THIS NOTIFICATION IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. IF IN DOUBT, PLEASE SEEK PROFESSIONAL ADVICE. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS NOTIFICATION AS BEING ACCURATE AS AT THE DATE OF PUBLICATION.

Amundi Funds

Société d'investissement à capital variable
Registered office : 5, Allée Scheffer
L-2520 Luxembourg
R.C.S. de Luxembourg B-68.806
(the "**Fund**")

Luxembourg, 6 May 2022

Dear Shareholder,

We are writing to inform you of the following changes which will be made to the Sub-Funds and the Hong Kong offering document of the Fund and the Sub-Funds (comprising of the Prospectus and the Product Key Facts Statements of the Sub-Funds). Unless otherwise defined herein, terms and expressions used in this notice have the same meanings as given to them in the Hong Kong offering document of the Fund and the Sub-Funds.

1. Immaterial changes to the investment policy of Amundi Funds – Euro High Yield Bond (the "Sub-Fund" for the purpose of this section)

With effect from 8 June 2022, the investment policy and management process of the Sub-Fund will be amended as follows:

(1) Currently, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund states that the Sub-Fund has not designated its benchmark (i.e. the ML European Curr H YLD BB-B Rated Constrained Hed Index) as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation. The investment policy of the Sub-Fund will be amended to reflect that it has designated its benchmark as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation. The benchmark is a broad market index, which does not assess or include its constituents according to environment characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the environmental characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. Information in respect of the methodology used for the calculation of the benchmark can be found at www.amundi.com.hk. This website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

(2) Currently, the management process of the Sub-Fund states that the Sub-Fund seeks to achieve an ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of the investment universe. The management process of the Sub-Fund will be amended to reflect that it seeks to achieve an ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of its benchmark instead. In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and its benchmark, 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 selection of securities through the use of Amundi's ESG rating methodology takes into

account principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on Sustainability Factors according to the nature of the Sub-Fund. Please refer to "Appendix V: Sustainable Investment" of the Prospectus for more details on Amundi's ESG rating methodology.

2. Immaterial changes to the investment policy of Amundi Funds – SBI FM India Equity (the "Sub-Fund" for the purpose of this section)

With effect from 8 June 2022, the investment policy and management process of the Sub-Fund will be amended as follows:

(1) The investment policy of the Sub-Fund will be amended to reflect that it is a financial product that promotes ESG characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

(2) Further, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund will be amended to reflect that it has designated its benchmark (i.e. the MSCI India 10/40 Index) as a reference benchmark for the purpose of the Disclosure Regulation. The benchmark is a broad market index, which does not assess or include its constituents according to environment characteristics and therefore is not aligned with the environmental characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. Information in respect of the methodology used for the calculation of the benchmark can be found at www.amundi.com.hk. This website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

(3) The management process of the Sub-Fund will be amended to:

(i) include a complementary objective that seeks to achieve an ESG score of its portfolio greater than that of its benchmark. In determining the ESG score of the Sub-Fund and its benchmark, 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 selection of securities through the use of Amundi's ESG rating methodology takes into account principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on Sustainability Factors according to the nature of the Sub-Fund. Please refer to "Appendix V: Sustainable Investment" of the Prospectus for more details on Amundi's ESG rating methodology; and

(ii) reflect certain regulatory disclosures as required under the Disclosure Regulation and the Taxonomy Regulation.

3. Expansion of the investment policy of Amundi Funds – Pioneer US Bond (the "Sub-Fund" for the purpose of this section)

(1) <u>Enhancement in relation to the Sub-Fund's maximum exposures to asset backed securities (ABS) and mortgage backed securities (MBS)</u>

In consideration of the use by the Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund of strategies that may encompass substantial exposures to ABS and MBS, the investment policy of the Sub-

Fund will be completed with complementary disclosures related to the maximum percentage of investment in these assets.

In particular, currently, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund states that it may invest up to 70% of its net asset value in ABS and MBS. The investment policy of the Sub-Fund will be enhanced to reflect that the foregoing exposure includes indirect exposure gained through to-be announced securities (TBA), which is limited to 50% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value. The exposure to non-agency MBS and ABS is limited to 50% of its net asset value.

