

Product Key Facts

- April 2025

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

Quick Facts

Manager:	Amundi Hong Kong Limited 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司	
Trustee:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited 滙豐機構信託服務（亞洲）有限公司	
Dealing Frequency:	Daily (any business day during which banks are open for normal banking business in Hong Kong but excluding Saturdays and Sundays, or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree)	
Ongoing charges over a year[#]:	Class Classic USD – Accumulation	1.56%
	Class Classic USD – Distribution	1.56%
	Class Classic HKD – Distribution	1.56%
	Class Classic RMB – Accumulation	1.56%
	Class Classic RMB – Distribution	1.56%
	Class Classic AUD (hedged) – Distribution	1.56%
	Class Classic CAD (hedged) – Distribution	1.56%
	Class Classic EUR (hedged) – Distribution	1.56%
	Class Classic GBP (hedged) – Distribution	1.56%
	Class Classic NZD (hedged) – Distribution	1.56%
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Accumulation	1.56%
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Distribution	1.56%
Base currency:	USD	
Dividend policy:	<p>For Distribution classes: Dividends will be declared and paid monthly (however, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed)[^]</p> <p>For Accumulation classes: No dividends will be declared</p> <p>[^]Dividend payments may, at the sole discretion of the Manager, be made out of the Sub-Fund's income and/or capital, or be paid out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-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 unit of the Sub-Fund.</p>	
Financial year end:	31 December	
Min. Investment:	Initial: USD1,000	
(in USD or equivalent in the relevant class currency)	Additional: USD1,000	

[#] The ongoing charges figure is based on the expenses for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and expressed as a percentage of the average net asset value for the corresponding period. This figure may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

Amundi HK – Defensive Balanced Fund (the “Sub-Fund”) is a sub-fund constituted in a form of unit trust under Amundi HK Portfolios which is an umbrella unit trust governed by the laws of Hong Kong.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve moderate long term capital growth through an actively managed portfolio of global equities, bonds and cash, while aiming to achieve preservation of capital in the near to medium term. It cannot be guaranteed that the performance of the Sub-Fund will generate a return and there may be circumstances where no return is generated or capital is not preserved.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will invest around 20% to 40% of its net asset value in global equities, equity equivalent securities and exchange traded funds, and the remaining shall be invested in bonds, currencies and cash.

The manager will combine active strategic and tactical asset allocation approaches. Equity investments will be actively managed and are expected to be a main source of return. Bond positions will provide yield and serve as a cushion. Derivatives may be used for hedging purposes only. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% in RMB-denominated underlying investments, where the Sub-Fund may invest in China A-Shares through the Stock Connects and in Mainland China’s onshore bond market through Bond Connect.

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (“LAP”), for example, contingent convertible debt securities, debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules, 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 10% of its net asset value.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund’s net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund’s latest available net asset value.

What are the key risks?

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

1. Equity, market and volatility risk: The Sub-Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equities and are thus, subject to the risks generally associated with equity investment, namely, the market value of the stocks may go down as well as up. Factors affecting the stock values are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, and the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions. It is possible that your investment value could suffer substantial loss.

2. Credit risk: The Sub-Fund may invested in fixed-income securities. Bonds involve credit risk of the issuer which may be evidenced by the issuer’s credit rating. Bonds which are subordinated and/or have a lower credit rating are generally considered to have a higher credit risk and a greater possibility of default than more highly rated securities. However, there is no guarantee of the accuracy of credit ratings.

In the event that any issuer of bonds in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are invested defaults, becomes insolvent or experiences financial or economic difficulties, this may affect the value of the relevant bonds (which may be zero) and any amounts paid on such bonds (which may be zero).

3. Counterparty risk: The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed-income securities. If the counterparty or third party cannot fulfil its obligations to the Sub-Fund and settle a transaction in accordance with market practice, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to the risk of a counterparty. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligations and a Sub-Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investment in its portfolio, a Sub-Fund may experience a decline in the value of the security, lose income and incur costs associated with its rights attached to the security.

4. Currency risk: The Sub-Fund may be invested in whole or in part in underlying assets quoted in other currencies than the Sub-Fund’s base currency. Also, a class of units may be designated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund’s base currency. The performance and the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may therefore

be affected unfavourably by movements in the exchange rate between these currencies and the base currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. As a result of the Sub-Fund's exposure to currency risk, the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

5. Risk of small and medium sized companies: According to the objectives and investment strategy of the Sub-Fund, it may invest in emerging countries/regions which small and medium sized companies are commonly found. Investment in small and medium sized companies involves a higher degree of risk, due to higher risks of failure or bankruptcy and illiquid nature of the small and medium companies' shares. Investment in small and medium companies' shares are likely to have a higher risks of price volatility and the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

6. Risk attached to the use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI"): The Sub-Fund may invest in FDI which is subject to additional risks, including credit risk of the issuer, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and valuation risk. In adverse situation, the Sub-Fund's use of FDI may become ineffective in hedging/efficient portfolio management and the Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses.

7. Risks relating to Distribution Policy: For distribution classes, the Manager may at its discretion determine to pay dividends out of income and/or capital of the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Manager may at its discretion pay dividends out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-Fund is effectively paying dividends out of capital. Payment of dividends out of capital and/or effectively 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. Such distributions may result in an immediate reduction in the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund. In addition, returns to investors will vary from year to year depending on the dividend income and capital returns generated by the underlying investments. The Manager will declare and pay dividends every calendar month for those registered unitholders as at the end of a calendar month. However, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Manager. The Manager may change the Sub-Fund's dividend distribution policy (including for example the frequency of distributions) subject to the SFC's prior approval (where necessary) and by giving not less than one month's prior notice to affected unitholders.

The distribution amount and net asset value of the hedged unit classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the class currency of the hedged unit classes and the Sub-Fund's base currency, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and/or effectively out of capital (as the case may be) and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged unit classes.

8. RMB classes related risk: Starting from 2005, the exchange rate of the RMB is no longer pegged to the US dollar. While the RMB has now moved to a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies, movement in RMB is still subject to policy control. The daily trading price of the RMB against other major currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market would be allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the People's Bank of China. As the exchange rates are influenced by government policy and market forces, the exchange rates for RMB against other currencies, including US dollars and Hong Kong dollars, are susceptible to movements based on external factors. Accordingly, the investment in RMB classes of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected by the fluctuations in the exchange rate between RMB and other foreign currencies.

RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The supply of RMB and the conversion of foreign currency into RMB are subject to exchange control policies and restrictions imposed by the Mainland authorities. Such exchange control policies and restrictions are subject to change, and the position of the Sub-Fund and its investors may be adversely affected. As RMB is not freely convertible, currency conversion is subject to availability of RMB at the relevant time. As such, in case of sizable redemption requests for the RMB classes are received, the Manager has the absolute discretion to delay any payment of redemption requests from the RMB classes where it determines that there is not sufficient RMB for currency conversion by the Sub-Fund for settlement purpose. In any event, for proper redemption requests received before the Dealing Deadline, realisation proceed will be paid no later than one calendar month after the relevant Dealing Day when the redemption requests were received.

For "non-hedged" RMB classes, since the unit prices of RMB classes are denominated in RMB, but the Sub-Fund will have limited RMB-denominated underlying investments and its base currency is USD, so even if the prices of underlying investments and/or value of the base currency rise or remain stable, investors may still incur losses if RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the base currency more than the increase in the value of the underlying investments and/or the base currency. Furthermore, under the scenario where RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the

base currency, and the value of the underlying investments decreased, the value of investors' investments in RMB classes may suffer additional losses.

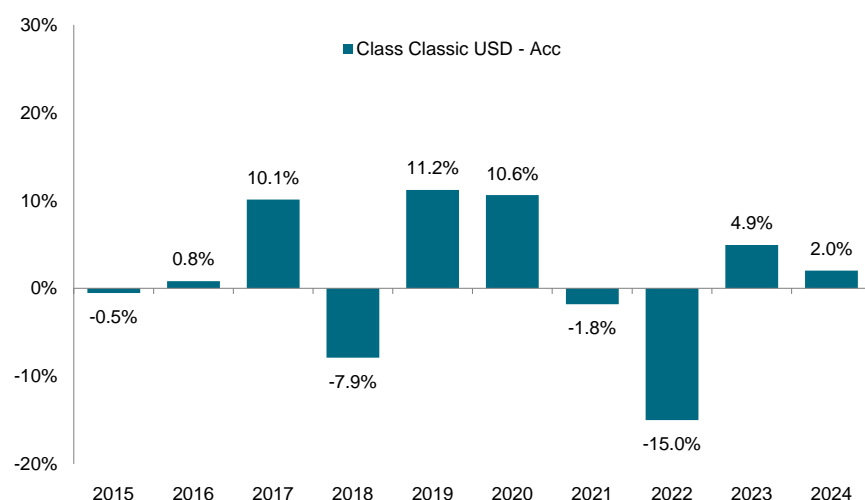
For hedged RMB classes, investors have to bear the associated hedging costs which may be significant depending on prevailing market conditions. If the counterparties of the instruments used for hedging purpose default, investors of the hedged RMB classes may be exposed to RMB currency exchange risk on an unhedged basis and may therefore suffer further losses. There is no guarantee that the hedging strategy will be effective in which case investors will still be subject to the related risk for "non-hedged" RMB classes mentioned above. Hedged RMB classes will hedge the Sub-Fund's base currency back to RMB, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged RMB classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. This strategy will limit the hedged RMB classes from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the base currency against RMB. Please also refer to the description on "Hedging Risk" below for details.

When calculating the value of the RMB classes, the offshore RMB in Hong Kong (the "CNH") will be used. The CNH rate may be at a premium or discount to the exchange rate for onshore RMB in Mainland China (the "CNY") and there may be significant bid and offer spreads. While CNH and CNY represent the same currency, they are traded in different and separate markets which operate independently. As such, CNH does not necessarily have the same exchange rate and may not move in the same direction as CNY. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

The value of the RMB classes thus calculated will be subject to fluctuation. The exchange rate of RMB may rise or fall. There can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation. Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investors' investments in the RMB classes of the Sub-Fund. Non-RMB based (e.g. Hong Kong) investors may have to convert Hong Kong dollar or other currencies into RMB when investing in the RMB classes. Subsequently, investors may also have to convert the RMB redemption proceeds (received when selling the units) and RMB dividends received (if any) back to Hong Kong dollar or other currencies. During these processes, investors will incur currency conversion costs and may suffer losses in the event that RMB depreciates against Hong Kong dollar or such other currencies upon receipt of the RMB redemption proceeds and/or RMB dividends (if any).

9. Hedging Risk: Each of the hedged classes of units will hedge the Sub-Fund's base currency back to its currency of denomination, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. The effects of hedging will be reflected in the net asset values of the hedged classes. The Manager is also permitted but not obliged to use hedging techniques to attempt to offset market risks. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging techniques employed by the manager will fully and effectively achieve the desired result and effect. Furthermore the volatility of the hedged classes may be higher than that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency.

How has the fund performed?



