



RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In its meeting on 12 February 2019, the Board of Directors of Amundi (the “Company”)¹ adopted these Rules of Procedure.

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Article 1 Powers of the Chairman of the Board of Directors

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Preamble

These Rules of Procedure, comprising the Rules of Procedure together with its two Annexes, the Directors' Charter and the Market Ethics Charter, apply to all the members of the Board of Directors.

Their purpose is to set out or supplement certain regulatory and statutory provisions regarding the organisation and functioning of the Board of Directors and its committees.

These Rules of Procedure are solely for internal use and third parties may not enforce them against the Company.

The Company is a company with a Board of Directors where the functions of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are separate. Under the provisions of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*) the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are Company Officers.

¹ In these Rules of Procedure Amundi is referred to as the “Company” and Amundi together with all its direct and indirect subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Group”.

ARTICLE 1 : POWERS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall direct and organise the work of the Board. He shall ensure that the Board and the committees set up within the Board function properly. He shall convene the Board of Directors and set the agenda for its meetings.

ARTICLE 2 : POWERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2.1 Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall exercise the powers that are assigned to it by law and by the Company's Articles of Association.

To this end, in particular:

- the Board shall approve the Company's financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, notes to the financial statements), the management report outlining the situation of the Company during the past financial year or the current financial year, and its foreseeable development, as well as the forecast documents. It shall approve the Amundi Group's (the "Group") consolidated financial statements and shall review the interim financial statements;
- the Board ensures the quality of the information provided to the shareholders and markets;
- the Board is informed of the financial position, cash flow position and commitments of the Company;
- the Board is informed of market developments, the competitive environment and the key issues facing the Company including in the area of social and environmental responsibility
- It regularly reviews, in connection with the strategy it has defined, the opportunities and risks such as financial, legal, operational, social and environmental risks as well as the measures taken as a result. To this end, the Board of Directors receives all the information necessary to fulfil its remit, in particular from the executive corporate officers.
- It also ensures that the executive corporate officers implement a policy of non-discrimination and diversity, particularly in terms of balanced representation of women and men in management bodies.
- the Board shall decide to convene the Company's General Meetings. It shall define the agenda and the text of the draft resolutions;
- the Board shall perform the following tasks:
 - elect and dismiss the Chairman of the Board of Directors;
 - upon the proposal of the Chairman, appoint and dismiss the Chief Executive Officer;

- provisionally appoint Directors in the event of a vacancy, due to death or resignation, of one or more seats on the Board;
 - upon the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, appoint and dismiss the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.
- the Board shall determine the remuneration of the Company Officers and the distribution of their attendance fees;
- the Board shall authorise in advance any agreement covered by Article L.225-38 et seq. of the French Commercial Code and, in particular, any agreement entered into between the Company and one of its Company Officers.

In addition, the Board shall:

- determine, upon the proposal of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer, the strategic orientation of the Group;
- approve the transactions referred to in Article 2.2 herein;
- decide on or authorise the issuance of Amundi bonds;
- confer upon the Chief Executive Officer the necessary authorisations for implementing the decisions listed above;
- be regularly informed, by the General Management, of the Group's risk situation and the systems for controlling these risks in accordance with the Decree of 3 November 2014 on the internal control of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector that are subject to the control of the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority. In addition, it shall set, in accordance with this same Decree, the various commitment and risk limits for the Group;
- define the criteria enabling the independence of the Directors to be assessed;
- be informed by the Chief Executive Officer, in advance if possible, of changes to the Group's management and organisation structures;
- hear the reports by the Head of Permanent Controls and Head of Compliance;
- authorise, where applicable, the mobility of the Head of Risk Management;
- carry out any controls and checks that it deems expedient.
- assess its ability to meet shareholders' expectations by periodically reviewing its composition, organisation and operations.

2.2 Powers of the Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer shall be invested with the most extensive powers to act in all circumstances on behalf of the Company, which he shall represent vis-à-vis third parties.

He must, however, obtain the prior agreement of the Board of Directors for the following transactions:

- the establishment, acquisition or disposal of any subsidiaries and investments in France or abroad where the overall investment is over 100 million euros;
- any other investment or divestiture of any kind whatsoever of over 100 million euros.

If the urgency of the matter makes it impossible for the Board to meet to deliberate on any transaction meeting the aforementioned conditions, the Chief Executive Officer shall make every effort to gather the opinions of all the Directors and, at the very least, the members of the Strategic Committee provided for in Article 4 herein, before making a decision. Where this is not possible the Chief Executive Officer may, in agreement with the Chairman, make any decision that is in the interests of the Company in the areas listed above. He shall report thereon at the next Board meeting.

Any significant transaction outside the announced strategy of the Company is subject to prior approval by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 3 : FUNCTIONING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

3.1 Meetings

The Board of Directors shall meet as often as the interests of the Company and statutory and regulatory provisions require, and at least four times per year.

3.2 Convening meetings

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be convened in accordance with the law and the Company's Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors shall meet upon being convened by its Chairman or its Deputy Chairman or by one third of its members. The notice convening the meeting shall specify the place of the meeting and the agenda, or the main purpose of the meeting. Such notice must be sent in writing (by post or email). In the event of a justified emergency or necessity, or with the agreement of all the Directors, it may be sent at short notice, provided the Directors are able to take part in the meeting by means of videoconferences or other telecommunications links (including conference calls).

In any case, the Board of Directors may always validly deliberate if all its members are present or represented.

3.3 Video conferences and telephone conferences

Any Director who is unable to be physically present at a Board of Directors' meeting may inform the Chairman of his intention to participate in it by means of a videoconference or other telecommunications link. The videoconferences or other telecommunications resources used must meet technical specifications that guarantee the effective participation of all the parties in the Board of Directors' meeting. They must enable the identification of the Director participating in the meeting via a videoconference or other telecommunications link by the other members, transmit at least his voice, and ensure the continuous and simultaneous broadcasting of the deliberations.

A Director who is participating in a meeting via a videoconference or other telecommunications link may represent another Director on condition that the Chairman of the Board of Directors is, on the day of the meeting, in possession of the authorisation (*procuration*) of the Director thus represented.

Directors who are participating in a Board of Directors' meeting via a videoconference or other telecommunications link shall be deemed to be present for the purposes of counting the quorum and the majority.

In the event of the malfunctioning of the videoconferencing or telecommunications system, which shall be recorded by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may validly deliberate and/or continue with just those members who are physically present, provided the conditions for a quorum are met.

The attendance register and the minutes must mention the name of the Directors who are present and deemed to be present within the meaning of Article L. 225-37 of the French Commercial Code.

In accordance with the law, participation via videoconferencing or other telecommunications links cannot be accepted for decisions on:

- preparing the annual financial statements and the management report;
- preparing the consolidated financial statements and the Group management report, if this is not included in the Annual Report.