The risk factor "Risk of Investment in Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS") / Asset Backed Securities ("ABS")" in the section titled "General investment risk" of Chapter V. "Objective and Investment Policy" of the Prospectus will also be enhanced as follows:

"*MBS are securities representing an interest in a pool of loans secured by mortgages. ABS are securities traded on the financial markets which are collateralised by financial assets* ***~~(mortgages, charges or other debt obligations)~~<u>, such as credit card receivables, auto loans, student loans, equipment leases, home mortgages and home equity loans</u>****. Principal and interest payments on the underlying mortgages, debt obligations are used to pay principal and interest on the security.*

<u>When interest rates fall, these securities are often paid off early, as the mortgage-holders and other borrowers refinance the debt underlying the security. When interest rates rise, the borrowers of the underlying debt tend not to refinance their low-interest debt.</u>

<u>MBS and ABS also tend to be of lower credit quality than many other types of debt securities.</u> *The value and the quality of MBS/ABS depend on the value and the quality of the underlying assets against which such securities are backed by a loan, lease or other receivables. Issuers of MBS/ABS may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default. The risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying the security such as non-payment of loans, will result in a reduction in the value of the security.*

<u>MBS and ABS include two types: agency or non-agency. Agency MBS and ABS are issued by government or government-sponsored enterprises, while non-agency MBS and ABS are created by private entities. Agency MBS and ABS typically entail less credit and default risk compared to non-agency MBS and ABS.</u>

MBS/ABS may be highly illiquid and prone to substantial price volatility. These instruments may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities."

(2) <u>Clarification of the Sub-Fund's maximum exposure to contingent convertible bonds</u>

Currently, the investment policy of the Sub-Fund states that it may invest in LAP, for example, contingent convertible debt securities, senior non-preferred debts, etc. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund's expected total maximum investments in LAP will be less than 30% of its net asset value. The investment policy of the Sub-Fund will be clarified to reflect that it may invest up to 5% of its net asset value in contingent convertible bonds.

The revised investment policy of the Sub-Fund will be:

"***Investments***
The Sub-Fund is a financial product that promotes ESG characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Sub-Fund invests mainly (i.e. at least 80% of its net asset value) in a broad range of U.S. dollar-denominated Investment Grade bonds that are issued inside the U.S.. ***<u>Investments may include mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and asset-backed securities (ABS).</u>*** *The Sub-Fund may invest in bonds issued by all types of issuers. The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 15% of its net asset value in U.S. dollar-denominated bonds that are issued outside the U.S.*

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 70% of its net asset value in ***~~asset backed securities (ABS) and mortgage backed securities (MBS)~~****<u>ABS and MBS</u>.* ***<u>This includes indirect exposure gained through to-be announced securities (TBA), which is limited to 50% of its net asset value. The exposure to non-agency MBS and ABS is limited to 50% of its net asset value.</u>***

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in convertible securities, up to 20% of its assets in below Investment Grade bonds or unrated bonds (i.e. bonds which neither the bonds themselves nor their issuers have a credit rating) and up to 10% of its assets in equities.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in UCIs and UCITS.

The Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in debt securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer (including its government, public or local authority) which is below Investment Grade or unrated.

The Sub-Fund may invest in LAP, for example, contingent convertible debt securities, senior non-preferred debts, etc. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The Sub-Fund's expected total maximum investments in LAP will be less than 30% of its net asset value. ***<u>The Sub-Fund may invest up to 5% of its net asset value in contingent convertible bonds.</u>***"

4. **Clarification of the exposure of Amundi Funds – Emerging Markets Bond and Amundi Funds – Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond (collectively the "Sub-Funds" for the purpose of this section) to ABS and MBS**

The investment policy of each of the Sub-Funds will be clarified to reflect that each of the Sub-Funds may invest up to 10% of its net asset value in ABS and MBS.