- 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.
- Class Classic USD accumulation class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency is chosen by the manager as the representative unit class.
- These figures show by how much the unit 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.
- Fund launch date: 2010
- Class launch date: 2011

Is there any guarantee?

This Sub-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 units of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Preliminary Charge)	Classic Classes: 4.50% of the issue price (maximum is 4.50% of the issue price)
Switching fee	Classic Classes: 1.00% of the issue price of the new units (maximum is 1.00%)
Redemption fee (Realisation Charge)	Classic Classes: Currently is none (maximum is 1.00% of the realisation price)

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

	Annual rate (as a % of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund)
Management fee	Classic Classes: 1.20% (maximum is 1.75%)
Trustee fee	Classic Classes: 0.0875% (maximum is 1.00%)
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	None
Registrar's Fee	An annual maintenance fee of USD1,500 for maintaining the register of unitholders for the first 20 unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per unitholder

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the units of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem units at the Sub-Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, the Trustee of the Fund, 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 Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of units published each business day. They are available online at http://www.amundi.com.hk/retail* in English and http://www.amundi.com.hk/zh_retail* in Chinese.
- The past performance information of other unit classes offered to Hong Kong investors are available by the Manager 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 the Manager on request and can be found online at http://www.amundi.com.hk*.

*The above websites have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("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.

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- ***This statement is a part of the Explanatory Memorandum.***
- ***You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.***

Quick Facts

Manager:	Amundi Hong Kong Limited 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司	
Trustee:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited 滙豐機構信託服務（亞洲）有限公司	
Dealing Frequency:	Daily (any business day during which banks are open for normal banking business in Hong Kong but excluding Saturdays and Sundays, or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree)	
Ongoing charges over a year[#]:	Class Classic USD – Accumulation	1.40%
	Class Classic USD – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic HKD – Accumulation	1.40%
	Class Classic HKD – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic RMB – Accumulation	1.40%
	Class Classic RMB – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic AUD (hedged) – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic CAD (hedged) – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic EUR (hedged) – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic GBP (hedged) – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic NZD (hedged) – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Accumulation	1.40%
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Distribution	1.40%
	Class Classic A USD – Accumulation	1.45%
Base currency:	USD	
Dividend policy:	<p>For Distribution classes: Dividends will be declared and paid monthly (however, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed)[^]</p> <p>For Accumulation classes: No dividends will be declared</p> <p>[^]Dividend payments may, at the sole discretion of the Manager, be made out of the Sub-Fund's income and/or capital, or be paid out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-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 unit of the Sub-Fund.</p>	
Financial year end:	31 December	
Min. Investment:	Initial: USD1,000	
(in USD or equivalent in the relevant class currency)	Additional: USD1,000	

[#] The ongoing charges figure is based on the expenses for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and expressed as a percentage of the average net asset value for the corresponding period. This figure may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

Amundi HK – Balanced Fund (the “Sub-Fund”) is a sub-fund constituted in a form of unit trust under Amundi HK Portfolios which is an umbrella unit trust governed by the laws of Hong Kong.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve moderate long term capital growth through an actively managed portfolio of global equities, bonds and cash. It cannot be guaranteed that the performance of the Sub-Fund will generate a return and there may be circumstances where no return is generated or capital is not preserved.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will invest 40% to 80% of its net asset value in global equities, equity equivalent securities and exchange traded funds, and the remaining shall be invested in bonds, currencies and cash.

The manager will combine active strategic and tactical asset allocation approaches. Equity investments will be actively managed and are expected to be a main source of return. Bond positions will provide yield and serve as a cushion. Derivatives may be used for hedging purposes only. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% in RMB-denominated underlying investments, where the Sub-Fund may invest in China A-Shares through the Stock Connects and in Mainland China’s onshore bond market through Bond Connect.

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (“LAP”), for example, contingent convertible debt securities, debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules, 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 10% of its net asset value.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund’s net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund’s latest available net asset value.

What are the key risks?

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

1. Equity, market and volatility risk: The Sub-Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equities and are thus, subject to the risks generally associated with equity investment, namely, the market value of the stocks may go down as well as up. Factors affecting the stock values are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, and the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions. It is possible that your investment value could suffer substantial loss.

2. Credit risk: The Sub-Fund may invested in fixed-income securities. Bonds involve credit risk of the issuer which may be evidenced by the issuer’s credit rating. Bonds which are subordinated and/or have a lower credit rating are generally considered to have a higher credit risk and a greater possibility of default than more highly rated securities. However, there is no guarantee of the accuracy of credit ratings.

In the event that any issuer of bonds in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are invested defaults, becomes insolvent or experiences financial or economic difficulties, this may affect the value of the relevant bonds (which may be zero) and any amounts paid on such bonds (which may be zero).

3. Counterparty risk: The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed-income securities. If the counterparty or third party cannot fulfil its obligations to the Sub-Fund and settle a transaction in accordance with market practice, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to the risk of a counterparty. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligations and a Sub-Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investment in its portfolio, a Sub-Fund may experience a decline in the value of the security, lose income and incur costs associated with its rights attached to the security.

4. Currency risk: The Sub-Fund may be invested in whole or in part in underlying assets quoted in other currencies than the Sub-Fund’s base currency. Also, a class of units may be designated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund’s base currency. The performance and the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may therefore

be affected unfavorably by movements in the exchange rate between these currencies and the base currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. As a result of the Sub-Fund's exposure to currency risk, the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

5. Risk of small and medium sized companies: According to the objectives and investment strategy of the Sub-Fund, it may invest in emerging countries/regions which small and medium sized companies are commonly found. Investment in small and medium sized companies involves a higher degree of risk, due to higher risks of failure or bankruptcy and illiquid nature of the small and medium companies' shares. Investment in small and medium companies' shares are likely to have a higher risks of price volatility and the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

6. Risk attached to the use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI"): The Sub-Fund may invest in FDI which is subject to additional risks, including credit risk of the issuer, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and valuation risk. In adverse situation, the Sub-Fund's use of FDI may become ineffective in hedging/efficient portfolio management and the Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses.

7. Risks relating to Distribution Policy: For distribution classes, the Manager may at its discretion determine to pay dividends out of income and/or capital of the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Manager may at its discretion pay dividends out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-Fund is effectively paying dividends out of capital. Payment of dividends out of capital and/or effectively 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. Such distributions may result in an immediate reduction in the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund. In addition, returns to investors will vary from year to year depending on the dividend income and capital returns generated by the underlying investments. The Manager will declare and pay dividends every calendar month for those registered unitholders as at the end of a calendar month. However, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Manager. The Manager may change the Sub-Fund's dividend distribution policy (including for example the frequency of distributions) subject to the SFC's prior approval (where necessary) and by giving not less than one month's prior notice to affected unitholders.

The distribution amount and net asset value of the hedged unit classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the class currency of the hedged unit classes and the Sub-Fund's base currency, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and/or effectively out of capital (as the case may be) and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged unit classes.

8. RMB classes related risk: Starting from 2005, the exchange rate of the RMB is no longer pegged to the US dollar. While the RMB has now moved to a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies, movement in RMB is still subject to policy control. The daily trading price of the RMB against other major currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market would be allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the People's Bank of China. As the exchange rates are influenced by government policy and market forces, the exchange rates for RMB against other currencies, including US dollars and Hong Kong dollars, are susceptible to movements based on external factors. Accordingly, the investment in RMB classes of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected by the fluctuations in the exchange rate between RMB and other foreign currencies.

RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The supply of RMB and the conversion of foreign currency into RMB are subject to exchange control policies and restrictions imposed by the Mainland authorities. Such exchange control policies and restrictions are subject to change, and the position of the Sub-Fund and its investors may be adversely affected. As RMB is not freely convertible, currency conversion is subject to availability of RMB at the relevant time. As such, in case of sizable redemption requests for the RMB classes are received, the Manager has the absolute discretion to delay any payment of redemption requests from the RMB classes where it determines that there is not sufficient RMB for currency conversion by the Sub-Fund for settlement purpose. In any event, for proper redemption requests received before the Dealing Deadline, realisation proceed will be paid no later than one calendar month after the relevant Dealing Day when the redemption requests were received.

For "non-hedged" RMB classes, since the unit prices of RMB classes are denominated in RMB, but the Sub-Fund will have limited RMB-denominated underlying investments and its base currency is USD, so even if the prices of underlying investments and/or value of the base currency rise or remain stable, investors may still incur losses if RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the base currency more than the increase in the value of the underlying investments and/or the base currency. Furthermore, under the scenario where RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the

base currency, and the value of the underlying investments decreased, the value of investors' investments in RMB classes may suffer additional losses.

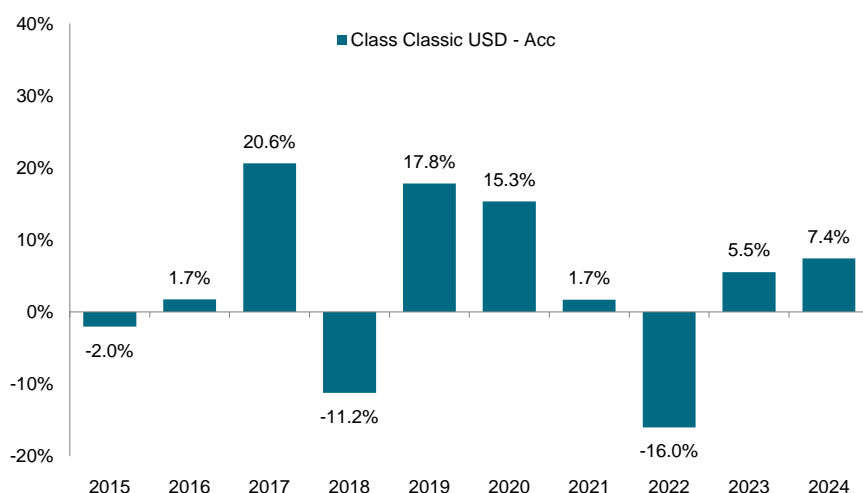
For hedged RMB classes, investors have to bear the associated hedging costs which may be significant depending on prevailing market conditions. If the counterparties of the instruments used for hedging purpose default, investors of the hedged RMB classes may be exposed to RMB currency exchange risk on an unhedged basis and may therefore suffer further losses. There is no guarantee that the hedging strategy will be effective in which case investors will still be subject to the related risk for "non-hedged" RMB classes mentioned above. Hedged RMB classes will hedge the Sub-Fund's base currency back to RMB, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged RMB classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. This strategy will limit the hedged RMB classes from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the base currency against RMB. Please also refer to the description on "Hedging Risk" below for details.

When calculating the value of the RMB classes, the offshore RMB in Hong Kong (the "CNH") will be used. The CNH rate may be at a premium or discount to the exchange rate for onshore RMB in Mainland China (the "CNY") and there may be significant bid and offer spreads. While CNH and CNY represent the same currency, they are traded in different and separate markets which operate independently. As such, CNH does not necessarily have the same exchange rate and may not move in the same direction as CNY. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

The value of the RMB classes thus calculated will be subject to fluctuation. The exchange rate of RMB may rise or fall. There can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation. Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investors' investments in the RMB classes of the Sub-Fund. Non-RMB based (e.g. Hong Kong) investors may have to convert Hong Kong dollar or other currencies into RMB when investing in the RMB classes. Subsequently, investors may also have to convert the RMB redemption proceeds (received when selling the units) and RMB dividends received (if any) back to Hong Kong dollar or other currencies. During these processes, investors will incur currency conversion costs and may suffer losses in the event that RMB depreciates against Hong Kong dollar or such other currencies upon receipt of the RMB redemption proceeds and/or RMB dividends (if any).

