

AMUNDI EASTERN EUROPE STOCK^{*)} - FULLY REINVESTING

MONTHLY
FACTSHEET

2018/11/30
December 2018

CEE Equity Fund EUR fully-reinvested

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The fund was renamed on April 30th, 2018. The former fund name was „Pioneer Funds Austria – Eastern Europe Stock“.

Data from 2018/11/30
Source www.amundi.at

Technical data

Current NAV (EUR)	163.14
Purchase Price (EUR)	171.30
Total Assets (Mio. EUR)	43.79
Management	Amundi Austria GmbH
ISIN-Code	AT0000675186
Front-End Fee	max. 5.00 %
Fund Inception	1993/12/01
Unit Class Launch	2002/05/21
Reporting Year	6/01-5/31
Management Fee	2.00 %
recomm. min. inv. term (years)	7

Performance (key date)

Time Span	Total	p.a.
since Unit Class Launch	139.8%	5.4%
since Beginning of Year	-4.3%	-
1 Year	-1.6%	-
3 Years	18.8%	5.9%
5 Years	-3.4%	-0.7%
10 Years	110.0%	7.7%
Nov. 2016 - Nov. 2017	11.7%	-
Nov. 2015 - Nov. 2016	8.0%	-
Nov. 2014 - Nov. 2015	-6.8%	-
Nov. 2013 - Nov. 2014	-12.7%	-

Discrete Annual Returns

Time Span	Total
2017/01/01 - 2017/12/31	3.9%
2016/01/01 - 2016/12/31	32.1%
2015/01/01 - 2015/12/31	-1.1%
2014/01/01 - 2014/12/31	-21.7%

Investment Objective

The fund is an equity fund. It invests mainly (minimum 51% of the fund assets) in shares of companies based and/or having part of their operations in the countries of Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe (including the successor states of the former Soviet Union and Turkey). Additionally portfolio holdings may also include shares of other issuers based in Mediterranean countries. Derivative instruments are used both for hedging assets and as an active part of the fund's investment strategy. The fund aims to achieve long-term capital growth while accepting a higher level of risk. The fund pursues an active management strategy. The fund management seeks to optimise performance by over- or underweighting individual shares or industries within the fund's investment universe. Fund in the meaning of the UCITS Directive.

Country Breakdown

Name	% of Assets
Russia	55.4 %
Poland	16.9 %
Turkey	12.0 %
Greece	4.3 %
Hungary	4.0 %
Cash	2.2 %
Romania	1.7 %
Austria	1.3 %
Slovenia	1.2 %
Czech Republic	1.0 %
Estonia	0.2 %

Min-/Max-Performance, Time Span: 2002/05/31 - 2018/11/30

Period	Minimum performance	Maximum performance
	p.a.	p.a.
1 Year	-70.0 %	134.6 %
3 Years	-31.4 %	51.8 %
5 Years	-9.1 %	32.8 %
10 Years	-4.6 %	12.3 %
15 Years	4.9 %	8.2 %
16 Years	6.0 %	7.4 %

The chart indicates the fund's past performance in the worst case (Min) and in the best case (Max) in the periods indicated, during the time span stated.

Major Positions

Name	% of Assets
LUKOIL PJSC	8.9 %
Sberbank of Russia PJSC	7.6 %
NOVATEK	4.8 %
Gazprom PJSC	4.6 %
Tatneft PJSC	4.0 %
Powszechny Zaklad Ubezpieczen	2.7 %
Gazprom PJSC	2.7 %
MMC Norilsk Nickel PJSC	2.6 %
Rosneft Oil Company	2.4 %
MOL Magyar Olaj- & Gázipari Nyrt	2.2 %

