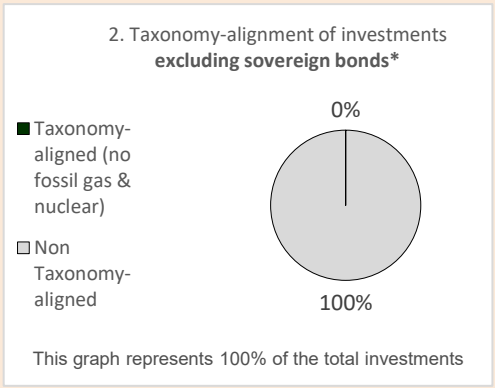
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 14. CPR Invest – Future Cities

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities which contribute to urbanisation and sustainable development of cities.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 14.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.
The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select securities of companies involved in all types of urban development activities, including real estate and construction, capital goods, energy production and infrastructure, transport, water and waste management, telecommunications, technology linked to communications, networks and automation, among others.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalisation. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCITS and/or UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) Net Return Index

Performance Indicator(s):

The Compartment is actively managed.

The Compartment uses the MSCI All Country World (MSCI ACWI) Net Return Index (net dividends reinvested) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.
The MSCI All Countries World Net Return index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.
The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks

- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select international equities which contribute to urbanisation and sustainable development of cities;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time : 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day, except for:

- T1 EUR - Dist Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day
- T3 EUR - Dist Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day.

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Future Cities			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee . (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	1.60%	0.30%	) Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 €	5.00%	5.00%	0.75%	0.20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	0.95%	0.30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI ACWI Net Return Index.*
The performance Observation Period, which started from 1st October 2021, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2023 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 14 - 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:
CPR INVEST – FUTURE CITIES

Legal entity identifier:
549300LSFTO6RWEHG232

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.

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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI ACWI Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.
For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:
The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities which contribute to urbanisation and sustainable development of cities.

Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Net Return Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries

.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

- ***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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

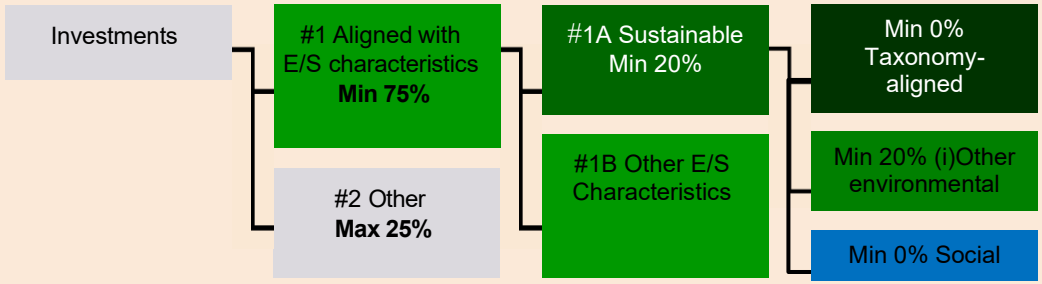
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 20% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

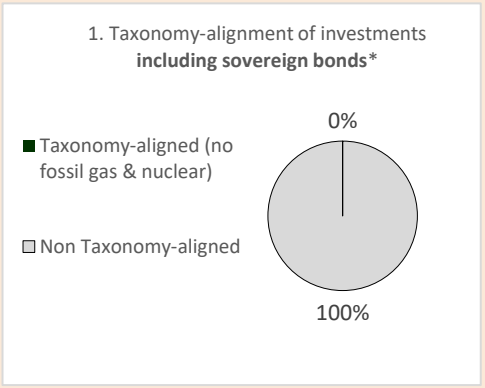
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

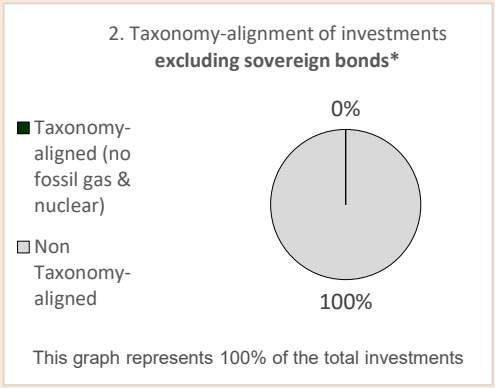
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment 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?

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 20% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 15. CPR Invest – Global Lifestyles

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform the MSCI World Net Return index over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities capturing the consumer trends driven by demographic shifts, societal changes and digitisation of the economy.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 15.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.
The investment strategy selects companies benefiting from long term consumer trends organised around four dimensions: digital consumption, daily life consumption, entertainment and premium consumption.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.
By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalisation. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCITS and/or UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.
The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	40%	20%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Benchmark: MSCI World Net Return index, denominated in the currency of each relevant Share Class and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Performance Indicator(s):

The Compartment is actively managed and seeks to outperform the Benchmark.
The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will be exposed to issuers not included in the benchmark. The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the benchmark however the extent of deviation from the benchmark is expected to be significant.

Moreover, the Compartment uses the MSCI World Net Return index and if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.
The MSCI World Net Return index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.
Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity including Emerging market related risk
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Other risks

- Counterparty risk
- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select international equities capturing the long-term consumer trends driven by demographic shifts, societal changes and digitisation of the economy;
- an afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time : 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Global Lifestyles			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)[1]
A USD - Acc	USD	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	1.70%	0.30%	Yes
I USD - Acc	USD	100 000 €	5.00%	5.00%	0.90%	0.20%	Yes
R USD - Acc	USD	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	1%	0.30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI World Net Return index.

The performance Observation Period, which started from 16 October 2020, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2022 Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 15 - 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:
CPR INVEST – GLOBAL LIFESTYLES

Legal entity identifier:
549300J5MBS8MMDLRZ70

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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the investment universe.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The investment universe is a customized universe based on the pillars specific to the investment theme 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 Compartment.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the investment universeof the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of

their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

- ***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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

- *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform the MSCI World Net Return index over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities capturing consumer trends driven by demographic shifts, societal changes and digitisation of the economy.

Benchmark: MSCI World Net Return index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score than of the investment universe's ESG score.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;

- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

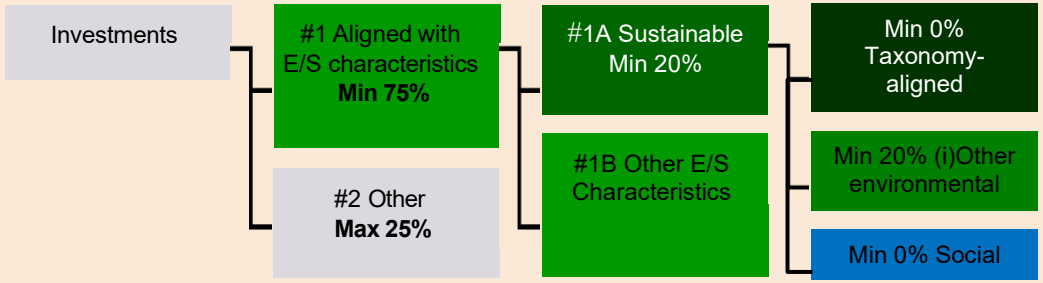
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 20% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

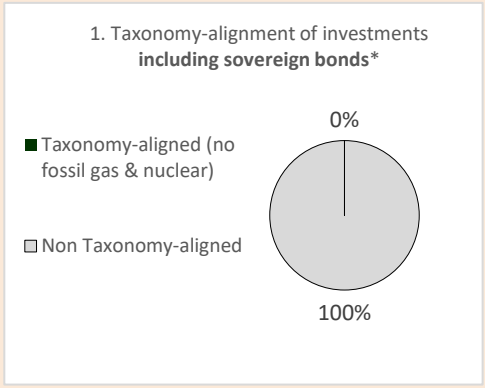
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

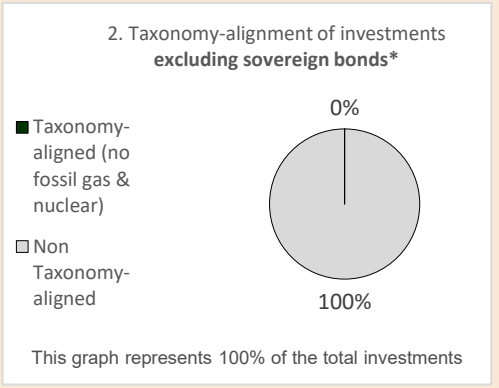
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment 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?

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 20% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 16. CPR Invest – Global Resources

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform (after applicable fees) over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years), the S&P Global Natural Resources Index by investing in international equities mainly involved in the energy, gold and materials activities.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 16.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.
The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select equities of any country that are mainly involved in the energy, gold and material activities.

By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalisation.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCITS and/or UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Benchmark: S&P Global Natural Resources Index, and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment (the "**Reference Indicator**").

Performance Indicators:

The Compartment is actively managed and seeks to outperform the Reference Indicator. The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the Reference Indicator, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will

invest in issuers not included in the Reference Indicator. The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the Reference Indicator however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be material.

Moreover, the Compartment uses the S&P Global Natural Resources Index, and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.
The S&P Global Natural Resources Index is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by S&P Dow Jones Indices (S&P DJI), an administrator with is listed on the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. Information about this index is available at https://www.spglobal.com

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks

- Counterparty risk
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select equities of any country that are involved in the energy, gold and materials activities;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.
- Qualifies as an equity sub-fund for German tax purposes.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris, New York, and Toronto.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day, except for:

- T1 EUR – Acc Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day
- T1 EURH – Acc Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day.

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Global Resources			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)[1]
A USD - Acc	USD	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	1.70%	0.30%	Yes
I USD - Acc	USD	100 000 €	5.00%	5.00%	0.90%	0.20%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark:* S&P Global Natural Resources Index
The performance Observation Period, which started from 16 October 2020, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2022 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 16 - 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:
CPR INVEST – GLOBAL RESOURCES

Legal entity identifier:
549300QKT2WTHJPGJ989

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the S&P Global Natural Resources Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.
For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

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?

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

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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform (after applicable fees) over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years), the Reference Index by investing in international equities mainly involved in the energy, gold and materials activities.

Benchmark: S&P Global Natural Resources Index. The Compartment seeks to outperform the Reference Index and is used for portfolio construction.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index .

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

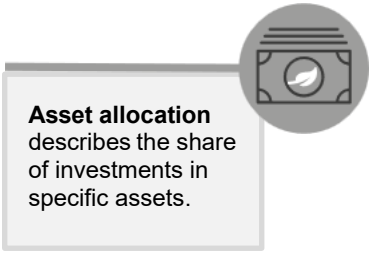
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.



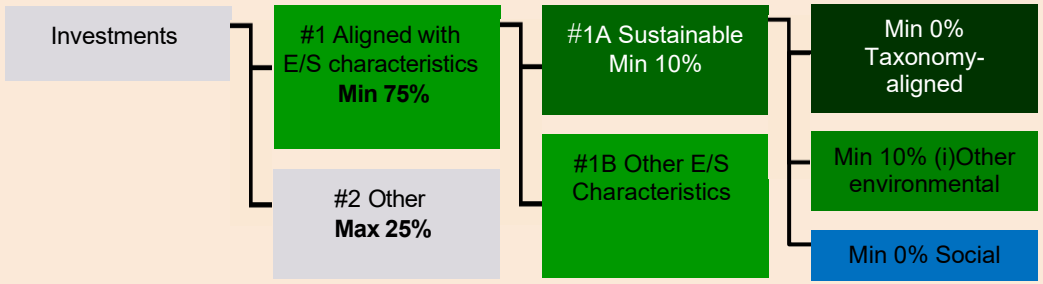
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

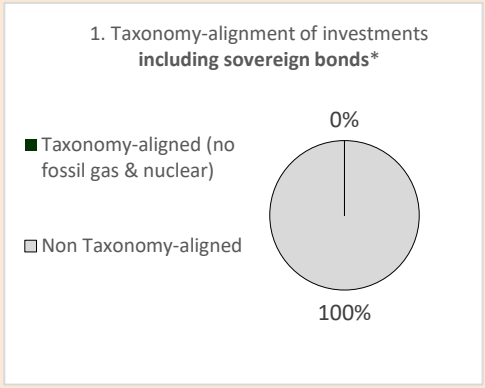
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

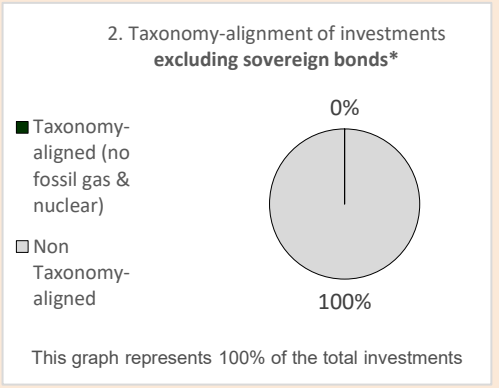
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment 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?

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

 are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 17. CPR Invest – Global Gold Mines

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform (after applicable fees) the NYSE Arca Gold Miners index over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by investing in international equities mainly involved in the mining of gold or other precious metals and minerals or other related mining activities.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 17.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select equities of any country that are mainly involved in the mining of gold or other precious metals and minerals or other related mining activities.

By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalisation.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCITS and/or UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Benchmark: The Nyse Arca Gold Miners Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Performance Indicator(s):

The Compartment is actively managed and seeks to outperform the Benchmark.

The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will invest in issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the

Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be material.

Moreover, the Compartment uses the Nyse Arca Gold Miners Net Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.
The Nyse Arca Gold Miners Net Return Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at https://www.theice.com/iba.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small and mid-cap capitalisation)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other risks

- Counterparty risk
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select equities of any country that are involved in the mining of gold or other precious metals and minerals or other related mining activities,
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.
- qualifies as an equity sub-fund for German tax purposes.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris, New York and Toronto.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day, except for T1 EUR - Acc Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day.

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Global Gold Mines			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A USD - Acc	USD	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	1.70%	0.30%	Yes
I USD - Acc	USD	100 000 €	5.00%	5.00%	0.90%	0.20%	Yes
R USD - Acc	USD	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	1%	0.30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark: NYSE Arca Gold Miners* Net Return *index.*
The performance Observation Period, which started from 16 October 2020, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2022 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 17 - 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:
CPR INVEST – GLOBAL GOLD MINES

Legal entity identifier:
5493001MFNS60NPZO189

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Nyse Arca Gold Miners index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.
For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform (after applicable fees) the Reference Index over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by investing in international equities mainly involved in the mining of gold or other precious metals and minerals or other related mining activities.

Benchmark: Nyse Arca Gold Miners Net Return Index. The Compartment seeks to outperform the Reference Index and is used for portfolio construction.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.
Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

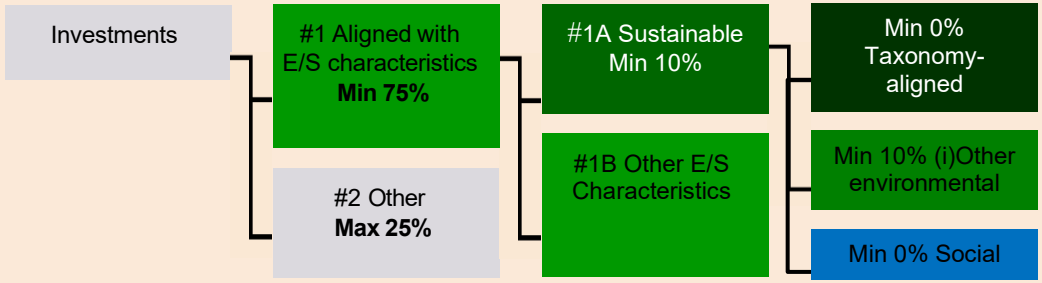
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment. Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

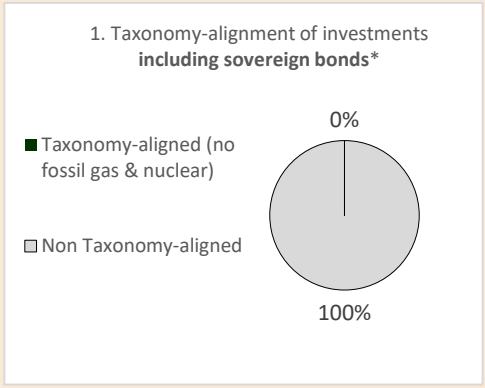
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

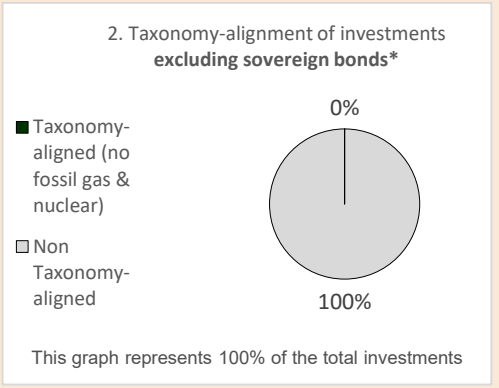
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment 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?

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 18. CPR Invest – Smart Trends

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective seeks to achieve a positive return in all types of market conditions over the recommended holding period (at least two years) through a discretionary and flexible management approach by exposing the Compartment to various international bond, money market and equity markets, either through direct investment or through investments in UCIs.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 18.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.
The allocation of assets is built on the basis of the team's projections on the various markets and according to the level of risk presented by each asset class.

The allocation is mainly made through an active selection of UCIs, and/or securities (bonds, money-market instruments, and equities).

The Compartment equity exposure will be between -10% and 35% of its assets.
The investment in equity will have a thematic focus by seeking to benefit from economic, social, demographic, technological, regulatory or environmental structural shifts such as Ageing population, Education, Climate Action, Food challenge, Well-Being and Lifestyles, Disruption…

The interest rate modified duration of the Compartment will range from -3 to +8.
The Compartment's exposure to instruments classed as "Speculative Grade" shall not exceed 40% of its assets.

Investments

The Compartment is exposed up to 35% of its assets in equity funds or equities of any country without constraints of capitalisation.

The Compartment is exposed for at least 65% of its assets in bond and money market products of any country and cash holdings.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus.

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.
Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swaps, Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities , rate products, credit product (including Credit Default Swaps) and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency, Total Return Swaps.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps

Maximum proportion (of net assets)	10%	10%	20%	10%	10%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	5%	0%	10%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) index

Performance Indicator(s):

The Compartment is actively managed.
The Compartment uses the €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The Index is provided by European Central Banks on the basis of the inter-institutional bank lending weighted by volume.

Its calculation methodology is based on data collected from 52 the average of the rates charged on 50% of the transactions and 50% of the transactions and removing the distribution tails (25% of the lowest and 25% of the highest).

Information about this index is available at https://www.emmi-benchmarks.eu/emmi/. The administrator of the benchmark index benefits from the exemption of Article 2.2 of the Benchmark Regulation as a as a central bank and as such does not have to be registered with ESMA.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Credit risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Emerging market risk
- Equity Risk (including Small capitalisation)
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk
- Market risks
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks

- Counterparty risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or Total Return Swaps

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in an actively managed fund-of-funds portfolio, invested in bond and equity asset classes, through various investment themes, and incorporating a responsible approach;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 2 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 2 year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day : A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time : 9:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”
- Extension of notice periods as described in section 8.3. “Extension of notice periods”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Smart Trends			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees			
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Indirect (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee. (including tax) (1)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	0.70%	0.40%	0.30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 €	5.00%	5.00%	0.35 %	0.40%	0.20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	0.45%	0.40%	0.30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%(2)

(1) *Performance Fee benchmark: €STR + 1 % annual.*
The performance Observation Period, which started from 1st October 2021, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2023 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
(2) *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 18 - 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:
CPR INVEST – SMART TRENDS

Legal entity identifier:
5493007PMZWOE23YMB20

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 5 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

Investment vehicles incorporating an Environmental, Social and Governance approach will be preferred and will permanently represent a majority of the Compartment's net assets. In determining the ESG score of the Compartment, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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?

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

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:

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

- The first DNSH test filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:
The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
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Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

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- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective seeks to achieve a positive return in all types of market conditions over the recommended holding period (at least two years) through a discretionary and flexible management approach by exposing the Compartment to various international bond, money market and equity markets.

Benchmark: €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

Investment vehicles incorporating an Environmental, Social and Governance approach will be preferred and will permanently represent a majority of the Compartment's net assets.