9. Hedging Risk: Each of the hedged classes of units will hedge the Sub-Fund's base currency back to its currency of denomination, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. The effects of hedging will be reflected in the net asset values of the hedged classes. The Manager is also permitted but not obliged to use hedging techniques to attempt to offset market risks. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging techniques employed by the manager will fully and effectively achieve the desired result and effect. Furthermore the volatility of the hedged classes may be higher than that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency.

How has the fund performed?



- 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.
- Class Classic USD accumulation class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency is chosen by the manager as the representative unit class.
- These figures show by how much the unit 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.
- Fund launch date: 2010
- Class launch date: 2011

Is there any guarantee?

This Sub-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 units of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Preliminary Charge)	Classic Classes and Classic A Classes: 4.50% of the issue price (maximum is 4.50% of the issue price)
Switching fee	Classic Classes and Classic A Classes: 1.00% of the issue price of the new units (maximum is 1.00%)
Redemption fee (Realisation Charge)	Classic Classes and Classic A Classes: Currently is none (maximum is 1.00% of the realisation price)

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

	Annual rate (as a % of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund)
Management fee	Classic Classes: 1.20% (maximum is 1.75%) Classic A Classes: 1.25% (maximum is 2.00%)
Trustee fee	Classic Classes and Classic A Classes: 0.0875% (maximum is 1.00%)
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	None
Registrar's Fee	An annual maintenance fee of USD1,500 for maintaining the register of unitholders for the first 20 unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per unitholder

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the units of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem units at the Sub-Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, the Trustee of the Fund, 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 Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of units published each business day. They are available online at http://www.amundi.com.hk/retail* in English and http://www.amundi.com.hk/zh_retail* in Chinese.
- The past performance information of other unit classes offered to Hong Kong investors are available by the Manager 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 the Manager on request and can be found online at http://www.amundi.com.hk*.

*The above websites have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("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.

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

Quick Facts

Manager:	Amundi Hong Kong Limited 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司	
Trustee:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited 滙豐機構信託服務（亞洲）有限公司	
Dealing Frequency:	Daily (any business day during which banks are open for normal banking business in Hong Kong but excluding Saturdays and Sundays, or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree)	
Ongoing charges over a year:	Class Classic USD – Accumulation	1.87% [#]
	Class Classic USD – Distribution	1.87% [#]
	Class Classic HKD – Distribution	1.87% [#]
	Class Classic RMB – Accumulation	1.87% [^]
	Class Classic RMB – Distribution	1.87% [^]
	Class Classic AUD (hedged) – Distribution	1.87% [#]
	Class Classic EUR (hedged) – Distribution	1.87% [#]
	Class Classic GBP (hedged) – Distribution	1.87% [#]
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Accumulation	1.87% [#]
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Distribution	1.87% [#]
Base currency:	USD	
Dividend policy :	<p>For Distribution classes: Dividends will be declared and paid monthly (however, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed)[^]</p> <p>For Accumulation classes: No dividends will be declared</p> <p>[^]Dividend payments may, at the sole discretion of the Manager, be made out of the Sub-Fund's income and/or capital, or be paid out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-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 unit of the Sub-Fund.</p>	
Financial year end:	31 December	
Min. Investment:	Initial: USD1,000	
(in USD or equivalent in the relevant class currency)	Additional: USD1,000	

[#] The ongoing charges figure is based on the expenses for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and expressed as a percentage of the average net asset value for the corresponding period. This figure may vary from year to year.

[^] The first issue of the class has not yet occurred, or the class was fully redeemed and has not yet re-launched, this figure is a best estimate only and represents the sum of the estimated expenses over the first year after the launch of the class and expressed as a percentage of the estimate average net asset value for the corresponding period. This figure may be different upon actual operation of the class and may vary from year to year

What is this product?

Amundi HK – Growth Fund (the “Sub-fund”) is a sub-fund constituted in a form of unit trust under Amundi HK Portfolios which is an umbrella unit trust governed by the laws of Hong Kong.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Sub-fund is to achieve high long term capital growth through an actively managed portfolio of global equities, money market instruments, government bonds and cash. It cannot be guaranteed that the performance of the Sub-fund will generate a return and there may be circumstances where no return is generated or capital is not preserved.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund will invest 80% to 100% of its net asset value in global equities, equity equivalent securities and exchange traded funds, and the remaining shall be invested in cash, government bonds and money market instruments. The manager will combine active strategic and tactical asset allocation approaches. Equity investments will be actively managed and are expected to be a main source of return. Investments may also be made in cash and money market instruments up to 20% of the assets in light of market conditions. Derivatives may be used for hedging purposes only. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% in RMB-denominated underlying investments, where the Sub-Fund may invest in China A-Shares through the Stock Connects and in Mainland China’s onshore bond market through Bond Connect.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund’s net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund’s latest available net asset value.

What are the key risks?

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

1. Equity, market and volatility risk: The Sub-Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equities and are thus, subject to the risks generally associated with equity investment, namely, the market value of the stocks may go down as well as up. Factors affecting the stock values are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, and the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions. It is possible that your investment value could suffer substantial loss.

2. Credit risk: The Sub-Fund may invested in fixed-income securities. Bonds involve credit risk of the issuer which may be evidenced by the issuer's credit rating. Bonds which are subordinated and/or have a lower credit rating are generally considered to have a higher credit risk and a greater possibility of default than more highly rated securities. However, there is no guarantee of the accuracy of credit ratings.

In the event that any issuer of bonds in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are invested defaults, becomes insolvent or experiences financial or economic difficulties, this may affect the value of the relevant bonds (which may be zero) and any amounts paid on such bonds (which may be zero).

3. Counterparty risk: The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed-income securities. If the counterparty or third party cannot fulfil its obligations to the Sub-Fund and settle a transaction in accordance with market practice, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to the risk of a counterparty. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligations and a Sub-Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investment in its portfolio, a Sub-Fund may experience a decline in the value of the security, lose income and incur costs associated with its rights attached to the security.

4. Currency risk: The Sub-Fund may be invested in whole or in part in underlying assets quoted in other currencies than the Sub-Fund’s base currency. Also, a class of units may be designated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund’s base currency. The performance and the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may therefore be affected unfavorably by movements in the exchange rate between these currencies and the base currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. As a result of the Sub-Fund’s exposure to currency risk, the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

5. Risk of small and medium sized companies: According to the objectives and investment strategy of the Sub-Fund, it may invest in emerging countries/regions which small and medium sized companies are

commonly found. Investment in small and medium sized companies involves a higher degree of risk, due to higher risks of failure or bankruptcy and illiquid nature of the small and medium companies' shares. Investment in small and medium companies' shares are likely to have a higher risks of price volatility and the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

6. Risk attached to the use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI"): The Sub-Fund may invest in FDI which is subject to additional risks, including credit risk of the issuer, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and valuation risk. In adverse situation, the Sub-Fund's use of FDI may become ineffective in hedging/efficient portfolio management and the Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses.

7. Risks relating to Distribution Policy: For distribution classes, the Manager may at its discretion determine to pay dividends out of income and/or capital of the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Manager may at its discretion pay dividends out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-Fund is effectively paying dividends out of capital. Payment of dividends out of capital and/or effectively 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. Such distributions may result in an immediate reduction in the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund. In addition, returns to investors will vary from year to year depending on the dividend income and capital returns generated by the underlying investments. The Manager will declare and pay dividends every calendar month for those registered unitholders as at the end of a calendar month. However, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Manager. The Manager may change the Sub-Fund's dividend distribution policy (including for example the frequency of distributions) subject to the SFC's prior approval (where necessary) and by giving not less than one month's prior notice to affected unitholders.

The distribution amount and net asset value of the hedged unit classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the class currency of the hedged unit classes and the Sub-Fund's base currency, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and/or effectively out of capital (as the case may be) and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged unit classes.

8. RMB classes related risk: Starting from 2005, the exchange rate of the RMB is no longer pegged to the US dollar. While the RMB has now moved to a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies, movement in RMB is still subject to policy control. The daily trading price of the RMB against other major currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market would be allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the People's Bank of China. As the exchange rates are influenced by government policy and market forces, the exchange rates for RMB against other currencies, including US dollars and Hong Kong dollars, are susceptible to movements based on external factors. Accordingly, the investment in RMB classes of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected by the fluctuations in the exchange rate between RMB and other foreign currencies.

RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The supply of RMB and the conversion of foreign currency into RMB are subject to exchange control policies and restrictions imposed by the Mainland authorities. Such exchange control policies and restrictions are subject to change, and the position of the Sub-Fund and its investors may be adversely affected. As RMB is not freely convertible, currency conversion is subject to availability of RMB at the relevant time. As such, in case of sizable redemption requests for the RMB classes are received, the Manager has the absolute discretion to delay any payment of redemption requests from the RMB classes where it determines that there is not sufficient RMB for currency conversion by the Sub-Fund for settlement purpose. In any event, for proper redemption requests received before the Dealing Deadline, realisation proceed will be paid no later than one calendar month after the relevant Dealing Day when the redemption requests were received.

For "non-hedged" RMB classes, since the unit prices of RMB classes are denominated in RMB, but the Sub-Fund will have limited RMB-denominated underlying investments and its base currency is USD, so even if the prices of underlying investments and/or value of the base currency rise or remain stable, investors may still incur losses if RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the base currency more than the increase in the value of the underlying investments and/or the base currency. Furthermore, under the scenario where RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the base currency, and the value of the underlying investments decreased, the value of investors' investments in RMB classes may suffer additional losses.

For hedged RMB classes, investors have to bear the associated hedging costs which may be significant depending on prevailing market conditions. If the counterparties of the instruments used for hedging purpose default, investors of the hedged RMB classes may be exposed to RMB currency exchange risk on an unhedged basis and may therefore suffer further losses. There is no guarantee that the hedging strategy will

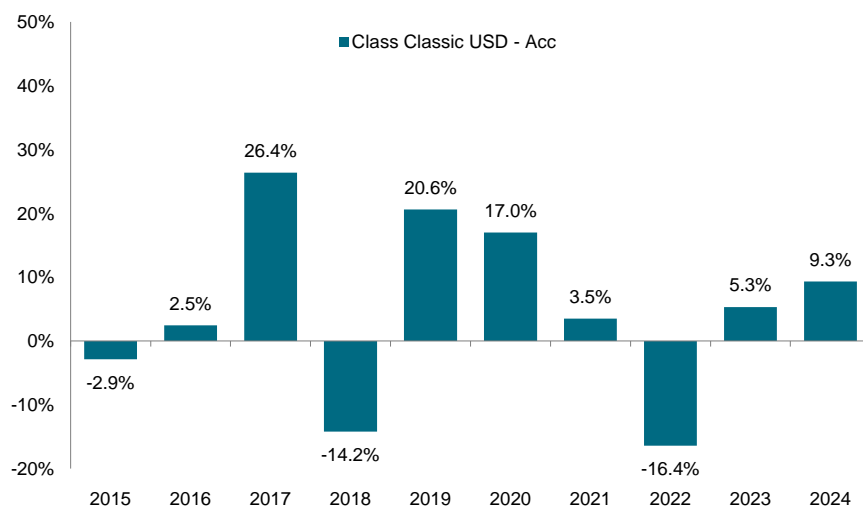
be effective in which case investors will still be subject to the related risk for “non-hedged” RMB classes mentioned above. Hedged RMB classes will hedge the Sub-Fund’s base currency back to RMB, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged RMB classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund’s base currency. This strategy will limit the hedged RMB classes from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the base currency against RMB. Please also refer to the description on “Hedging Risk” below for details.