5. **Enhancement of disclosures pursuant to the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and amending the Disclosure Regulation (the "Taxonomy Regulation")**

The Prospectus has been updated to reflect certain regulatory disclosures as required under the Disclosure Regulation and the Taxonomy Regulation. These updates do not constitute a change to the investment objective or policy of any of the Sub-Funds.

6. **Clarifications to the Responsible Investment Policy**

The Management Company's Responsible Investment Policy as outlined in "Appendix V: Sustainable Investment" of the Prospectus will be clarified to reflect the following:

(1) For securities issued by corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of the relevant security with the average performance of the issuer's industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions as mentioned in "Appendix V: Sustainable Investment" of the Prospectus.

(2) The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 (instead of 37) 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.

(3) To meet any requirement and expectation of Investment Managers in consideration of their Sub-Funds' management process and the monitoring of constraints associated with a specific sustainable investment objective, the Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed both globally on the three E, S and G dimensions and individually on any of the 38 criteria considered.

7. **Update to the information on the use of derivatives by the Sub-Funds**

The information on the use of derivatives by the Sub-Funds in the Prospectus will be updated. Please refer to the Appendix of this notice for the latest disclosures on the use of derivatives by the Sub-Funds.

8. **Miscellaneous updates**

The following changes will also be made to the Prospectus:

(1) Update to reflect change in the name of the benchmark of Amundi Funds – Pioneer US Bond from the “Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index” to the “Bloomberg US Aggregate Index”.

(2) Clarification of the name of the benchmark of Amundi Funds – SBI FM India Equity to be the “MSCI India 10/40 Index”.

(3) Update to the list of board of directors of the Fund.

(4) Update to the address of Amundi Asset Management.

(5) Other miscellaneous clarifications and updates.

Implication of the changes

The changes to the Fund and the Sub-Funds as mentioned in this notice will not have any material impact on the features and risks applicable to the Sub-Funds, and will not lead to any material changes in the operation and/or manner in which the Sub-Funds are being managed or other effects on existing investors. There will be no change in the fee structure and fee level of the Sub-Funds and cost in managing the Sub-Funds following the implementation of the changes. It is not expected that the changes will materially prejudice the rights and interests of shareholders.

If you don’t agree with the changes to your Sub-Funds as detailed in this notice, you have the right to redeem your shares without redemption fee in accordance with the procedures and arrangements for redemption as set out in the current Prospectus. Please note that although we will not impose any charges in respect of your redemption instructions, your bank, distributor, financial adviser or pension scheme trustee or administrator may charge you redemption and/or transaction fees and may impose different dealing arrangements. You are advised to contact your bank, distributor or financial adviser, pension scheme trustee or administrator should you have any questions.

The Hong Kong offering document has been amended to reflect the above changes, or will be amended to reflect the above changes in due course (as the case may be). A copy of the latest Hong Kong offering document is available on request free of charge at the registered office of the Fund and at the office of the Hong Kong Representative at 901-908, One Pacific Place, No.88 Queensway, Hong Kong. The latest Hong Kong offering document is also available online at: http://www.amundi.com.hk. Please note that this website has not been reviewed by the SFC.

If you would like any further information, please contact Amundi Hong Kong Limited, the Hong Kong Representative at (852) 2521 4231.

Yours faithfully,

The Board of Directors

Appendix – Information on the use of derivatives by the Sub-Funds

Types of derivatives the Sub-Funds may use

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). Always consistent with its investment policy, each Sub-Fund may invest in any type of financial derivative instrument. For Cash Sub-Funds (These are not money market funds in Hong Kong)*, please refer to "Appendix IV: Rules related to Cash Sub-Funds" of the Prospectus. These may include the following types currently making up the most common derivatives:

* The Cash Sub-Funds are standard variable net asset value money market funds under European Money Market Fund Regulation (EU) 2017/1131.