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment will invest at least 75% in SFDR article 8 and 9 investment vehicles.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.
Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

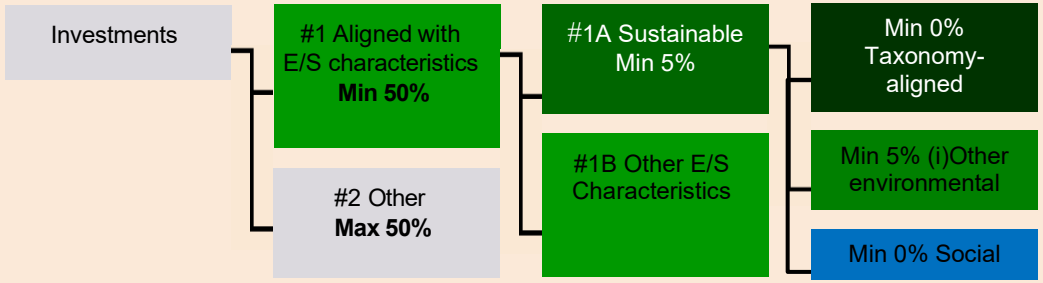
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 50% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment. Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 5% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 5% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

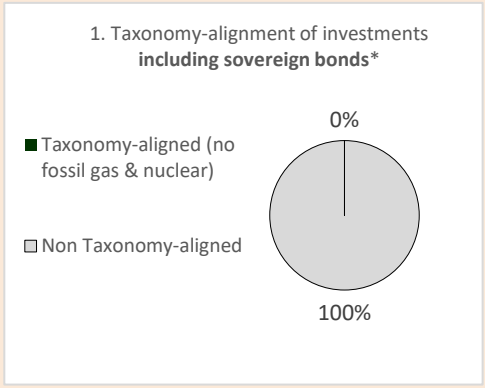
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

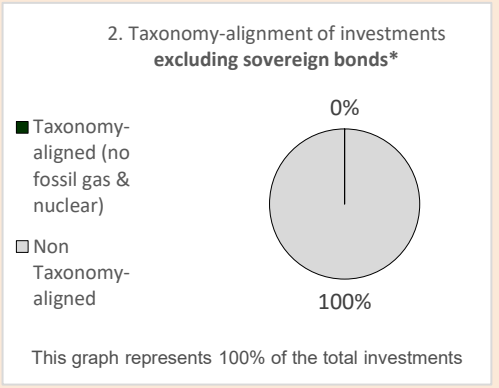
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 5% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

Regarding the ESG criteria of the Compartment, 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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 19. CPR Invest – Social Equities

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years), with the intention of generating an indirect impact on inequalities, by investing in international equities with the best practices in reducing inequalities based on relevant extra-financial performance indicators to assess their remuneration and fiscal policies; their health, education and diversity practices; basic product access, as well as their ethics and respect of fundamental rights. In addition, the Compartment integrates Environmental, Social and Governance (E, S, and G) criteria in the investment process.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that their investment in the Compartment does not have a direct impact on the society, but that the Compartment aims to select and invest in companies which contribute to reduce inequalities, by following the precise criteria defined in the investment strategy of the Compartment.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 19.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select securities of companies listed mainly on the MSCI ACWI index and offering the best share price appreciation perspectives within a universe of companies which contribute the most to social progress.

The Management Company uses a proprietary methodology to assess all the companies listed on the MSCI ACWI index according to various factors that might exacerbate inequality, such as compensation policy, health and well-being, education, diversity, ethics, tax policy, access to basic products, etc.

A similar approach is taken to assess States themselves, enabling the Management Company to compare a company's practices in relation to those applied in its country of origin (i.e. where its head office is registered).

By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalisation. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets.
While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

At the end of the selection process, at least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.
The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) Net Return Index

Performance Indicator(s):
The Compartment is actively managed.
The Compartment uses the MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) Net Return Index (net dividends reinvested) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.
There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The MSCI All Countries World Net Return index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*
- Capital Loss risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks
- Counterparty risk
- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select international equities which contribute to social progress around the world;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day : A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time : 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Social Equities			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	1.60%	0.30%	Yes
I EUR- Acc	EUR	100 000 €	5.00%	5.00%	0.75%	0.20%	Yes
R EUR– Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	0.95%	0.30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI ACWI Net Return Index*
The performance Observation Period, which started from 1st April 2021, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2022 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 19 - 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:
CPR INVEST – SOCIAL EQUITIES

Legal entity identifier:
213800D6BFRBJBOJLA90

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI ACWI Index (the "Reference Index"). In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

Our ESG analysis framework includes 38 criteria, 17 of which are general (common to all companies regardless of their activity), and 21 specific (applicable to certain sectors only). To be effective, ESG analysis focus on the most material criteria according to the company's activity and sector. Therefore, The weighting of ESG criteria is a crucial element of our ESG analysis framework. To this end, we have distinguished 68 sectors with a specific materiality grid for each and for which the criteria deemed most important are weighted. The weighting may vary significantly from one sector to another. Exceptionally, a component may have a weighting of less than 20%. ESG analysts review the selection and weighting of criteria for each business sector at least every 18 months. This ensures that the criteria and their weightings remain relevant.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- ave a CO2 intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an 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 Policy51
- 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 CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years), with the intention of generating an indirect impact on inequalities, by investing in international equities *with the best practices in reducing inequalities based on relevant extra-financial performance indicators to assess their remuneration and fiscal policies; their health, education and diversity practices; basic product access, as well as their ethics and respect of fundamental rights*. In addition, the Compartment integrates Environmental, Social and Governance (E, S, and G) criteria in the investment process.

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on social themes and aims to obtain a lower "CEO to Pay" (pay ratio between the chief executive and the median employees) than its Reference Index . Such impact is subject to a periodic reporting.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that their investment in the Compartment does not have a direct impact on the society, but that the Compartment aims to select and invest in companies which contribute to reduce inequalities, by following the precise criteria defined in the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies which fall under the CTB Exclusions as laid down under Art. 12 (1) (a) to (c) of the CDR 2020/1818.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

At least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

CEO to pay KPI :

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on social themes and aims to obtain a lower "CEO to Pay" (pay ratio between the chief executive and the median employees) than its Reference Index.

Additional ESG approach:

The sustainable construction of the investment universe is improved by excluding companies based on the Management Company's ESG approach (using environmental, social and governance criteria):

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

The Management Company undertakes to exclude at least 50% of stocks listed on the Reference Index by applying its social dimension approach and its ESG methodology.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

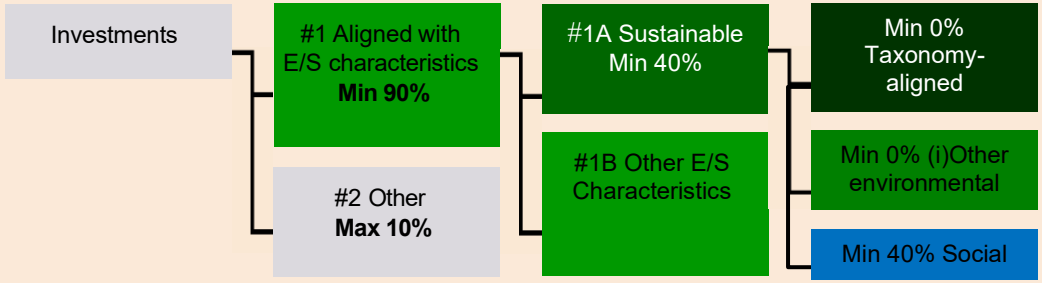
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the Social investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or other environmental 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 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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

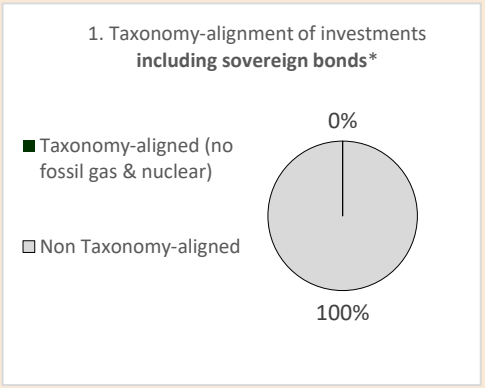
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

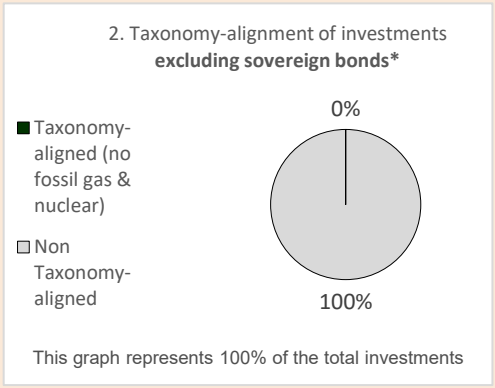
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with a social objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 20. CPR Invest – MedTech

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities of companies involved in the medical technology ecosystem,.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 20.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.
The Compartment is actively managed.
The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select equities of companies with the best financial perspectives within a universe of companies involved in the medical technology ecosystem through sector such as diagnostics, surgery, medical monitoring, disease prevention, treatment.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.
By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalisation. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets.
While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Benchmark: MSCI World Health Care Equipment and Supplies 10/40 Net Return index

Performance Indicator(s): The Compartment is actively managed.
The Compartment uses the MSCI World Health Care Equipment and Supplies 10/40 Net Return index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.

There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The MSCI World Health Care Equipment and Supplies 10/40 Net Return index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Other Risks

- Counterparty risk
- Country Risk: China
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select equities of companies with the best financial perspectives within a universe of companies involved in the medical technology ecosystem;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5 year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day : A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time : 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except for:

- T3 EUR - Acc Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day.

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – MedTech			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) [1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	1.60%	0.30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 €	5.00%	5.00%	0.75%	0.20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5.00%	5.00%	0.95%	0.30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI World Health Care Equipment and Supplies 10/40 Net Return index*
The performance Observation Period, which started from 1st April 2021, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2022 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 20 - 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:
CPR INVEST – MEDTECH

Legal entity identifier:
213800WN52N7T6EXL384

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI World Health Care Equipment and Supplies 10/40 Net Return index. (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Indexis 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;

- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:
The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities of companies involved in the medical technology ecosystem,.

Benchmark: MSCI World Health Care Equipment and Supplies 10/40 Net Return index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

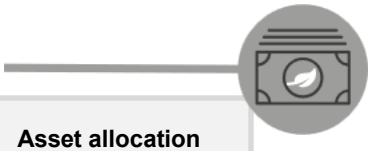
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employees' relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

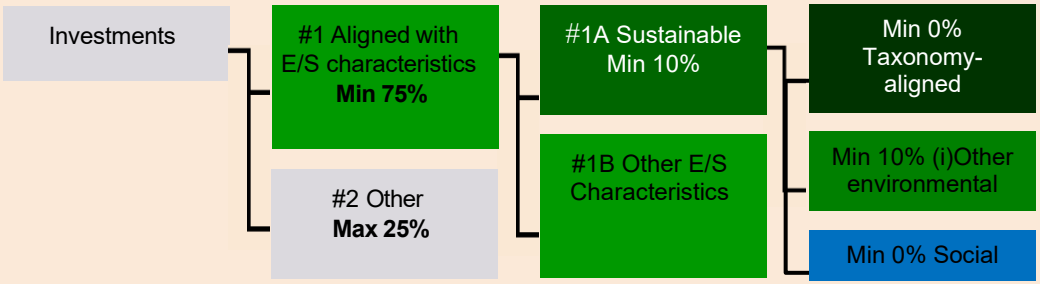


What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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**

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

● ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?***

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

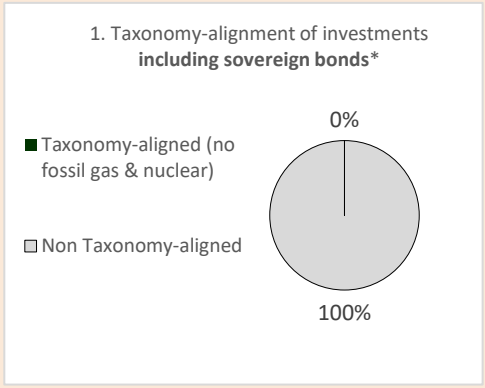
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

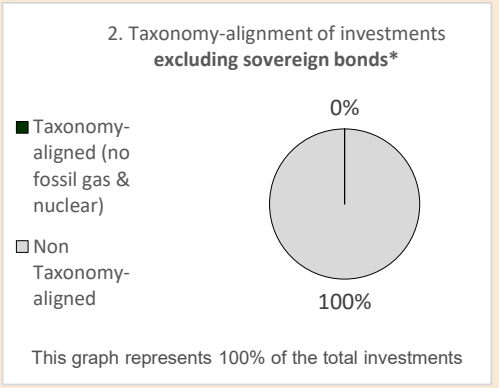
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 21. CPR Invest – Credixx Active US High Yield

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform the benchmark over the recommended holding period (at least three years) through the management of the US Interest Rates and credit "Speculative Grade" exposure.

Benchmark

ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Performance Indicator(s)

The Compartment is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform the Benchmark. However, the management of the Compartment is discretionary and may differ significantly from its benchmark in terms of sector structure, rating and exposure to credit rates. Consequently, the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be significant.

The Compartment uses the ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.

The ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Return Index is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), an administrator which is currently not in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at https://www.intercontinentalexchange.com/index.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.
The Compartment is actively managed

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to expose the portfolio to US interest rates and to private issuers which issue in US dollars within the USA rated "Speculative Grade", i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's) or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not systematically lead to the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment will not invest directly in Distressed Default Securities.

The credit exposure will be mainly obtained through credit derivatives on index CDX High Yield.

By investing in the index, the Compartment will be exposed to issuers with credit quality from the whole spectrum of the "Speculative Grade" ratings.

The Compartment's exposure to US interest rates risk is mainly due to the acquisition of US government securities and/or derivative instruments on the US Yield rates curve.

The Compartment is managed within a range of credit modified duration of the category «Speculative Grade» between [+2; + 9].

The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration of the interest rates between [+0; +9].

The performance of the Compartment is particularly dependent on the performance of both American Government Bonds and CDX indexes.

The Management Company integrates the exclusion policy on tobacco and coal companies applied by Amundi.

By construction, the compartment's exposure in terms of issuer, sector breakdown, rating, exposure to credit and interest rates may significantly differ from the benchmark. In consequence, the performance of the Compartment may deviate from the performance of the benchmark during a relatively long period of time.
The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. This Compartment complies with Article 6 of the Disclosure Regulation. As such it does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors due to its investment strategy and the nature of the underlying investments.

Investments
The Compartment can invest up to 110 % of its asset in bonds (including green bonds) and/or money market products, and/or in deposits made with credit institutions, issued by OECD public or private issuers.
The Compartment may also invest in units or shares of UCIs within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.
The average portfolio credit rating of the Compartment will normally be between BB S&P and CCC - S&P.

Derivatives
Derivatives are integral part of the Compartment's investment strategy.

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Warrants interest rates, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	75%	50%	20%	20%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	40%	0%	5%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*
- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Currency risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Liquidity risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Other Risks
- Management Risk
- Market Risk

- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Absolute value-at-Risk (Absolute VaR)
Expected gross leverage: 350%.

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to be exposed, to US interest rates and to private issuers which issue in US dollars within the USA rated "Speculative Grade", i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's) or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 3 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 3 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:
Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:
The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:
- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Credixx Active US High Yield			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax) (1)
A USD - Acc	USD	One fraction of Share	3,00%	5,00%	1,10%	0,10%	Yes
I USD - Acc	USD	100 000 €	3,00%	5,00%	0,45 %	0,10%	Yes
R USD - Acc	USD	One fraction of Share	3,00%	5,00%	0,65%	0,10%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 20%(2)

(1) *Performance Fees Benchmark:* ICE BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Return Index *Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of December.*
(2) *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SUPPLEMENT 22. CPR Invest – Credixx Global High Yield

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform the benchmark over the recommended holding period (at least three years) through the management of the credit "Speculative Grade" exposure.

Benchmark

Markit - (1/3 iTraxx Europe Crossover and 2/3 CDX.NA.HY USD Hedged) 1.5x Leveraged funded Euro and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment.

Performance Indicator(s)

The Compartment is actively managed and seeks to outperform the Markit - (1/3 iTraxx Europe Crossover and 2/3 CDX.NA.HY USD Hedged) 1.5x Leveraged funded Euro.
The Index presents a 1.5 leverage on the combination of both Itraxx and CDX indices in order to better reflect the investment strategy.

The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will invest in issuers not included in the Benchmark. The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be material.

The Compartment uses the Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.

The Index is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by IHS Markit Benchmark Administration limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at https://ihsmarkit.com/index.html.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in Section 4.9 of the Prospectus.
The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to expose the portfolio to the credit spread of European and American corporate issuers rated "Speculative Grade", i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's) or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities.
The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.
The Compartment will not invest directly in Distressed Default Securities.

The credit exposure will be mainly obtained through credit derivatives on index Itraxx Crossover and CDX High Yield of a maturity of 5 years.

By investing in the index, the Compartment will be exposed to issuers with credit quality from the whole spectrum of the "Speculative Grade" ratings.

The Compartment is managed within a range of credit modified duration of the category "Speculative Grade" between [+3; + 9]. The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration of the interest rates between [-1; +1].
The performance of the Compartment is particularly dependent on the performance of the index ITraxx and CDX.
The Management Company integrates the exclusion policy on tobacco and coal companies applied by Amundi.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. This Compartment complies with Article 6 of the Disclosure Regulation. As such it does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors due to its investment strategy and the nature of the underlying investments.

Investments
The Compartment can invest up to 100 % of its asset in interest rate products, and/or in deposits made with credit institutions, bonds (including green bonds), issued by OECD public and private issuers, of any currencies.
The currency risk against the euro is hedged at the time of investments and adjusted on a regular basis.
The Compartment may also invest in units or shares of, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs).
The average portfolio credit rating of the Compartment will normally be between BB (S&P rated) and CCC (S&P rated).

Derivatives
Derivatives are integral part of the Compartment's investment strategy.
Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Warrants interest rates, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	100%	50%	20%	20%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	75%	0%	5%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*
- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Leverage
- Liquidity risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Other Risks
- Management Risk
- Market Risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Relative value-at-Risk (Relative VaR)
Expected gross leverage: 250%.

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to be exposed, mainly through credit derivatives, to the credit spread of European and American corporate issuers rated "Speculative Grade", i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's) or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 3 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 3 years minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Credixx Global High Yield			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	3,00%	5,00%	1,10%	0,10%	n/a
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	3,00%	5,00%	0,45 %	0,10%	n/a
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	3,00%	5,00%	0,65%	0,10%	n/a

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SUPPLEMENT 23. CPR Invest – Hydrogen

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities of companies involved in any part of the hydrogen economy.

The investment process integrates a sustainable approach through Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 21.

Investment Philosophy

Hydrogen and its derivatives offer a low-carbon alternative to the fossil fuels used in industry and transportation. However, the current production of hydrogen is essentially based on a process that emits greenhouse gases.

The Compartment therefore supports not only the development of hydrogen use in industry and transportation, but also the decarbonization of its production through carbon capture and the development of low-emission production methods. The latter include electrolysis, which is still at an early stage of development, as well as pyrolysis and the exploitation of geological deposits, which are still under study.

Generally speaking, the hydrogen economy is still early stage. It is therefore rarely significant in companies' accounts. The Compartment invests across the entire hydrogen value chain, from production to use, including storage, transport and distribution infrastructures. The diversity of activities and company sizes means that the investment universe of the Compartment is highly heterogeneous. It cannot be understood in terms of a single unit of measurement.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates sustainability factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

Investment Universe Definition

The Management Company's approach is to limit the Compartment's investment universe to a set of stocks whose eligibility has been scrupulously determined through quantitative (% of sales, % of capex, etc.) and/or qualitative (participation in projects) indicators. This universe is filtered through general extra-financial exclusion criteria (controversies, ESG rating) and sub-criteria linked to the theme and its objectives (carbon emissions, water management, health and safety, local communities and human rights).

Portfolio construction

The portfolio is built with 2 ambitions:

1) support the coordinated development of the entire industry;
2) pay particular attention to the "pure" players in our universe.

Portfolio construction is based on 4 pillars of the value chain:

1. **Clean Power:** This pillar brings together developers of renewable and decarbonized (nuclear) energies. It will represent a maximum exposure of 30% of the portfolio. Indeed, the production of hydrogen by electrolysis requires large quantities of renewable energy, and we aim to support these developers. However, as this represents only indirect exposure to the sector, we limit our exposure to it.
2. **Tech & Components:** this pillar includes manufacturers of critical equipment for hydrogen production (electrolysers, fuel cells, compressors, cryogenic tanks and sub-components);
3. **Production, storage, transport and distribution**: this pillar includes players across the entire value chain, from large industrial gas producers to managers of gas pipelines that will be adapted to transport hydrogen;
4. **Users**: this pillar includes the main users, from industry (steel, chemicals, fertilizers, etc.) to transport (truck, rail, marine, aviation), who are adapting their equipment to use hydrogen.

"Pure" players are identified as those focused on electrolysis and fuel cells (with the intention of adding pyrolysis and geological hydrogen extraction/production, if these solutions develop). The portfolio's exposure to all pure players will always exceed 5%

of its assets. This percentage will be reviewed periodically as decarbonized production methods develop. This minimum threshold of 5% may seem low, but it reflects the early stage of development of these hydrogen production methods. Electrolysis and fuel cells are still early stage, while pyrolysis and geological hydrogen are still at the planning stage. Today, these decarbonized hydrogen production methods account for less than 2% of total production (Source: IEA - International Energy Agency; https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-roadmap-aglobal-pathway-to-keep-the-15-0c-goal-in-reach).

Finally, the Management Company aims at measuring the amount of carbon avoided, which is the obvious objective of deploying this sector. Unfortunately, such a measurement comes up against methodological limitations. The information is not available.
The players in the development of this sector are industrial companies. This gives the Compartment's investment universe a higher carbon intensity than the MSCI ACWI index.