When calculating the value of the RMB classes, the offshore RMB in Hong Kong (the “CNH”) will be used. The CNH rate may be at a premium or discount to the exchange rate for onshore RMB in Mainland China (the “CNY”) and there may be significant bid and offer spreads. While CNH and CNY represent the same currency, they are traded in different and separate markets which operate independently. As such, CNH does not necessarily have the same exchange rate and may not move in the same direction as CNY. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

The value of the RMB classes thus calculated will be subject to fluctuation. The exchange rate of RMB may rise or fall. There can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation. Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investors’ investments in the RMB classes of the Sub-Fund. Non-RMB based (e.g. Hong Kong) investors may have to convert Hong Kong dollar or other currencies into RMB when investing in the RMB classes. Subsequently, investors may also have to convert the RMB redemption proceeds (received when selling the units) and RMB dividends received (if any) back to Hong Kong dollar or other currencies. During these processes, investors will incur currency conversion costs and may suffer losses in the event that RMB depreciates against Hong Kong dollar or such other currencies upon receipt of the RMB redemption proceeds and/or RMB dividends (if any).

9. Hedging Risk: Each of the hedged classes of units will hedge the Sub-Fund’s base currency back to its currency of denomination, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund’s base currency. The effects of hedging will be reflected in the net asset values of the hedged classes. The Manager is also permitted but not obliged to use hedging techniques to attempt to offset market risks. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging techniques employed by the manager will fully and effectively achieve the desired result and effect. Furthermore the volatility of the hedged classes may be higher than that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund’s base currency.

How has the fund performed?



- 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.
- Class Classic USD accumulation class denominated in the Sub-Fund’s base currency is chosen by the manager as the representative unit class.
- These figures show by how much the unit 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.
- Fund launch date: 2010
- Class launch date: 2011

Is there any guarantee?

This Sub-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 units of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Preliminary Charge)	Classic Classes: 4.50% of the issue price (maximum is 4.50% of the issue price)
Switching fee	Classic Classes: 1.00% of the issue price of the new units (maximum is 1.00%)
Redemption fee (Realisation Charge)	Classic Classes: Currently is none (maximum is 1.00% of the realisation price)

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

	Annual rate (as a % of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund)
Management fee	Classic Classes: 1.20% (maximum is 1.75%)
Trustee fee	Classic Classes: 0.0875% (maximum is 1.00%)
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	None
Registrar's Fee	An annual maintenance fee of USD1,500 for maintaining the register of unitholders for the first 20 unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per unitholder

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the units of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem units at the Sub-Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, the Trustee of the Fund, 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 Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of units published each business day. They are available online at http://www.amundi.com.hk/retail* in English and http://www.amundi.com.hk/zh_retail* in Chinese.
- The past performance information of other unit classes offered to Hong Kong investors are available by the Manager 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 the Manager on request and can be found online at http://www.amundi.com.hk*.

*The above websites have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC").

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Quick Facts

Manager:	Amundi Hong Kong Limited 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司
Trustee:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited 滙豐機構信託服務（亞洲）有限公司
Dealing Frequency:	Daily (any business day during which banks are open for normal banking business in Hong Kong but excluding Saturdays and Sundays, or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree)
Ongoing charges over a year[#]:	Class Institutional: 0.49%
Base currency:	USD
Dividend policy :	No dividends will be declared
Financial year end:	31 December
Min. Investment:	Initial: USD500,000 Additional: USD100,000

[#] The ongoing charges figure is a best estimate only taking into account the increase in the current and maximum management fee for the I2 USD (C) Class of the Underlying Fund with effect from 15 March 2024 and represents the sum of the estimated ongoing charges over a 12-month period and expressed as a percentage of the estimated average net asset value of the class over the same period. This figure may be different upon actual operation of the class and may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

Amundi HK – Money Market USD Fund (the “Sub-Fund”) is a sub-fund constituted in a form of unit trust under Amundi HK Portfolios which is an umbrella unit trust governed by the laws of Hong Kong.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to provide investors with a stable store of value and more predictable returns than those available from equities and other longer term investments by investing as a feeder fund solely in the shares of the Amundi Funds – Cash USD (This is not a money market fund in Hong Kong)* (“Underlying Fund”), a sub-fund under Amundi Funds.

* The Underlying Fund is a standard variable net asset value money market fund under European Money Market Fund Regulation.

The investment objective of the Underlying Fund is to offer returns in line with money markets rates. The Underlying Fund may use derivative for hedging.

Investment Strategy

The Underlying Fund invests in short-term assets and, more precisely, mainly in money market instruments that are denominated in US dollar or hedged against US dollar. The Underlying Fund invests at least 67% of its total assets in money market instruments (including asset-backed commercial papers). The average portfolio maturity maintained by the Underlying Fund will not exceed 90 days and the Underlying Fund will not purchase an instrument with a remaining maturity of more than 397 days, or two years in the case of government and other public securities.

Amundi HK – Money Market USD Fund (a sub-fund of Amundi HK Portfolios)

The Underlying Fund does not invest more than 30% of assets in money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any single nation, public local authority within the EU, or an international body to which at least one EU member belongs.

The Underlying Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in units / shares of other MMFs (as defined in the Explanatory Memorandum).

The Underlying 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 Underlying Fund’s expected total maximum investments in LAP will be less than 30% of its net asset value.

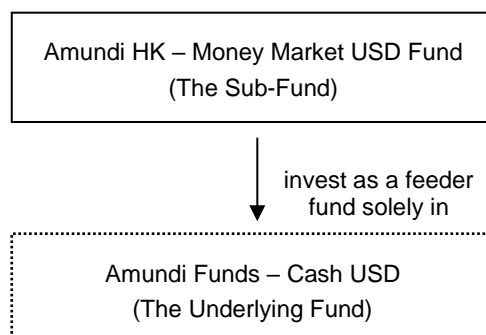
Except in exceptionally unfavourable market conditions where a temporary breach of the 20% limit is required by the circumstances and justified having regard to the interests of the shareholders, the Underlying Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight that are accessible at any time), in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Underlying Fund is actively managed and seeks to achieve a stable performance in line with the Compounded Effective Federal Funds Rate Index (formerly the “USD Libor 3-month rate” until 1 March 2021) (the “**Benchmark**”). The Underlying Fund may use the Benchmark a posteriori (i.e. as an indicator for assessing the Underlying Fund’s performance). There are no constraints relative to the Benchmark restraining portfolio construction. The Benchmark is not used for the purpose of portfolio construction of the Underlying Fund and the investment exposures, performance and returns of the Underlying Fund may differ significantly from the Benchmark.

Please refer to the Explanatory Memorandum for details of the Benchmark.

The investment team of the Underlying Fund uses both technical and fundamental analysis, including credit analysis, to select issuers and short term private securities (bottom-up) while constructing a high quality portfolio with a strong focus on liquidity and risk management.

Please find below the illustrative diagram showing the Sub-Fund / Underlying Fund structure:



Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The net derivative exposure of the Sub-Fund and the Underlying Fund may be up to 50% of their respective latest available net asset value.

What are the key risks?

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

1. Risks of manager selection: Investors should note that the Sub-Fund’s assets are invested in the Underlying Fund managed by the Underlying Fund Manager, an affiliate of the Manager. The Manager has no ability to control the manner in which the Underlying Fund Manager will make investments or whether the Underlying Fund Manager will act in accordance with any disclosure documents or descriptive materials given by the Underlying Fund Manager to the Sub-Fund.

2. Risks of future return: The performance of the Sub-Fund depends on the investment selection made by the Underlying Fund Manager. No assurance can be given that the strategies employed by the Underlying Fund Manager will be able to achieve the investment objective of the Underlying Fund or the Sub-Fund or

achieve attractive returns. Past performance of the Underlying Fund is not necessarily a guide to future performance of the Underlying Fund or the Sub-Fund.

3. Risks related to master/feeder fund structure: The Sub-Fund, as a master/feeder fund structure, could display a higher tracking error compared to other fund structure due to certain amount of cash may be held for subscriptions/redemptions, not all the funds in the Sub-Fund are available for investing. Additional costs have to be taken into account as the Sub-Fund is liable to indirect management and administration fees of the Underlying Fund. Regarding the potential suspension of the dealing of the Underlying Fund, the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected as the Sub-Fund solely invest in it.

As the Sub-Fund will invest as a feeder fund solely in the Underlying Fund, the risks associated with the Underlying Fund may be relevant to the Sub-Fund level as well:

1. Not a deposit: The purchase of a share in the Underlying Fund is not the same as placing funds on deposit with a bank or deposit taking company. The management company has no obligation to redeem shares at the offer value and the Underlying Fund is not subject to the supervision of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. The Underlying Fund's investment portfolio may fall in value and therefore your investment in the Underlying Fund may suffer loss.

2. Credit risk: The issuer of money market instrument held by the Underlying Fund may default on its obligation and the Underlying Fund will not recover its investment. Also the Underlying Fund may not get the interest payment that it is entitled to.

3. Interest rate risk: The Net Asset Value of the Underlying 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 Underlying Fund's investments.

4. Exchange rate risk: The Underlying Fund may be invested, according to variable proportions and limits, in values and instruments expressed in other currencies than the base currency of the Underlying Fund and, consequently, may lead to be exposed to a variation of the exchange rates.

5. Risks attached to transactions into currency swap: Use of the derivatives instruments might be unsuccessful and incur losses for the Underlying Fund due to market conditions. Derivatives also involve additional specific risks such as the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that derivatives may not correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices.