The aforementioned exclusions only relate to including remote participants in the quorum and the majority, not to the possibility of the Directors concerned participating in the meeting and giving their opinion, in an advisory capacity, on the respective decisions.

The Chairman may also reject participation via videoconferencing or other telecommunications links for technical reasons, where these technical reasons would prevent the holding of the Board of Directors' meeting via a videoconference or other telecommunications link from complying with the applicable statutory and regulatory conditions.

3.4 Information for the Directors

For each Board of Directors' meeting the text of the talks and presentations on the agenda for a session shall be sent to the Directors prior to that session.

3.5 Minutes of Board of Directors' meetings

The deliberations by the Board of Directors shall be recorded in minutes, prepared in one typed copy, numbered according to the date of the proceedings to which they relate and paginated consecutively. These minutes shall be recorded in a special register, signed by the Chairman of the session and at least one Director (they shall be signed by two Directors if the Chairman of the session is unable to sign them) and kept in accordance with regulatory provisions.

The minutes of each session shall contain:

- the name of the Directors that were present – whether physically or via a videoconference or other telecommunications link – represented, excused or absent, as well as the name of any other person who attended either the entire meeting or part of it;
- an account of the Board of Directors' discussions and deliberations, and the questions raised and reservations expressed by the participating members; and
- if applicable, the occurrence of any technical incident relating to a videoconference or conference call, where this disrupted the smooth running of the session.

Copies or extracts of those minutes that are to be produced in court, or formal deliberations, shall be validly certified as being true to the original by the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer or a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, any Director to whom the functions of the Chairman have been temporarily delegated, the Secretary of the Board or a proxyholder who has been duly authorised for this purpose.

ARTICLE 4 : BOARD COMMITTEES

The Company's Board of Directors has set up an Audit Committee, a Risk Committee, a Strategic and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee, a Remuneration Committee and an Appointment Committee.

4.1 Composition, chairmanship and meetings

Two thirds of the Audit Committee shall be composed of independent Directors and shall not include any Company Officers. The Remuneration Committee and the Appointments Committee shall be predominantly composed of independent Directors and shall be chaired by an independent Director.

The Chairman of each of these committees shall convene the committee and determine the agenda or the main purpose of the meetings, taking particular account of its members' requests, whilst respecting the responsibilities of the said committee as set out below. The committee members must receive the information they need to give an informed opinion sufficiently in advance of the meeting.

Each committee member may ask the Chairman of the relevant committee to add one or more items to the agenda, whilst respecting the responsibilities of the said committee.

The Chairman of the committee shall lead the discussions and shall report the recommendations made by the committee to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors may refer to each committee any specific request falling within its area of responsibilities, and may ask the Chairman of each committee to convene a meeting with a specific agenda.

In order for deliberations to be valid, at least half of the members of a committee must be present. The opinions and recommendations that a committee gives to the Board of Directors shall be adopted upon a majority vote by those of its members that are present or represented.

Minutes must be taken for each committee meeting and sent to the members of the said committee. The minutes must record the opinion of every member of the committee, if the latter so requests.

Each committee may, on an ad hoc basis, seek the opinion of any person, including third parties, that is likely to inform its discussions.

4.2 Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, reporting to the Board of Directors, shall have the following remits:

- reviewing the draft Company and consolidated financial statements, which must be submitted to the Board of Directors, particularly with a view to checking the conditions under which they were prepared, and ensuring the relevance and consistency of the accounting principles and methods applied;
- reviewing the selection of the frame of reference for the consolidation of the financial statements and the scope of the consolidation of the Group companies;
- studying changes and adjustments to the accounting principles and rules used to prepare these financial statements, and preventing any possible infringement of these rules;
- reviewing, where necessary, any agreements governed by Article L. 225-38 of the French Commercial Code that fall within its purview; and
- monitoring the statutory audit of the Company and consolidated financial statements by the statutory auditors. It shall ensure the independence of the latter and may express an opinion on proposals for the appointment or re-appointment of the Company's statutory auditors
- authorising the provision by the statutory auditors of services other than the certification of the financial statements.

4.3 Responsibilities of the Risk Committee

The Risk Committee, reporting to the Board of Directors, shall have the following remits (in accordance with, in particular, Article L. 511-92 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*):

- monitoring the quality of the procedures that ensure the compliance of the Group's activities with French and foreign laws and regulations;
- reviewing the principles of the risk policy and the conditions for implementing it, and advising the Board of Directors on risk strategies and risk appetite;
- assisting it in its role of supervising the General Management and the Head of Risk Management;
- reviewing the compatibility of the remuneration policy and practices with the economic and prudential situation;

- defining the limits of the Group's equity capital funding (seed money and backing) and monitoring these limits;
- reviewing the internal audit programme and the annual report on the internal control as well as the appropriateness of the internal control systems and procedures for the activities carried out and the risks incurred;
- as part of monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems and, where applicable, the internal audit concerning the procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and other accounting and extra-financial information, the committee hears those responsible for the internal audit and risk management and gives its opinion on the organisation of their services. It is informed of the internal audit programme and is the recipient of internal audit reports or a periodic summary of these reports.
- more broadly, analysing any subject that may represent a risk factor for the Company, such as to call into question the durability and/or profitability of certain activities or likely to generate situations prejudicial to the Company by exposing it to a too high financial or reputational risk.

4.4 Responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, reporting to the Board of Directors, shall have the remits of annually reviewing and drawing up proposals and opinions, which it shall notify to the Board (in accordance with, in particular, Article L. 511-102 of the French Monetary and Financial Code), on:

- the remuneration paid to the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, whilst taking account of any statutory and regulatory provisions that apply to them;
- upon the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, the remuneration of the Company's Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s);
- the principles of the remuneration policy for employees who manage UCITS or alternative investment funds, and of categories of staff that include risk takers, individuals that exercise a control function, as well as any equivalent employee in terms of income bracket;
- the remuneration policy, and in particular the variable remuneration policy, for the Group and on its monitoring in respect of the persons concerned in accordance with the applicable regulations, on share subscription or purchase plans, and plans to distribute shares free of charge, if applicable, which are to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders, as well as on the principles and procedures for implementing long-term profit-sharing and bonus plans; and
- the amount of the Directors' attendance fees envelope, which is to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders, the distribution of this envelope among the members of the Board of Directors and the remuneration of the non-voting members.

In addition, it shall be responsible for:

- monitoring the implementation of the remuneration policy in order to ensure compliance with policies and regulatory provisions, and reviewing, to this end, the opinions and recommendations of the Risk Division and Permanent Control Division in relation to this policy; and
- directly controlling the remuneration of the Head of the Risk Management and, where necessary, the Head of Compliance.