- currency forwards (including non-deliverable forwards), currency options currency swaps, equity swaps, futures contracts, interest rate swaps, inflation-linked swaps, interest rate swaps options, options on futures contracts, contracts for difference, volatility futures, variance swaps, warrants;
- total return swaps (TRS), which are 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. The maximum and expected exposure of the Sub-Funds' assets to TRS are disclosed in the Prospectus. In certain circumstances these proportions may be higher;
- credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps are contracts where a bankruptcy, default, or other "credit event" triggers a payment from one party to the other;
- TBA derivatives, which are forward contracts on a generic pool of mortgages. Overall characteristics of this pool is specified but the exact securities to be delivered to the buyer are determined 2 days before delivery, rather than at the time of the original trade;
- structured financial derivatives, such as credit-linked and equity-linked securities;
- contracts for difference are contracts whose value is based on the difference between two reference measurements such as a basket of securities.

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.

A Sub-Fund will, at any given time, be capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred by transactions involving derivatives.

Purposes of derivatives use

Consistent with its investment policy, a Sub-Fund other than a Cash Sub-Fund may use derivatives for hedging against various types of risk, for efficient portfolio management or to gain exposure to certain investments or markets.

Cash Sub-Funds may use derivatives only for the purpose of hedging the interest rate or exchange rate risk inherent in other investment of the relevant Cash Sub-Fund.

Currency hedging A Sub-Fund may engage in direct hedging (taking a position in a given currency that is in the opposite direction from the position created by other portfolio investments) and in cross-hedging (reducing the effective exposure to one currency while increasing the effective exposure to another).

Currency hedging can be done at the Sub-Fund level and at the share class level (for share classes that are hedged to a different currency than the Sub-Fund's base currency).

When a Sub-Fund holds assets that are denominated in multiple currencies, there is a greater risk that currency fluctuations will in practice not be fully hedged.

Interest rate hedging For interest rate hedging, the Sub-Funds typically use interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, writing call options on interest rates or buying put options on interest rates.

Credit risk hedging A Sub-Fund can use credit default swaps to hedge the credit risk of its assets. This includes hedges against the risks of specific assets or issuers as well as hedges against securities or issuers to which the Sub-Fund is not directly exposed.

Duration hedging seeks to reduce the exposure to interest rates parallel shifts along the curves. Such hedging can be done at the Sub-Fund level.

Efficient portfolio management The Sub-Funds other than Cash Sub-Funds 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 Sub-Funds, other than Cash Sub-Funds, 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 Sub-Fund's investment objective and policy. This exposure may exceed the one than would be obtained through direct investment in that position (leverage effect).

A Sub-Fund can also sell a credit default swap as a way of gaining a specific credit exposure. Selling a credit default swap could generate large losses if the issuer or security on which the swap is based experiences a bankruptcy, default or other "credit event".

Amundi
ASSET MANAGEMENT
東方匯理 資產管理

Issuer: Amundi Hong Kong Limited

PRODUCT KEY FACTS

Global Bond
(a sub-fund of Amundi Funds)

April 2022

- ***This statement provides you with key information about this product.***
- ***This statement is a part of the Prospectus.***
- ***You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.***

Quick Facts

Management Company:	Amundi Luxembourg S.A.
Investment Manager:	Amundi (UK) Limited (United Kingdom, internal delegation)
Depositary:	CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
Dealing Frequency:	Daily (any full bank business day in Luxembourg)
Ongoing charges over a year#:	A2 USD (C) 1.27% A2 USD AD (D) 1.24%
Base currency:	USD
Dividend policy:	For distribution shares (D): Dividends, if declared, will be paid^. The share class with suffix "AD" declares annual dividends (if any) payable in September. For accumulation shares (C): No dividends will be declared. ^Dividend payments may, at the sole discretion of Amundi Funds, be made out of the fund's income and/or capital, or be paid out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the fund's fees and expenses to the capital of the fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the fund, in which case, the fund is effectively paying dividends out of capital. Distributions out of capital or effectively out of capital may result in an immediate decrease of the net asset value per share of the fund. The share class with suffix "AD" targets to pay dividends (if any) out of net investment income attributable to that share class.
Financial year end:	30 June
Min. Investment:	Initial: none Additional: none

#The ongoing charges figure is based on expenses for the period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 and expressed as a percentage of the average net asset value for corresponding period annualized. This figure may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

This fund is a sub-fund of Amundi Funds, a mutual fund domiciled in Luxembourg and its home regulator is the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.