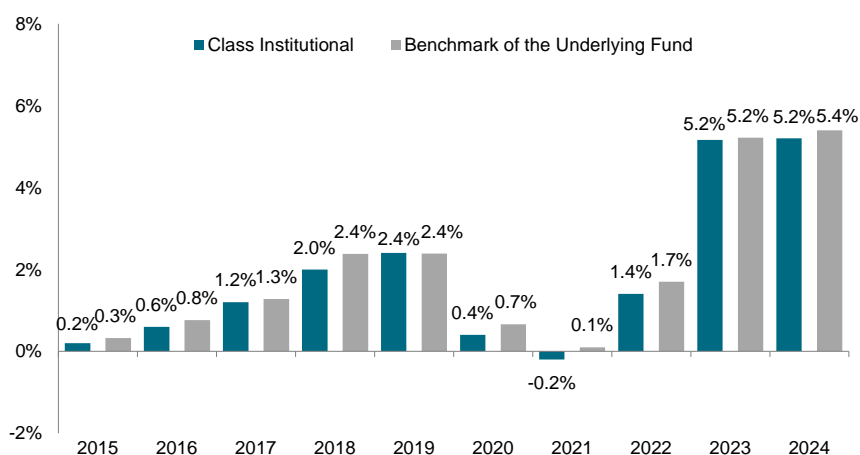
6. Risk attached to the use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI"): The Underlying Fund may invest in FDI for hedging. Investment in FDI is subject to additional risks, including credit risk of the issuer, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and valuation risk. In adverse situation, the Underlying Fund's use of FDI may become ineffective in hedging and the Underlying Fund may suffer significant losses.

7. 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 Underlying Fund's investment value in such security and, in turn, the value of the Underlying Fund may be adversely affected. The relevant Underlying Fund Manager may or may not dispose of the debt securities that are being downgraded, subject to the investment objective of the Underlying Fund and if it is in the interests of the shareholders to do so. Moreover, the relevant Underlying Fund Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt securities that are being downgraded.

8. European Sovereign-debt Crisis Risk: The Underlying Fund may be exposed to risks relating to investment in securities of issuers located or incorporated in European markets. Given that the economic and financial difficulties in Europe may continue to get worse or spread within and outside Europe, and the possibility of the failure of the measures taken by the European governments, central banks and other authorities, such as austerity measures and reforms, European markets may be subject to additional market volatility, liquidity, price and currency risks. The value and performance of the Underlying Fund may be significantly and adversely affected due to escalation of the European crisis.

9. In Hong Kong, the Underlying Fund is not authorised as a money market fund under the SFC's Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds for offering to the public. The weighted average maturity ("WAM") (≤ 90 days) and weighted average life ("WAL") (≤ 12 months) of the Underlying Fund's portfolio, are different from money market funds that are authorised under Chapter 8.2 of the SFC's Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds which requires $WAM \leq 60$ days and $WAL \leq 120$ days. Therefore, investors are reminded that the Underlying Fund in general may be subject to higher credit risks and interest rate risks as compared to money market funds that are authorised under Chapter 8.2 of the SFC's Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds. Accordingly, investors should refer to the section titled "**General investment risk**" in the prospectus of the Underlying Fund and this section for the risks relating to the Underlying Fund.

How has the fund performed?



Effective 3 August 2017, the investment objective and policy of the Underlying Fund was revised, the performance obtained before 3 August 2017 was under the circumstances that no longer apply.

Effective 1 March 2021, the investment objective and policy of the Underlying Fund was revised, the performance obtained before 1 March 2021 was 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.
- Class Institutional denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency is chosen by the manager as the representative unit class.
- These figures show by how much the unit 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.
- The benchmark of the Underlying Fund is the Compounded Effective Federal Funds Rate Index (formerly the "USD Libor 3-month rate" until 1 March 2021). The benchmark of the Underlying Fund was changed in anticipation of the phasing out of the USD Libor 3-month rate by the end of 2021. Performance of the benchmark above prior to this date uses the previous benchmark.
- Fund launch date: 2010
- Class launch date: 2010

Is there any guarantee?

This Underlying 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 units of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Preliminary Charge)	Class Institutional: 2.50% of the issue price (maximum is 2.50% of the issue price)
Switching fee	Class Institutional: 1.00% of the issue price of the new units (maximum is 1.00%)
Redemption fee (Realisation Charge)	Class Institutional: Currently is none (maximum is 1.00% of the realisation price)

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

	Annual rate (as a % of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund)
Management fee	Class Institutional: None*
Trustee fee	Class Institutional: Currently is 0.045% (maximum is 1.00%)
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	None

Amundi HK – Money Market USD Fund (a sub-fund of Amundi HK Portfolios)

Annual rate (as a % of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund)

Registrar's Fee

An annual maintenance fee of USD1,500 for maintaining the register of unitholders for the first 50 unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per unitholder

*During such period as the Sub-Fund and the Underlying Fund are both managed by Amundi Hong Kong Limited or its connected person, no management fee shall be payable at the Fund level.

Ongoing fees payable by the Underlying Fund

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

Annual rate (as a % of the Underlying Fund's Value)

Management fee	Currently up to 0.40% (maximum is 0.40%)
Custodian fee	Included in Administration fee
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	Currently up to 0.15% (maximum is 0.15%)
Management Company of the Underlying Fund:	Amundi Luxembourg S.A.
The Manager of the Underlying Fund:	Amundi Asset Management (France, internal delegation)
Custodian of the Underlying Fund:	CACEIS Bank Luxembourg S.A.

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the units of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem units at the Sub-Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, the Trustee of the Fund, 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 Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of units published each business day. They are available online at <http://www.amundi.com.hk/retail>* in English and http://www.amundi.com.hk/zh_retail* in Chinese.
- The past performance information of the representative unit class offered to Hong Kong investors are available by the Manager on request and available in English on the website <http://www.amundi.com.hk>*.

*The above websites have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("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.

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

Quick Facts

Manager:	Amundi Hong Kong Limited 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司	
Trustee:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited 滙豐機構信託服務（亞洲）有限公司	
Dealing Frequency:	Daily (any business day during which banks are open for normal banking business in Hong Kong but excluding Saturdays and Sundays, or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree)	
Ongoing charges over a year:	Class Classic USD – Accumulation	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic USD – Distribution I	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic HKD – Accumulation	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic HKD – Distribution I	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic RMB – Accumulation	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic RMB – Distribution I	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic AUD (hedged) – Accumulation	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic AUD (hedged) – Distribution I	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic CAD (hedged) – Distribution I	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic EUR (hedged) – Distribution I	3.48% [^]
	Class Classic GBP (hedged) – Distribution I	3.48% [^]
	Class Classic NZD (hedged) – Distribution I	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Accumulation	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Distribution I	3.48% [#]
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Distribution II	3.48% [^]
	Class Classic SGD (hedged) – Accumulation	3.48% [^]
	Class Classic SGD (hedged) – Distribution I	3.48% [^]
Base currency:	USD	
Dividend policy:	<p>For Distribution I classes: Dividends will be declared and paid monthly (however, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed)[^]</p> <p>For Distribution II class: Dividends will be declared and paid monthly. In addition, on quarterly basis, the Manager will declare and pay any amount per unit which exceeds the Initial Offer Price after declaring the dividend for that calendar month (however, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed)[^]</p> <p>For Accumulation classes: No dividends will be declared</p> <p>[^]Dividend payments may, at the sole discretion of the Manager, be made out of the Sub-Fund's income and/or capital, or be paid out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable</p>	

Amundi HK – New Generation Asia Pacific Equity Dividend Fund (a sub-fund of Amundi HK Portfolios)

income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-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 unit of the Sub-Fund.

Financial year end:	31 December
Min. Investment:	Initial: USD1,000
(in USD or equivalent in the relevant class currency)	Additional: USD1,000

The ongoing charges figure is based on the expenses for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and expressed as a percentage of the average net asset value for the corresponding period. This figure may vary from year to year.

^ The first issue of the class has not yet occurred, or the class was fully redeemed and has not yet re-launched, this figure is a best estimate only and represents the sum of the estimated expenses over the first year after the launch of the class and expressed as a percentage of the estimate average net asset value for the corresponding period. This figure may be different upon actual operation of the class and may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

Amundi HK – New Generation Asia Pacific Equity Dividend Fund (the “Sub-Fund”) is a sub-fund constituted in a form of unit trust under Amundi HK Portfolios which is an umbrella unit trust governed by the laws of Hong Kong.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund aims to outperform the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (the “Benchmark”) over the cycle with a lower volatility, through an actively managed and diversified portfolio of Asia Pacific ex Japan equities and money market instruments (including cash). For investors in distribution classes, the Sub-Fund aims to provide a higher and more stable dividend distribution rate than the Benchmark. For investors in accumulation classes, the Sub-Fund aims to outperform the Benchmark over the cycle with lower volatility.

It cannot be guaranteed that the performance of the Sub-Fund will generate a return and there may be circumstances where no return is generated or capital is not preserved. Derivatives may be used for investment and hedging purposes.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will invest at least 80% of its net asset value in Asia Pacific ex Japan equities and equity equivalent securities (examples include: American depository receipts, global depository receipts) of companies which are domiciled in or exercising a large portion of their business activity in countries or regions such as Australia, Mainland China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Taiwan; but additional opportunities are also sought, whenever laws or regulations in other emerging markets in Asia allowing the Sub-Fund to invest in their markets or exchanges. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in China A-Shares through the Stock Connects. The Sub-Fund does not intend to invest in China B-Shares. Any change to the foregoing investment policy may require prior approval of the SFC and the offering documents (including the Explanatory Memorandum and the product key facts statement) will be updated. Not less than 1 month’s prior notice will be given to unitholders for any change to the foregoing investment policy (if required).

Equity investments will be actively managed, looking for companies with sustainable dividends and/or attractive valuation, based on quantitative factors such as dividend yield, profitability ratios and valuation ratios, qualitative factors such as business model and corporate governance as well as other factors determined on a case by case basis. The Manager will also determine country or region and sector allocation based on risk, macroeconomic outlook and other market factors. In light of market conditions, up to 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in cash and money market instruments.

The Manager will not invest over 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value in securities issued and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign/government issuer (including its government, public or local authority) which is below investment grade.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund’s net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund’s latest available net asset value.

What are the key risks?

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

1. Equity, market and volatility risk: The Sub-Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equities and are thus, subject to the risks generally associated with equity investment, namely, the market value of the stocks may go down as well as up. Factors affecting the stock values are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, and the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions. It is possible that your investment value could suffer substantial loss.

2. Risk of small and medium sized companies: According to the objectives and investment strategy of the Sub-Fund, it may invest in emerging countries/regions which small and medium sized companies are commonly found. Investment in small and medium sized companies involves a higher degree of risk, due to higher risks of failure or bankruptcy and illiquid nature of the small and medium companies' shares. Investment in small and medium companies' shares are likely to have a higher risks of price volatility and the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

3. Currency risk: The Sub-Fund may be invested in whole or in part in underlying assets quoted in other currencies than the Sub-Fund's base currency. Also, a class of units may be designated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund's base currency. The performance and the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may therefore be affected unfavorably by movements in the exchange rate between these currencies and the base currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. As a result of the Sub-Fund's exposure to currency risk, the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

4. Risks relating to Distribution Policy: For distribution classes, the Manager may at its discretion determine to pay dividends out of income and/or capital of the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Manager may at its discretion pay dividends out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-Fund is effectively paying dividends out of capital. Payment of dividends out of capital and/or effectively 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. Such distributions may result in an immediate reduction in the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund. In addition, returns to investors will vary from year to year depending on the dividend income and capital returns generated by the underlying investments. The Manager will declare and pay dividends every calendar month for those registered unitholders as at the end of a calendar month. However, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Manager. The quarterly distribution of Distribution II class is subject to the performance of the Sub-Fund and is not guaranteed, and the Sub-Fund's asset for this Distribution II class available for investment will be further decreased after each quarterly dividend payment. Whilst this Distribution II class may have the potential of distributing more dividends by way of the quarterly distribution, it may forgo the reinvestment potential of these quarterly dividends. The Manager may change the Sub-Fund's dividend distribution policy (including for example the frequency of distributions) subject to the SFC's prior approval (where necessary) and by giving not less than one month's prior notice to affected unitholders.