4.5 Responsibilities of the Appointments Committee

The Appointments Committee, reporting to the Board of Directors, shall have the following remits (in accordance with, in particular, Article L. 511-98 of the French Monetary and Financial Code):

- identifying and recommending to the Board of Directors candidates that are suitable for appointment as Directors and that have been proposed by the shareholders, evaluating, on a yearly basis, the criteria for determining the independence of those Directors who are classified as independent;
- evaluating, on an annual basis, the balance and the diversity of the knowledge, skills and experience that the Board members possess individually and collectively, as well as the structure, the size, the composition and the effectiveness of the tasks of the Board, and submitting any appropriate recommendations to it;
- setting an objective that is to be attained so there will be a balanced representation of male and female employees, and devise a policy aimed at achieving this objective;
- periodically reviewing the policies for selecting and appointing the members of General Management and the Head of Risk Management, and making recommendations in this regard; and
- ensuring that the Board is not dominated by one person or a small group of individuals in a way that is harmful to the interests of the institution.

4.6 Responsibilities of the Strategic and CSR Committee

The remit of the Strategic and CSR Committee is to deepen the strategic thinking of the Group across its various business lines, both in France and abroad. To this end, the Strategic and CSR Committee will first examine the draft transactions referred to in Article 2.2 and formulate an opinion on the said drafts.

The work and opinions of the Strategic and CSR Committee will be reported to the Board of Directors by the Chairman of the Committee or by a member of the Committee appointed by the latter.

Appendix I - Company Directors' Charter

The purpose of this charter is to contribute to the quality of the directors' work by favouring the efficient application of principles and good practices for corporate governance.

The Company directors undertake to follow the guidelines contained in this Charter and implement them.

Article 1 : Administration and corporate interest

The director, whatever his method of appointment, must consider himself as a representative of all of the shareholders and the other stakeholders and act in all circumstances in the interests of them and the Company.

Article 2 : Compliance with the laws and articles of association

When he assumes his duties and throughout his term of office, the director must understand the full extent of his general and/or specific rights and obligations. In particular, he must know and comply with the legal and regulatory provisions applicable to the Company and those relating to his duties, codes and good governance practices applicable, as well as the Company's specific rules resulting from the articles of association and rules of procedure.

Article 3 : Personal information

When he assumes his duties and throughout his term of office, the director undertakes not to be affected by a ban or incompatibility preventing him from exercising this office. He will complete the "Declaration of filiation and no convictions" attached in Appendix 1, and undertakes to declare immediately any change to the aforementioned.

This information will be registered in the computerised management bases of the Crédit Agricole Group and the Amundi Group ("Orion" & "Corporate Life" applications).

The personal data collected by the Amundi Legal Department in charge of processing it, will be used for the legal and administrative management, drawing up the different declarations related to their term of office, and will enable it to comply with the legal obligations of the number of terms of office that can be held concurrently.

Pursuant to the French data protection law of 6 January 1978, the director has the right to access, oppose and rectify information concerning him, which he can exercise at any time with the Amundi's Legal Department.

Article 4 : Insurance

The director is covered by the Executives' civil liability insurance policy issued by Crédit Agricole Insurance, a summary of which is attached to this Charter (appendix 2). If an event occurs that is likely to trigger the implementation of the insurance policy, the director must notify the Company's Legal Department immediately.

Article 5 : Diligence

The director must dedicate to his duties the required time, attention and availability.

He must be diligent and participate, except for a major impediment, in all the meetings of the board and meetings of the committees to which he belongs, where applicable.

Article 6 : Information

The Chairman ensures that the directors receive, in sufficient time, the information and documents that they require to fully exercise their duties.

Equally, the Chairman of each of the specialist committees of the board ensures that the members of his committee have, within a sufficient time period, the information that they require to complete their assignment.

Even an experienced director must adopt a stance of acquiring information and continuously learning. He must stay informed in order to participate effectively on subjects listed on the board's agenda.

Article 7 : Exercising of duties: general guidelines

The director exercises his duties with independence, integrity, loyalty and professionalism.

Article 8 : Independence and duty to speak

The director ensures he preserves in all circumstances his independence in judgment, decision-making and action. He must be impartial and is prohibited from being influenced by any other element outside the corporate interest that he is duty bound to defend.

He alerts the board to any fact to his knowledge that appears to be of a nature to impact the interests of the company.

He is obligated to express his questions and opinions. In the event of disagreement he ensures that these are explicitly recorded in the minutes of the deliberations.

Article 9 : Conflicts of interests and inside information

The director reads and complies with Amundi's Market Ethics Charter.

Furthermore, the director informs the board of any conflict of interests including potential ones, in which he could be directly or indirectly implicated. He refrains from participating in the discussions and taking decisions on the subjects concerned.

The director refrains from using for his personal benefit or for the benefit of whomsoever the inside information to which he has access. The director refrains from carrying out any transaction on Amundi shares during the 30 calendar days that precede the publication of the yearly and half-yearly results and during the 15 calendar days that precede the publication of the quarterly financial information, as well as the day of the said publications.

The director must, under application of the Market in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID), declare any personal transaction on a financial instrument if he considers that he potentially is in a situation of conflicts of interests or if he holds confidential information likely to be considered as inside information and acquired in relation to his director's duties.

A document summarising the transactions and persons concerned by the declarations under the MiFID, as well as the declaration methods and a form are attached to this Charter (appendix 3).

Article 10 : Terms of office held concurrently

The director must keep the board of directors informed of the management, administration or supervisory terms of office that he exercises in another French or foreign company, listed or not listed. He must also keep the board of directors informed of the observer terms of office

that are entrusted to him in these companies. In this regard the director undertakes expressly to notify the board of directors immediately of any change in his situation concerning the terms of office exercised, and this whatever the reason (appointment, resignation, dismissal, non-renewal) (appendix 4).

He must ensure that he complies with the law and banking regulations with regard to the number of terms of office held concurrently.

Article 11 : Integrity and loyalty

The director acts in good faith in all circumstances and does not take any initiative that could damage the interests of the Company or the other companies of the Group.

He personally undertakes to keep fully confidential the information that he receives, from the discussions that he participates in and the decisions taken.

Article 12 : Professionalism and efficiency

The director contributes to the collegial administration of the work of the board and the specialist committees formed within it. He formulates any recommendation that appears to him to be of a nature to improve the operating methods of the board, particularly during its periodic assessment.

He ensures, with the other board members, that the strategy and control tasks are completed with efficiency and without hindrances. In particular, he ensures that procedures are introduced into the company so it can monitor the compliance with the laws and regulations.

Article 13 : Application of the Charter

In the event that a director is no longer in a position to exercise his duties in compliance with the Charter, either through his own actions, or for any reason including keeping to the specific rules of the Company where he exercises his term of office, he must immediately notify the Chairman of the board of directors, search for solutions to rectify it and, if he is unable to do so, draw his own personal conclusions as to the exercising of his term of office.