Investment Objectives

To achieve a combination of income and capital growth (total return).

Investment Strategy

The fund invests mainly in investment-grade bonds of issuers in OECD countries.

Specifically, the fund invests at least 67% of the assets in investment-grade bonds that are either issued or guaranteed by OECD governments or supranational entities (at least 60% of assets of the fund), or issued by corporate entities. There are no currency constraints on these investments.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities / mortgage-backed securities. The fund primarily invests in bonds and currencies (indirectly via financial derivative instruments). The active currency positions implemented by the fund may not be correlated with the underlying assets (i.e. bonds) of the fund.

The fund may invest in debt instruments with loss-absorption features ("LAP"), for example, contingent convertible debt securities, senior non-preferred debts, etc. These instruments may be subject to contingent write-down or contingent conversion to ordinary shares on the occurrence of trigger event(s). The fund's expected total maximum investments in LAP will be less than 30% of its net asset value. The fund's exposure to contingent convertible bonds is limited to 10% of its net assets.

The estimated and maximum exposure of the fund to securities lending, sale and repurchase and/or reverse repurchase transactions on an aggregate basis are up to 40% and 100% of its net asset value respectively. The repurchase and/or reverse repurchase transactions conducted by the fund will be over-the-counter based. The estimated percentage is indicative and not a hard limit. The actual percentage may differ from the estimated percentage over time, depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions (such as a financial crisis).

The fund is actively managed by reference to and seeks to outperform (after applicable fees) the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Global All Maturities Unhedged in USD Index (the "Benchmark"). The fund is mainly exposed to the issuers of the Benchmark, however, the Benchmark is not used for the purpose of portfolio construction of the fund and the management of the fund is discretionary, and the fund will be exposed to issuers not included in the Benchmark. The fund monitors risk exposure with reference to the Benchmark however the extent of deviation from the Benchmark is expected to be significant.

The investment team analyses interest rate and economic trends (top-down) to identify the strategies that appear likely to offer the best risk-adjusted returns. The investment team uses a wide range of strategic and tactical positions, including arbitrage among credit, interest rate and currency markets, in assembling a highly diversified portfolio.

Use of financial derivative instruments ("FDI")

The fund makes use of FDI to reduce various risks, for efficient portfolio management, and as a way to gain its net exposure (long or short) to various assets, markets or other investment opportunities (including FDI which focus on credit, interest and foreign exchange). The fund will invest in FDI for investment purposes (e.g. currency exposure management, active duration management, and creating synthetic exposure to issuers) but it is not limited to a particular strategy regarding the usage of FDI. Such FDI may include over-the-counter and/or exchange traded options, futures, warrants, swaps, forward contracts. The fund may use credit derivatives (such as single issuer swap and indices credit default swap) for up to 40% of its net assets.

The fund may be leveraged through the use of FDI. The gross level of leverage is expected to be around 900% of the fund's net asset value. The expected level of leverage is an indicator and not a regulatory limit. The expected level of leverage may namely be higher when interest rates are expected to change significantly, when credit spreads are expected to widen or tighten significantly, or when market volatility is very low.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

This fund's net derivative exposure may be more than 100% of the fund's net asset value.

What are the key risks?

Investment involves risks. Please refer to the Prospectus for details including the risk factors.

1. Interest rate risk: The Net Asset Value of the fund will be affected depending on fluctuations in interest rates. When interest rates decline, indeed, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to increase, and conversely. A rise in interest rates would have for consequences a depreciation of the fund's investments.

2. Credit risk: The fund may invest in fixed-income securities. If the issuer of fixed-income securities default on its obligation, the fund will not recover its investment.

3. Prepayment risk: Regarding to investment in bonds and/or debt instruments, the fund may be exposed to a probability that, if interest rates fall, debtors or mortgagors will pay off their obligations (by refinancing them at lower current rates) thus forcing the fund to reinvest at lower rates.