The distribution amount and net asset value of the hedged unit classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the class currency of the hedged unit classes and the Sub-Fund's base currency, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and/or effectively out of capital (as the case may be) and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged unit classes.

5. Concentration risk: As the investment objective and strategy of the Sub-Fund has a focus on the Asian (ex Japan) region, the Sub-Fund may be subject to a greater degree of volatility and risk than a sub-fund which is diversified across different geographical regions.

6. Political, economic and social risk: The Sub-Fund may invest in emerging markets in Asia. With respect to any emerging country/region, there is the possibility of nationalisation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political changes, government regulation, social instability or diplomatic developments (including war) which could affect adversely the economies of such countries/regions or the value of the Sub-Fund's investments in such countries/regions. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in a court in an emerging country/region. Furthermore, the economies of emerging markets tend to be more volatile than developed markets, any holdings in emerging markets are hence exposed to higher levels of market risk. The securities markets of some of the emerging countries/regions in which the Sub-Fund's assets may invest are not yet fully developed which may, in some circumstances, lead to a potential lack of liquidity. In addition, emerging markets may have higher risk of remittance restrictions and be subject to currency exchange

controls, which may affect the value of securities in these markets, and may affect the Sub-Fund's ability to meet redemption requests. Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in some of the emerging markets in which a Sub-Fund's assets may be invested may differ from international standards. As a result, certain material disclosures may not be made by some companies. As a result of the Sub-Fund's exposure to political, economic and social risks, the Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses.

7. Benchmark risk: Although the objective of the Sub-Fund is to outperform the Benchmark over the cycle with a lower volatility, there is no guarantee or assurance that the Sub-Fund can always outperform the Benchmark. It is possible that the Sub-Fund underperforms the Benchmark and the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

8. RMB classes related risk: Starting from 2005, the exchange rate of the RMB is no longer pegged to the US dollar. While the RMB has now moved to a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies, movement in RMB is still subject to policy control. The daily trading price of the RMB against other major currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market would be allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the People's Bank of China. As the exchange rates are influenced by government policy and market forces, the exchange rates for RMB against other currencies, including US dollars and Hong Kong dollars, are susceptible to movements based on external factors. Accordingly, the investment in RMB classes of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected by the fluctuations in the exchange rate between RMB and other foreign currencies.

RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The supply of RMB and the conversion of foreign currency into RMB are subject to exchange control policies and restrictions imposed by the Mainland authorities. Such exchange control policies and restrictions are subject to change, and the position of the Sub-Fund and its investors may be adversely affected. As RMB is not freely convertible, currency conversion is subject to availability of RMB at the relevant time. As such, in case of sizable redemption requests for the RMB classes are received, the Manager has the absolute discretion to delay any payment of redemption requests from the RMB classes where it determines that there is not sufficient RMB for currency conversion by the Sub-Fund for settlement purpose. In any event, for proper redemption requests received before the Dealing Deadline, realisation proceeds will be paid no later than one calendar month after the relevant Dealing Day when the redemption requests were received.

For "non-hedged" RMB classes, since the unit prices of RMB classes are denominated in RMB, but the Sub-Fund will have limited RMB-denominated underlying investments and its base currency is USD, so even if the prices of underlying investments and/or value of the base currency rise or remain stable, investors may still incur losses if RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the base currency more than the increase in the value of the underlying investments and/or the base currency. Furthermore, under the scenario where RMB appreciates against the currencies of the underlying investments and/or the base currency, and the value of the underlying investments decreased, the value of investors' investments in RMB classes may suffer additional losses.

For hedged RMB classes, investors have to bear the associated hedging costs which may be significant depending on prevailing market conditions. If the counterparties of the instruments used for hedging purpose default, investors of the hedged RMB classes may be exposed to RMB currency exchange risk on an unhedged basis and may therefore suffer further losses. There is no guarantee that the hedging strategy will be effective in which case investors will still be subject to the related risk for "non-hedged" RMB classes mentioned above. Hedged RMB classes will hedge the Sub-Fund's base currency back to RMB, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged RMB classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. This strategy will limit the hedged RMB classes from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the base currency against RMB. Please also refer to the description on "Hedging Risk" below for details.

When calculating the value of the RMB classes, the offshore RMB in Hong Kong (the "CNH") will be used. The CNH rate may be at a premium or discount to the exchange rate for onshore RMB in Mainland China (the "CNY") and there may be significant bid and offer spreads. While CNH and CNY represent the same currency, they are traded in different and separate markets which operate independently. As such, CNH does not necessarily have the same exchange rate and may not move in the same direction as CNY. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

The value of the RMB classes thus calculated will be subject to fluctuation. The exchange rate of RMB may rise or fall. There can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation. Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investors' investments in the RMB classes of the Sub-Fund. Non-RMB based (e.g. Hong Kong) investors may have to convert Hong Kong dollar or other currencies into RMB when investing in the RMB classes. Subsequently, investors may also have to convert the RMB redemption proceeds (received when selling the units) and RMB dividends received (if any) back to Hong Kong dollar or

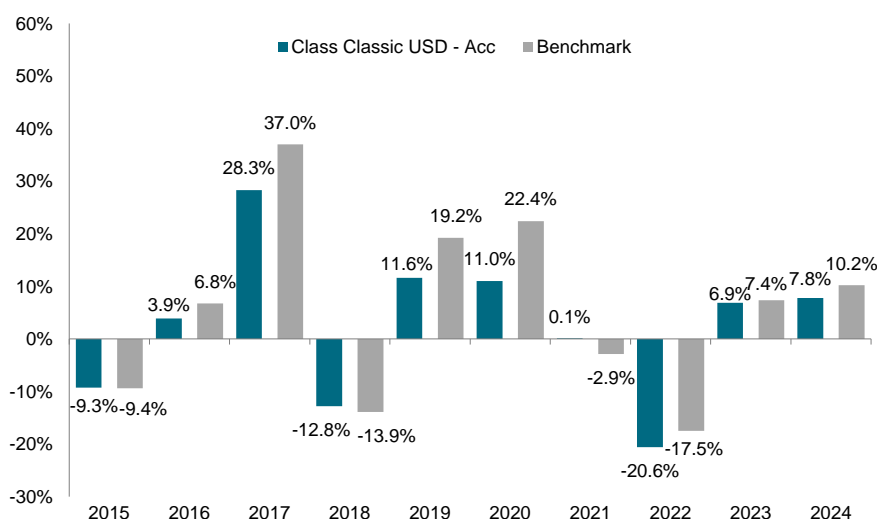
Amundi HK – New Generation Asia Pacific Equity Dividend Fund (a sub-fund of Amundi HK Portfolios)

other currencies. During these processes, investors will incur currency conversion costs and may suffer losses in the event that RMB depreciates against Hong Kong dollar or such other currencies upon receipt of the RMB redemption proceeds and/or RMB dividends (if any).

9. Hedging Risk: Each of the hedged classes of units will hedge the Sub-Fund's base currency back to its currency of denomination, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. The effects of hedging will be reflected in the net asset values of the hedged classes. The Manager is also permitted but not obliged to use hedging techniques to attempt to offset market risks. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging techniques employed by the manager will fully and effectively achieve the desired result and effect. Furthermore the volatility of the hedged classes may be higher than that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency.

10. Risk attached to use of derivatives: The Sub-Fund may invest in derivatives for investment and hedging purposes. Investment in derivatives is subject to additional risks, including credit risk of the issuer, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of a derivative can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the derivative by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to derivatives may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund. In adverse situation, the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives may become ineffective in hedging/investment and the Sub-Fund may suffer losses.

How has the fund performed?



- 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.
- Class Classic USD accumulation class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency is chosen by the manager as the representative unit class.
- These figures show by how much the unit 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.
- The benchmark of the Sub-Fund is the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index.
- Fund launch date: 2013
- Class launch date: 2013

Is there any guarantee?

The Sub-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 units of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Preliminary Charge)	Classic Classes: 4.50% of the issue price (maximum is 4.50% of the issue price)
Switching fee	Classic Classes: 1.00% of the issue price of the new units (maximum is 1.00%)
Redemption fee (Realisation Charge)	Classic Classes: Currently is none (maximum is 1.00% of the realisation price)

Amundi HK – New Generation Asia Pacific Equity Dividend Fund (a sub-fund of Amundi HK Portfolios)

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

	Annual rate (as a % of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund)
Management fee	Classic Classes: 1.50% (maximum is 1.75%)
Trustee fee	Classic Classes: 0.0875% (maximum is 1.00%)
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	None
Registrar's Fee	An annual maintenance fee of USD1,500 for maintaining the register of unitholders for the first 20 unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per unitholder

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the units of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem units at the Sub-Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, the Trustee of the Fund, 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 Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of units published each business day. They are available online at http://www.amundi.com.hk/retail* in English and http://www.amundi.com.hk/zh_retail* in Chinese.
- The past performance information of other unit classes offered to Hong Kong investors are available by the Manager 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 the Manager on request and can be found online at http://www.amundi.com.hk*.

*The above websites have not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("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.

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

Quick Facts

Manager:	Amundi Hong Kong Limited 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司	
Trustee:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited 滙豐機構信託服務（亞洲）有限公司	
Dealing Frequency:	Daily (any business day during which banks are open for normal banking business in Hong Kong but excluding Saturdays and Sundays, or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree)	
Ongoing charges over a year[#]:	Class Classic USD - Accumulation	2.05%
	Class Classic USD – Distribution	2.05%
	Class Classic HKD – Distribution	2.05%
	Class Classic RMB – Distribution	2.05%
	Class Classic AUD (hedged) – Distribution	2.05%
	Class Classic CAD (hedged) – Distribution	2.05%
	Class Classic EUR (hedged) – Distribution	2.05%
	Class Classic GBP (hedged) – Distribution	2.05%
	Class Classic NZD (hedged) – Distribution	2.05%
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Distribution	2.05%
Base currency:	USD	
Dividend policy:	<p>For Distribution classes: Dividends will be declared and paid monthly (however, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed)[^]</p> <p>For Accumulation classes: No dividends will be declared</p> <p>[^]Dividend payments may, at the sole discretion of the Manager, be made out of the Sub-Fund's income and/or capital, or be paid out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-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 unit of the Sub-Fund.</p>	
Financial year end:	31 December	
Min. Investment:	<p>Initial: USD1,000</p> <p>Additional: USD1,000</p>	

[#] The ongoing charges figure is based on the expenses for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and expressed as a percentage of the average net asset value for the corresponding period. This figure may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

Amundi HK – Disruptive Opportunities Equity Fund is a sub-fund constituted in a form of unit trust under Amundi HK Portfolios which is an umbrella unit trust governed by the laws of Hong Kong.