Article 14 : Observer

The observer(s) appointed by the board undertake(s) to follow the guidelines contained in this Charter and to implement them.

Signature:

Amundi

Paris Trade and Companies Register (R.C.S.) no. 314 222 902 Paris

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR TRADING

Introduction

Shares of the company Amundi (the "**Company**") may be traded on the Euronext Paris market. This listing comes with certain rules regarding the publication and usage of information related to the Company and a strict framework for trades involving the Company's shares and related instruments.

The purpose of this code of conduct for trading (hereafter the "**Code**") is to explain the regulations that apply to Company Officers, Similar Persons, Permanent Insiders, and Occasional Insiders (as those terms are defined below) when it comes to trading. Furthermore, Amundi employees are subject to Amundi's own Rules of Conduct. It was initially approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 15 September 2015, and a new version of the code was adopted by the Board on 27 July 2017.

The Company's goal is to observe the recommendations made by stock trading authorities charged with managing the risk of holding, disclosing, and potentially making use of Privileged Information (as that term is defined below).

The Company notes that it is the responsibility of the Company Officers, Similar Persons, Permanent Insiders, and Occasional Insiders to follow and have others follow these regulations within the Company and the Amundi Group.

This means drawing the attention of the Company Officers, Similar Persons, Permanent Insiders, and Occasional Insiders to (i) the laws and regulations in force in the matter, as well as the administrative and/or criminal penalties that go with failing to adhere to those laws and regulations, and (ii) the implementation of preventive measures to allow everyone to invest in Amundi Securities while following the rules of market integrity. However, it is specified that third parties outside the Group are subject to trading regulations but are not recipients of this Code.

For all additional information relating to the interpretation, usage, or application of this Code, you may contact the Compliance officer.

1. Definitions

For the purposes of the Code:

AMF	refers to the Financial Markets Authority of France.
Recipient(s)	refers to Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities, Permanent Insiders, Occasional Insiders, and any affected employee of the Amundi Group.
Negative Windows	also referred to as “blackout periods”, these are periods scheduled by the Company during which any trade involving the Securities is prohibited (see sections 4.3. and 4.5).
Embargo periods	also referred to as “quiet periods”, these are periods preceding the announcement of the Company's earnings, during which it does not give any new information about its business and earnings to financial analysts. However, this embargo period on earnings does not exempt the company from providing the market with periodic disclosures of any fact or event subject to the ongoing disclosure requirement.
Group	refers to the Company and all of its directly or indirectly controlled subsidiaries as defined by article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code.
Privileged Information	refers to privileged information as defined by Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation (MAR).

Privileged information is information of a precise nature that has not been made public, which directly or indirectly relates to the Company, the Group, and/or one or more Securities, and which if it had been made public, would be likely to substantially influence the price of the relevant Securities.

To clarify:

- Information is considered to be of a precise nature if it mentions a set of circumstances that exists or that can reasonably be thought will exist, or an event that has occurred or that can reasonably be thought will occur, if it is precise enough that a conclusion can be drawn from it as to the possible effect of this set of circumstances or this event on the price of the relevant Securities. In this regard, in the case of a process taking place in several steps intended to produce or result in certain circumstances or a certain event, these future circumstances or this future event can be considered to be precise information, as can the intermediary steps in this process that are related in part to the fact of producing, or resulting from, such circumstances or such an event.
- An intermediary step in a several-step process is considered to constitute privileged information if, in itself, this step meets the criteria of privileged information set out in Article 7 of the MAR.
- Information which, if it had been made public, would be likely to substantially influence the price of the financial instruments or

derivative financial instruments, means information that a reasonable investor would likely use as one of the factors in his/her investment decisions.

- Information need only be considered "public" if it has been indicated in a release by the Company, and/or a legal publication.

Readers of the Code should note that information that has been rumoured in the press or other media, but not officially confirmed by the Company publicly, remains privileged information.

In practice, to give a few examples of what counts as Privileged Information, if not yet made public, they include but are not limited to:

- any forecast/estimate regarding the earnings or sales for the current quarter, half, or year;
- any forecast/estimate regarding the growth of sales, earnings, dividends, or more generally any forecast/estimate for a change in any financial aggregate;
- any monthly report that would show a significant discrepancy with the forecasts communicated by the Company or with market consensus;
- any significant plans for acquisitions, disposals, mergers, or partnerships, or preparations for a transaction, even at a hypothetical and preliminary stage;
- any plans related to a significant contract (meaning one likely to substantially influence the Company's situation);
- any one-time event (a case, litigation, financial transaction, restructuring, or change in organisation, manager, or executive) that may substantially influence the Company's and/or Group's situation;
- any information indicated by the dashes above regarding an entity in which the Company holds a stake, which, if it were made public, would be likely to substantially influence the price of the Securities.

Occasional Insider refers to any person likely to occasionally hold Privileged Information (as that term is defined below) directly or indirectly affecting the Company and/or Group due to his/her participation in a specific transaction.

Permanent Insider refers to any person who, due to his or her functions within the Company and the Group in general, has regular access to Privileged Information (as that term is defined below) directly or indirectly relating to the Company and/or the Group.

Company Officers refers to the members of the Board of Directors, the chair of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, and any Deputy Chief

Executive Officers and Non-Voting Directors.

Similar Person refers to any person within the Company who has the power to make managerial decisions regarding to changes in the Company's and/or Group's strategy and also has regular access to Privileged Information (as that term is defined below), directly or indirectly relating to the Company and/or the Group, as mentioned in section (b) of article L.621-18-2, I of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities refers to all Company Officers and Similar Persons.

Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse (market abuse regulation) and repealing Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directives 2003/124/EC, 2003/125/EC and 2004/72/EC, as amended.

Securities refers to:

- (i) shares and bonds, and any other equivalent securities or debt securities that can be converted into or exchanged for shares or into other equivalent securities, issued or to be issued by the Company;
- (ii) the rights that could be detached from those various securities, and particularly preferential subscription or allocation rights;
- (iii) any derivative instrument whose underlying are the rights or securities mentioned in (i) and (ii), and particularly forward financial contracts (including equivalent instruments resulting in a cash payment, swap contracts, and options).

Transactions refers to:

- (i) any acquisition, disposal, subscription, or swap or conversion of Securities, whether immediate or forward, on the exchange or off-exchange,
- (ii) any agreement to an acquisition or disposal of Securities,
- (iii) any transaction involving derivatives with the Securities as the underlying,
- (iv) any hedging transaction, the effect of which would be to buy or sell the economic risk of the Securities.

performed directly or indirectly by a person on his/her own behalf or on behalf of others.