4. Risk attached to the use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI"): The fund will invest extensively in FDI for hedging, investment and efficient portfolio management purposes. There is no guarantee that the performance of FDI will result in a positive effect for the fund. In adverse situation, the fund's use of FDI may become ineffective for hedging/investment/efficient portfolio management and the fund may suffer significant losses. Investment in FDI is subject to additional risks, including:

- **Credit risk and counterparty risk** - The fund will be subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty through or with which the fund conducts the FDI transactions to perform its obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes, and thereby exposing the fund to the counterparties' credit worthiness and their ability to perform and fulfill their financial obligations. Any failure of the counterparties may result in financial loss to the fund.

- **Liquidity risk** - There may be possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular FDI at anytime. The fund may be unable to sell illiquid FDI at an advantageous time or price, which may have an adverse impact on the value of the fund.
- **Valuation risk** - The fund is subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of FDI, which may have an adverse impact on the value of the fund.
- **Volatility risk** – FDI tend to be more volatile and less liquid than underlying investments to which they relate, which may have an adverse impact on the value of the fund.

5. CDS risk: The fund may be exposed to a higher level of Credit Risk due to the acquisition of credit default swap (CDS). As the fund can hold CDS as a protection seller, in case of adverse credit event occurred to the reference asset of the CDS, the fund has to make up for the devaluation of the reference asset and may suffer losses.

6. Downgrading risk: The credit rating of debt securities or their issuers may be subject to the risk of being downgraded. In the event of downgrading in the credit ratings of a security or an issuer relating to a security, the fund's investment value in such security and, in turn, the value of the fund may be adversely affected. The Investment Manager may or may not dispose of the debt securities that are being downgraded, subject to the investment objective of the fund and if it is in the interests of the Shareholders to do so. Moreover, the Investment Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt securities that are being downgraded.

7. Exchange rate risk: The fund may have significant exposure to currency position and therefore the fund is subject to exchange rate risk. The currency exposure of the underlying assets (i.e. bonds) may differ from the base currency of the fund, therefore currency exchange rate movements may adversely affect the value of the fund. As the active currency positions implemented by the fund may not be correlated with the underlying assets (i.e. bonds) of the fund, in the event of an adverse currency movement, the fund may suffer significant loss even if there is no loss of the value of the underlying assets (i.e. bonds) invested by the fund and therefore investors may suffer losses.

8. Risks associated with securities financing transactions:

Repurchase transactions risk: In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which collateral has been placed, the fund may suffer loss as there may be delays in recovering collateral placed out or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral or market movements.

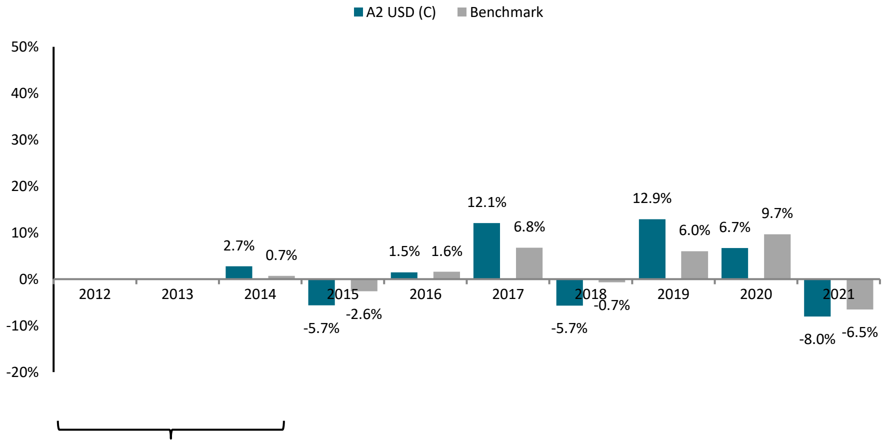
Reverse repurchase transactions risk: In the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash of the fund has been placed, the fund may suffer loss as there is the risk that (1) collateral received may yield less than the cash placed out, whether because of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, 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 (2) (i) locking cash in transactions of excessive size or duration, (ii) delays in recovering cash placed out, or (iii) difficulties in realising collateral, may restrict the ability of the fund to meet payment obligations arising from sale requests, security purchases or, more generally, reinvestment.