Risk Information



☑ Niedrige Risiken, potenziell niedrigere Erträge

☒ Hohe Risiken, potenziell höhere Erträge

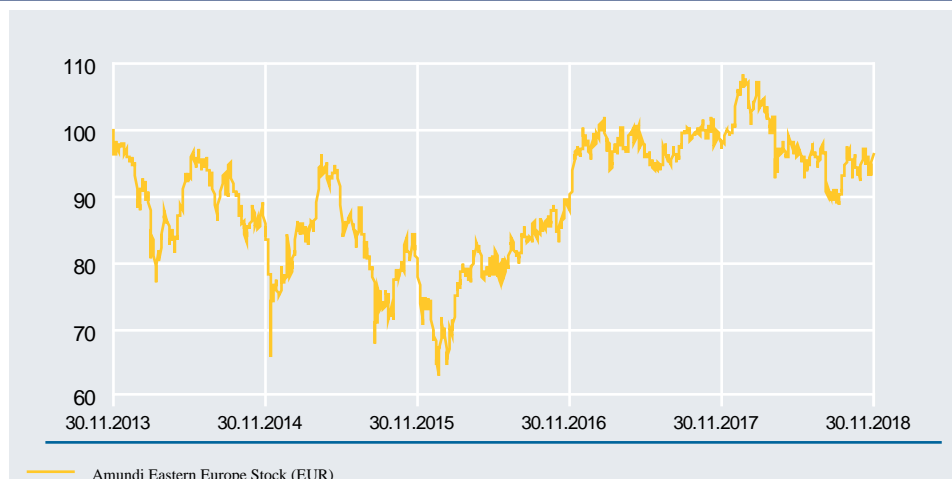
Past performance is not necessarily a correct indicator for future performance. Regarding indicated performance figures please read also the paragraph "Performance Notice" on the following page ("Important Notes"). The SRRRI (Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator) calculated in line with the statutory requirements currently reaches a value of 6 for this fund on a 7-step risk scale (1 being the lowest and 7 being the highest level of risk). Typically, the higher the risk associated with a given fund, the higher the yield prospects. The SRRRI applies solely to investment funds. The SRRRI is calculated using a uniform method across the EU, and applies only to investment funds. It is divided into seven risk levels (1 = lowest risk level; 7 = highest risk level).

A summary of the prospects and risks associated with the fund can be found in the Key Investor Document (KID). A detailed description is contained in the legal prospectus. Both documents are accessible free of charge in the Internet, at <https://download.fonds.at>.

Past performance is not necessarily a correct indicator for future performance. Regarding indicated performance figures please read also the paragraph "Performance Notice" on the following page ("Important Notes").

Performance

Datasource: Amundi Austria database



About Amundi Austria GmbH

Amundi Austria, firmly positioned in the Austrian market and one of the top 3 fund companies in Austria, is the local fund company of the Amundi Group. Embedded in the Amundi Group, Europe's largest fund company¹, Amundi Austria combines a large range of excellent investment solutions with broad global expertise and top-level service.

¹ IPE "Top 400 Asset Managers", published in June 2018 and based on assets under management as of December 2017

Important Notes

Performance Notice: Value and yield of an investment can increase and decrease. Past performance is not necessarily a correct indicator for future performance. Variable exchange rates can also effect the development of your investment. The displayed performance data are calculated using the data from Amundi Austria database and the calculation methods of the OEKB - (Austrian Control Bank). Front-up payment and redemption fee are not taken into consideration at the calculation of performance. For additional information regarding other available share classes of this fund see prospectus. Unless otherwise stated, performance data shown refer to fully-reinvested class of this fund with the ISIN AT0000675186.

Prospectus: This material is not a prospectus. For additional information see the prospectus of this fund. The current prospectus of the fund as well as the Key Investor Document (KID), including all amendments since their first publication is available in German language and free of charge at <https://download.fonds.at> or may be obtained from Amundi Austria GmbH, Lassallestraße 1, 1020 Wien.

Risk of increased volatility: Due to the portfolio composition and/or its management style, the fund is subject to increased volatility. This means that fund shares can be exposed to significant price fluctuations both upside and downside even within short time periods.

Selling restrictions: US persons: For more detailed information, please see the published prospectus.

Important security terms, see appendix "Glossary" (2 pages)

MSCI Notes

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Fees and charges

Ongoing Charges: 2.34 %

The "Ongoing Charges" as presented herein were incurred in the past financial year of the fund, which ended in May 2018. They include the management fee and all fees levied in the past financial year, with the exception of transaction costs. "Ongoing Charges" may be different every year. A detailed presentation of the costs included in this item can be found in the current statement of accounts.

Management Fee:

Up to 2.00 % p.a. of the fund volume (the issuer will pay a recurring sales commission based on the amount of shares to the sales partner. This commission will be paid from the management fee).

Further fees and expenses

For further fees and expenses see published prospectus of this fund. Also your relationship manager will provide you with informations about any further fees and expenses.

Alpha

A measure describing by how much an investment fund outperforms its benchmark given its level of risk. The higher the alpha, the better is a fund's performance against its benchmark.

Issuing price

The price at which shares/units of a fund are issued. It is composed of the net asset value and the front-end load of a share/unit of a fund.

Distribution

Profits made by a fund may be paid out to shareholders/unit holders in the form of distributions. If profits are not distributed but reinvested in the fund, they are said to be retained.

Benchmark

Neutral yardstick or parameter used for measuring an investment fund's performance. Stock exchange indexes or combinations of indexes are frequently used as benchmarks.

Beta

A measure of a fund's level of risk. The beta factor indicates by how much more an investment fund will rise or fall than its benchmark. A beta of 1 indicates that the fund's value rises or falls at the same rate as its benchmark. A beta of 1.2 indicates that the fund performs 20% better or worse than its benchmark. Funds with a beta of less than 1 will rise or fall less than the benchmark. It must be noted that the beta factor is computed on the basis of past time series. When projections are made into the future, the actual beta may therefore differ from the beta calculated.

Creditworthiness

Provides information about a debtor's quality and solvency. Especially with bonds and bond funds, creditworthiness has a major impact on the risk of an investment and the return expected from it.

Coupon

The coupon is the bond's nominal interest rate. Example: a coupon of 3.5% means that the issuer will pay annual interest at a rate of 3.5% of the bond's nominal value. An investor holding bonds with a nominal value of 10,000 euros would receive 350 euros in interest per year. The coupon alone does not say anything about the yield that an investor may earn from a bond. The yield is determined to a large extent also by the price at which the bond was bought and the period over which it is held.

Duration

Duration is a measure of the average period of time that capital is tied up in a bond or a bond fund. In the case of bond funds, duration represents the average of all bonds included in the fund. The greater a bond fund's duration, the more the bond fund's net asset value will rise or fall in response to changes in interest rates. Duration is hence a measure of interest rate risk.

KIID (key investor information document)

The KIID (key investor information document) is an integral part of product information on retail funds that must be supplied to customers. The KIID has to present essential information about the fund in clear language and follow a standardised format. It must be made available to the investor before an investment decision is made. Format and content of the KIID are subject to strict requirements. The document must be reviewed (updated) at least once a year.

Min/Max chart

The Min/Max chart shows the highest and the lowest average annual return of each fund (in %) over the period specified (assuming reinvestment of distributions). The chart clearly illustrates by how much the value of an investment fund changes over different periods of time.

Fund eligible for investment of trust funds

Investment funds that meet specific legal standards and are therefore eligible for the investment of trust money.

Performance (change in value)

Total return of a financial investment. Performance reflects changes in the value of the capital employed as well as distributions and their reinvestment. The performance charts shown in this publication on the fund pages show how the value of fund shares/units has changed in percent (basis 100) over specified periods of time. Annual distributions (before deduction of capital yields tax) are assumed to be reinvested and hence increase the value of the share/unit. Front-end and back-end loads are not taken into account either.

Rating

Assessment of a debtor's (issuer's) creditworthiness (solvency). Independent agencies use classifications (ratings) ranging, for example, from AAA (best creditworthiness) to D for default.

Net asset value

Net asset value is the sum total of all fund assets divided by the total number of a fund's outstanding shares/units. It is the basis on which the issuing price is calculated.

Risk

Any investment in a fund is subject to the risk that the share/unit price may rise or fall to a lesser or greater extent. A detailed description of all potential risks of each fund can be found in the respective fund prospectus prescribed by law. For a rough assessment of the risk category, risk indicators are available for each fund, such as the SRRI (Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator) and the risk definition pursuant to WAG (the Austrian Securities Supervision Act). Risk indicators may change from time to time. As the minimum holding period recommended in the key investor information document (KIID) is dependent on the SRRI and other risk factors, it may also be subject to changes.

R-squared (R²)

A statistical measure indicating to what extent the price of a fund's share/unit depends on the movements of an index. R² may range between 0 and 100%. A high number suggests that the performance of the fund is highly correlated with the index. R² is computed on the basis of past data. Deviations may therefore occur when projecting results into the future.

Sharpe Ratio

An indicator measuring a fund's return relative to its risk. The return (total return) of the investment fund (less risk-free interest rate) is divided by the total risk (see: standard deviation) of the fund. From a Sharpe Ratio perspective, funds with a higher Sharpe Ratio are preferable over similar funds with a lower one, as they provide a higher return per unit of risk. However, investment decisions should never be based on the Sharpe Ratio alone, as it is only one of several decision criteria. It was developed by the US financial economist William F. Sharpe. The Sharpe Ratio is based on past data. Deviations may therefore occur when results are projected into the future.

SRRI (Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator)

The SRRI is an indicator of the magnitude of changes in the value of an investment in an investment fund. The SRRI is computed by means of a method used uniformly EU-wide and is indicated by integers between 1 and 7, with higher numbers meaning more volatility (higher risk). As a rule, more volatility also means higher potential yields. An SRRI of 1 does not mean that the investment is risk-free. If the magnitude of volatility changes significantly over a period of several months, the SRRI will change as well.

Standard deviation

The standard deviation is a statistical unit for measuring the risk of an investment. It is computed from the historic variability of performance and indicates by how much performance must be expected to deviate from a mean value (=statistically expected value) in the future. It must be noted that the variability of performance is not constant. Variances may occur due to the fact that projected standard deviations are calculated from data on past variability and prices.

Reinvestment (retention) of profits

In the context of funds, retention of profits means that profits are not paid out but are reinvested to strengthen the fund's asset base. The investor benefits by not having to deal with the problem of reinvesting distributions and can hence optimise investment performance.

Investment yield

Average yield of all bond holdings of a fund (relative to the bond maturities), including cash holdings, as of a specific date.

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