Transactions also include:

- the exercising of stock options, or the Recipient opting, if warranted, to receive a dividend payment in shares;
- trades detailed in Article 4.3.1 below; and
- trades detailed in Article 6 below.

2. General financial disclosure principles applicable to the Amundi Group

Pursuant to Article 17 of the MAR, the Company must make public, as soon as possible, any Privileged Information that concerns it directly, subject to the exceptions set out by applicable regulations. The Company may take the responsibility of postponing publication of Privileged Information that concerns it, provided certain conditions are met and the procedure detailed in the applicable regulation is followed.

Pursuant to applicable laws, "selective revelations" practices meant to aid analysts in their earnings forecasts are prohibited. The objective of the financial disclosure policy established within the Group is to ensure the simultaneous, effective, and complete dissemination of accurate, precise, and truthful information, reported on time, and consistent with previous publications; any disclosure from the Company must allow everyone to access the same information at the same time.

Only authorised people within the Group are allowed to give information to the financial markets, directly or indirectly, in the press or any other media.

Apart from the confidentiality requirement set out in Section 3 below, the Group has established embargo periods (or "quiet periods")¹ before the publication of yearly, half-yearly, and quarterly earnings, so as not to run the risk of disclosing incomplete financial information. This period begins one week after the date of each closing (i.e. one week after 31/03 for the first quarter, 30/06 for the second half, 30/09 for the third quarter, and 31/12 for the fiscal year) and ends on the day on which the yearly, half-yearly, and quarterly earnings are published. During these periods, the Group refrains, generally speaking, from any contact with the financial community (financial analysts and investors).

¹ The AMF has specified, for illustrative purposes, that an embargo period of fifteen days before the publication of yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly earnings seems satisfactory, and that this earnings "embargo" period nevertheless does not exempt the company from providing the market with periodic disclosures of any fact or event falling under the ongoing disclosure requirement (*Source: AMF 2016-08, Guide de l'information permanente et de la gestion de l'information privilégiée, [Guide to ongoing disclosure and the management of privileged information], 26 October 2016, page 25*).

3. Confidentiality obligations incumbent on holders of Privileged Information and ban on disseminating false information

Any Recipient that holds Privileged Information must:

- take the necessary measures for preserving Privileged Information that is not yet made public, to ensure its confidentiality;
- refrain from disclosing (or attempting to disclose) it to anyone else, including within the Company or Group, if not part of the normal course of completing his or her work, profession, or functions, and after having taken the necessary measures to ensure that the person receiving Privileged Information shall follow the applicable confidentiality obligations;
- keep any Privileged Information confidential with regard to any person, including within the Company or Group, whose activity or duty does not require knowledge of that information;
- refrain from knowingly releasing (or attempting to release) information, or spreading (or attempting to spread) rumours, whether through media (including the Internet) or by any other means, which give or are likely to give false or misleading indications about the Securities and/or the situation, earnings, or prospects of the Company or Group, or which fix or are likely to fix the prices of the Company's Securities at an abnormal or artificial level.

Furthermore, any Recipient is bound to immediately notify the Compliance Officer, via the “InfoPriv”² internal messaging system for that purpose, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the Chief Executive Officer once he or she becomes aware or suspects that Privileged Information has been revealed (for example, during an internal or external meeting).

Finally, any Recipient who has doubts or questions regarding the content of the information he or she may disclose, particularly during a spoken encounter or written presentation, may consult with Compliance. If there are doubts, and pending reply from Compliance, he or she should not disclose that information.

4. General obligations to refrain from performing or recommending others perform Transactions involving Securities

4.1 Holding Privileged Information

Any Recipient that holds Privileged Information must:

- refrain from performing or attempting to perform, directly or indirectly, on his or her own behalf or on behalf of others, on the exchange or off-exchange, any Transaction involving Securities before such information had been made public;
- refrain from recommending (or attempting to recommend) to third parties, or encouraging (or attempting to encourage) third parties to perform a Transaction involving Securities based on Privileged Information, or making use of the recommendation or encouragement knowing that it is based on Privileged Information, or disclosing the recommendation or encouragement knowing that it is based on Privileged Information;
- refrain from performing (or attempting to perform) a transaction, placing (or attempting to

² INFOPRIV@amundi.com

place) an order, or adopting (or attempting to adopt) conduct that gives or is likely to give misleading information about the supply, demand, or price of the Company's Securities or that fixes or is likely to fix the price of the Company's Securities at an abnormal or artificial level;

- refrain from performing (or attempting to perform) a transaction, placing (or attempting to place) an order, or adopting (or attempting to adopt) conduct that affects the price of the Company's Securities, by having recourse to fictitious procedures or any other form of fraud or artifice.

Recipients who hold Privileged Information (the "**Recipients**") should note the risk represented by the people close to them performing Transactions involving the Securities, including the related people listed in section 7 below and, more generally speaking, anyone who, due to their relationship with the Recipient who holds Privileged Information, could be suspected of having used Privileged Information disclosed by said Recipient.

When the Recipient is a legal entity, these obligations to refrain also apply to the natural persons who take part in the decision to carry out the Transaction on behalf of the legal entity in question.

Furthermore, any Recipient who has doubts or questions regarding a transaction that he or she intends to carry out on Securities or intends to recommend to Third Parties, may inform Compliance via the "InfoPriv"³ internal messaging system for that purpose. If there are doubts, or pending reply from Compliance, he or she should not carry out or recommend the trade in question.

4.2. Exceptions

Article 9 of the MAR stipulates situations of lawful conduct.

As such, the simple fact of a person being in possession of Privileged Information cannot be considered to mean that such person has used such information and thereby performed an insider trade on the basis of an acquisition or disposal, if that person performs a trade in order to acquire or dispose of financial instruments and that trade is performed to ensure fulfilment of an obligation that has fallen due, in good faith and not for the purpose of circumventing the ban on insider trading, and:

- a) this obligation is the result of an order placed or an agreement entered into before the person in question held any Privileged Information; or
- b) this trade is performed to meet a legal or regulatory obligation that arose before the person in question held any privileged information⁴.

4.3. Negative Windows

4.3.1 General Rule

Without prejudice to any general obligation to refrain described in section 4.1 above, and in order to better prevent market abuse, even if no Privileged Information exists during the period, Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities and, more generally, Permanent Insiders⁵ shall refrain from carrying out, directly or indirectly, on their own behalf or on the behalf of others, any transaction involving Securities:

³ INFOPRIV@amundi.com

⁴ Article 9.3 of the MAR.

⁵ The AMF also recommends that issuers extend the application of negative windows to include all persons who have regular or occasional access to privileged information (*Source: AMF 2016-08, Guide de l'information permanente et de la gestion de l'information privilégiée, [Guide to ongoing disclosure and the management of privileged information], 26 October 2016, page 32*).

1° for a period of 30 calendar days before the announcement⁶ of an interim financial report or a year-end report that the Company is obligated to make public⁷ (with the clarification that the trading session following the publication of the information in question is included in the negative window);

2° for a period of 15 calendar days before the announcement of the Company's quarterly financial report⁸ (with the clarification that the trading session following the publication of the information in question is included in the negative window).

The financial disclosure schedule which specifies, in particular, the planned dates for publishing periodic disclosures, namely the annual and interim financial statements and the quarterly disclosure, is decided annually by the Chair of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer and published on the Company's website.

Outside those periods, the obligation to refrain applies whenever the people in question hold Privileged Information (see 4.1. below).

Compliance shall transmit, at the start of each fiscal year, to Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities and Permanent Insiders, the calendar of periods during which trades involving securities are permitted (called the authorisation periods or windows) resulting from the publication of annual and interim financial statements and the publication of the quarterly disclosure based on the financial disclosure calendar decided for that fiscal year.

Furthermore, it is recommended that Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities place the management of their securities portfolio in the context of a discretionary management mandate. Likewise for Permanent and Occasional Insiders, who must refer to the Rules of Conduct appended to the Internal Rules of the Amundi SEU. It is also recommended that this discretionary management mandate contain no instructions from the mandate holder regarding the Securities.

By exception to the foregoing, Compliance can authorise Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities and Permanent Insiders to negotiate on their own behalf or on behalf of a third party during the aforementioned period, per the conditions set out by applicable regulations, particularly Article 19.12 of the MAR and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/522 of 17 December 2015 (specifically due to exceptional circumstances such as serious financial difficulties requiring the immediate sale of shares or due to specific features of the negotiation, particularly in the context of employee shareholders).

4.3.2 Additional periods

Other blackout periods may be decided by the Company Officers, or the Compliance manager, in the event of financial transactions that may significantly impact the stock price, or if there is Privileged Information that relates to the Company's business.

⁶ The AMF considers, pursuant to the Q&A of the ESMA, that an issuer's dissemination of a press release on the yearly and half-yearly earnings constitutes the announcement of the annual or interim financial report as defined in Article 19.11 of the MAR. (Source: AMF 2016-08, *Guide de l'information permanente et de la gestion de l'information privilégiée*, [Guide to ongoing disclosure and the management of privileged information], 26 October 2016, page 32).

⁷ Article 19.11 of the MAR.

⁸ The AMF recommends that issuers who voluntarily publish financial information or quarterly or interim financial statements introduce negative windows applicable to senior managers, persons similar to senior managers, and any person who has regular or occasional access to privileged information, at least fifteen calendar days before the publication of this information by issuers (Source: AMF 2016-08, *Guide de l'information permanente et de la gestion de l'information privilégiée*, [Guide to ongoing disclosure and the management of privileged information], 26 October 2016, page 32).

These will be announced by any method by the Compliance Officer to Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities, Permanent Insiders, and any Occasional Insiders who are affected.

In such a case, Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities, Permanent Insiders, and any Occasional Insiders shall refrain from carrying out, directly or indirectly, on their own behalf or on the behalf of another person, any Transaction involving Securities beginning on the date when they were aware of such a draft constituting Privileged Information and the day of the publication in the press (including via the Internet) of the confidential information regarding that draft by the Company.

4.3.3 Specific provisions that apply to holders of free shares

These blackout periods are, without prejudice to the specific quiet period resulting from the regulations applicable to the granting of free shares (subject to the system of articles L. 225-197-1 et seq. of the French Code of Commerce), which provides that the free shares may not be sold at the end of the lock-up period:

1° during the period of 10 trading sessions before and 3 trading sessions after the date when the consolidated financial statements (or if there are none, the parent company financial statements) are made public;

2° during the period between the date when the Company's management bodies became aware of Privileged Information and the date 10 trading sessions after the date when that information was made public.

4.3.4 Registered ownership

The Company Officers, as well as their non-separated spouses and dependents, the Permanent Insiders, and the Similar Persons must have the Amundi securities they own or will own in a portfolio that is street-name-registered on the registry maintained by CACEIS Corporate Trust, within the regulatory timeframes in accordance with the internal procedures of the Amundi Group;⁹

The voting rights and dividend rights of the shares held by any person who had not fulfilled the aforementioned obligations are suspended until the situation gains normal status. Any vote issued or any payment of dividends made during the suspension is void.¹⁰

Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities, having had their administered shares registered, must share their broker's contact information with the Compliance Officer.

4.4 Specific provisions related to the granting of options to subscribe or acquire shares

With respect to share subscription or acquisition options, as a reminder the options cannot be granted (article L. 225-177 of the French Commercial Code):

1° during the period of 10 trading sessions before and after the date when the consolidated financial statements (or if there are none, the parent company financial statements) are made public;

2° during the period between the date when the Company's management bodies became aware of Privileged Information and the date 10 trading sessions after the date when that information was made public.

4.5 Specific provisions related to share buyback programmes

As to the exceptions applicable to share buyback programmes, this is a reminder that the Company

⁹ The list of people covered by this obligation is set by article L. 225-109 of the French Commercial Code. Current law requires twenty days after the securities enter the person's possession (article R. 225-111 of the French Commercial Code).

¹⁰ Penalty provided by article L. 225-109, paragraph 2 of the French Commercial Code.

cannot perform any share buybacks during the following "Negative Window" periods (Article 4.1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1052 of 8 March 2016):¹¹

1° if it has decided to postpone the publication of Privileged Information pursuant to Article 17, paragraphs 4 or 5 of the MAR;

2° during a period of 30 calendar days before the announcement of an interim financial report or a year-end report that the Company is obligated to make public;

3° during a period of 15 calendar days before the publication of the Company's quarterly financial report.

However, these restriction periods do not apply when the Company sets up a liquidity contract in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the AMAFI or when the transactions are carried out as part of a programme that includes a specific calendar (scheduled buyback).

5. Prohibited trades

Under the Company's articles of incorporation, each member of the Board of Directors must, during his or her term, own at least 200 shares in the Company.

The Company Officers and/or certain employees of the Group are or may also be shareholders of the Company as a result, in particular, of their involvement in company or group savings plans or share purchase or subscription option plans, in place within the Group, or due to the awarding of share warrants, entrepreneur share warrants, or free shares by the Group.

In order to prevent any price manipulation offences, it is strictly prohibited for the Company Officers, and more generally the Recipients, to perform:

- any short-selling of Securities;
- any rolling over of deferred settlement orders;
- any short-term purchase/resale of securities, i.e. round-trip trading over a period less than 20 trading days (except for the sale of shares following the exercise of share purchase or subscription options).