Securities lending transactions risk: Loaned securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner in the event of a default, bankruptcy or insolvency of the borrower, and rights to the collateral may be lost if the lending agent defaults. Should the borrower of securities fail to return securities lent by the fund such that the fund has to realise the collateral received, there is a risk that the collateral received may be realised at a value lower than the value of the securities lent out.

9. High leverage risk: The fund may have a net leverage exposure of over 100% of its net asset value to FDI. In adverse situations, this may result in significant loss or total loss of the fund's assets.

10. Risks related to distribution out of capital: For distribution class, Amundi Funds may at its discretion determine to pay dividends out of income or capital of the fund. In addition, Amundi Funds may at its discretion pay dividends out of gross income while charging / paying all or part of the fund's fees and expenses to the capital of the fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the fund, in which case, the fund is effectively paying dividends out of capital. Payment of dividends out of capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any distributions involving payment of dividends out of the fund's capital or payment of dividends effectively out of the fund's capital (as the case may be) may result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per share of the fund. Amundi Funds may change the fund's dividend distribution policy to pay dividends out of capital or effectively out of capital of the fund subject to the SFC's prior approval. For change of distribution policy, not less than one month's prior notice will be provided to affected Shareholders.

How has the fund performed?



Effective 2 June 2014, the investment objective and policy of the fund was revised, and a benchmark was added to more closely reflect the existing investment approach.

Effective 1 October 2019, Amundi (UK) Limited was appointed as investment manager of the fund in place of Amundi Asset Management.

Effective 19 February 2022, the investment objective and policy of the fund was revised, the performance before 19 February 2022 was obtained under the circumstances that no longer apply.

- Past Performance information is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the full amount invested.
- The computation of the performance is based on the calendar year end, NAV-to-NAV, with dividend reinvested.
- Investment Manager views "A2 USD (C)" being the focus share class available to retail investors in Hong Kong as the most appropriate representative share class.
- These figures show by how much the share class increased or decreased in value during the calendar year being shown. Performance data has been calculated in USD including ongoing charges and excluding subscription fee and redemption fee you might have to pay.
- Where no past performance is shown there was insufficient data available in that year to provide performance.
- The benchmark of the fund is J.P. Morgan Government Bond Global All Maturities Unhedged in USD Index.
- Fund launch date: 1990
- Class launch date: 2013

Is there any guarantee?

This fund does not have any guarantees. You may not get back the full amount of money you invest.

What are the fees and charges?

Charges which may be payable by you

You may have to pay the following fees when dealing in the shares of the fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee	Up to 4.50% of the amount you buy
Switching fee	Up to 1.00% of the converting amount
Redemption fee	None

Ongoing fees payable by the fund

The following expenses will be paid out of the fund. They affect you because they reduce the return you get on your investments.

	Annual rate (as a % of the fund's value)
Management fee	Currently up to 0.90% (maximum is 0.90%)
Depositary fee	Included in Administration fee
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	Currently up to 0.20% (maximum is 0.20%)

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the shares of the fund. The fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Prospectus.

Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem shares at the fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after CACEIS Hong Kong Trust Company Limited, the Hong Kong service provider who process Hong Kong orders, receives your request in good order on or before 5 p.m. (Hong Kong time) being the dealing cut-off time. Investors are reminded that the distributors may have different cut-off time. Please pay attention to the dealing cut-off time of the respective distributors.
- The net asset value (NAV) of this fund is calculated and the price of shares is published on each valuation day (as defined in the Prospectus). They are available online at http://www.amundi.com.hk/retail*.
- The past performance information of other share classes offered to Hong Kong investors are available by Amundi Hong Kong Limited on request and available in English on the website http://www.amundi.com.hk*.
- The compositions of dividends (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of (i) net distributable income and (ii) capital) for the last 12 months are available by Amundi Hong Kong Limited on request and can be found online at http://www.amundi.com.hk*.

*The above websites have not been reviewed by the SFC.

Important

If you are in doubt, you should seek professional advice.

The SFC takes no responsibility for the contents of this statement and makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness.