

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

Product name:

Onemarkets Amundi Flexible
Income Fund

Legal entity identifier:

529900ANIKKO9ZCAA439

Sustainable

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

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

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ No

☐ It made **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 made a **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____

☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **24.88%** 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



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

The Sub-Fund promoted environmental and/or social characteristics by complying with the ESG analysis framework and scoring methodology of Amundi which includes a mix of exclusion, ESG integration and engagement approach.

The environmental and/or social characteristic promoted by this financial product are embedded in the criteria identified to perform the ESG analysis framework.

These criteria are different for corporates issuing listed instruments and for sovereign entities.

Regarding corporate issuers, our ESG analysis framework is comprised of 38 criteria, of which 17 are cross-sector criteria, common to all companies

whatever their business sector, and 21 sector specific criteria. These criteria were designed to either assess how sustainability issues might affect the issuer as well as the quality of the management of this dimension. Impact on sustainability factors as well as quality of the mitigation undertaken are also considered. All criteria are available in fund managers' front office portfolio management system.

Sector specific criteria

Environment

- Clean Energy
- Green Car
- Green Chemistry
- Sustainable Construction
- Responsible Forest Management
- Paper Recycling
- Green Investing & Financing
- Green Insuring
- Green Business
- Packaging

Social

- Bioethics
- Responsible Marketing
- Healthy Product
- Tobacco Risk
- Vehicle Safety
- Passenger Safety
- Responsible Media
- Data Security & Privacy
- Digital Divide
- Access to Medicine
- Financial Inclusion

Cross sector criteria

Environment

- Emissions & Energy
- Water Management
- Biodiversity & Pollution
- Supply Chain-
Environment

Social

- Health & Safety
- Working Conditions
- Labour Relations
- Supply Chain - Social 2
- Product & Customer
Responsibility
- Community Involvement &
Human Rights

Governance

- Board Structure
- Audit & Control
- Remuneration
- Shareholders' Rights
- Ethics
- Tax Practices
- ESG Strategy

The extent to which these criteria affected an issuer's ESG score depends on the relative importance attributed to them in the model compared to the other factors considered. Each issuer has been rated with a score measured against the average of its sector, in order to distinguish between best practices and worst practices at the sector level.

Regarding sovereign issuers, Amundi's methodology relies on a set of about 50 ESG indicators. All indicators have been grouped into 8 categories, each category falling into one of the pillars E, S or G. Similar to our corporate ESG rating scale, issuers' ESG score is translated in an ESG rating ranging from A to G:

Environment

- Climate Change
- Natural Capital

Social

- Human Rights
- Social Cohesion
- Human Capital
- Civil Rights

Governance

- Government
Effectiveness
- Economic Environment

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted.

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

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Amundi has developed its own in-house ESG rating process based on the “Best-in-class” approach.

Sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of environmental or social characteristic were the ESG Rating assigned to each financial instruments according to a proprietary methodology, the resulting ESG Rating of the portfolio and the ESG Rating of the benchmark or investment universe.

Regarding the ESG Rating, Amundi based its ESG analysis of corporates on a “best-in-class” approach. Each issuer has been assessed with a quantitative score scaled around the average of their sector, which distinguished best practices from worst practices at sector level. Amundi’s assessment relied on a combination of non-financial data from third parties and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. The quantitative score has been translated into a letter rating which ranges from a scale of A (for best practices) to G (for the worst ones). G-rated companies were excluded from investment of this fund. The ESG Rating of each issuer has been the result of the aggregation of the environmental, social and corporate governance ratings. The overall ESG Rating of the portfolio is the AUM-weighted average of each issuer’s ESG Rating. The ESG Rating of the portfolio must be higher than the one of the benchmark or investment universe.

At the end of the period :

- The weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio is **0.73 (C)**
- The weighted average ESG rating of the reference index is **0.00 (D)**

Moreover, Amundi applied a targeted exclusion policy with reference to issuers that do not comply with [Amundi Group's Responsible Investment Policy](#), such as issuers exposed to the exclusionary rules and thresholds set out in our sector policy (i.e. thermal coal, tobacco) or do not comply with internationally recognized conventions and/or frameworks, and national regulations.

● ***... and compared to previous periods?***

The financial year 2022 is the first financial year for which the periodic report for the Fund is provided in line with reporting templates introduced by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 (SFDR-RTS). The first comparison will be made in the periodic report of the financial year 2023.

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

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to 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 ESG Regulatory Statement](#).

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and 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 impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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

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

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS (e.g. PAI 3 GHG intensity of investee companies, PAI 13 Board Diversity,) 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 were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

All mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators have been taken into account to ensure the sustainable investments of the Sub-fund did not significantly harm any environmental or social investment objective.

The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 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.
- 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.

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

The sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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 labour relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

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

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

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



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

The product considers all the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 applying to the product's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), 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 Amundi's funds.

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS		
Adverse sustainability indicator		Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Engagement Voting ESG factors integration
	2. Carbon footprint	Engagement Voting ESG factors integration
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	Engagement Voting ESG factors integration

	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Engagement Voting Exclusion
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Engagement ESG factors integration
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Engagement ESG factors integration
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversitysensitive areas	Engagement Voting Controversies monitoring ESG factors integration
Water	8. Emissions to water	Engagement Controversies monitoring ESG factors integration
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Engagement Controversies monitoring ESG factors integration
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS		
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Engagement Voting Controversies monitoring Exclusion
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Engagement Voting Controversies monitoring
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Engagement Voting Controversies monitoring
	13. Board gender diversity	Engagement Voting
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Voting Exclusion

Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals		
Environmental	15. GHG intensity	ESG factors integration
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Exclusion



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **From 01/07/2022 to 30/06/2023**

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
AMUNDI PHYSICAL GOLD ETC (AMSTERDAM)	Mutual Funds	3.80%	IRL
DBR 1.7% 08/32	Treasuries	2.72%	DEU
DBR 1% 8/25	Treasuries	1.40%	DEU
BCEXUU UBS C(QMH)	Mutual Funds	1.33%	GBR
DBR 1.25% 8/48	Treasuries	1.26%	DEU
DBR 1.8% 08/53	Treasuries	1.25%	DEU
ISH CORE EUR CORP BOND UCITS EUR(LSE)	Mutual Funds	0.97%	IRL
OBL 0% 04/25 181	Treasuries	0.97%	DEU
DBR 0% 02/32	Treasuries	0.91%	DEU
BTPS 7.25% 11/26	Treasuries	0.86%	ITA
BTPS 5% 03/25	Treasuries	0.83%	ITA
OAT 5.50% 97-04/29	Treasuries	0.79%	FRA
DBR 0.5% 02/28	Treasuries	0.76%	DEU
OBL 2.2% 04/28 187	Treasuries	0.75%	DEU
US TSY 6.75% 08/26	Treasuries	0.73%	USA

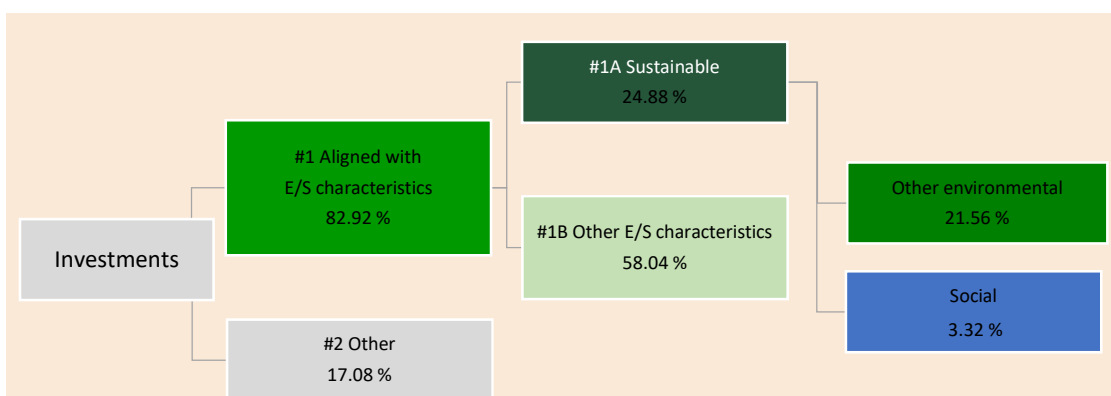


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● **What was the asset allocation?**

The Sub-Fund invested 24.88% of its assets in sustainable investments. Of the sustainable investments the Sub-Fund invested in 0% were aligned with the EU-Taxonomy. 21.56% of sustainable investments are considered as other environmentally sustainable investments and 3.32% are considered as socially sustainable. 58.04% of investments of the Sub-Fund are used to attain the promoted characteristic of the Sub-Fund during the reference period and do not qualify as sustainable investments.

17.08% of investments constitute the remainder and are neither sustainable investments nor used to attain the characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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

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

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

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

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made?*

Sectors / Sub-sectors	% of Net Assets
Bonds of States, provinces and municipalities	35.50
Holding and finance companies	11.63
Banks and other financial institutions	10.52
Utilities	3.44
Communications	3.20
Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	3.11
Internet and Internet services	2.17
Petroleum	1.89
Transportation	1.70
Foods and non alcoholic drinks	1.69
Investment funds	1.37
Chemicals	1.30
Road vehicles	0.94
Office supplies and computing	0.86
Aeronautic and astronautic industry	0.85
Electrical engineering and electronics	0.81
Insurance	0.77
Electronics and semiconductors	0.76
Hotels and restaurants	0.76
Retail trade and department stores	0.73
Real Estate companies	0.70
Miscellaneous services	0.64
Tobacco and alcoholic drinks	0.62
Miscellaneous consumer goods	0.62
Machine and apparatus construction	0.43
Graphic art and publishing	0.40
Packaging industries	0.36
Healthcare and social services	0.35
Textiles and garments	0.34
Building materials and trade	0.33
Precious metals and stones	0.32
Tires and rubber	0.19
Coal mining and steel industry	0.15
Biotechnology	0.10
Agriculture and fishery	0.09
Various capital goods	0.05
Paper and forest products	0.04
Non-ferrous metals	0.02
Environmental services and recycling	0.01
Total	89.76
Other net assets/(liabilities)	10.24



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

The share of investments of the Sub-Fund aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
-turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

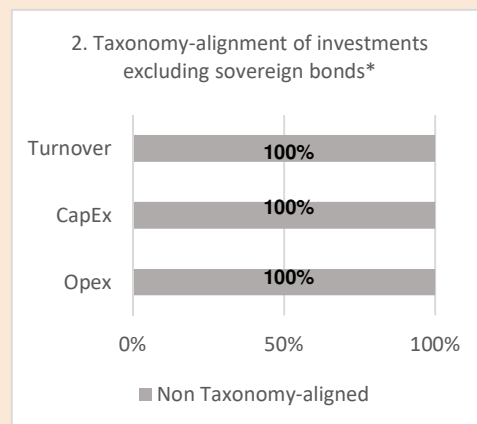
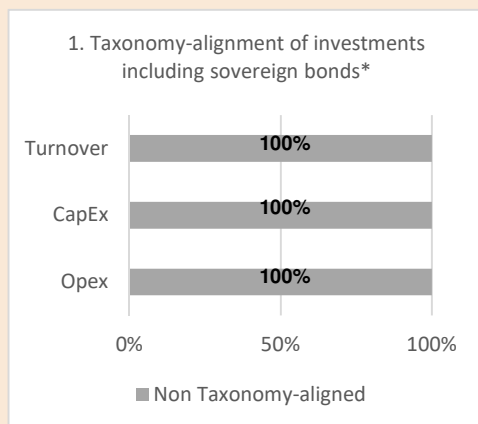
-capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹ ?

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

¹Fossil 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 no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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



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

Enabling activities

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

Transitional activities are

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

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

- Reliable data regarding transitional and enabling activities was not available during the period.
- ***How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?***

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

The share of sustainable investments with environmental objective not aligned to taxonomy was **21.56%** at the end of the period.

This is due to the fact that some issuers are considered sustainable investments under the SFDR Regulation but do have a portion of activities that are not aligned with EU taxonomy standards, or for which data is not yet available to perform an EU taxonomy assessment.



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



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments at the end of the reference period was 3.32 %



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

“#2 Other” includes cash and other instruments held 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, but to which sectoral and normative exclusions apply.



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

Amundi's ESG analysis framework (available online: <https://www.amundi.lu/retail/Local-Content/Footer/Quick-Links/Regulatory-information/Amundi>) has been designed to assess corporate behaviour in three fields: Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG). Amundi assesses companies' exposure to ESG risks and opportunities, including sustainability factors and sustainability risks, and how corporates manage these challenges in each of their sectors. As far as issuers of listed securities are concerned, Amundi scores issuers regardless of the instrument type, equity or debt.

Sustainability indicators of the Sub-Fund are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers of the Sub-Fund to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

These indicators are embedded within AMUNDI's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, AMUNDI's Responsible Investment Policy sets out an active approach to engagement that promotes dialogue with investee companies including those in the portfolio of this product. Our Annual Engagement Report, available on <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>, provides detailed reporting on this engagement and its results

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

Reference

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

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.

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

This product does not have an ESG Benchmark.