In accordance with the recommendations of the AFEP-MEDEF Code, it is also prohibited for the Company Officers who receive share options and/or performance share options to engage in transactions to hedge their risk from the options, the shares gained from the exercise of options, or the performance shares, until the end of the share lock-up period set by the Board of Directors.¹²

6. Others restrictions that apply to holders of privileged information

Furthermore, Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities are required to follow the general rules set out in sections 3 and 4 of this Code regarding financial instruments other than those issued by or related to the Company. These rules regard the obligations of confidentiality and quiet regarding the holding of privileged information.

Furthermore, Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities are required to declare to the Company any trades made involving financial instruments besides those issued by or related to the Company, if they feel that they may potentially be in a conflict of interest or hold confidential information that may be deemed Privileged Information that was acquired as part of their duties as

¹¹ Adding technical regulation standards on the conditions applicable to buyback programmes and stabilising measures to Regulation (EU) no. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council

¹² Furthermore, the Company Officers must commit in a separate document to not make such transactions.

a Company Officer. The Company may be in a position to prohibit transactions involving any financial instruments that are the subject of Privileged Information within a Board of Directors of the Company (particularly a strategic operation, acquisition, or creation of a joint venture).

7. Disclosure obligations

7.1 Mandatory disclosures to the AMF

Pursuant to Article 19 of the MAR, Articles L. 621-18-2 and R. 621-43-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, and under the terms set thereby, Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities and persons closely associated with them are obligated to report to the AMF, by electronic means, any trade they have performed, within three (3) business days after the trading date.

People with a direct personal tie with Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities

People with a direct personal tie with a Person Discharging Managerial Responsibilities, as covered by article R. 621-43-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, are:

- 1° his/her spouse if not legally separated, or the partner to whom he/she is bound by a civil union (*pacte civil de solidarité*);
- 2° children over whom he/she exercises parental authority, or residing with him/her habitually or on an alternating basis, or in his/her actual and permanent care;
- 3° any other parent or relative who had been residing at his/her home for at least one year on the date of the trade in question;
- 4° any legal person or entity, legally incorporated under French or foreign law, if:
 - its management, administration, or oversight is performed by the Person Discharging Managerial Responsibilities or by one of the people mentioned in 1°, 2°, or 3° and acting in the interests of one of those people (such as a company whose chief executive is on the board of directors, and is acting in the interest of that board member);¹³
 - or it is controlled, directly or indirectly, as defined by article L. 233-3 of the French Commercial Code, by the Person Discharging Managerial Responsibilities or by one of people mentioned in 1°, 2° or 3° (for example, a company whose managing director owns more than a 50% equity stake in it);
 - or it was created for the benefit of the Person Discharging Managerial Responsibilities or one of the people mentioned in 1°, 2° or 3°;
 - or at least a majority of the economic proceeds go to benefit the Person Discharging Managerial Responsibilities or one of people mentioned in 1°, 2° or 3°.

Transactions subject to the reporting requirement

Per Article 19.1 of the MAR, the reporting requirement of Persons Discharging Management Responsibilities and persons closely associated with them applies to any transactions performed on their own account with respect to the Securities.

A list of the transactions that must be reported is included in Article 19.7 of the MAR (see [Appendix 1](#)).

Article 10 of Delegated Regulation (EU) n°2016/522 of 17 December 2015 on trading by senior

¹³ In other words, if the Company on whose board the Company Officer or Similar Person sits is acting on its own behalf and not in the personal interest of the Company Officer or Similar Person, no disclosure is required.

management that require notification provides a partial listing of transactions that require reporting (see [Appendix 2](#)).

By exception, the reporting requirement mentioned above does not apply to transactions involving Securities if the conditions described in Article 19.1a are met (see [Appendix 5](#)).

Contents of the disclosure

The disclosure must specifically indicate, in accordance with article 19.6 of the MAR:

- (a) the name of the person;
- (b) the reason for the notification;
- (c) the name of the issuer;
- (d) the description and the identifier of the financial instrument;
- (e) the nature of the transaction(s) (e.g. acquisition or disposal), indicating whether it is linked to the exercise of share option programmes or to the specific examples set out in paragraph 19.7 of the MAR;
- (f) the date and place of the transaction(s); and
- (g) the price and volume of the transaction(s). In the case of a pledge whose terms provide for its value to change, this should be disclosed together with its value at the date of the pledge.

Reporting to the AMF

A sample disclosure form that must be sent to the AMF appears in [Appendix 3](#) to this Code.

This disclosure must be sent to AMF by electronic means only, via an extranet accessible on the website of the AMF called Onde or at the following address: <https://onde.amf-france.org/RemiseInformationEmetteur/Client/PTRemiseInformationEmetteur.aspx>

Notifications shall be made within three working days of the transaction date.

The General Meeting of Shareholders is informed of the Securities Transactions performed during the past fiscal year; these Securities Transactions are presented in a summary statement in the Company's annual report. This summary statement gives identifiable information on the Securities Transactions for each Person Discharging Managerial Responsibilities during the past fiscal year, with the clarification that the transactions performed by the Persons Discharging Management Responsibilities and those of the persons closely associated with them can be presented in aggregate form so as not to mention the identity of the closely associated persons in the summary statement.

Moreover, the Company Officers are reminded that they are required:

- to inform the AMF each month of the number of Securities sold to the Company under a share buyback programme;¹⁴
- during a public offering on the Company, or a public exchange offer, to report purchases or sales performed on Company Securities to the AMF after each day's trading session. For a public exchange offer, the disclosures are understood to be of trades on Securities by the initiator and the company involved.¹⁵

When the AMF is notified as stipulated above, the Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities and persons closely associated with them are obligated to send the Company a

¹⁴ Article 241-5 of the AMF General Regulations.

¹⁵ Article 231-46 of the AMF General Regulations.

copy of said notification.

Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities are also required to disclose to the Company's Compliance Officer, on his/her request, the number and type of the Securities that they own, as well as any relevant information on the ownership of those Securities (such as whether they are stripped, promised for purchase or sale, or pledged as collateral, etc.).

Exemption from disclosure:

Transactions involving Securities do not require the aforementioned disclosure if they do not total over €20,000¹⁶ during the current calendar year, with the stipulation that when the transactions involve financial instruments linked to the Amundi Security, that value applies to the underlying. This value is calculated by adding together the transactions performed by the Person Discharging Managerial Responsibilities involved and the transactions performed on behalf of persons closely associated with said Person Discharging Managerial Responsibilities.

As soon as the total amount of the transactions performed exceeds €20,000 per year, the reporting entity is obligated to report all of the transactions performed, including transactions involving an amount of less than €20,000, which it performed during the year in question, and that was not previously reported due to the exemption.

The AMF also provides for special cases that do not require disclosure (see [Appendix 4](#)).