By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

Investments
The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country without constraints of capitalisation. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives
Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	40%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	15%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) Net Return Index

Performance indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed.
The Compartment uses the MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) Net Return Index (net dividends reinvested) and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The MSCI All Countries World Net Return Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Risks related to the Hydrogen sector
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks

- Country Risk: China
- Credit Risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select international equities involved in any part of the hydrogen economy.
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except for:
- I jp EUR - Acc Share Class for which it is 3 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Hydrogen			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)[1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0,30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,75 %	0,20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,95%	0,30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] *Reference Value: MSCI ACWI Net Return Index*
The performance Observation Period started from 30th November 2021 is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2023 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 21 - 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:
CPR INVEST – HYDROGEN

Legal entity identifier:
213800GFB2R6MO25UX94

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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The investment universe is a customized universe based on the pillars specific to the investment theme 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 Compartment.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the investment universe of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.
For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform global equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities of companies involved in any part of the hydrogen economy.

Benchmark: MSCI All Country World Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

Carbon intensity objective and criteria :

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than its investment universe.

The Compartment measures greenhouse gas emissions by an investee company by taking into account:
- direct emissions from companies
- indirect emissions due to the company's activity; and
- indirect emissions due to the use of the products sold.

Additional ESG approach:

The construction of the investment universe is improved by excluding companies based on the Management Company's ESG approach (using environmental, social and governance criteria):
- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

At least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

The Management Company undertakes to ensure that the compartment's ESG score is higher than the investment universe's ESG score after excluding at least 20% of stocks with the worst scores according to the ESG approach.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.
Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

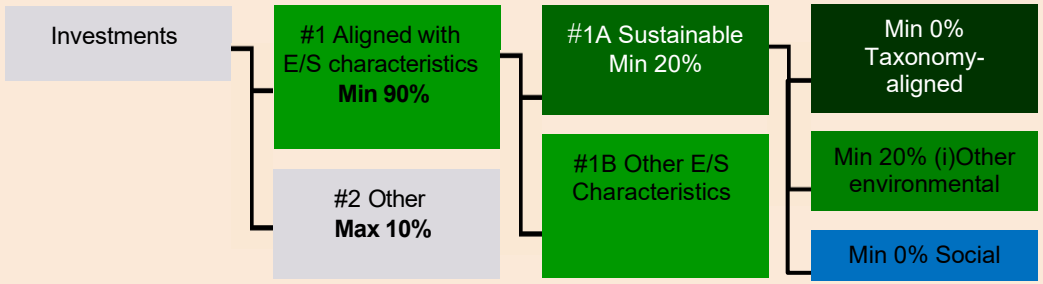
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment. Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 20% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

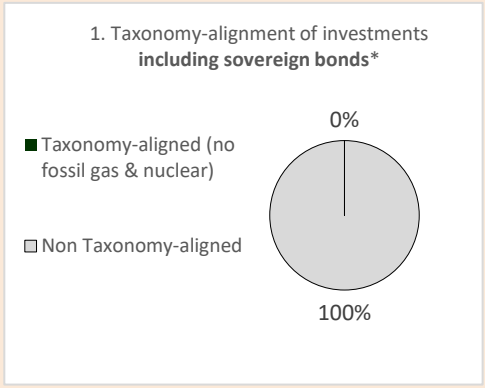
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

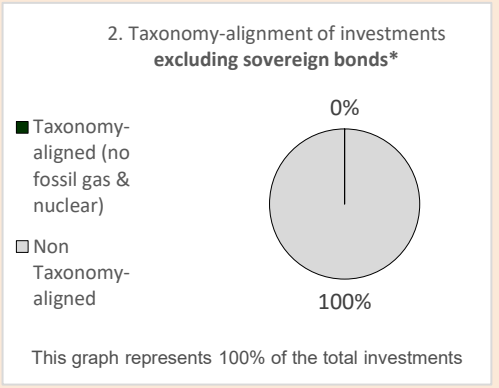
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 20% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 24. CPR Invest – European Strategic Autonomy

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform European equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in equities involved in strategic sectors that contribute to Europe's autonomy and resilience.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 22.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.
The Compartment is actively managed.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies active in economic sectors that have a direct or indirect link with Europe's resilience and/or that contribute to Europe's economic autonomy and development. Such companies are grouped in the following pillars: Defense, Industry (encompassing Manufacturing, Energy and Digital), Food, Healthcare and Finance.

By construction, the Compartment may emphasise certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

Investments

The Compartment is eligible for the French PEA and therefore a minimum of 75% of the Compartment's assets are invested in shares and similar securities from issuers with their registered office in a Member State of the European Union – or in another state which is part of the European Economic Area (EEA) – in accordance with the provisions of Article L221-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, that belong to the large, medium, and small-cap categories and to the sectors relating to the theme.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	50%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	10%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI EMU Net Return

Performance indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed.

The Compartment uses the MSCI EMU Net Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.

There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The MSCI EMU is, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*
- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index (e.g. MSCI EMU NR)
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks
- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Exchange rate risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities and/or Total Return Swap

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of which the main investment focus is to select European equities relevant to the investment theme;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – European Strategic Autonomy			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)[1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0.30% (0.25%)	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,75 %	0.20% (0.20%)	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,95%	0.30% (0.25%)	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] Reference Value: MSCI EMU NR Index
The performance Observation Period started from the launch of the Compartment is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2024 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 22 - 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:
CPR INVEST – EUROPEAN STRATEGIC AUTONOMY

Legal entity identifier:
213800O16CE35TFV7J75 TBC

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☒ **No**

- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%
  - ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

- ☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ with a social objective
- ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than its investment universe.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The investment universe is a customized universe based on the pillars specific to the investment theme 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 Compartment.

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 used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the investment universe of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.
For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

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?

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

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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform European equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in equities involved in strategic sectors that contribute to Europe's autonomy and resilience.

In order to reconcile the search for performance with the development of socially responsible practices, ESG criteria are considered based on a combination of normative, best-in-class and commitment approach.

Benchmark: MSCI EMU Index is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment, as a binding element, aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the investment universe.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.

In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

- ***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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.
Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

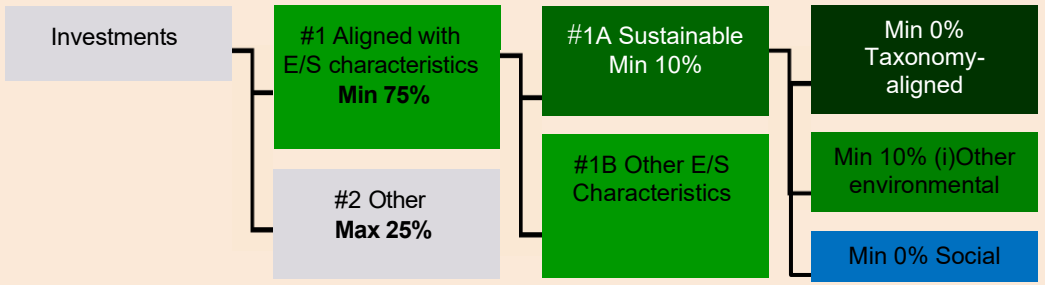
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

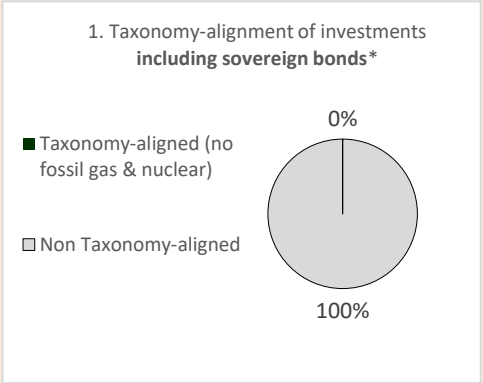
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

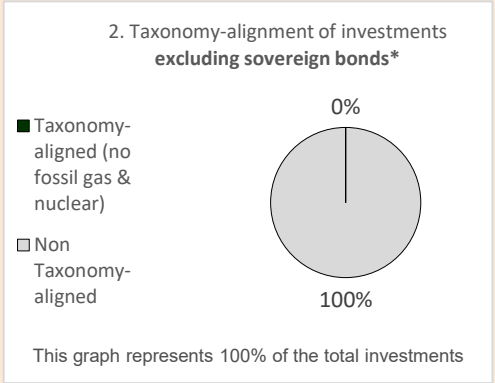
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 25. CPR Invest – B&W European Strategic Autonomy 2028

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitors the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 23.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies active in economic sectors that have a direct or indirect link with Europe's resilience and/or that contribute to Europe's economic autonomy and development such as Food, Healthcare, Industrials, Energy, Digital, Defense…

The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +5].

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the European Union.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 25% in corporate hybrid bonds.

The Compartment may also invest up to 5% of its assets in emerging markets, belonging to the European Union.

The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided that it is deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets

The Compartment invests at least 50% in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Compartment can be invested up to 50% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary. While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Initial Subscription Period and Initial Price

The initial subscription period (the "Initial Subscription Period") shall start on 16 January 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine and shall end on 25 February 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.

After the Initial Subscription Period, the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration

This Compartment will launch on 27 February 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 29 February 2028 (the "Maturity Date"). At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and the Manage Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders .

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk

Other Risks

- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W European Strategic Autonomy 20208			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management Charges (max)	Administration (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,70%	0.30% (0.10%)	N/A
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,35 %	0.20% (0.10%)	N/A
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,45%	0.30% (0.10%)	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 23 - 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:
CPR INVEST – B&W EUROPEAN STRATEGIC AUTONOMY 2028

Legal entity identifier:
213800E9YKSDRFBWT162

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of60% ICE BofA 3-5 Year Euro Corporate Index + 40% ICE BofA BB-B Euro High Yield Constrained (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of Reference Index.
CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.
For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

Benchmark: NA

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Additional ESG approach:

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.

In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

- ***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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

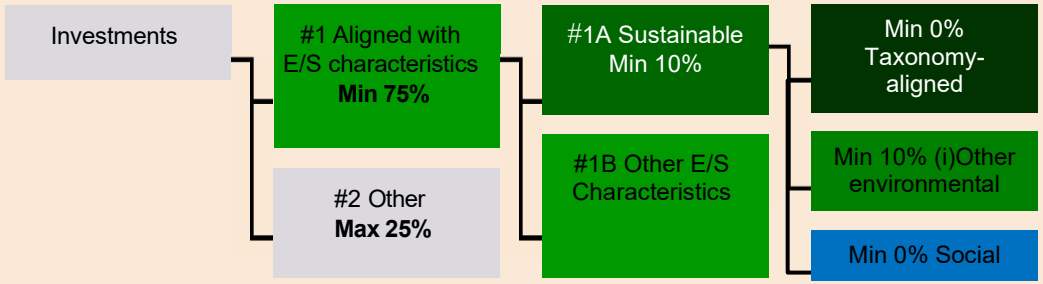
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

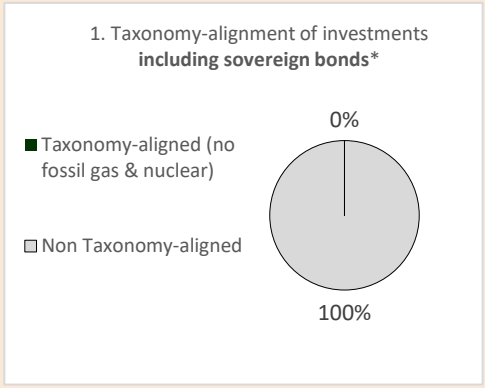
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

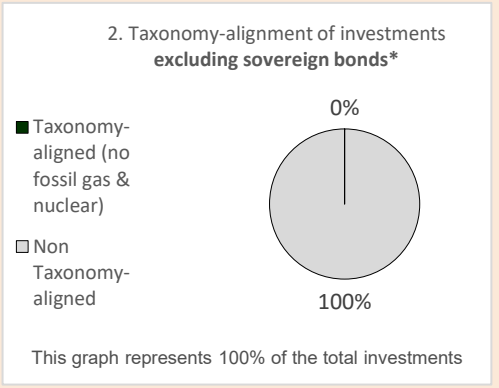
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 26. CPR Invest – B&W European Strategic Autonomy 2028 II

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitor the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 24.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies active in economic sectors that have a direct or indirect link with Europe's resilience and/or that contribute to Europe's economic autonomy and development such as Food, Healthcare, Industrials, Energy, Digital, Defense…

The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +5].

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the European Union.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 25% in corporate hybrid bonds.
The Compartment may also invest up to 5% of its assets in emerging markets, belonging to the European Union.

The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided that it is deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets.
The Compartment invests at least 50% in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Compartment can be invested up to 50% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e., whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered

equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.
The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives
Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Initial Subscription Period and Initial Price
The initial subscription period (the "Initial Subscription Period") shall start on 4 May 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine and shall end on 28 June 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.
After the Initial Subscription Period, the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration
This Compartment will launch on 29 June 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 29 December 2028 (the "Maturity Date"). At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and the Manage Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk

Other Risks

- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W European Strategic Autonomy 2028 II			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges max	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,90%	0.30%	N/A
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,45%	0.20%	N/A
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,55%	0.30%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 24 - 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:
CPR INVEST – CPR INVEST – B&W EUROPEAN STRATEGIC AUTONOMY 2028 II

Legal entity identifier:
213800ZISNKPYE3PLV45

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the 60% ICE BofA 3-5 Year Euro Corporate Index + 40% ICE BofA BB-B Euro High Yield Constrained Index (the "Reference Index"). In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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?

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CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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.

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- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG

ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

Benchmark: NA

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Additional ESG approach:
The Management Company integrates an ESG sustainable approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Limits to the ESG approach:
The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

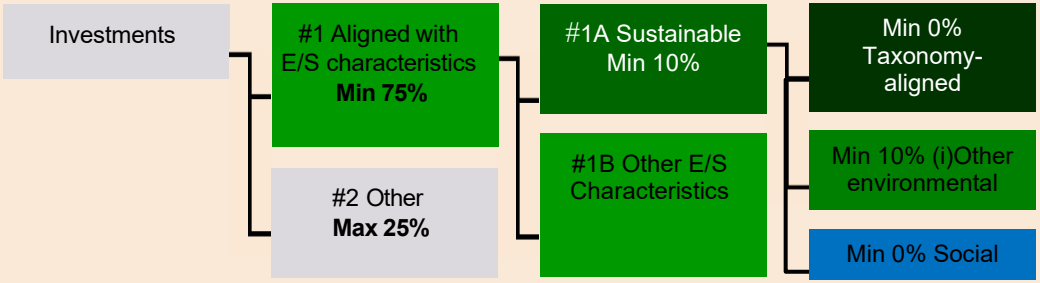
Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

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 Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

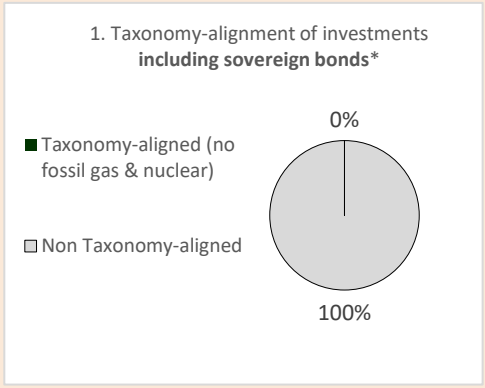
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

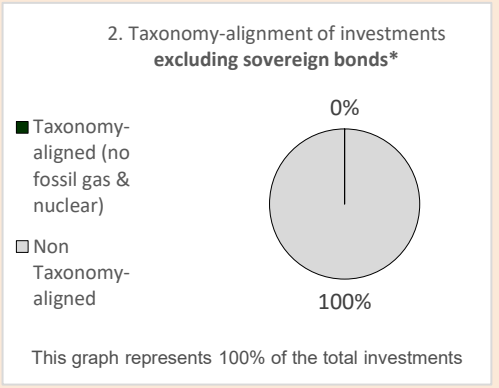
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 27. CPR Invest – B&W Climate Target 2028

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, consisting of best-positioned companies to tackle climate change.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitors the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 25.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies that are most virtuous according to CDP's assessment standards.

The investment universe is made up at least 90% of companies with a CDP score.

At least 90% of portfolio securities are rated by the CDP and have an ESG score. The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +5].

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 25% in corporate hybrid bonds.

The Compartment may also invest up to 10% of its assets in emerging markets.

The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets.

The Compartment invests at least 50% in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market.

The Compartment can be invested up to 50% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Initial Subscription Period and Initial Price

The initial subscription period (the "Initial Subscription Period") shall start on 3 July 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine and shall end on 27 September 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.

On 28 March 2024, (i.e., six months following the end of the Initial Subscription Period), the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration

This Compartment will launch on 28 September 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 29 September 2028 (the "Maturity Date"). At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and the Manage Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other risks :

- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.
trends.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W Climate Target 2028			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,90%	0.30%	N/A
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,45 %	0.20%	N/A
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,55%	0.30%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 25 - 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:
CPR INVEST – B&W CLIMATE TARGET 2028

Legal entity identifier:
213800B7ESQIQ93NBP79

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of 60% ICE BofA Global Corporate Index + 40% ICE BofA Global High Yield Index (the "Reference Index").
In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio consisting of best-positioned companies to tackle climate change.

Benchmark: No

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

However, the Compartment can invest in green, social and sustainability bonds issued by companies involved in activities considered not aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement provided that the projects financed by those issuers are aligned with the above-mentioned exclusions. As an exception to this, the exclusion of companies found in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises will be applied at the level of the issuers.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

Additional ESG approach:

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi's overall ESG scores
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Depending on the improvement of data availability and consistency, the Management Company may use additional data it considers to fine-tune the way it identifies companies that are in the best position to tackle climate change.

At least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Management Company undertakes to reduce the investment universe by at least 20% based on its Climate methodology, its own internal ESG analysis methodology and activities considered not to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.

In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

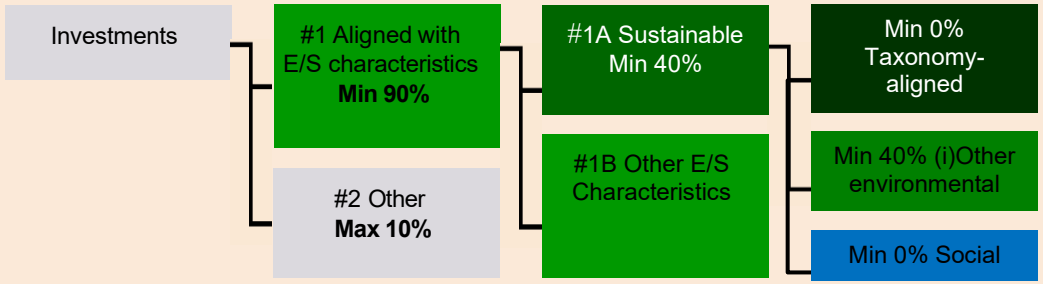
Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days. Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

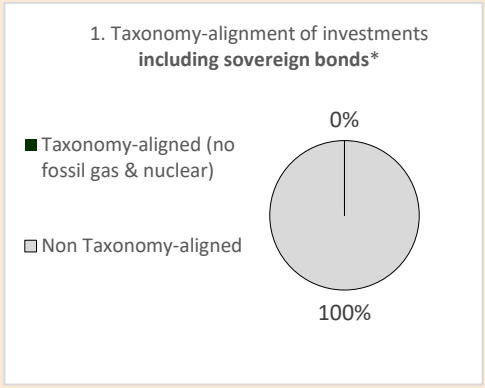
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

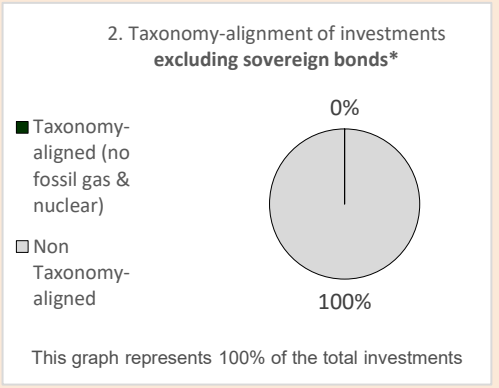
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 28. CPR Invest – B&W Climate Target 2028 II

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio consisting of best-positioned companies to tackle climate change.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitors the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 26.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies that are most virtuous according to CDP's assessment standards.

The investment universe is made up at least 90% of companies with a CDP score.

At least 90% of portfolio securities are rated by the CDP and have an ESG score. The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +5].

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 25% in corporate hybrid bonds.

The Compartment may also invest up to 10% of its assets in emerging markets.

The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets.

The Compartment invests at least 50% in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market.
The Compartment can be invested up to 50% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Initial Subscription Period and Initial Price

The initial subscription period (the "Initial Subscription Period") shall start on 9 October 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine and shall end on 29 November 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.

On 30 May 2024, (i.e., six months following the end of the Initial Subscription Period), the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration

This Compartment will launch on 30 November 2023 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 30 November 2028 (the "Maturity Date"). At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and the Management Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other risks :

- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W Climate Target 2028 II			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,90%	0.30%	N/A
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,45 %	0.20%	N/A
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,55%	0.30%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 26 - 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:
CPR INVEST – B&W CLIMATE TARGET 2028 II

Legal entity identifier:
2138006S94NWHGEFPB64

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of 60% ICE BofA Global Corporate Index + 40% ICE BofA Global High Yield Index (the "Reference Index"). In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:
The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio consisting of best-positioned companies to tackle climate change.