Investment Objectives

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to outperform global equity markets over a long-term period by investing in the shares of companies which are either established on or which benefit from, fully or partly, disruptive innovation business models.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund aims to achieve the investment objective by investing at least 75% of its net asset value in a diversified portfolio of securities of companies which create a new market (such as through new products, services, solutions or distribution channels) that, in the opinion of the Manager, can challenge and may eventually overtake existing business models (known as “disruptive innovation companies”). These companies are developed based on a different business model rather than more commonly used business models established in the relevant industry. The Manager considers that such disruptive innovation companies may benefit from the above structural changes by way of innovations, and could be identified from different economic sectors such as healthcare, internet economy, technology, industrials, environment, consumer discretionary, financials etc. Disruptive innovation companies are considered to have the potential for revolutionizing an industry and significant societal impact, which breakthrough an industry’s conventional approach in doing business.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its net asset value in equities and equity equivalent securities (such as American depository receipts, global depository receipts).

Depending on market conditions, up to 25% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in cash and money market instruments. The Sub-Fund will only invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in physical exchange traded funds.

The Sub-Fund may invest in China A shares via the Stock Connects within a maximum of 10% of its assets.

The Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments (such as warrants, options and futures) for hedging or investment purposes to the extent permitted under Chapter 7 of SFC’s Code on Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds and the provisions set out under the section headed “INVESTMENT AND BORROWING RESTRICTIONS” in the Explanatory Memorandum.

The Sub-Fund is not subject to any limitation on the portion of its net asset value that may be invested in any one country, region or sector, except that the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its non-cash assets in Mainland China market. The Sub-Fund adopts a mix of top-down and bottom-up approach.

The Sub-Fund will not be involved in any securities financing transactions.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund’s net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund’s latest available net asset value.

What are the key risks?

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

1. General investment risk: The Sub-Fund’s investment portfolio may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore your investment in the Sub-Fund may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal.

2. Concentration risk: The Sub-Fund’s investments may be concentrated on specific countries, regions or sectors. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile than that of a fund having a more diverse portfolio of investments.

3. Equity, market and volatility risk: The Sub-Fund may invest directly or indirectly (e.g. through American depository receipts, global depository receipts) in equities and are thus, subject to the market risks generally associated with equity investment, namely, the market value of the stocks may go down as well as up. Factors affecting the stock values are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace and issuer-specific factors. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions. It is possible that your investment value could suffer substantial loss. High market volatility and potential settlement difficulties in the markets may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities traded on such markets and thereby may adversely affect the value of the Sub-Fund.

4. Risks relating to investment in disruptive innovation companies: The Sub-Fund mainly invests in disruptive innovation companies that are developed based on a different business model rather than more commonly used business models. The business model employed by these companies may not have a proven history of success and viability and some of these companies may be in their preliminary stage of development and may have a smaller operating scale and shorter operating history. Therefore their businesses are subject to higher uncertainty and more fluctuations in their performance. As a result, their stability and resistance to market risks may be lower. Hence, they are subject to higher market volatility and higher turnover ratios than companies that adopt more traditional and well-established business models. Companies pursuing disruptive innovation may be less profitable at the outset and the Sub-Fund may suffer losses by investing in them. The laws and regulations applicable to the disruptive innovations may be evolving which may have an adverse impact on the business models adopted by these companies, and thus affecting the value of the Sub-Fund.

5. Risk of small and medium sized companies: The Sub-Fund may invest in small and medium sized companies which may involve a higher degree of risk, due to higher risks of failure or bankruptcy and illiquid nature of the small and medium sized companies' shares. Investment in small and medium sized companies' shares are likely to have a higher risks of price volatility from adverse economic developments and the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

6. Currency risk: The Sub-Fund may be invested in whole or in part in underlying assets quoted in other currencies than the Sub-Fund's base currency. Also, a class of units may be designated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund's base currency. The performance and the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may therefore be affected unfavourably by movements in the exchange rate between these currencies and the base currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. As a result of the Sub-Fund's exposure to currency risk, the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

7. Risks related to distribution policy: For distribution classes, the Manager may at its discretion determine to pay dividends out of capital and/or effectively out of capital of the Sub-Fund, amounting to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any such distributions may result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund. In addition, returns to investors will vary from year to year depending on the dividend income and capital returns generated by the underlying investments. The Manager will declare and pay dividends every calendar month for those registered unitholders as at the end of a calendar month. However, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Manager.

The distribution amount and net asset value of the hedged unit classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the class currency of the hedged unit classes and the Sub-Fund's base currency, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and/or effectively out of capital (as the case may be) and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged unit classes.

8. RMB class related risk: RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The supply of RMB and the conversion of foreign currency into RMB are subject to exchange control policies and restrictions imposed by the Mainland authorities. Under exceptional circumstances, payment of redemptions and/or dividend payment in RMB may be delayed due to the exchange controls and restrictions applicable to RMB. As such, in case of sizable redemption requests for the RMB classes are received, the Manager has the absolute discretion to delay any payment of redemption requests from the RMB classes where it determines that there is not sufficient RMB for currency conversion by the Sub-Fund for settlement purpose. In any event, for proper redemption requests received before the dealing deadline, realisation proceeds will be paid no later than one calendar month after the relevant dealing day when the redemption requests were received.

When calculating the value of the RMB classes, the offshore RMB in Hong Kong (the "CNH") will be used. The CNH rate may be at a premium or discount to the exchange rate for onshore RMB in Mainland China (the "CNY") and there may be significant bid and offer spreads. While CNH and CNY represent the same currency, they are traded in different and separate markets which operate independently. As such, CNH does not necessarily have the same exchange rate and may not move in the same direction as CNY. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

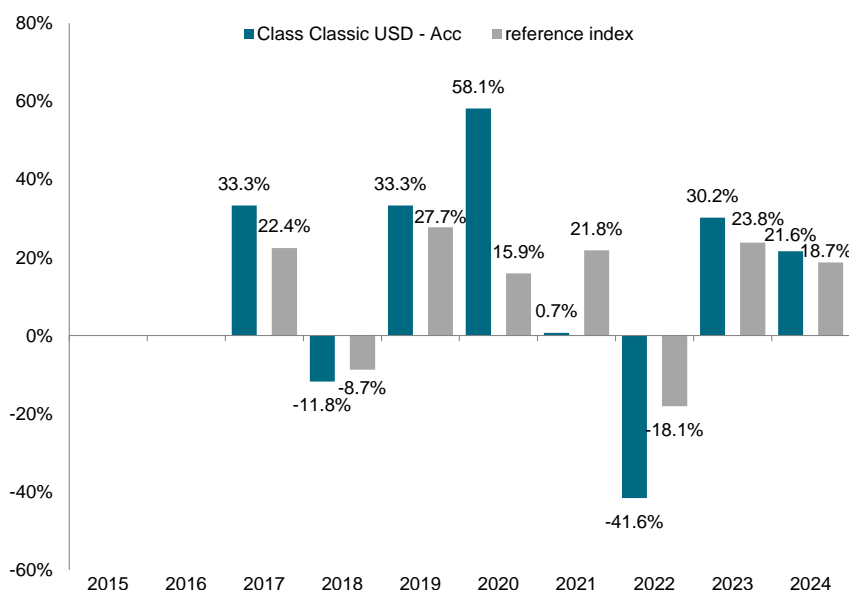
The value of the RMB classes thus calculated will be subject to fluctuation. The exchange rate of RMB may rise or fall. Non-RMB based investors are exposed to foreign exchange risk and there can be no assurance that RMB will not be subject to devaluation against the investors' base currencies (for example HKD). Any devaluation of RMB could adversely affect the value of investors' investments in the RMB classes of the Sub-Fund. Non-RMB based (e.g. Hong Kong) investors may have to convert Hong Kong dollar or other currencies into RMB when investing in the RMB classes. Subsequently, investors may also have to convert the RMB redemption proceeds (received when selling the units) and RMB dividends received (if any) back to Hong Kong dollar or other currencies. During these processes, investors will incur currency conversion costs and

Amundi HK – Disruptive Opportunities Equity Fund (a sub-fund of Amundi HK Portfolios)

may suffer losses in the event that RMB depreciates against Hong Kong dollar or such other currencies upon receipt of the RMB redemption proceeds and/or RMB dividends (if any).

9. Hedging risk: Each of the hedged classes of units will hedge the Sub-Fund's base currency (i.e. USD) back to its currency of denomination, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged class to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. The effects of hedging will be reflected in the net asset values of the hedged class. The Manager is also permitted but not obliged to use hedging techniques to attempt to offset market risks. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging techniques employed by the Manager will fully and effectively achieve the desired result and effect. Furthermore the volatility of the hedged class may be higher than that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. The hedging strategy will limit the hedged class from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the base currency against the hedged class currency of denomination and investors have to bear the associated hedging costs which may be significant depending on the prevailing market conditions.

How has the fund performed?



- 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.
- Class Classic USD accumulation class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency is chosen by the manager as the representative unit class.
- These figures show by how much the unit 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 reference index of the Sub-Fund is the MSCI World Net Total Return Index (net dividends reinvested).
- Fund launch date: 2016
- Class launch date: 2016

Is there any guarantee?

This Sub-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 units of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Preliminary Charge)	Classic Classes: 4.5% of the issue price (maximum)
Switching fee	Classic Classes: 1% of the issue price of the new units (maximum)
Redemption fee (Realisation Charge)	Classic Classes: Currently is none (maximum is 1% of the realisation price)

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

Amundi HK – Disruptive Opportunities Equity Fund (a sub-fund of Amundi HK Portfolios)

	Annual rate (as a % of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund)
Management fee	Classic Classes: 1.65% (maximum is 2.00%)
Trustee fee	Classic Classes: 0.0875% (maximum is 1.00%)
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	None
Registrar's Fee	An annual maintenance fee of USD1,500 for maintaining the register of unitholders for the first 20 unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per unitholder

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the units of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem units at the Sub-Fund's next-determined NAV after HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, the Trustee of the Sub-Fund, 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 Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of units published each business day. They are available online at http://www.amundi.com.hk/retail* in English and http://www.amundi.com.hk/zh_retail* in Chinese in Chinese.
- The past performance information of other unit classes offered to Hong Kong investors are available by the Manager 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) are available by the Manager on request and can be found online at http://www.amundi.com.hk*.

*The above website has not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("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.

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

Quick Facts

Manager:	Amundi Hong Kong Limited 東方匯理資產管理香港有限公司		
Sub-Investment Manager:	Amundi (UK) Limited (United Kingdom, internal delegation)		
Sub-Sub-Investment Manager:	Amundi Asset Management (France, internal delegation)		
Trustee:	HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited 滙豐機構信託服務（亞洲）有限公司		
Dealing Frequency:	Daily (any business day ¹ or such other day or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree from time to time)		
Ongoing charges over a year [#] :	Class Classic USD – Accumulation	1.29%	
	Class Classic USD – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic HKD – Accumulation	1.29%	
	Class Classic HKD – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic RMB – Accumulation	1.29%	
	Class Classic RMB – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Accumulation	1.29%	
	Class Classic RMB (hedged) – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic JPY (hedged) – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic AUD (hedged) – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic CAD (hedged) – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic EUR (hedged) – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic GBP (hedged) – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic NZD (hedged) – Distribution	1.29%	
	Class Classic SGD (hedged) – Distribution	1.29%	
Base currency:	USD		
Dividend policy :	For Distribution classes: Dividends will be declared and paid monthly (however, the rate of distribution is not guaranteed)^ For Accumulation classes: No dividends will be declared ^ Dividend payments may, at the sole discretion of the Manager, be made out of the Sub-Fund's income and/or capital, or be paid out of gross income while charging/paying all or part of the Sub-Fund's fees and expenses to/out of the capital of the Sub-Fund, resulting in an increase in distributable income for the payment of dividends by the Sub-Fund, in which case, the Sub-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 unit of the Sub-Fund.		
Financial year end:	31 December		
Min. Investment: (in USD or equivalent in the relevant class currency)	Initial: USD1,000 Additional: USD1,000		

[#] As the Sub-Fund is newly set-up, the ongoing charges figure is a best estimate only and represents the sum of the estimated ongoing charges over the first year after the launch of the Sub-Fund and expressed as a percentage of the estimated average net asset value of the classes over the same period. It may be different upon actual operation of the Sub-Fund and may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

Amundi HK – Global Bond Income Fund (the “Sub-Fund”) is a sub-fund constituted in a form of unit trust under Amundi HK Portfolios which is an umbrella unit trust governed by the laws of Hong Kong.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to seek to increase the value of your investment (mainly through income).

Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The Sub-Fund will invest at least 70% of its net asset value in corporate and government bonds and asset- and mortgage-backed securities. These investments may be anywhere in the world, including emerging markets, and may be below investment grade.

With the aim of providing recurring income, the Manager and/or its investment delegates combine a top-down allocation between fixed income assets, leveraging the platform’s extensive range of expertise, with bottom-up securities selection and extensive credit research.

The Sub-Fund’s investments may include the following up to the stated percentages of net asset value:

- perpetual bonds: 30%
- subordinated bonds: 30%
- emerging markets: 30%
- onshore Mainland China bonds via CIBM through Bond Connect: 10%
- non-investment grade bonds and unrated bonds: less than 20%
- asset- and mortgage-backed securities (ABS/MBS): 10%

For the purposes of the Sub-Fund, investment grade bonds are defined as bonds which (or if bonds are unrated, the issuer of which) are rated at least BBB- by Standard & Poor’s (or other equivalent credit ratings assigned by internationally recognised credit rating agencies). For split credit ratings, the highest rating assigned by an internationally recognised credit rating agency shall apply. Any bonds which (or the issuer of which) are not rated by any international rating agency such as Moody’s, Standard & Poor’s or Fitch will be considered as “unrated”.

The Sub-Fund will invest a minimum of 50% of its net asset value in USD denominated bonds. The Manager and/or its investment delegates aim to hedge non-USD investments to USD.

The Sub-Fund may invest in debt instruments with loss-absorption features (“LAP”), for example, contingent convertible bonds, debt instruments that meet the qualifying criteria to be Additional Tier 1 Capital under the Banking (Capital) Rules, 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 Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in contingent convertible bonds.

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/government issuer (including its government, public or local authority) which is below investment grade or unrated.

Depending on market conditions, up to 20% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in cash and money market instruments.

The Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments for hedging, efficient portfolio management or investment purposes.

Use of derivatives / investment in derivatives

The Sub-Fund’s net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund’s latest available net asset value.

¹ Means a day (other than a Saturday and a Sunday) on which banks in Hong Kong and the United Kingdom are open for normal banking business or such other day or days as the Manager and the Trustee may agree from time to time, provided that where as a result of a number 8 typhoon signal, black rainstorm warning or other similar event, the period during which banks in Hong Kong and the United Kingdom are open on any day is reduced, such day shall not be a Business Day unless the Manager and the Trustee determine otherwise.

What are the key risks?

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

1. General investment risk: The Sub-Fund's investment portfolio may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore your investment in the Sub-Fund may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal.

2. Risks associated with debt securities:

The Sub-Fund may invest, directly or indirectly via investments in the underlying funds, in debt securities and is thus subject to the following risks associated with debt securities:

- Credit / Counterparty risk: The Sub-Fund is exposed to the credit/default risk of issuers of the debt securities that the Sub-Fund may invest in.
- Interest rate risk: Investment in the Sub-Fund is subject to interest rate risk. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, whilst their prices fall when interest rates rise.
- Volatility and liquidity risk: The debt securities in certain country/region markets may be subject to higher volatility and lower liquidity compared to more developed markets. The prices of such securities may be subject to fluctuations. The bid and offer spreads of the price of such securities may be large and the Sub-Fund may incur significant trading costs.
- Downgrading risk: The credit rating of a debt security or its issuer may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Manager and/or its investment delegates may or may not be able to dispose of the debt securities that are being downgraded.
- Sovereign/government debt risk: The Sub-Fund's investment in securities issued or guaranteed by governments may be exposed to political, social and economic risks. In adverse situations, the sovereign/government issuers may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due or may request the Sub-Fund to participate in restructuring such debts. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses when there is a default of sovereign/government debt issuers.
- Valuation risk: Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the net asset value calculation of the Sub-Fund.
- Credit rating risk: Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are subject to limitations and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security and/or issuer at all times.

3. Perpetual bonds risk: The Sub-Fund may invest in perpetual bonds which are bonds without a maturity date. They may be exposed to additional liquidity risk in certain market conditions. In stressed market environments, the liquidity for such investments may be limited such that the price they may be sold at may be negatively impacted. This may in turn negatively impact the Sub-Fund's performance.

4. Subordinated bonds risk: Investments in subordinated bonds will have a lower priority of claim in the event of the relevant issuer's liquidation or bankruptcy as they rank behind holders of unsubordinated bonds but before holders of equity securities. As a result, if the issuer becomes bankrupt, proceeds from the liquidation of the issuer's assets will be paid to holders of subordinated bonds only after all claims by holders of unsubordinated bonds have been satisfied in full. The Sub-Fund is therefore exposed to higher credit / insolvency risk of its counterparties as a holder of subordinated bonds, and may suffer significant losses as a result.

5. Emerging market risk: The Sub-Fund invests in emerging markets which may involve increased risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in more developed markets, such as liquidity risks, currency risks/controls, political and economic uncertainties, policy, legal or regulatory event and taxation risks, settlement risks, custody risks and the likelihood of a higher degree of volatility.

6. Currency risk: The Sub-Fund may be invested in whole or in part in underlying assets quoted in other currencies than the Sub-Fund's base currency. Also, a class of units may be designated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund's base currency. The performance and the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may therefore be affected unfavourably by movements in the exchange rate between these currencies and the base currency of the Sub-Fund and by changes in exchange rate controls. As a result of the Sub-Fund's exposure to currency risk, the Sub-Fund may suffer loss.

RMB is currently not freely convertible and is subject to exchange controls and restrictions which, under

exceptional circumstances, may cause a delay in payment of redemptions and/or dividend payments in RMB. Although offshore RMB (CNH) and onshore RMB (CNY) are the same currency, they trade at different rates. Any divergence between CNH and CNY may adversely impact investors.

7. Risk attached to use of derivatives: The Sub-Fund may invest in derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management or investment purposes. Investment in derivatives is subject to additional risks, including credit risk of the issuer, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of a derivative can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the derivative by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to derivatives may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund. In adverse situation, the Sub-Fund's use of derivatives may become ineffective in hedging/efficient portfolio management/investment and the Sub-Fund may suffer losses.

8. Risks related to distribution policy: For distribution classes, the Manager may at its discretion determine to pay dividends out of capital and/or effectively out of capital of the Sub-Fund, amounting to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment. Any such distributions may result in an immediate reduction of the net asset value per unit of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, the amount of distributions for the distribution classes will be determined at the discretion of the Manager in terms of the relevant class currency and will not take into account the fluctuations in the exchange rate between the base currency of the Sub-Fund and the relevant class currency subsequent to the determination of the amount of distributions in terms of the relevant class currency.

The distribution amount and net asset value of the hedged unit classes may be adversely affected by differences in the interest rates of the class currency of the hedged unit classes and the Sub-Fund's base currency, resulting in an increase in the amount of distribution that is paid out of capital and/or effectively out of capital (as the case may be) and hence a greater erosion of capital than other non-hedged unit classes.

9. Hedging risk: Each of the hedged classes of units will hedge the Sub-Fund's base currency back to its currency of denomination, on a best effort basis, with an objective to align the performance of the hedged classes to that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. The effects of hedging will be reflected in the net asset values of the hedged classes. The Manager and/or its investment delegates are also permitted but not obliged to use hedging techniques to attempt to offset market risks. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging techniques employed by the Manager and/or its investment delegates will fully and effectively achieve the desired result and effect. Furthermore the volatility of the hedged classes may be higher than that of the equivalent class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency. The hedging strategy will limit the hedged classes from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the base currency against the hedged classes currency of denomination and investors have to bear the associated hedging costs which may be significant depending on the prevailing market conditions.

In addition, the Manager and/or its investment delegates aim to hedge non-USD investments to USD (i.e. the Sub-Fund's base currency). While this currency hedging strategy may protect the Sub-Fund against a decline in the value of the non-USD denominated underlying investments as a result of the exchange rate fluctuation against USD, on the other hand, it will limit the Sub-Fund from benefiting from any potential gain resulting from the appreciation of the non-USD denominated underlying investments as a result of exchange rate fluctuation against USD.

How has the fund performed?

As the Sub-Fund is newly launched for less than a complete calendar year, there is insufficient data to provide a useful indication of past performance to investors.

Is there any guarantee?

This Sub-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 units of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Preliminary Charge)	Classic Classes: Currently up to 4.50% of the issue price (maximum is 4.50% of the issue price)
Switching fee	Classic Classes: Currently up to 1.00% of the issue price of the new units (maximum is 1.00%)
Redemption fee (Realisation Charge)	Classic Classes: Currently is none (maximum is 1.00% of the realisation price)

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

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

	Annual rate (as a % of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund)
Management fee	Classic Classes: Currently 1.00% (maximum is 1.50%)
Trustee fee	Classic Classes: Currently 0.0875% (maximum is 1.00%)
Performance fee	Not Applicable
Administration fee	None
Registrar's Fee	An annual maintenance fee of USD1,500 for maintaining the register of unitholders for the first 20 unitholders and thereafter USD100 per annum per unitholder payable to the Trustee as registrar.

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the units of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Additional Information

- You generally buy and redeem units at the Sub-Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after HSBC Institutional Trust Services (Asia) Limited, the Trustee of the Sub-Fund, 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 NAV of this Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of units published each business day. They are available online at http://www.amundi.com.hk/retail* in English and http://www.amundi.com.hk/zh_retail* in Chinese.
- The past performance information of other unit classes offered to Hong Kong investors are available by the Manager 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 the Manager on request and can be found online at http://www.amundi.com.hk*.

*The above website has not been reviewed by the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC").

Important

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