7.2 Reporting requirements under the Amundi Group Code of Conduct

In addition to the rules for reporting to the AMF, the Amundi SEU's rules of conduct continue to apply:

Employees qualified as "sensitive" and "sensitive+" as defined in the rules of conduct of the Amundi SEU must:

- make use of discretionary management and/or collective management on all reported accounts, except for trades performed during IPOs, as well as transactions relating to the application of company savings plans, stock options, and bonus issues.

Beyond the exceptions mentioned above, sensitive and sensitive+ employees must not purchase directly held securities for their own account.

- promptly disclose all authorised transactions involving active shares, which had been made in the securities accounts he/she holds or co-holds, as well as the transactions that he/she had performed on an account (of a legal entity or natural person) for which he/she acts as an agent (except for a discretionary management mandate).

Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities who are company employees may not acquire shares in the company (outside of stock options awarded). They may, under authorised conditions, sell them, and must therefore promptly disclose to the company all sales.

¹⁶ Article 223-23 of the AMF General Regulations.

8. Adherence to the Code and penalties

8.1. Ethics

The Company's Compliance Officer ensures that the stipulations of this Code are followed, with the clarification that the ultimate responsibility for following applicable regulations is incumbent on each Recipient.

The Compliance Officer acts independently of the Company's management bodies.

Pursuant to the Amundi Group's internal procedures, the Compliance Officer is tasked with:

- answering any questions from Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities, Permanent Insiders, or Occasional Insiders;
- informing Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities and Permanent Insiders in advance of the blackout periods ("**negative windows**") resulting from the publication of the Company's annual and interim financial statements and quarterly disclosures (as defined in section 4.3 above), based on the dates set out for such publication, defined annually;
- receiving the reports from Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities of their Securities Trades, per the conditions set out in Section 8 above;
- informing the Audit Committee and the Chief Executive Officer, as soon as possible, of any changes in stock market regulations;
- drawing up the list of Permanent Insiders and, where applicable, the lists of Occasional Insiders, pursuant to Article 18 of the MAR and of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/347 of 10 March 2016 defining the technical performance standards specifying the format of lists of insiders and the procedures for updating those lists in compliance with Regulation (EU) no 596/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council;
- informing the Permanent and Occasional Insiders of their inclusion on each of the lists mentioned above;
- ensuring that the list of Permanent Insiders and, if applicable, the lists of Occasional Insiders are updated, disclosing them to the AMF as soon as possible upon its request, and keeping them for five years from the time when they are established and updated;
- establishing and keeping updated the list of Persons Discharging Managerial Duties and the persons closely associated with them, pursuant to Article 19.5 of the MAR;
- where applicable, notifying the AMF, pursuant to Article 17.4 of the MAR, of the existence of a delay in disclosing Privileged Information, and providing, at its request, explanations of compliance with the conditions of the delayed disclosure.

8.2. Obligation to inform

In order to ensure that this Code is followed within the Group, Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities, and more generally, the Recipients, must put in place all measures to prevent the violation of said Code, particularly including:

- (i) notification in writing by the Persons Discharging Managerial Responsibilities, to the persons closely associated with them, of their obligations under Article 19 of the MAR, and keeping a copy of this notification;
- (ii) informing the Compliance Officer of any plans which are not yet public that by their nature might constitute Privileged Information, and if applicable, communicating to the Compliance Officer the list of people informed as said plans advance;

- (iii) informing the Compliance Officer of the list of Similar Persons;
- (iv) obtaining a signed letter of confidentiality from all people under their responsibility, whether they are employees or third parties, who end up working on sensitive subjects containing Privileged Information;
- (v) informing employees who work on sensitive subjects of the existence and contents of this Code;
- (vi) notifying the Compliance Officer immediately if any Privileged Information has been divulged.

If there is any doubt, the Recipient is reminded that he/she is required to notify the Compliance Officer of the nature of the transactions that he/she intends to perform on the Securities.

The Recipient is also reminded that instituting these preventive measures does not under any circumstances exempt him/her from his/her criminal liability if an offence occurs.

8.3. Penalties

As the case may be, failure to follow the regulations in force, as described under Sections 3 (*Confidentiality Obligations*), 4 (*General obligations to refrain from performing or recommending others perform Transactions involving Securities*) and 5 (*Prohibited trades*), constitutes a criminal offence or administrative breach, as summarised below. This summary is not sufficient in any case; refer to the applicable regulatory texts.

Insider transactions¹⁷, unlawful divulging of privileged information,¹⁸ and market manipulation¹⁹ are punishable, for natural persons,²⁰ by up to **five years in prison**²¹ and **€100 million in fines**; this amount can be increased up to ten times the amount of the benefit derived from the offence, and the fine cannot be less than such benefit²².

Regardless of the criminal sanctions listed above, the AMF can inflict a monetary sanction of not more than **€100 million**²³ or, if profits were made, ten times the amount of said profits,²⁴ specifically in the case of insider transactions, unlawful divulging of privileged information, or market manipulation²⁵.

These penalties apply to legal and natural persons.

The laws in force organise the interdependence between criminal punishment and administrative punishment of market abuse, with a view to respecting the principle of *non bis in idem* meaning that no one can be prosecuted or punished after receiving a final judgement for the same deeds. The law requires that the national financial prosecutor's office and the AMF college cooperate in choosing the administrative or criminal avenue before instituting proceedings. In the event of a disagreement, it is the responsibility of the chief prosecutor for the Paris Court of Appeals to decide

¹⁷ Article 8 of the MAR.

¹⁸ Article 10 of the MAR.

¹⁹ Article 12 of the MAR.

²⁰ For legal persons, the fine is up to €500 million or ten times the amount derived from the offence.

²¹ When the market abuses are committed by a criminal organisation, the penalty is increased to ten years in prison.

²² Article L465-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code

²³ These monetary sanctions can be increased, up to a limit of 10% of their amount, charged to the sanctioned person for use in funding aid the victims.

²⁴ The French Sapin II bill on transparency, the fight against corruption, and modernisation of economic life also provides the option of issuing a sanction of up to 15% of the total yearly revenue of the legal person that has committed market abuse.

²⁵ Article L. 621-15 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

on which avenue to take.²⁶

As a reminder, as part of the preventive measures taken to avoid market abuse, the Company Officers are required to follow the disclosure obligations mentioned in section 7 (*Mandatory disclosures*) above.

I, the undersigned _____, hereby acknowledge that I have been informed of my inclusion in an Amundi insider list.

I hereby acknowledge the corresponding legal and regulatory requirements and I am familiar with the sanctions applicable to insider transactions and the unlawful divulging of privileged information.

I also hereby acknowledge that I have been notified in writing of the obligations set out in Article 19 of the Market Abuse Regulations (see Appendix 5).

Date:

Signature:

²⁶ Article L. 465-3-6 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.