Benchmark: No

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

However, the Compartment can invest in green, social and sustainability bonds issued by companies involved in activities considered not aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement provided that the projects financed by those issuers are aligned with the above-mentioned exclusions. As an exception to this, the exclusion of companies found in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises will be applied at the level of the issuers.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

Additional ESG approach:

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- ;
- the lowest Amundi overall ESG ratings (i.e F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest ratings (i.e F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi's overall ESG scores
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Depending on the improvement of data availability and consistency, the Management Company may use additional data it considers to fine-tune the way it identifies companies that are in the best position to tackle climate change.

At least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Management Company undertakes to reduce the investment universe by at least 20% based on its Climate methodology, its own internal ESG analysis methodology, and activities considered not to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

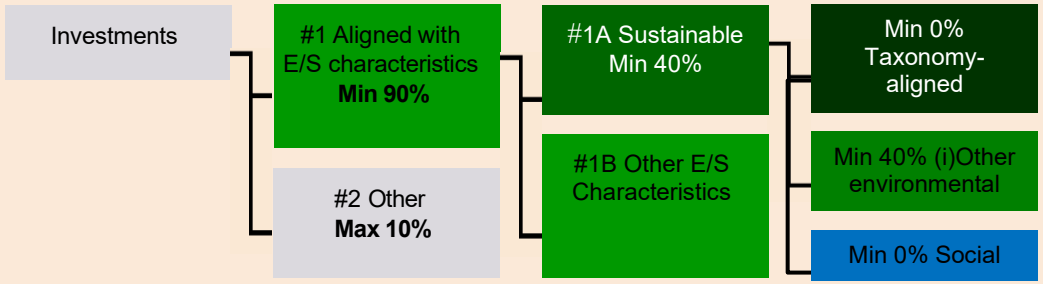
Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?***

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

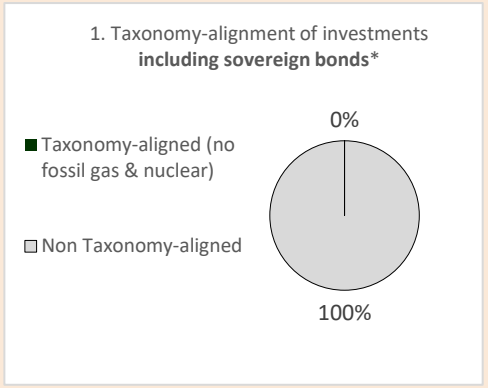
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

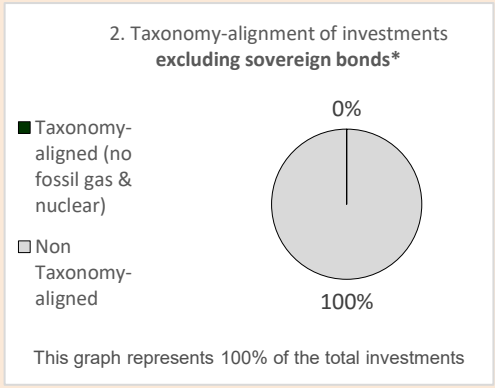
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 29. CPR Invest – Climate Ultra Short Term Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective, over the recommended holding period (at least 6 months), is to outperform €STR + 0,15%, while integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (E, S, and G – or, when taken together, ESG) criteria in the investment process.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 27.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select bonds with a maximum maturity of 3 years issued by companies of any sectors around the world, including at least 20% of bonds with a residual maturity of more than 2 years.

Each sector is analyzed, and securities are selected based on the fund manager's investment convictions. The final portfolio consists of companies offering the best financial and non-financial prospects.

In order to select the best positioned companies to tackle climate change, the Management Company relies on data from both Sciences Based Targets (SBT) and CDP.

CDP is a provider specialized in the assessment of the environmental performance of cities and companies. CDP encourages investors, companies, and cities to take action to build a truly sustainable economy by measuring and understanding their environmental impact.

The SBT initiative is a joint project of CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and WWF. It aims to encourage companies to set reduction objectives (also known as "targets") for their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions according to their sectors of activity and in line with scientific recommendations.

The investment universe is composed of companies engaged in the SBT initiative or responding to the CDP Climate questionnaire (annual assessment).

The selection of issuers best positioned to reduce their climate impact is based on three criteria:

1. best profiles according to the CDP assessment, or
2. issuers showing an increase in the implied temperature of their activities aligned with the Paris Agreement (analysis and temperature conversion from the CDP Climate questionnaire), or
3. issuers engaged in the SBT initiative with submitted or validated targets.

The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration of credit between [0; +1.5]. The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration of the interest rate between [0; +1].

At least 90% of portfolio securities are analyzed by the CDP or registered in the SBT initiative and have an ESG score.

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers.

The Compartment only invests in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated

by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment will not invest in Distressed Default Securities.
The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 "Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment" of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCITS and/or UCIs.)

Derivatives
Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.
The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: €STR

Performance indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed. The Compartment uses the €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance, and as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.
There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

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

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

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Data providers specialized in environment-related information for the Compartment: CDP and SBT initiative.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other risks :

- Emerging market risk
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Management Risk
- Market Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London and Paris.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Climate Ultra Short Term Bond			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)[1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,40%	0.30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,20 %	0.20%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,30%	0.30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 20%[2]

[1] *Performance Fees benchmark:* €STR + 0,15%
The performance Observation Period, which started from 15 November 2023, is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2025 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.

[2] *% of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.*

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 27 - 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:
CPR INVEST – CLIMATE ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND

Legal entity identifier:
213800ZGC5HVONNMBP97

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of ICE BOFA 1-3 Year Global Corporate Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.
For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Group Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at http://www.cpram.com.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:
The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform €STR+0,15%, over the recommended holding period (at least 6 months), while integrating Environmental, Social and Governance criteria in the investment process.

The Compartment's sustainable investment is focused on tackling climate change and aims to obtain a lower carbon intensity than the Reference Index.

The investment process implemented aims to build a portfolio in line with the Paris Agreement 1.5°C temperature goal and whose carbon intensity will be lower compared to the Reference Index which is representative of its investment universe.

Benchmark: €STR. €STR (Euro Short-Term Rate) is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

However, the Compartment can invest in green social and sustainability bonds issued by companies involved in activities considered not aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement provided that the projects financed by those issuers are aligned

with the above-mentioned exclusions. As an exception to this, the exclusion of companies found in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises will be applied at the level of the issuers.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. “Guidelines on funds ‘names using ESG or sustainability-related terms”.

Additional ESG approach:

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi’s overall ESG scores
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Depending on the improvement of data availability and consistency, the Management Company may use additional complementary data it considers to fine-tune the way it identifies companies that are in the best position to tackle climate change.

At least 90% of portfolio securities are analyzed by the CDP or registered in the SBT initiative and have an ESG score.

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the Reference Index.

The Management Company undertakes to reduce the investment universe by at least 20% based on its Climate methodology, its own internal ESG analysis methodology, and activities considered not to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

- ***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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

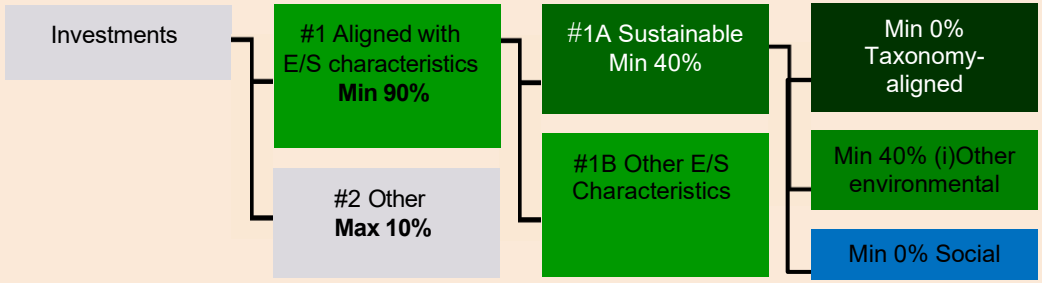
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

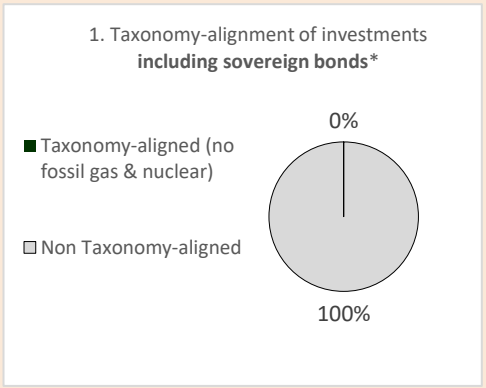
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

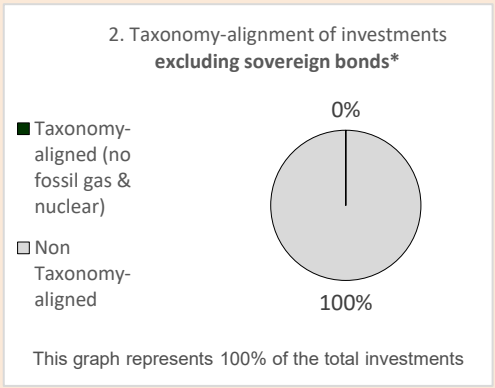
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: http://www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 30. CPR Invest – B&W Climate Target 2027

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 3 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio consisting of best-positioned companies to tackle climate change.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitors the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 28.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies that are most virtuous according to CDP's assessment standards.

The investment universe is made up at least 90% of companies with a CDP score.

At least 90% of portfolio securities are rated by the CDP and have an ESG score. The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +3].

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 25% in corporate hybrid bonds.

The Compartment may also invest up to 10% of its assets in emerging markets.

The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets.

The Compartment invests at least 50% in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as

rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market.
The Compartment can be invested up to 50% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e. whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Initial Subscription Period and Initial Price

The initial subscription period (the "Initial Subscription Period") shall start on 18 March 2024 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine and shall end on 29 April 2024 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.

On 30 April 2025, (i.e., twelve months following the end of the Initial Subscription Period), the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration
This Compartment will launch on 29 April 2024 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 30 April 2027 (the "Maturity Date"). At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and

the Management Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Other Risks

- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk
- Management Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 3 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W Climate Target 2027			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,70%	0.30%	N/A
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,35 %	0.20%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 28 - 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:
CPR INVEST – B&W CLIMATE TARGET 2027

Legal entity identifier:
213800ANY2R9YNEEBC29

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 40**%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of 60% ICE BofA 1-5 Year Global Corporate Hedged Index + 40% ICE BofA Global High Yield Index Hedged (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;

- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

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?

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

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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:
The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 3 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio consisting of best-positioned companies to tackle climate change.

Benchmark: No

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

However, the Compartment can invest in green, social and sustainability bonds issued by companies involved in activities considered not aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement provided that the projects financed by those issuers are aligned with the above-mentioned exclusions. As an exception to this, the exclusion of companies found in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises will be applied at the level of the issuers.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

Additional ESG approach:

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi's overall ESG scores
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Depending on the improvement of data availability and consistency, the Management Company may use additional data it considers to fine-tune the way it identifies companies that are in the best position to tackle climate change.

At least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that the Reference Index.

The Management Company undertakes to reduce the investment universe by at least 20%based on its Climate methodology, its own internal ESG analysis methodology, and activities considered not to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

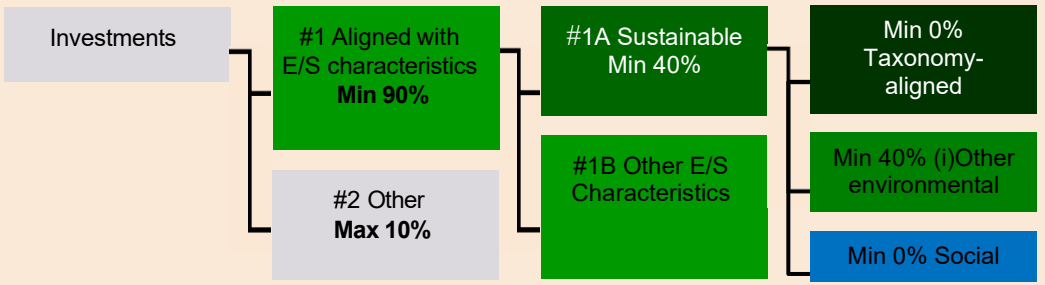
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?***

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

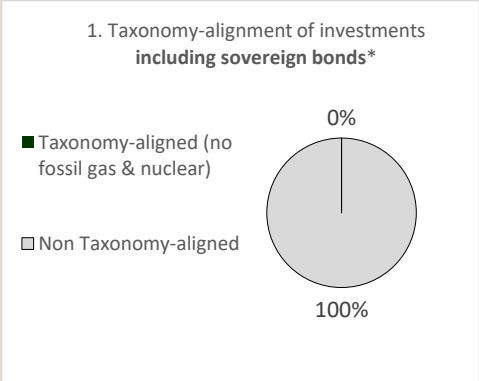
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

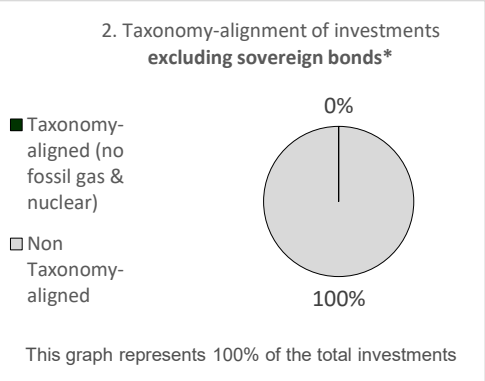
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 31. CPR Invest – B&W European Strategic Autonomy 2029

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitors the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 29.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies active in economic sectors that have a direct or indirect link with Europe's resilience and/or that contribute to Europe's economic autonomy and development such as Food, Healthcare, Industrials, Energy, Digital, Defense…
The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +5]

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the European Economic Area (EEA) as well as in the UK and Switzerland.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 30% in corporate hybrid and subordinated bonds.

The Compartment may also invest up to 5% of its assets in emerging markets, belonging to the EEA.
The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.
The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.
The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams. Non-Euro denominated holdings will be hedged against the Euro.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided that it is deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets.

The Compartment invests at least 40% in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as

rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Compartment can be invested up to 60% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e., whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies.

The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary. While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.).

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Initial Subscription Period and Initial Price

The initial subscription period (the "Initial Subscription Period") shall start on 30 May 2024 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine and shall end on 26 June 2024 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.

On 27 June 2027 (i.e., thirty-six months following the end of the Initial Subscription Period), the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions

Maturity and Duration

This Compartment will launch on 27 June 2024 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 31 December 2029 (the "Maturity Date"). At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and the Manage Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will

endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk

Other risks :

- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London and Paris.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W European Strategic Autonomy 2029			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,90%	0.30%	N/A
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,45%	0.20%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 29 - 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:
CPR INVEST – B&W EUROPEAN STRATEGIC AUTONOMY 2029

Legal entity identifier:
213800U5GM6NT7NAN130

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the 50% ICE BofA 3-5 Year Euro Corporate Index + 50% ICE BofA BB-B Euro High Yield Constrained Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the (recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

Benchmark: NA

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Additional ESG approach:
The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by analysing companies that have already been selected on the basis of its internal ESG analysis methodology and excluding those based on the following:

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

Limits to the ESG approach:
The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

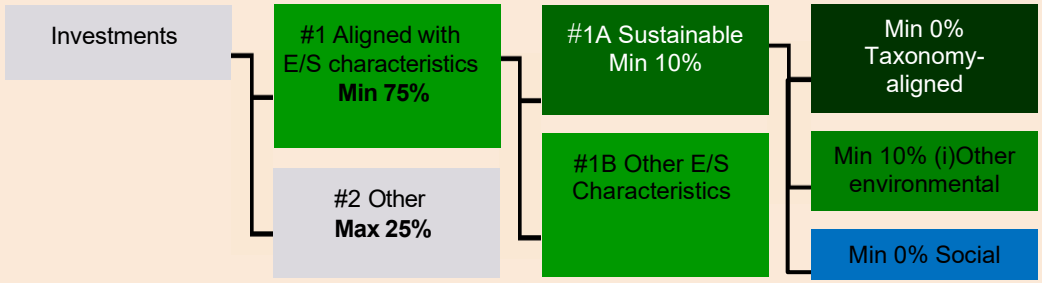
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart.
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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

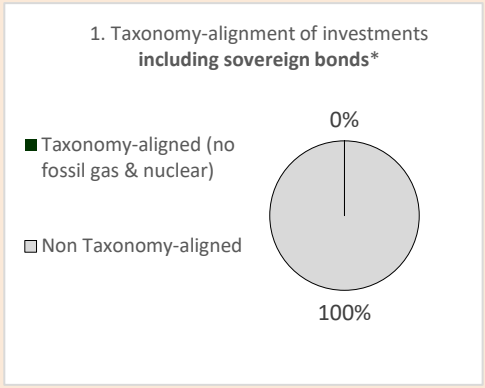
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

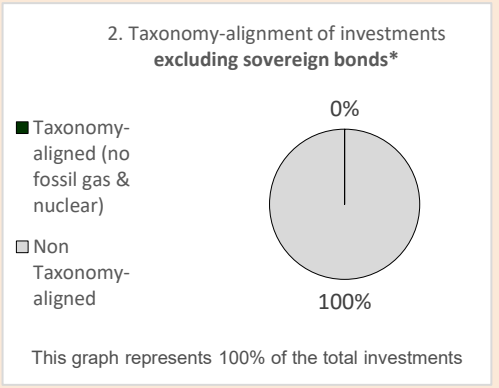
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 32. CPR Invest – Montpensier M Sport Solutions

The Compartment is a Feeder Compartment of the EB-unit of M Sport Solutions SRI, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as a UCITS (the "Master Fund") and will invest at least 85% of its assets in EB units of the Master Fund.

The Compartment may hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:

- Ancillary liquid assets.
- Financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes.

The investment objective of the Compartment is the same as the Master Fund as described below.
The Compartment is managed by the Management Company and the Master Fund is managed by Montpensier Arbevel.

It is intended that the performance of the Compartment will be strongly correlated to that of the Master Fund. However, the performance of the Compartment is expected to be lower than that of the EB-unit of the Master Fund due to, in particular, costs and expenses incurred by the Compartment

Launch date: 01/07/2024

Term: Undetermined duration

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and total return swaps:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Organisation of the Master Fund

The Master Fund was launched on 4 February 2020 and is managed by Montpensier Arbevel. The Master Fund is denominated in Euro.
CACEIS Bank has been appointed as depositary bank, agent in charge of centralising subscription and redemption orders and of keeping the unit register of the Master Fund.
CACEIS Fund Administration has been appointed as delegated fund accountant of the Master Fund.
Deloitte has been appointed as independent auditor of the Master Fund.

Investment objective of the Master Fund

The Master Fund's objective is to participate in the upside and downside movements of global equity markets by investing at least 50% of the Master Fund's net assets in equities of companies whose activities are exposed to sports and wellness ecosystem, while incorporating Environmental, Social and Governance (E, S, and G) criteria into the investment process.

The Master Fund will invest a minimum of 75% in equities and equity-related instruments, through discretionary bottom-up management.

Benchmark of the Master Fund: No

Performance Indicator of the Master Fund:

As the Master Fund's management is based on a specific theme for which there is no benchmark index, it can't be defined a relevant benchmark for the Master Fund.

The Master Fund is actively managed. The Master Fund uses the STOXX Global 1800 index (SXW1R Index), an overall benchmark index, calculated net dividends reinvested denominated in the currency of each relevant share class a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Master Fund's performance and, as regards the performance fee benchmark used by the relevant share classes, for calculating the performance fees. There are no constraints relative to any such benchmark restraining the Master Fund's portfolio construction.

The STOXX Global 1800 index is calculated by Stoxx from its three regional indices: the STOXX Europe 600, the STOXX North America 600 and the STOXX Asia / Pacific 600. Each of the 3 regional indices is composed of 600 securities selected within the geographic area according to their float and their average liquidity. The index is denominated in Euros

The STOXX Global 1800 Net Return Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by Stoxx Ltd, an administrator which is currently listed in the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA, referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. Information about this index is available at www.stoxx.com/indices.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, Montpensier Arbevel has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

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

Investment strategy and policy of the Master Fund :

The Master fund's investment strategy is discretionary. The Master Fund aims to invest primarily in companies identified by Montpensier Arbevel as participating, directly or indirectly, in the sports and well-being ecosystem, such as:

- Design, manufacture and distribution of sports-related clothing
- Design, manufacture and distribution of sports equipment
- Sports infrastructure (sports clubs, fitness centers, ski resorts, etc.)
- Outdoor activities
- Wellness and healthy living
- Sports nutrition and healthy eating
- Sports events and sports broadcasting, e-sport
- Leisure and personal development
- Care products, prevention and health care.

The Master Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR.

In selecting stocks, Montpensier Arbevel will focus on analyzing the specific characteristics of companies and their outlook, using a long-term approach based on

company fundamentals. Montpensier Arbevel will rely on an understanding of the company's business model and development strategy, as well as on expectations for business growth and company valuation.
The extra-financial approach implemented by the Master Fund is based on the integration of extra-financial criteria as from the definition of the investment universe. This forms part of the ESG policy implemented by Montpensier Arbevel, which is available on its website.

This approach is based on the integration of extra-financial criteria right from the definition of the investment universe composed of companies:

- referenced by Bloomberg or ICB in a sector or sub-sector related to sports or wellness, or ;
- whose country belongs to one or more of the following groups or countries: Europe, North America, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia or New Zealand;
- with a market capitalization of over €200 million for French stocks, or over €400 million for stocks listed in other European countries, or over €1 billion for other stocks.

10% of the Master Fund's portfolio may be invested outside the investment universe, provided that these securities have an ESG rating above the thresholds set for the approach.

The approach to taking account of non-financial criteria is a "selectivity" approach based on the proprietary four-stage SRI analytical method developed by Montpensier Arbevel, and is aimed at mitigating the sustainability risks, which it cannot however guarantee to have entirely neutralised (for more details, see the Master Fund's Transparency Code, available on the Montpensier Arbevel's website):

1. Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities : controversial weapons, coal extraction, tobacco, adult entertainment, gambling activities, GMOs and palm oil.
2. Exclusion of companies rated 'CCC' or having a red ESG controversy flag from MSCI ESG Research
3. Analysis of the governance practices of the businesses in accordance with the proprietary Montpensier Governance Flag (MGF) method, the purpose of which is to evaluate the alignment of interests among management, shareholders and more generally all stakeholders. It is based on a list of sub-criteria that enable us to determine 3 MGF statuses: "Pass", "Watchlist" or "Fail". All companies identified as "Fail" are excluded;
4. Analysis of companies' impact on the environment and on society in accordance with the proprietary Montpensier Impact Assessment (MIA) method based on the 17 SDGs of the UN, grouped into 2 transitions: Ecological Transition and Solidarity Transition, then according to 4 impact themes : Environment and Resources for Ecological Transition, Inclusion and Essential Needs for Solidarity Transition. This is based on a list of sub-criteria (carbon footprint, waste management, employee satisfaction, number of patients treated, etc.) supplemented by other indicators (fossil fuel activities, proportion of non-renewable energy in consumption and production, compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, etc.). This method allows us to determine three levels of MIA impact MIA: positive, neutral and negative. All businesses with a negative MIA impact are excluded.

Assets used by the Master Fund

The Master Fund is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country, within a maximum of 25% of its assets in small capitalization (i.e. with a market capitalization of less than EUR 2 billion). The Master Fund may invest up to 40% of its assets in the equities or similar securities of issuers in emerging countries. The Master Fund may also invest up to 25% of its net assets in bonds and interest-rate products, whose issuers may be public or private, or in interest-rate derivatives. The Master Fund may also invest up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds and similar securities, with no rating or duration criteria imposed on the portfolio manager. As part of its cash management, the Master Fund may invest

up to 10% of its net assets in debt securities and money market instruments, with a maximum of 10% of its assets invested in units or shares of UCIs.

The Master Fund may be exposed to exchange risk, ex euro, in all currencies, up to 100% of the Master Fund's net assets, hedged or unhedged, in whole or in part, In particular through forward transactions with a credit institution.

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management. Derivatives used are Futures on currencies and equities, Options on equities; Swaps: on currencies, warrants on equities, Forex Forwards.

The Master Fund may also use embedded derivatives.

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Fees and expenses of the Master Fund (EB-unit)[(1)(2)]

Maximum Subscription fee (not accruing to the Fund)	Maximum 7% [(1)]
Maximum Subscription fee (accruing to the Fund)	n/a
Maximum Redemption fee (not accruing to the Fund)	Maximum 1%
Maximum Redemption fee (accruing to the Fund)	n/a
Maximum Management fees	0,50%
Operating costs and Other Services[(2)]	0.14 % TTC Maximum flat rate per year
Turnover commissions	Custodian: From 0 to 179,40 EUR depending on the transaction type
Performance fees	n/a

[(1)] The Compartment will not pay any subscription or redemption fees while investing in EB-unit of the Master Fund

[(2)] These operating costs and other services are used to cover registration and listing costs, customer and distributor information costs, data costs, such as the cost of benchmark indices ..., custodian, legal, audit and tax costs ..., costs linked to compliance with regulatory obligations and regulatory reporting, operating costs and costs linked to customer knowledge.

The maximum flat rate indicated may be charged even if the actual expenses are lower, and conversely if the actual expenses are higher than the posted expenses, the excess over this rate will be borne by the Management Company

Risk profile of the Master Fund

The Master Fund has been classified in the 'International equities' category.

The Master Fund is most suitable for investors who have an investment horizon of at least five years.

Availability of prospectus of the Master Fund

For further information regarding the fees and expenses paid by the Master Fund, reference is made to the Master Fund's prospectus, as well as the annual report of the Master Fund. These documents are also available on the website: www.montpensier-arbevel.com.

Risk Management:

The method used to calculate overall exposure of the Compartment is the commitment calculation method.

Interaction between the Compartment and the Master Fund:

Information flow between the Compartment and the Master Fund

As per the Law, the Company (acting in relation to the Compartment) and the Master Fund entered into an agreement as regards this master-feeder structure which may be obtained upon request and free of charge, at the registered office of the Management Company.

The above-mentioned agreement aims at ensuring the compliance of both the Compartment and the Master Fund with the provisions of the Law and covers, inter alia, access to information, the basis of investment and divestment by the Compartment, standard dealing arrangements (including the coordination of the frequency and the timing of the NAV computation and publication), events affecting dealing arrangements, standard arrangements for the audit report and changes to standing arrangements.

Information flow between the Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank

The Depositary and the Master Fund's depositary bank have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties.

Information flow between the Auditor and the independent auditor of the Master Fund

The Auditor and the Master Fund's auditor have entered into an information-sharing agreement in order to ensure the fulfilment of their respective duties

Profile of typical investor in the Compartment:

All investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio composed primarily of Global equities seeking to take advantage of the dynamics of companies related to sports and wellness ecosystem
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss. It is possible that the subscriber does not find its capital invested at the end of the recommended 5 years minimum investment period.

Compartment's Benchmark: STOXX Global 1800 index Net Return Index

Compartment's Performance Indicator:

For information purposes, the STOXX Global 1800 index (net dividends reinvested) denominated in the currency of each relevant Share Class and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, serves a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, for the relevant Share Classes, calculating the performance fees.

There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining the Compartment's portfolio construction.

The STOXX Global 1800 Net Return Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by Stoxx Ltd, an administrator which is currently listed in the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA, referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. Information about this index is available at www.stoxx.com/indices.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Compartment's Main and Specific Risk Factors:

The Compartment being invested in the Master Fund is therefore exposed to the risk represented by the evolutions of the instruments' markets in which the Master Fund invests.

The main general risks are the followings:

- Risks related to discretionary management
- Capital Loss risks
- Equity-linked risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Sector concentration risks
- Exchange rate risks
- Liquidity risk

Please refer to the Master Fund's prospectus for more information on the risks associated with an investment in the Master Fund.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 11:00 AM on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Montpensier M Sport Solutions			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees			
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Indirect costs (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)[1]
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,50%	0,30%	0,64%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,75%	0,20%	0,64%	Yes
R EUR – Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,85%	0,30%	0,64%	yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[2]

[1] Performance Fees benchmark: STOXX Global 1800 Net Return Index

[2] % of the difference between the net asset value of the Share Class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

Prospective investors are advised to assess their eligibility and suitability for direct investment in the Master Fund before considering investing in the Compartment. For information on eligibility criteria and how to invest directly in the Master Fund, please refer to the Master Fund's prospectus.

SFDR Annex 30 - 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:
CPR INVEST – Montpensier M Sport Solutions

Legal entity identifier:
213800H3NT2TZ88LIN68

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 63.75**%** 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 sustainable investments**

-

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

The Compartment will invest at least 85% of its net assets in units in the EB-unit of M Sport Solutions SRI, a French Mutual Investment Fund authorised by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as a UCITS and managed by Montpensier Arbevel. (the "Master Fund"). Therefore, the environmental and social characteristics of the Compartment shall be read in conjunction with the ones of the Master Fund.

The Master Fund integrates sustainability factors into its investment process, as set out in more detail below and in the "Investment Strategy" section of the Prospectus.

In taking account of ESG criteria in the Master Fund the objective is to combine financial performance with the wish to exert positive influence, insofar as possible, on issuers in terms of ESG performances, by encouraging companies to move ahead with the integration of ESG criteria in their activities, thus attributing value to good practices.

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 extra-financial approach implemented by the Master Fund is based on the integration of extra-financial criteria as from the definition of the investment universe. This forms part of the ESG policy implemented by the management company of the Master Fund, which is available on its website.

The approach to taking account of non-financial criteria is a "selectivity" approach based on the proprietary four-stage SRI analytical method developed by Montpensier Arbevel, the Master Fund's management company, and is aimed at mitigating the sustainability risks, which it cannot however guarantee to have entirely neutralised:

1. Exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities (for more details, see the Master Fund's Transparency Code, available on the Management Company's website):
   - Companies involved directly (in the manufacture, sale of components, services, etc.) or indirectly (via a subsidiary or parent company) in activities involving the following controversial weapons: blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons and non-locatable shrapnel weapons, biological and chemical weapons and depleted uranium, are excluded from the investment universe;
   - Companies where more than 10% of turnover is related to activities listed below are also excluded from the Master Fund's investment universe:

- The manufacture of nuclear and conventional weapons, their components or associated systems,
- Coal extraction, and more specifically the extraction and sale of thermal coal (lignite, bitumen, anthracite, etc.), which does not include metallurgical coal (also known as coking coal or steelmaking coal),
- Unconventional oil and gas extraction (oil sands, shale oil and gas, coal seam gas),
- Tobacco,
- Adult entertainment,
- Gambling activities,
- GMOs, and
- Palm oil

2. Exclusion of companies rated ‘CCC’ or having a red ESG controversy flag from MSCI ESG Research. These 'Red' controversies notably include companies that do not comply with the United Nations Global Compact (Human Rights, Labour Rights, Environment and Corruption);

3. Analysis of the governance practices of the businesses in accordance with the proprietary Montpensier Governance Flag (MGF) method, the purpose of which is to evaluate the alignment of interests among management, shareholders and more generally all stakeholders. It is based on a list of sub-criteria grouped around 4 areas of analysis: Board (degree of independence of the board of directors, presence of women on the board of directors), Compensation (transparency of remuneration criteria), Shareholder structure (presence of a majority shareholder, etc.) and Accounting practices (opinion of the auditors on the financial statements, etc.) which allow us to determine three MGF statuses: ‘Pass’, ‘Watchlist’ or ‘Fail’. All businesses identified as ‘Fail’ are excluded;

4. Analysis of companies’ impact on the environment and on society in accordance with the proprietary Montpensier Impact Assessment (MIA) method based on the 17 SDGs of the UN, grouped into 2 transitions: Ecological Transition and Solidarity Transition, then according to 4 impact themes : Environment and Resources for Ecological Transition, Inclusion and Essential Needs for Solidarity Transition. This is based on a list of sub-criteria (carbon footprint, waste management, employee satisfaction, number of patients treated, etc.) supplemented by other indicators (fossil fuel activities, proportion of non-renewable energy in consumption and production, compliance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, etc.). This method allows us to determine three levels of MIA impact MIA: positive, neutral and negative. All businesses with a negative MIA impact are excluded.

By way of reminder, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined by the UN are a universal call to action to eliminate poverty, protect the planet and improve the daily life of everyone worldwide while at the same time opening up future prospects. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in 2015 by all the United Nations Member States.

Investors have a decisive part to play in attaining these Goals. While some SDGs do not directly concern investment activities, others are particularly pertinent. Notable among these is SDG 12: “Responsible consumption and production”. This objective brings together themes dear to responsible businesses, such as energy efficiency, sustainable procurement and more generally the circular economy. Other contributions by investors may concern for example SDG 9, “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure”, SDG 13, “Climate Action”, or SDG 11, “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, which includes for example the renovation of buildings to make them energy-efficient, and sustainable.

- ***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?***

At least 90% of the securities in the portfolio of the Master Fund, excluding bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, and cash held on an ancillary basis, are hedged according to the ESG criteria defined below.

The Master Fund undertakes to hold a minimum of 90% of Sustainable Investments as indicated below. These investments will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy.
Montpensier Arbevel‘s methodology for identifying sustainable investments is based on the following components:

- The analysis of the contribution to a sustainability objective, which is based on a best effort approach, with the objective of selecting the “best performers” (or eliminating the “worst performers”) on the basis of E and/or S criteria, as well as an approach via the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and an approach of

exposure to sustainable activities, which is based on an internal definition of "activities considered sustainable";

- The analysis of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criterion, which is based on exclusions, Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) and the assessment of controversies. In addition, securities with a negative MIA environmental or social impact, or a negative impact on the E and S pillars, are also assessed as not meeting the DNSH criteria;
- The analysis of compliance with the principles of good governance, which is based on both exclusions and the assessment of controversies.

Thus, a security is considered a "sustainable investment" if it meets the above three conditions.

The assessment of the contribution to a sustainability goal is based on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which we assess by:

- ✓ Value analysis using our proprietary Montpensier Impact Assessment (MIA) methodology, which is based on the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and identifies and analyses the impact of companies on the environment and society.
  We measure a positive or negative impact for each type of transition; a total impact score is then obtained using the aggregate impact per transition type. The overall impact score is the MIA impact.
  We assume that companies with a positive or neutral MIA impact contribute positively to a sustainability objective.
- ✓ And/or by the analysis of eco-activities, which determines the contribution to one or more of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
  In this way, we evaluate the Green Share of companies - i.e. the percentage of revenues generated by activities that contribute positively to the climate transition (i.e. 8 "eco-activities" defined by the Greenfin label). These 8 eco-activities are classified into 3 main transition vectors: 1/ Responsible Energy, 2/ Preservation of the Earth's Capital and 3/ Efficient Transport.
  We assume that companies identified as Type I or II, according to the definition of the Greenfin label, contribute positively to a sustainability objective.

Thus, if a security makes at least one positive contribution, it is considered a "sustainable investment", provided that it does not make a negative contribution; on the other hand, if a security makes a negative contribution, it is considered an "unsustainable investment"

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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?

The analysis at level of the Master Fund of the "do no significant harm" (DNSH) criterion is based on exclusions, Main Negative Impacts (PAI) and the assessment of controversies. In addition, securities whose impact on MIA on ecology or solidarity impact or on the E and S pillars is negative are also assessed as not respecting the DNSH criterion.

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

The management company of the Master Fund takes into account the 14 main indicators of negative impacts in the policy of sectoral and normative exclusions, analysis of good governance practices (using the proprietary Montpensier Governance Flag – MGF), the proprietary qualitative analysis of the contribution of companies to environmental and solidarity transitions (Montpensier Impact Assessment – MIA, Montpensier Industry Contributor – MIC), and/or in the analysis of eco- activities that determines the contribution to one or more UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The relevance and coverage of these indicators in analysis vary depending on the sector, industry and region in which each company operates. Below is a non-exhaustive list of the main negative impacts that can be taken into account in the Master Fund management company's extra-financial analysis :

CLIMATE INDICATORS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions 2. Carbon footprint 3. GHG intensity of investee companies 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector 5. Share of consumption and production of non-renewable energy 6. Intensity of energy consumption by sector with high climate impact
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively impacting biodiversity-sensitive areas

Water	8. Releases to water
Waste	9. Ratio of hazardous waste and radioactive waste

INDICATORS RELATED TO SOCIAL ISSUES, STAFF, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND ACTS OF CORRUPTION

Social and personnel issues	10. Violations of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises 11. Lack of compliance processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises 12. Uncorrected gender pay gap 13. Mixity within governance bodies 14.Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)

- ***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 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into the Master Fund's management company's ESG methodology.

The Master Fund's management company, Montpensier Arbevel, excludes from the investment universe companies that are not aligned with certain international standards and conventions, in particular the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPBHR).

Controversies are tracked weekly via the MSCI ESG Controversies search. Securities subject to a "Red" controversy are excluded from the investment universe of the Master Fund. Among these "Red" controversies, Montpensier Arbevel finds in particular companies that are not in line with the United Nations Global Compact (Human Rights, Labor Rights, Environment and Corruption).

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 not 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 management company of the Master Fund considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applicable to the Master Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectoral), integration of ESG analysis in the process investment, engagement and voting approaches.

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Master Fund's objective is to participate in the upside and downside movements of global equity markets by investing at least 50% of the Master Fund's net assets in equities of companies whose activities are exposed to the sports and wellness ecosystem, integrating ESG criteria in the selection and analysis process of the securities in the portfolio.

The Master Fund integrates sustainability factors into its investment process. The non-financial approach implemented is presented in the UCITS Transparency Code available on the Master Fund's management company's website (www.montpensier-Arbevel.com)

The Master Fund's investment strategy aims to select companies that have been identified by the portfolio manager as participating, directly or indirectly, in the sports and wellness ecosystem.

The Master Fund is exposed to a minimum of 75% in equities, up to 100% of its net assets. Exposure is to equities of all sizes, in all sectors, with no geographical allocation. Exposure to small-cap stocks (i.e. with a market capitalization of less than 1.5 billion euros) may reach 25% of the Master Fund's net assets, and exposure to emerging market equities is limited to 40% of the Master Fund's net assets.

The Master Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in listed equities; and up to 25% of its net assets in similar securities (investment certificates, etc.).

The Master Fund may also invest in derivatives, futures or options, for hedging or exposure purposes.

The Master Fund may also be exposed to interest-rate risk up to a maximum of 25% through investment in bonds and interest-rate products issued by public or private issuers, or in interest-rate derivatives. The issuers may be considered by the Master Fund management company to be speculative (high yield).

The Master Fund may also invest up to 25% of its net assets in convertible bonds and similar securities.

No rating or duration criteria are imposed on the Master Fund's manager.

The management company of the Master Fund carries out its own analysis to assess the credit quality of these assets, and neither mechanically nor exclusively relies on ratings provided by rating agencies, and implements a credit risk analysis and procedures enabling portfolio management decisions to be made.

As part of its cash management strategy, the Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in debt securities and money market instruments.

The Master Fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its net assets in UCIs.

The Master Fund may be exposed to currency risk, excluding the euro, in all currencies up to 100% of the Master Fund's net assets, which may or may not be hedged, in whole or in part, by forward currency transactions traded over-the-counter traded with a credit institution.

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?

The Goal of the Master Fund is to implement a responsible investment approach which aims to exclude from the investment universe companies that are not compatible with the extra-financial criteria defined by the management company.

The extra-financial analysis carried out by the Master Fund will make it possible to define a list of excluded stocks representing 20% of the investment universe of the potentially investable UCITS.

The exclusion policy is therefore applied to the Master Fund as soon as the investment universe is defined:

1. Exclusion of underlying companies involved in controversial activities: arms manufacturing, coal mining, tobacco, adult entertainment, gambling, GMOs and palm oil;
2. Exclusion of underlying companies rated strictly below "CCC" or "Vigilance Controversy Red" by MSCI ESG Research. These 'Red' controversies include companies that do not comply with the United Nations Global Compact (Human Rights, Labour Rights, Environment and Corruption).
3. An analysis of corporate governance using the proprietary "MGF - Montpensier Governance Flag" method, which focuses on good corporate governance practices, using a methodical, relative and evolving assessment grid over time, enabling us to exclude stocks for which an MFG "Fail" flag has been determined
4. An analysis of companies' contributions to environmental and social change using the proprietary "MIA - Montpensier Impact Assessment" method, based on the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a Best in Universe approach. This analysis enables us to determine where companies stand on environmental and social issues, taking into account their sector of activity and the progress they are making. Underlying companies with a negative contribution are excluded.

   The data used by the Master Fund is mainly provided by MSCI ESG Research and may be supplemented,

modified or updated by Montpensier Arbevel from other sources.

At least 90% of the securities in the portfolio, excluding bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, and cash held on an ancillary basis, are hedged according to the ESG criteria defined above.

Investors should note that extra-financial analysis is not performed to the same standards as for other investments on cash, cash equivalents, and derivatives used for hedging purposes, and that it may not be possible to carry out a non-financial analysis on certain collective investment undertakings, according to the same standards as for other investments. Thus, the extra-financial analysis methodology will not include cash, cash equivalents, derivatives for hedging purpose, and certain mutual funds.

All the securities in portfolio, with the exception of the instruments mentioned above, are analyzed using a dual ESG and fundamental approach

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

The exclusion process of the Master Fund reduces the investment universe by at least 20% compared to the initial universe, in accordance with the SRI label

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

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

The management company of the Master fund implements an analysis of corporate governance practices according to the proprietary Montpensier Governance Flag (MGF) method, the objective of which is to assess the alignment of interests between executives, shareholders and more generally all stakeholders. It is based on a list of sub-criteria divided around 4 axes of analysis:

- board (rate of independence of the board of directors, presence of women on the board of directors, etc.),
- remuneration (transparency of remuneration criteria, etc.),
- shareholder structure (presence of majority shareholder, etc.), and
- accounting practices (opinion of financial auditors on company accounts, etc.),

The management company of the Master Fund applies a quantitative identification filter which makes it possible to identify the stocks which present weaknesses with regard to the four pillars analyzed. This identification of values gives rise to an additional qualitative analysis that can lead to their maintenance in the final universe. This analysis also allows us to determine 3 FGM statuses: “Pass”, “Watchlist” or “Fail”. All companies identified as “Fail” are excluded.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

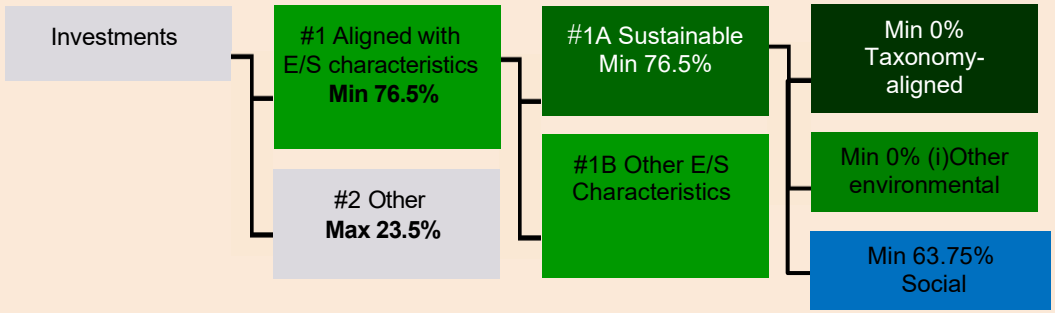
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

The Compartment undertakes to have – through its Master Fund- a minimum of 76.5% % of Sustainable Investments (#1A Sustainable) as indicated in the table below.

The investments of the Master Fund will be used to meet the environmental or social characteristics pursued, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy, when they integrate sustainability factors by excluding any issuer specified in the exclusion list described in the Master Fund’s Transparency Code available on www.montpensier-arbevel.com.

Investors should note that it may not be possible to perform ESG analysis to the same standards as for other investments on cash, cash equivalents and derivatives for hedging purpose. The asset allocation figures shown above reflect the pre-contractual minimums expressed as a percentage of the Compartment’s net assets.



The basis for calculating the above percentages is the net assets of the Compartment.

#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?

Derivative products are not used by the Master Fund to achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the UCITS.

In practice, the Master Fund does not use derivatives.

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

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

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

Through its Master Fund:

[X] Yes

[X] In fossil gas [X] In nuclear energy

[ ] No

The Master Fund may hold taxonomy-aligned investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy but does not take a minimum commitment on these aspects or on the taxonomy in general.

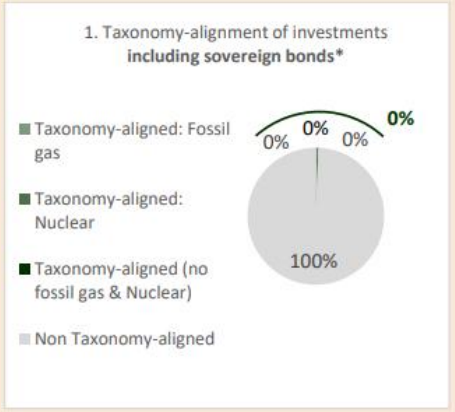
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

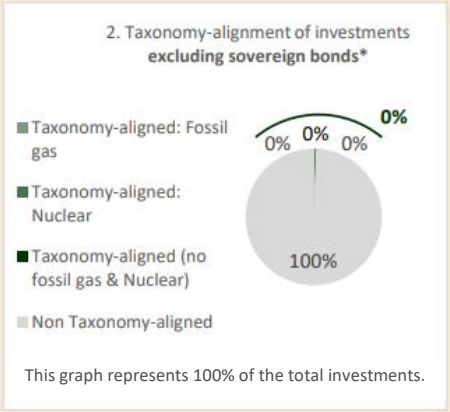
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.*

At present, the Master Fund is committed to aligning its portfolio with the minimum European taxonomy of 0%. However, it is likely to hold investments in activities qualified as Sustainable within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

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

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Master Fund has not defined minimum commitment of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Master Fund undertakes to have a minimum of 75 % of socially sustainable investments.

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

Cash, cash equivalents for treasury purpose as well as derivatives used for hedging purpose are included in "#2 Other".

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

This Master 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 33. CPR Invest – B&W Climate HY Target 2030

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, consisting of best-positioned companies to tackle climate change.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitors the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 31.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies that are most virtuous according to CDP's assessment standards.

At least 90% of portfolio securities are rated by the CDP and have an ESG score.

The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +5]

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers.

The Compartment may also invest up to 10% of its assets in emerging markets. The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds).

The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may also invest up to 10% of its assets in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos).

The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams. Non-Euro denominated holdings will be hedged against the Euro.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided that it is deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets.

The Compartment can be invested up to 100% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e., whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Compartment can also be invested in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies.

The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.).

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Initial Subscription Period and Initial Price

The initial subscription period (the "Initial Subscription Period") shall start on 15 January 2025 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine and shall end on 26 February 2025 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.

On 29 August 2025 (i.e., six months following the end of the Initial Subscription Period), the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration

This Compartment will launch on 27 February 2025 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 28 February 2030 (the "Maturity Date"). At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and the Manage Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk

Other risks :

- Contingent convertible bonds risk
- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London and Paris.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W Climate HY Target 2030			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1%	0.30%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 31 - 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:
CPR INVEST – B&W CLIMATE HY TARGET 2030

Legal entity identifier:
213800BSZOFRK89YY294

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the ICE BofA Euro High Yield Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, consisting of best-positioned companies to tackle climate change.

Benchmark: NA

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

However, the Compartment can invest in green, social and sustainability bonds issued by companies involved in activities considered not aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement provided that the projects financed by those issuers are aligned with the above-mentioned exclusions. As an exception to this, the exclusion of companies found in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises will be applied at the level of the issuers.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10. "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Additional ESG approach:

The sustainable construction of the investment universe is further improved by excluding companies based on the Management Company's ESG approach (using environmental, social and governance criteria):

- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi's overall ESG scores
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe
- .

Depending on the improvement of data availability and consistency, the Management Company may use additional data it considers to fine-tune the way it identifies companies that are in the best position to tackle climate change.

At least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

Limits to the ESG approach:

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

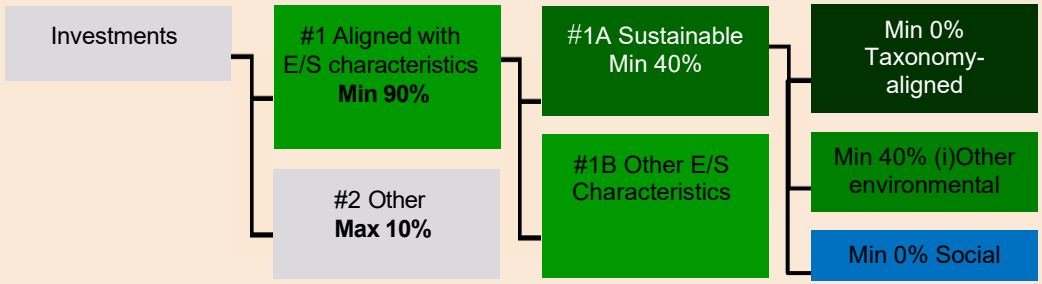
Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart.
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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

● ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?***

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

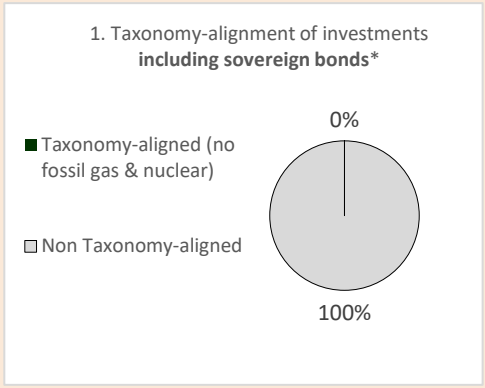
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

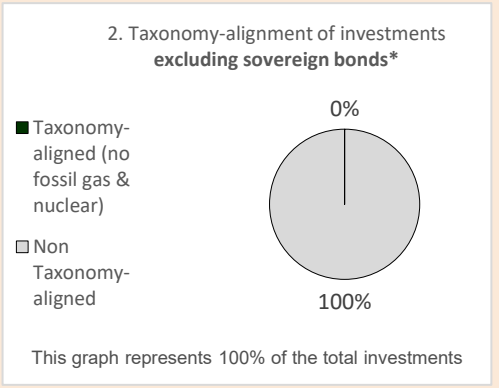
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 34. CPR Invest – Artificial Intelligence

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform the MSCI ACWI IMI Artificial Intelligence Select Issuer Capped index over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities that contribute to or benefit from the development of artificial intelligence.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 32.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy of the Compartment aims to select securities of companies exposed to the artificial intelligence sector and which can be grouped in the following categories:

- Artificial intelligence infrastructure: companies engaging in the physical infrastructure building required for the development of artificial intelligence
- Artificial intelligence enablers: companies providing applications or services that enable artificial intelligence
- Artificial intelligence adopters: companies that are adopting artificial intelligence technologies for their products and/or services

For the avoidance of doubt, the Compartment is not managed using artificial intelligence or algorithmic trading.

The Compartment equity exposure will be between 75% and 120% of its assets.

By construction, the Compartment may emphasize certain investment themes and or even exclude some sectors that are not related to its theme. It is therefore likely to show significant performance differences when compared with a global equity index, including over relatively extended time periods.

Investments

The Compartment is invested for at least 75% of its assets in equity and equity equivalent securities of any country (including Emerging Countries) without constraints of capitalization. Among this proportion of 75% of its assets, the Compartment may invest in China A shares via Stock Connect within a maximum of 25% of its assets.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	50%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	10%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Dollar US (USD)

Benchmark: MSCI ACWI IMI AI Select Issuer Capped Index

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and seeks to outperform the Benchmark – hedged, if relevant, between the currency of the Share Classes and the currency of the Compartment. The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will invest in issuers not included in the Benchmark.

The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be material.

The MSCI ACWI IMI Artificial Intelligence Select Issuer Capped index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation. This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to Emerging Countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalization and Emerging Countries related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index
- Risks related to the artificial intelligence sector

Other risks :

- Country Risk: China
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus to select international equities involved in the development of artificial intelligence;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Artificial Intelligence			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0.30%	YES
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000€	5,00%	5,00%	0,75%	0.20%	YES
R EUR– Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	0,95%	0.30%	YES

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[(2)]

[(1)] Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI ACWI IMI AI Select Issuer Capped Index

[(2)] % of the difference between the net asset value of the Share Class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 32 - 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:
CPR INVEST – Artificial Intelligence

Legal entity identifier:
213800JQP7VWXZRG5B47

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI ACWI IMI AI Select Issuer Capped Index Constrained Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered

in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform the Reference Index over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in international equities that contribute to or benefit from the development of artificial intelligence.

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

Benchmark: MSCI ACWI IMI AI Select Issuer Capped Index

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:
The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

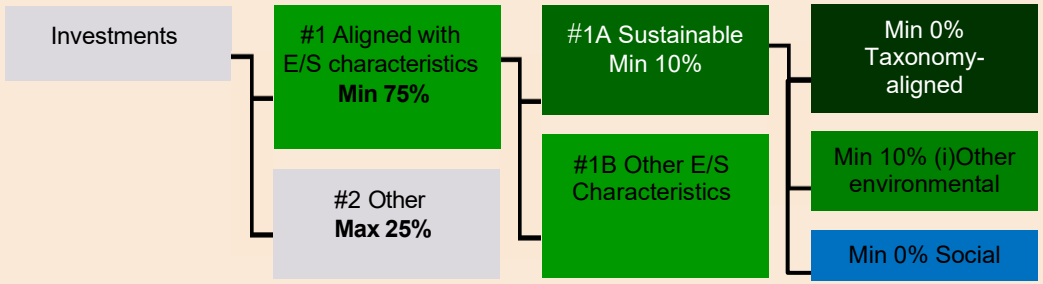
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

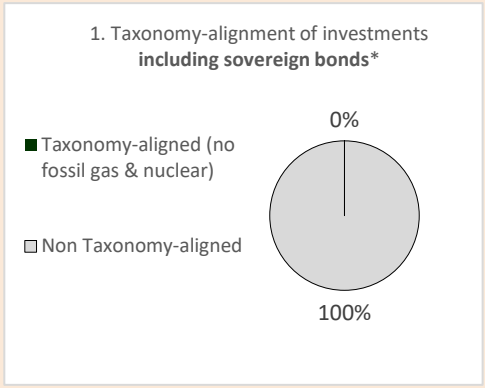
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

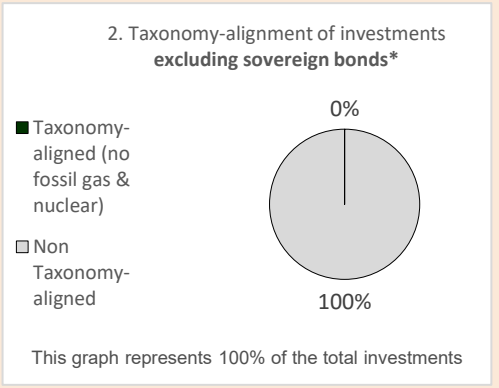
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 35. CPR Invest – ThemActive Accumulation 2030

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to generate, over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) coinciding with the Accumulation Period (as defined hereinafter) (i.e., up to 28 June 2030), a return for investors to achieve moderate growth in investment capital.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 33.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

During the placement period, the Compartment will invest only in bonds, money market instruments, money market UCITS and bank deposits.

At the end of the placement period, the portfolio of the Compartment will be constructed, divided between a main component invested in bond instruments (including green bonds) and a component invested to a limited extent in equity instruments.

During the five-year management period following the end of the placement period (so-called "Accumulation Period" ending on 28 June 2030), the management activity is focused on investing in equity instruments and divesting in bond instruments in order to gradually increase the equity component and reduce the bond component of the portfolio, until reaching predefined levels of increasing exposure to equity markets on a quarterly basis. At the end of the Accumulation Period, the equity component will be the main one, while the bond component will be limited.

The allocation of the Compartment's asset to equities and equity-linked instruments will then gradually increase from approximately 30% of its assets to a target exposure equal to approximately 100% of its assets.

The equity investments represent a selection, in a discretionary manner, of thematics (such as but not limited to artificial intelligence, renewable energy, lifestyles …) offering a growth potential. These thematics will be reviewed on a quarterly basis.

The fixed income part will be mainly invested in Investment grade government bonds or non-government bonds denominated in euros with a duration in line with the Compartment's maturity.

Investments

During the Accumulation Period, the Compartment is mainly invested in:

- Equity and equity-linked instruments, issued by any companies worldwide including small capitalization companies;
- Debt and debt-related instruments, issued by both governmental and non-governmental issuers worldwide, which may be Investment Grade securities or Speculative Grade securities (up to 15% of its assets). The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided that it is deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 2% of the Compartment's assets; and
- Money Market Instruments, Credit Institution Deposits for treasury purposes and/or in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Compartment may also invest up to 5% of its assets in emerging markets including China A shares via Stock Connect.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product; Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	50%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	10%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Initial placement period

The initial placement period shall start on 14 April 2025 or such earlier or later date and shall end on 2 May 2025 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.

Placement period:

The placement period shall start on 5 May 2025 or such earlier or later date and shall end on 13 June 2025 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine. At the end of the placement period "W" and "W4" shares will be closed to new subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration

The Compartment will launch on 5 May 2025 (first Net Asset Value) or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 28 June 2030 (the "Maturity Date").

At Maturity Date, the Compartment may:

(i) be merged in a Compartment with a similar investment strategy. Shareholders will be able to redeem if the new investment strategy is not suitable to them; or

(ii) be liquidated and the Manage Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavor to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Minimum viable amount

The minimum viable amount (the "Minimum Viable Amount") for the Compartment shall be 15 million euros. In the event that the Net Asset Value falls under or does not reach prior to the closure of the placement period the Minimum Viable Amount, the Management Company may decide not to launch the Sub-Fund or to liquidate the Compartment in accordance with the Articles and section 13.7 ‘‘Merger or Liquidation of Compartments" of the Prospectus.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Credit risk
- Interest rate
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Other risks :

- Derivatives
- Counterparty risk
- Country Risk: China
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is to invest in equity funds or equities that benefit from global thematic trends.
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of fixed income investment (rising rates);
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – ThemActive Accumulation 2030			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,40%	0.30%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 33 - 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:
CPR INVEST – ThemActive Accumulation 2030

Legal entity identifier:
213800NSD8USC7NM2M23

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:** ___%

- [ ] 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:** ___%

[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 10 **%** of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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
- [ ] with a social objective

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI World index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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?

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- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and

- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to generate, over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) coinciding with the Accumulation Period (i.e., up to 28 June 2030), a return for investors to achieve moderate growth in investment capital.

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

Benchmark: NA

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:
The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

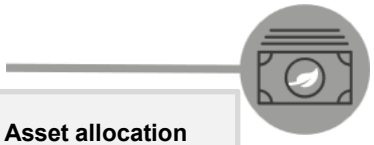
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.



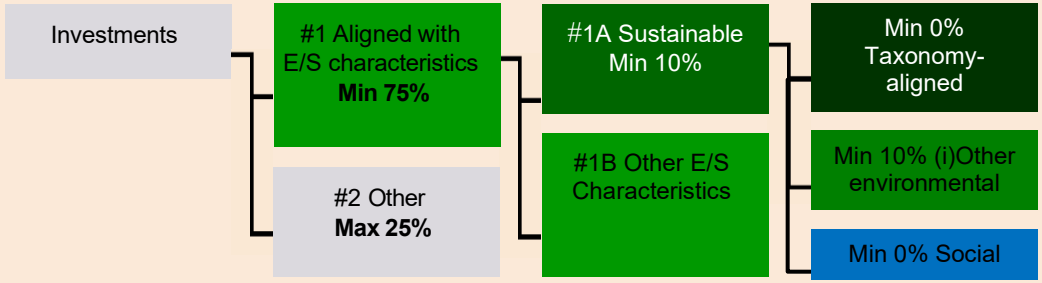
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Compartment.

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

The Compartment does not have a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective t hat are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

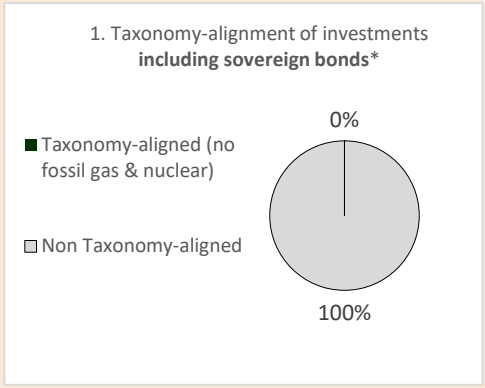
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

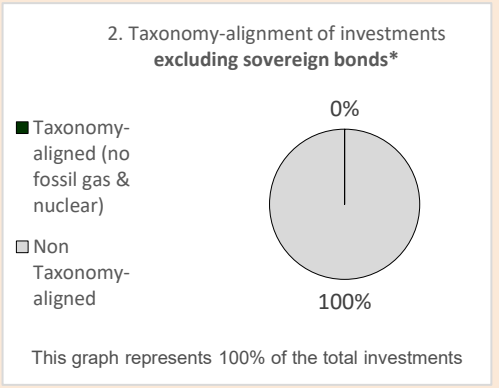
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment 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 "#2 Other" are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 36. CPR Invest – European Strategic Autonomy Accumulation 2030

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to generate, over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) coinciding with the Accumulation Period (as defined hereinafter, up to 30 September 2030), a return for investors to achieve moderate growth in investment capital.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 34.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

During the placement period, the Compartment will invest only in bonds, money market instruments, money market UCITS and bank deposits.

At the end of the placement period, the portfolio of the Compartment will be divided between a main component invested in bonds (including green bonds) and a component invested to a limited extent in equity instruments.

During the five-year management period following the end of the placement period (so-called "Accumulation Period" ending on 30 September 2030), the management activity is focused on investing in equity instruments and divesting bond instruments in order to gradually increase the equity component and reduce the bond component of the portfolio, until reaching predefined levels of increasing exposure to equity markets on a quarterly basis. At the end of the Accumulation Period, the equity component will be the main one, while the bond component will be limited.

The allocation of the Compartment's assets to equities and equity-linked instruments will gradually increase from approximately 30% of its assets to a target exposure equal to approximately 100% of its assets at the end of the Accumulation Period.

The equity component will be invested in securities of companies active in economic sectors that have a direct or indirect link with Europe's resilience and/or that contribute to Europe's economic autonomy and development. Such companies are grouped in the following pillars: Defense, Industry (encompassing Manufacturing, Energy and Digital), Food, Healthcare and Finance.

The fixed income part will be mainly invested in Investment grade government bonds or non-government bonds denominated in euros with a duration in line with the Compartment's maturity.

Investments

During the Accumulation Period, the Compartment is mainly invested in:

- Equity and equity-linked instruments, issued by any company worldwide including small capitalization companies;
- Debt and debt-related instruments, issued by both governmental and non-governmental issuers worldwide, which may be Investment Grade securities or Speculative Grade securities (up to 15% of its assets). The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided that it is deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 2% of the Compartment's assets; and
- Money Market Instruments, Credit Institution Deposits for treasury purposes and/or in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 25% in corporate hybrid bonds.

The Compartment may also invest up to 10% of its assets in emerging markets.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	50%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	10%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Placement period:

The placement period for such Compartment shall start on 30 June 2025 or such earlier or later date and shall end on 30 September 2025 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine. At the end of the placement period "W" shares will be closed to new subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration

The Compartment will launch on 30 June 2025 (first Net Asset Value) or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 30 September 2030 (the "Maturity Date").

At Maturity Date, the Compartment may :

(i) be merged into CPR Invest – European Strategic Autonomy or in a Compartment with a similar investment strategy. Shareholders will be able to redeem if the new investment strategy is not suitable to them.

(ii) be liquidated and the Management Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavor to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Minimum viable amount

The minimum viable amount (the "Minimum Viable Amount") for the Compartment shall be 15 million euros. In the event that the Net Asset Value falls under or does not reach prior to the closure of the placement period the Minimum Viable Amount, the Management Company may decide not to launch the Sub-Fund or to liquidate the Compartment in accordance with the Articles and section 13.7 "Merger or Liquidation of Compartments" of the Prospectus.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital loss risk
- Credit risk
- Interest rate
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to emerging countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk

Other risks :

- Derivatives
- Counterparty risk
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is to invest in equity funds or equities that benefit from global thematic trends.
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of fixed income investment (rising rates);
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – European Strategic Autonomy Accumulation 2030			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,40%	0.30%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 34 - 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:
CPR INVEST – European Strategic Autonomy Accumulation 2030

Legal entity identifier:
2138007X694RN4W7JK28

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

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

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

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 **%** of sustainable investments

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

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

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI EMU NR (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and

- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to generate, over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) coinciding with the Accumulation Period (i.e., up to 30 September 2030), a return for investors to achieve moderate growth in investment capital.

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

Benchmark: NA

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:
The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

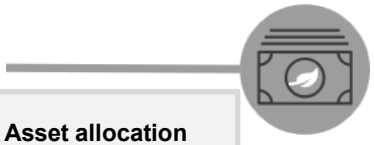
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.



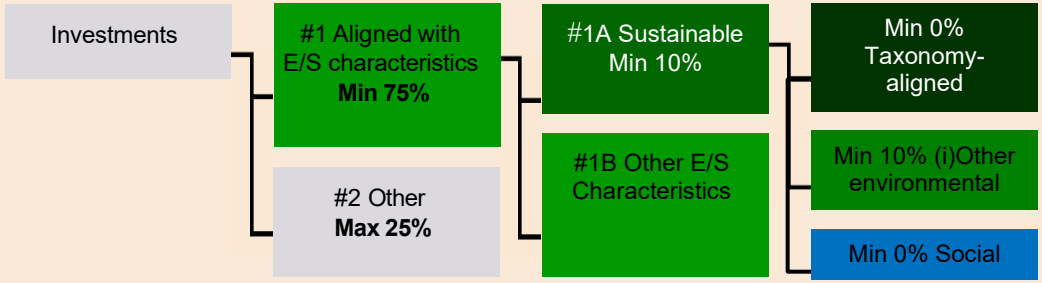
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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 Compartment.

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

The Compartment does not have a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective t hat are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

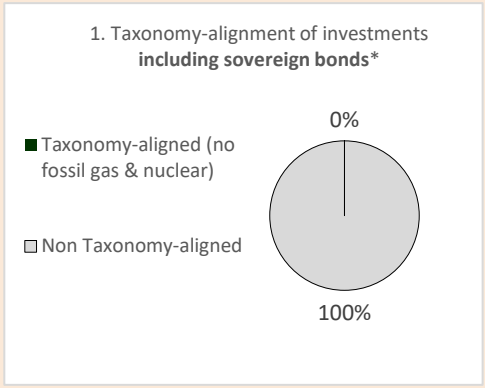
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

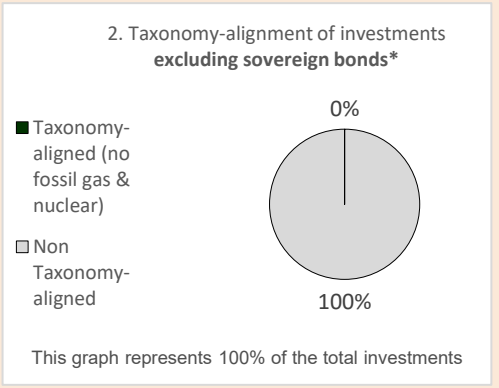
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment 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 "#2 Other" are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 37. CPR Invest – Europe Defense

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform European equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in equities involved in strategic sectors for Europe's defense.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 35.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies active in economic sectors that have a direct or indirect link with the entire defense value chain such as Defense driven players, Civil and Defense players, IT Services & Communications and Logistics & Machinery.

Investments

The Compartment will be invested in issuers incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the European Economic Area (EEA) as well as in the UK and Switzerland.

The Compartment is eligible for the French PEA and therefore a minimum of 75% of the Compartment's assets are invested in shares and similar securities from issuers with their registered office in a Member State of the European Union – or in another state which is part of the European Economic Area (EEA) – in accordance with the provisions of Article L221-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, that belong to the large, medium, and small-cap categories and to the sectors relating to the theme.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCITS and/or UCIs.)

The Compartment may also invest up to 10% of its assets in emerging markets belonging to the EEA .

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Futures and Options on currencies, equity/market indices and interest rates; Swaps: on currencies, equities and indices; Warrants on equities, Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	20%	10%	50%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	5%	0%	10%	5%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: 50% MSCI Europe Aerospace & Defence Net Return Index + 50% MSCI Europe Industrials Net Return Index

Performance indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed.

The Compartment uses 50% MSCI Europe Aerospace & Defence Net Return Index + 50% MSCI Europe Industrials Net Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees.

There are no constraints relative to any such Benchmark restraining portfolio construction.

The MSCI Europe Aerospace & Defence Net Return Index and the MSCI Europe Industrials Net Return Index, at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently not listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. However, the use of such benchmark is permitted, and new use of such benchmark will also be allowed during the extended transitional period provided for in the amended article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation.

This Prospectus will be updated once further information on the administrator's authorization becomes available. Information about these indices is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.

The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalisation and Emerging market related risk)
- Liquidity risk
- Performance risk compared with an equity market index

Sustainable Investment Risk

Other risks :

- Credit risk
- Derivatives
- Exchange rate risk
- Interest rate
- Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreement risk
- Securities lending transactions risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a of which the main investment focus is to select European equities relevant to the investment theme;
- can afford to immobilize their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Europe Defense			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,60%	0.20%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 €	5,00%	5,00%	0,75%	0.30%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%

(1) Reference Value: 50% MSCI Europe Aerospace & Defence Net Return index + 50% MSCI Europe Industrials Net Return index
The performance Observation Period started from the launch of the Compartment is exceptionally extended until the last net asset value per Share of July 2026 and becomes the first ESMA compliant method period with Anniversary Date: last net asset value per Share of July.
(2) % of the difference between the net asset value of the share class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 35 - 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:
CPR INVEST – Europe Defense

Legal entity identifier:
213800YPQOF2QV4JSH48

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 _**%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of its investment universe.

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the investment universe, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

The investment universe is a customized universe based on the pillars specific to the investment theme 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 Compartment.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the investment universe of the Compartment.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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?

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

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

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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to outperform European equity markets over the recommended holding period (at least five years) by investing in equities involved in strategic sectors for Europe's defense.

Benchmark: 50% MSCI Europe Aerospace & Defence Net Return index + 50% MSCI Europe Industrials Net Return Index and, if relevant, hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment

The benchmark is used a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance.

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of its investment universe.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:
The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

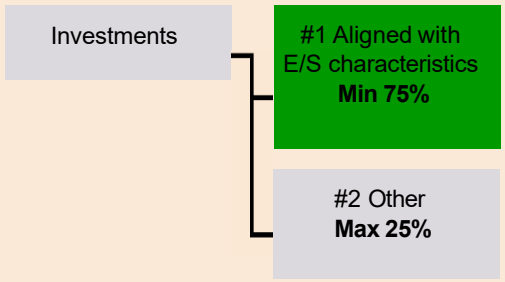
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.



#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.

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 Compartment.

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

The Compartment does not have a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective t hat are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

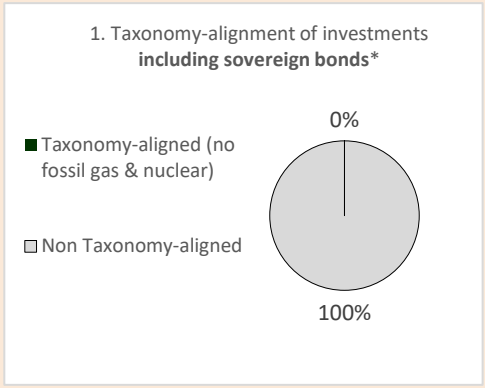
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

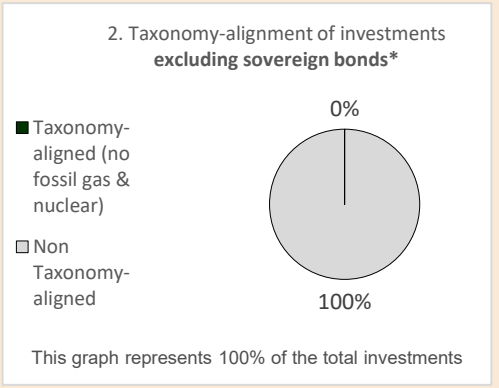
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment does not have a minimum share of sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment 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 "#2 Other" are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 38. CPR Invest – Biodiversity

Investment Objective and Policy

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to outperform the MSCI World Index, over the recommended holding period (at least five years) through active management of international equities, while incorporating indicators for analysing the sustainability of biodiversity practices.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 36.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The Compartment selects equities from companies in all sectors (except fossil fuels) and all countries that offer the best prospects for financial appreciation among those that, according to the Management Company's analysis, are best positioned in their sector to reduce their pressure on biodiversity. To this end, the Management Company excludes companies that are most harmful to the environment and selects, in particular within sectors identified as having high biodiversity stakes, those that are committed to a transition in favour of biodiversity, that already have the best practices in their sectors and/or those that have defined policies in this area.

Some of these companies can also increase their contribution to the transition by offering solutions that enable the large-scale deployment of measures to reduce impacts on and dependence on biodiversity.

The Management Company relies on international biodiversity preservation objectives within the Kunming-Montreal reference framework, which defines biodiversity as the entire living fabric of the planet and its ecosystems. Based on available data on listed shares and its international objectives, three pillars of analysis have been identified for action on the environment and biodiversity: climate, water and land.

Pending an official definition of issuers with high biodiversity stakes, the Management Company considers both the sectors targeted by the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation ("FBF") and, among the sectors deemed to have a high climate impact by the European Commission, those with a high biodiversity footprint. According to the Management Company's analysis, climate has a significant impact on living organisms and is an integral part of biodiversity management. The climate sectors selected are those with a biodiversity footprint at least higher than the lowest MSA.ppb[1]* level of the sectors with high biodiversity stakes determined by FBF.

The Management Company then breaks down the biodiversity footprint of these sectors to identify the most material pressures for each, grouped under the three pillars of climate, water and land. The assessment of companies is carried out on this basis.

The Compartment's initial investment universe consists of the securities comprising the Benchmark, i.e. approximately 1,500 securities and has more than 75% exposure to sectors with high biodiversity stakes according to the above definition.

Further information on the definition of the thematic universe and the investment process of the Compartment is available on the Management Company's website: https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/products/FR001400RQY9.

A four-steps investment selection process for the securities in which the Compartment invests is applied:

[1] Mean Species Abundance (MSA) expresses the mean abundance of original species in a habitat compared to their abundance in an undisturbed habitat. MSAppb* is the aggregated score (overall biodiversity score of companies on terrestrial and aquatic).

1. Global ESG and environmental exclusion

The Compartment's initial universe is first analysed against ESG criteria defined in accordance with the Amundi Group policy and detailed in the SFDR Annex 36 to this Prospectus.

A more specific analysis of the environmental pillar is carried out by the management team.
It focuses in particular on companies' ability to:

- control the direct and indirect impacts of the company by optimising its processes, limiting its energy consumption and reducing its greenhouse gas emissions in order to combat air pollution, resource depletion and global warming.
- manage water resources in a respectful and efficient manner. Control consumption and treat effluents in an optimal manner in order to limit environmental impact. Develop specific action plans for sites located in water-stressed areas.
- preserve, reduce and recycle waste and pollutants in order to control damage to the environment.
- take into account the interests of stakeholders in the company's activities: customers and suppliers on environmental issues. Adopt responsible behaviour towards suppliers (supplier selection process taking into account ESG aspects).

At the end of this global and environmental ESG analysis, the stocks with the lowest scores are excluded.

2. Sustainability analysis of biodiversity practices

a) Specific exclusion of biodiversity

From this reduced universe, which still includes at least 75% of sectors with high biodiversity stakes, the analysis is supplemented by a biodiversity-specific approach developed jointly by the management company and Amundi and aims at excluding from the universe:

- stocks subject to significant to severe controversies relating to global environmental issues and the value chain (particularly water, land use, species, pollution and climate)
- activities that harm biodiversity (underwater mining, palm oil, pesticides, intensive deforestation, etc.)
- the most material bad practices relating to forests, water and climate are analysed and excluded on the basis of data provided by external suppliers (including CDP and MSCI).

b) Specific selection based on biodiversity through footprint/trajectory/policy analysis

The Compartment's management team then analyses the remaining universe, using a proprietary model, to assess the impact of companies on biodiversity.
This biodiversity expertise aims to identify companies in all sectors for which the management team has raw data (e.g. amount of energy used, volume of water used, amount of waste generated, amount of carbon emissions, etc.) enabling it to identify and qualify companies' ability to reduce their impact on living organisms.

These values are then analysed against three complementary criteria to assess the impact at company level:

i. The company's footprint on biodiversity through MSA.km² (Mean Species Abundance). This measure, developed by *CDC-Biodiversité and Carbone 4 Finance* (BIA-GBS), is based on the breakdown of companies' turnover.
   By way of illustration, an impact of 1 msa.km² is equivalent to the artificialisation of 1 km² of natural space (e.g. a forest converted into concrete slabs).
ii. The company's biodiversity trajectory: analysis of the company's raw data related to biodiversity in relation to turnover over the last 5 years.
   For example: total energy consumption, renewable energy consumption, carbon intensity; quantity of water used, pollutants discharged into water; waste produced, waste recycled and hazardous waste. This makes it possible to assess whether the company has made efforts to reduce its impact over time. These indicators are aggregated into a best-in-class score, with different weightings for each sector, depending on the materiality of the climate/water/land pillars.

iii. Company policies on environmental issues through the study of questionnaires completed by external data providers. The responses are aggregated into a best-in-class score that summarises companies' biodiversity policies and initiatives based on 25 questions covering the three pillars of biodiversity and the companies' overall approach, with coefficients depending on the materiality of the climate/water/land pillars (calculated based on the materiality of the pressures grouped under these three pillars).

These indicators enable the management team to identify companies that can be included in the investable universe.

The following stocks will be included:

- those best positioned in terms of their biodiversity footprint and trajectory (points i and ii);
- those with an intermediate position and significant environmental policies compared to their peers (point iii).

The following will be excluded:

- those least well positioned in terms of their biodiversity footprint and trajectory (points i and ii).

A company that does not have an analysis on points (i) and (ii) is not eligible for the portfolio.

The sustainability analysis (2a and 2b) of biodiversity practices allows companies whose practices are not aligned with biodiversity stakes to be excluded from the investment universe and reduces the capitalisation by at least 20% compared to the initial universe.

The entire non-financial process (1, 2a+2b) allows for the exclusion of more than 30% of capitalisation compared to the initial universe.

So-called solution companies are also highlighted after the investment universe has been constructed. The Management Company believes that all companies need to improve their practices, even solution stocks, especially since there are few pure solution players in the listed equity universe. This is why their analysis of companies' practices and policies and the application of filters as described in the previous paragraphs are carried out before solution companies are qualified.
Solution companies are companies whose activities enable the large-scale deployment of means to reduce impacts on and dependence on biodiversity.

They offer innovative technologies that facilitate the reduction of environmental pressures in order to enable the transition of sectors with a high impact on or dependence on biodiversity. The market for biodiversity solutions on listed equities is not yet mature enough to select solution companies based solely on quantitative thresholds on turnover.
To identify these companies, it is important to first select activities that may be eligible as biodiversity solutions, through rigorous work based on mapping activities and pressures on biodiversity, and then select companies that have significant exposure to these activities. The Management Company relies on a more qualitative analysis based on the three pillars of Avoid/Reduce/Restore, with objective criteria (contribution to reforestation, replacement of single-use plastics, etc.).
The Management Company identifies companies that meet these criteria within the investment universe, after applying ESG filters and analysing the sustainability of their biodiversity practices. This provides a pool of solution companies that the manager can source from when building their portfolio.

3. Financial analysis:

The remaining universe is then analysed from a financial perspective to retain only those stocks whose valuation is identified as attractive according to the market regimes.

4. Portfolio construction:

From this shortlist, securities with an attractive financial profile may be included in the portfolio. The Compartment is managed using a quantitative approach that aims to adapt the investment process to market conditions and seize specific investment opportunities in each market configuration. Depending on whether the market regime is stressed/bearish or unstressed/bullish, the portfolio style will be defensive or “Blend” respectively.

***

At the end of the selection process, the Compartment's portfolio consists of between 80 and 150 stocks. The composition of the portfolio may differ from that of the benchmark in terms of countries, sectors and securities.

The management team may also invest up to 10% of the assets in securities selected outside the universe, provided that they meet all the biodiversity criteria.

The Compartment's undertakes to invest 75% of its assets in issuers whose sector has high biodiversity stakes.

In order to have a diversified portfolio (in terms of sector, geographical area and market capitalisation), the management team includes solution stocks but does not make any significant commitments to solution companies. The portfolio's exposure to solution stocks will be included in the Compartment's periodic reports.

The Compartment has been awarded the SRI Label.

For more information on the investment universe's construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Investments

The Compartment is invested between 75% to 120% of its assets in equity markets in all geographical areas (including emerging countries, up to a limit of 10%), all market capitalisations and all sectors.

The Compartment may also invest for liquidity management purposes, up to 25% of its assets in sovereign, public and private fixed income instruments from all geographical areas (excluding emerging countries) denominated in euros, rated "Investment Grade" at the time of acquisition i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends, such as short- and medium-term negotiable securities and BTFs.

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on its teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies. The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not lead in a systematic to the sale of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not.

The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.
While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs.)

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging and exposure purposes.
Derivatives used are: Futures, Swaps and Options on equities and Forward on currencies.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	10%	10%	80%	10%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: MSCI World Index

Performance indicator:
The Compartment is actively managed.

The Compartment uses the MSCI World Index and, if relevant, variants of this Benchmark hedged between the currency of the Share Class and the currency of the Compartment, a posteriori as an indicator for assessing the Compartment's performance, for asset allocation purposes and, as regards the performance fee Benchmark used by the relevant Share Classes, for calculating the performance fees. The Compartment is mostly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the management of the Compartment is discretionary, and will invest in issuers not included in the Benchmark.

The Compartment monitors risk exposure in relation to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be material.

The MSCI World Index is, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by MSCI Limited, an administrator which is currently listed in the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA, referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. Information about this index is available at www.msci.com.

Under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used, describing the measures to implement should there be substantial changes made to an index or should this index stop being provided.
The Compartment has not designated the Benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*
- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Currency risk (including Currency risk related to Emerging Countries)
- Equity and Market risks (including Small capitalization and Emerging Countries related risk)
- Exchange rate risks
- Interest rate risks
- Liquidity risks
- Risks related to discretionary management

Other risks:
- Emerging market risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Operational risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:
- want to invest in a portfolio of international equities, with a focus on active management of international equities, while integrating biodiversity and ESG criteria into the Compartment's stock analysis and selection process.
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:
Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, Paris and New York.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except for:
- T1 EUR - Acc Share Class for which it is 1 Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 “Determination of the net asset value of Share”
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 “Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions”

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – Biodiversity			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,40%	0.30%	Yes
I EUR - Acc	EUR	100 000 €	5,00%	5,00%	0,60%	0.20%	Yes

Performance Fee rate (including tax): 15%[(2)]

[(1)] Performance Fees benchmark: MSCI World Index
[(2)] % of the difference between the net asset value of the Share Class and the Reference Asset.

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 36 - 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:
CPR INVEST – Biodiversity

Legal entity identifier:
2138002F72S8TMQBKS11

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 40 **%** 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 sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the MSCI World Index (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance. The Reference Index 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 Compartment. 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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;

- Governance dimension: this assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

Our ESG analysis framework includes 38 criteria, 17 of which are general (common to all companies regardless of their activity), and 21 specific (applicable to certain sectors only). To be effective, ESG analysis focus on the most material criteria according to the company's activity and sector. Therefore, The weighting of ESG criteria is a crucial element of our ESG analysis framework. To this end, we have distinguished 68 sectors with a specific materiality grid for each and for which the criteria deemed most important are weighted. The weighting may vary significantly from one sector to another. Exceptionally, a component may have a weighting of less than 20%. ESG analysts review the selection and weighting of criteria for each business sector at least every 18 months. This ensures that the criteria and their weightings remain relevant.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above. The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and

- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches:

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- ESG factors integration: Amundi has adopted minimum ESG integration standards applied by default to its actively managed open-ended funds (exclusion of G rated issuers and better weighted average ESG score higher than the applicable benchmark). The 38 criteria used in Amundi ESG rating approach were also designed to consider key impacts on sustainability factors, as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered in that respect.
- Engagement: Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two categories: to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.
- Vote: Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy.
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's sustainable investment strategy focuses on reducing the pressure that companies exert on biodiversity. The Compartment's objective is to outperform the Reference Index over the recommended holding period (at least five years) through active management of international equities, while incorporating indicators for analysing the sustainability of biodiversity practices.

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

Benchmark: MSCI World Index

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on www.cpram.com).

In addition, the Compartment does not invest in companies deemed not compatible with the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement to limit global warming (carbon emission, gas, oil..). These exclusions are provided for in Art. 12 (1) (a) to (g) of the CDR 2020/1818.

For more information, please refer to section 4.10 , "Guidelines on funds 'names using ESG or sustainability-related terms".

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's sustainable investment strategy focuses on preserving the environment.

The Compartment is also committed to improving various non-financial indicators relative to the Reference Index:

- water consumption relative to revenue;
- waste recycling rate;
- carbon intensity and
- the proportion of investments in companies that have taken initiatives to reduce their carbon emissions (to address environmental transition issues)

Additional ESG approach

The Management Company integrates an additional ESG approach by excluding the lowest-rated securities based on the following criteria:

- application of a biodiversity filter;
- at least 75% (by weight) of sectors with a high impact on biodiversity are represented in the final portfolio, so that, with a view to transition, investors maintain their influence through engagement and voting;
- the lowest Amundi overall ESG scores (F and G on a scale from A to G)
- the lowest scores (i.e., F and G on a scale from A to G) on the Environmental component of Amundi's overall ESG scores;
- ESG controversies deemed to be severe

The Compartment's comprehensive approach excludes companies whose practices are not aligned with biodiversity issues from the investment universe and reduces their capitalisation by at least 20% compared to the initial universe.

At least 90% of portfolio stocks have an ESG score.

As part of the SRI label, The Compartment undertakes to:

- reduce the investment universe by at least 30% based on its Biodiversity methodology, its own internal ESG analysis methodology, and exclusions related to the ISR France label and activities considered not to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement
- have a higher score than the Reference Index on the two following sustainable indicators concerning the Principal Adverse Impact:
  * GHG intensity of investee companies (tCO2e/M€ sales)
  * Part of investments in companies without carbon emissions reduction initiatives (%)
- exercise at least 90% of its voting rights at general meetings for both French and non-French companies.

The coverage rate of these sustainability indicators meets the requirements of the SRI Label.

A detailed description of the investment universe construction and the Compartment's socially responsible investment policy is available on the Company's website http://www.cpram.com (Specific Documentation ISR France Label).

Limitations to the ESG approach

The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors. In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

- ***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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group 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 Group 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 the investment universe.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

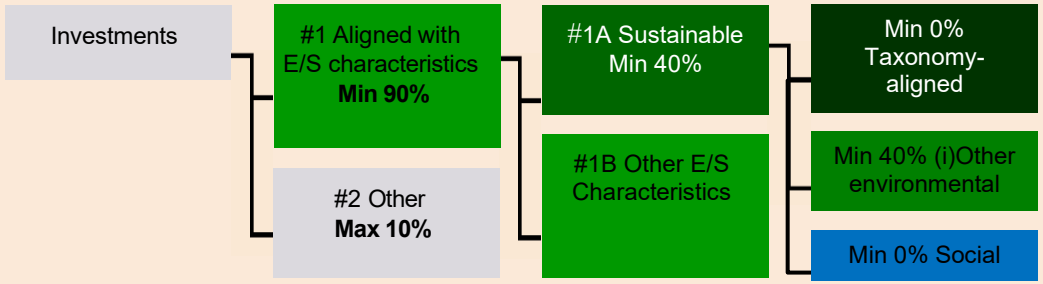
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.

Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

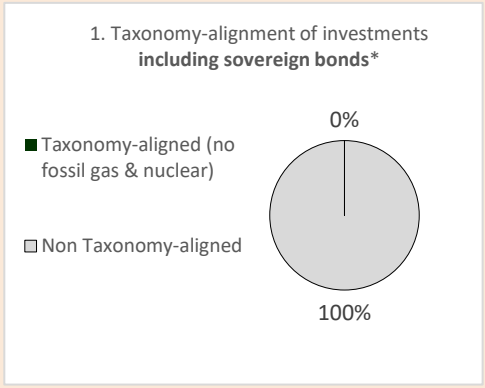
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

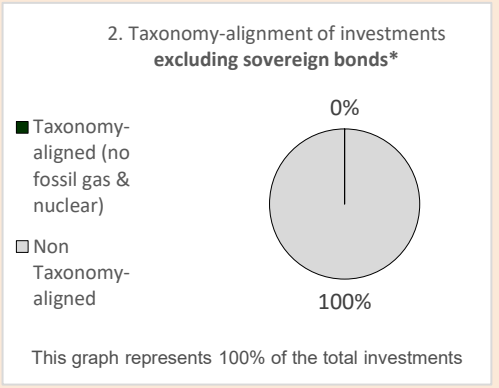
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 39. CPR Invest - B&W European Strategic Autonomy HY 2031

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitors the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 37.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies active in economic sectors that have a direct or indirect link with Europe's resilience and/or that contribute to Europe's economic autonomy and development such as Food, Healthcare, Industrials, Energy, Digital, Defense…

The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +5].

During the placement period, the Compartment will invest only in bonds, money market instruments, money market UCITS and bank deposits.

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the European Economic Area (EEA) as well as in the UK and Switzerland.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities, corporate hybrid bonds and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 70% in subordinated bonds.

The Compartment may invest up to 10**%** of its assets in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos).

The Compartment may also invest up to 20% of its assets in emerging markets, belonging to the EEA.

The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided, they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams. Non-Euro denominated holdings will be hedged against the Euro.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however, the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided that it is deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets.

The Compartment can be invested up to 100% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e., whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Compartment can also be invested in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's) or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

At the launch of the strategy, under normal market circumstances, the average rating of the Compartment's portfolio is expected to be between 'BB-' and 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch).

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies.

The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not. The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs).

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Placement period:

The placement period shall start on 16 March 2026 or such earlier or later date and shall end on 31 May 2026 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine. At the end of the placement period "W2" shares will be closed to new subscriptions.

On 31 May 2027 (i.e., twelve months following the end of the placement period), the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration

The Compartment will launch on 16 March 2026 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 31 May 2031 (the "Maturity Date"). At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and the Manage Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- Emerging market risk
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk

Other risks :

- Contingent convertible bonds risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London and Paris.

Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day

Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day

Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W European Strategic Autonomy HY 2031			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,00%	0,30%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 37 - 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:
CPR INVEST – B&W European Strategic Autonomy HY 2031

Legal entity identifier:
213800HS31HOJ6TR4Y06

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:** ___%

- [ ] 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:** ___%

[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 10 **%** of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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
- [ ] with a social objective

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the ICE BOFA BB-B EURO HIGH YIELD CONSTRAINED INDEX (the "Reference Index"). In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index -.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG

ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

Benchmark: NA

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:
The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

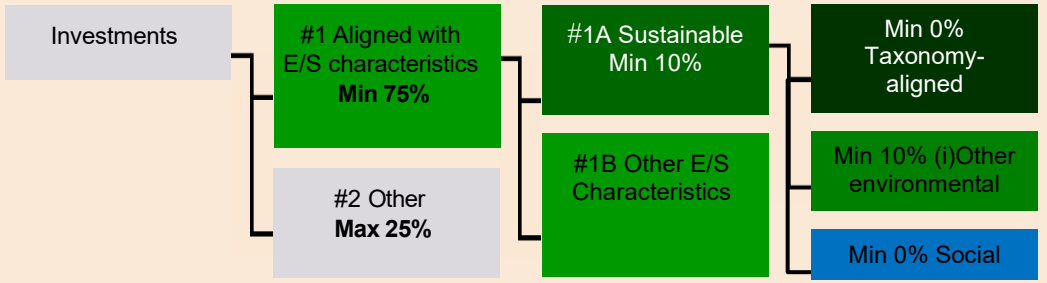
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart.
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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

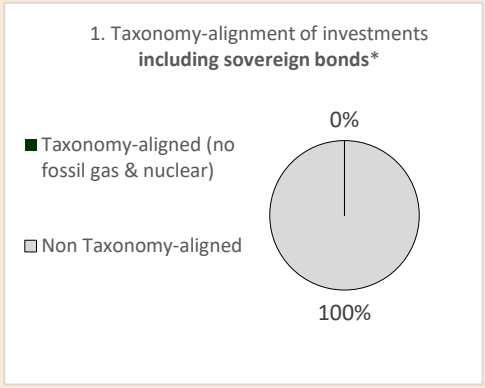
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

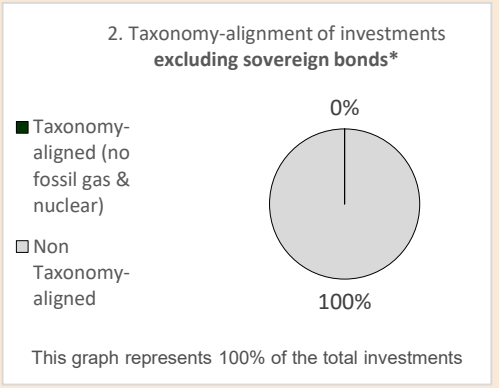
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com

SUPPLEMENT 40. CPR Invest - B&W European Strategic Autonomy HY 2032

Investment Objective

The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period (at least 5 years) by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

The « buy and watch » credit strategy is a low turnover strategy that invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt securities with the intention to hold them until their respective maturity. However, the portfolio manager closely monitors the portfolio securities and may decide to replace some of them in the event of opportunities or risk of defaults.

The Compartment is subject to the disclosure requirements of article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. For further information with regard to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Compartment, please refer to SFDR Annex 38.

Investment Policy

The Compartment integrates Sustainability Factors in its investment process as outlined in more detail in in section 4.9 of the Prospectus.

The investment strategy aims to select securities of companies active in economic sectors that have a direct or indirect link with Europe's resilience and/or that contribute to Europe's economic autonomy and development such as Food, Healthcare, Industrials, Energy, Digital, Defense…

The Compartment is managed within a range of modified duration between [0; +5].

During the placement period, the Compartment will invest only in bonds, money market instruments, money market UCITS and bank deposits.

Investments

The Compartment is mainly invested in Euro and US dollar-denominated bonds (including green bonds) issued by public (government, supranational, local/international public bodies) and private issuers incorporated, headquartered or having their principal business activities in the European Economic Area (EEA) as well as in the UK and Switzerland.

The Compartment's investments may include, but are not limited to, subordinated bonds, senior bonds, preferred securities, corporate hybrid bonds and perpetual bonds (within a limit of 25% of its assets for perpetual bonds). The Compartment may invest up to 70% in subordinated bonds.

The Compartment may invest up to 10**%** of its assets in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos).

The Compartment may also invest up to 20% of its assets in emerging markets, belonging to the EEA.

The maturity or call date of the bonds will generally be compatible with the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may invest up to 25% of its assets in callable bonds maturing after the Maturity Date provided, they have a first call date before the Compartment's Maturity Date.

The Compartment may use derivatives to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management and as a way to gain exposure to various assets, markets or income streams. Non-Euro denominated holdings will be hedged against the Euro.

The Compartment will not actively purchase Distressed Default Securities; however, the Compartment might hold such securities in case of a rating downgrade of an investment that is already part of the compartment holdings, provided that it is deemed in the best interests of shareholders. In this context, the Compartment's exposure to Distressed Default Securities should not exceed 5% of the Compartment's assets.

The Compartment can be invested up to 100% of its assets in securities rated "Speculative Grade", at the time of their acquisition, i.e., whose ratings are below or equal 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch) or 'Ba1' (as rated by Moody's), or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

The Compartment can also be invested in securities rated "Investment Grade" i.e. whose ratings are between AAA and BBB- (as rated by S&P/ Fitch) or Aaa and Baa3 (as rated by Moody's) or considered equivalent by the Management Company's criteria based on its anticipation of the credit market trends.

At the launch of the strategy, under normal market circumstances, the average rating of the Compartment's portfolio is expected to be between 'BB-' and 'BB+' (as rated by S&P/Fitch).

The Management Company leans, for the evaluation of credit risk and category, on his teams and its own methodology which integrates, among other factors, rating issued by the main rating agencies.

The downgrade of issuer rating by one or several rating agencies does not impact in a systematic way the transfer of the concerned securities. The Management Company leans on its internal evaluation to estimate the opportunity to keep securities in the Compartment or not. The Compartment may hold ancillary liquid assets, up to 20% of its assets and temporary up to 100% of its assets when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require and for a period of time strictly necessary.

While complying with the above policies, for the remaining part of its assets, the Compartment may also invest in other instruments as described in section 4.2 'Specific Investment Policies for each Compartment' of the Prospectus (including, within the limit of 10% of its assets, units or shares in UCIs).

Derivatives

Derivative instruments will be used for hedging, arbitrage, exposure purposes and efficient portfolio management.

Derivatives used are: Credit Default Swap; Futures and Options on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap); Swaps: on Rate Product, currency and credit product (including Credit Default Swap) ; Forex Forwards: forward purchases of currency, forward sales of currency.

The Compartment may also use embedded derivatives.

Transactions involving temporary acquisitions and/or disposals of securities and Total Return Swap:

Types of transactions	Reverse repurchase agreements	Repurchase agreements	Securities lending	Borrowing of securities	Total return swaps
Maximum proportion (of net assets)	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Expected proportion (of net assets)	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Reference Currency: Euro (EUR)

Benchmark: No

Performance indicator:

The Compartment is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Placement period:

The placement period shall start on 1st October 2026 or such earlier or later date and shall end on 15 January 2027 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine.

On 15 January 2028 (i.e., twelve months following the end of the placement period), the Compartment will be closed to further subscriptions.

Maturity and Duration

The Compartment will launch on 1st October 2026 or such earlier or later date as the Management Company may determine (the "Launch Date") and will mature on 30 January 2032 (the "Maturity Date").

At Maturity Date, the Compartment will be liquidated and the Manage Company, in the best interest of all Shareholders, will endeavour to liquidate the securities as quickly as possible and the net proceeds from such liquidation will be distributed among the Shareholders.

Main Risks *(See "Risk Descriptions" for more information)*

- Capital Loss risk
- Counterparty risk
- Credit Risk
- Derivatives
- Emerging market risk
- High Yield Fixed Income Securities Risk
- Interest rate
- Liquidity risk

Other risks :

- Contingent convertible bonds risk
- Liquidity risk linked to temporary purchases and sales of securities
- Management Risk
- Market Risk
- Sustainable Investment Risk

Risk management method: Commitment

Profile of typical investor: all investors who:

- want to invest in a portfolio whose main focus is providing an income and capital appreciation over the recommending holding period;
- can afford to immobilise their capital for at least 5 years;
- accept to bear the risk of capital loss.

The investor might not recover its invested capital at the end of the recommended 5-year minimum investment period.

Shares Characteristics / Subscription and Redemption conditions:

Business Day: A Business Day on which banks and Eligible Markets are opened in Luxembourg, London and Paris.
Valuation Day: Every Business Day / **Calculation Day**: The Business Day following the Valuation Day.
Cut-off Time: 14:00 on the relevant Valuation Day
Subscription and Redemption Settlement Day: 2 Business Days after the relevant Valuation Day except

Liquidity Management Considerations:

The Compartment implements the two following liquidity management tools:

- Swing pricing as described in section 13.6 "Determination of the net asset value of Share"
- Redemption gates as described in section 8.2 "Deferral of Redemptions and Conversions"

Main Share Classes

CPR Invest – B&W European Strategic Autonomy HY 2032			Fees for Share transactions		Annual Fees		
Share Class	Currency	Minimum Initial Subscription	Subscription (max)	Conversion (max)	Management (max)	Administration Charges (max)	Performance Fee (including tax)
A EUR - Acc	EUR	One fraction of Share	5,00%	5,00%	1,00%	0,30%	N/A

For a complete list of Compartments and share classes currently available, go to https://cpram.com/lux/fr/particuliers/footer/informations-reglementaires

SFDR Annex 38 - 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:
CPR INVEST – B&W European Strategic Autonomy HY 2032

Legal entity identifier:
213800SG7QIETPJ5PL04

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:** ___%

- [ ] 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:** ___%

[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 10 **%** of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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
- [ ] with a social objective

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

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

The Compartment promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by aiming to have a higher ESG score than the ESG score of the ICE BOFA BB-B EURO HIGH YIELD CONSTRAINED INDEX (the "Reference Index").

In determining the ESG score of the Compartment and the Reference Index, ESG performance is assessed by comparing the average performance of a security against the security issuer's industry, in respect of each of the three ESG characteristics of environmental, social and governance.

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 indicator used is the ESG score of the Compartment that is measured against the ESG score of the Reference Index -.

CPR Asset Management relies on Amundi's 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 belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- 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;
- Governance dimension: This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered

in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

For more information on Amundi's ESG assessment methodology, please refer to Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

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 the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that meet two criteria:

1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

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 of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Regulation Disclosure Statement available at www.cpram.com

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company shall not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

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

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 SFDR Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available (e.g. Greenhouse Gas 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, 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.

– *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 no significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in SFDR 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), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- 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, 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 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 not 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 Compartment considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts applying to the Compartment's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), ESG rating integration into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- 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 an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy .
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of CPR Invest's Compartments.

For more information on the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts, please refer to Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at http://www.cpram.com (ESG Documentation section).

[ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Objective: The Compartment's objective is to achieve income and capital appreciation over the recommended holding period by building a "buy and watch" diversified credit portfolio, which contributes to the European recovery and resilience.

Benchmark: NA

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?

All securities held in the Compartment are subject to the ESG Criteria. This is achieved through the use of Amundi's proprietary methodology and/or third party ESG information.

The Compartment first applies Amundi's exclusion policy including the following rules:

- legal exclusions on controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons and depleted uranium weapons, etc.);
- companies that seriously and repeatedly violate one or more of the 10 principles of the Global Compact, without credible corrective measures;
- the sectoral exclusions of the Amundi group on Coal and Tobacco (details of this policy are available in Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy available on the website of http://www.cpram.com).

The Compartment as a binding element aims to have a higher ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the Reference Index.

The Compartment's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries; debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries;
- 75% of equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country; debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries.

Limits to the ESG approach:
The best-in-class approach does not exclude any sector of activity in principle. All economic sectors are therefore represented in this approach and the Compartment may therefore be exposed to some controversial sectors.
In order to limit the potential non-financial risks for these sectors, the Compartment applies the exclusions set out above.

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 committed rate for the Compartment.

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

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

We rely on Amundi Group ESG scoring methodology. Amundi Group'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 Group 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.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi's ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

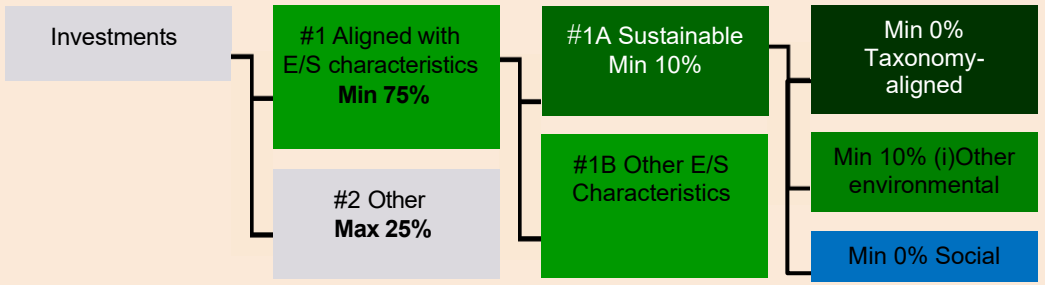
Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the Compartment's securities and instruments will be used to meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the Compartment.
Furthermore, the Compartment commits to have a minimum of 10% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. 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). The planned proportion of the other environmental investment represents a minimum of 10% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



#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 Compartment.

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

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

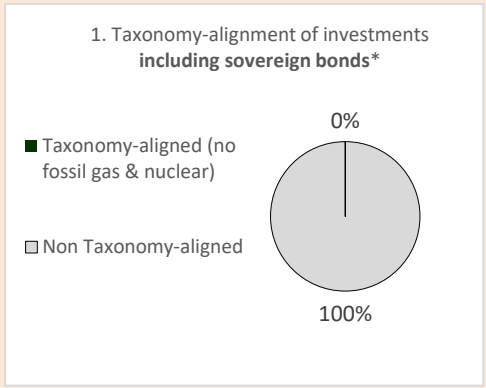
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

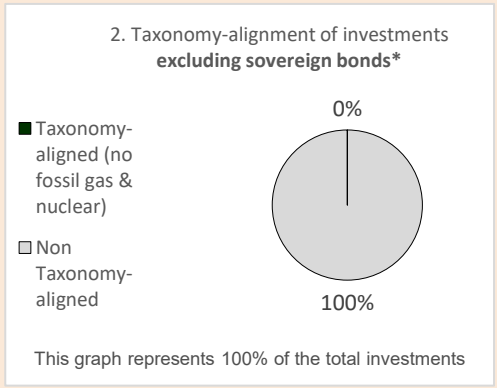
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 Compartment has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

are environmentally sustainable investments 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 Compartment has a minimum commitment of 10% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Compartment has no minimum defined minimum share.

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 may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

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.

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

This Compartment 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.

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?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.cpram.com