

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

Product name:
Amundi S&P Eurozone Climate Paris Aligned

Legal entity identifier:
549300S2QFMA0J61VE20

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** _____%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 40 % of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics through among others, replicating an Index that is meeting the minimum standards for EU Paris Aligned Benchmarks (EU PABs) under Regulation (EU) 2019/2089 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1011. The law proposes the definitions of minimum standards for the methodology of any 'EU Paris Aligned' benchmark indices that would be aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Index methodology align with certain criteria such as:

- A minimum reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) intensity relative to Parent Index of 50%.
- A minimum self-decarbonization rate of GHG emissions intensity in accordance with the trajectory implied by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) most ambitious 1.5°C scenario, equating to at least 7% GHG intensity reduction on average per annum



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

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

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

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The weighted average greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity (the “WACI”) is used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product. The WACI is the weighted average of the Index components’ greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (expressed in tCO₂) divided by the enterprise value including cash.

The GHG emissions are divided into Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions.

- Scope 1 emissions: those from sources owned or controlled by the company.
- Scope 2 emissions: those caused by the generation of electricity purchased by the company.
- Scope 3 emissions: include all other indirect emissions that occur in a company’s value chain. More precisely, S&P Eurozone LargeMidCap Net Zero 2050 Paris-Aligned ESG Net Total Return Index (the “**Index**”) is based on the Parent Index which is representative of large and mid-cap securities of the Eurozone equity markets. The Index measures the performance of eligible equity securities from the Parent Index, selected and weighted to be collectively compatible with a 1.5°C global warming climate scenario. It incorporates a broad range of climate-related objectives covering transition risk, climate change opportunities and physical risk.

The Index has been designed to align with the minimum standards as proposed in the Final Report of the European Union’s Technical Expert Group on Climate Benchmarks and ESG Disclosures (the “TEG”) and qualify for the label ‘EU Paris-aligned benchmarks’ (“EU PAB”). The proposals contained in the Final Report are not legally binding. The Final Report will serve as the basis for the European Commission to draft delegated acts to implement the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/2089. Following publication of the final delegated acts, the methodology will be reviewed and updated if required to align with any relevant changes to the minimum standards for EU Paris-aligned benchmarks. Should a change to the methodology be required, S&P Dow Jones Indices will issue an announcement before the change is implemented (and in these circumstances, S&P Dow Jones Indices would not conduct a formal consultation).

The weighting strategy of the Index aims to minimize the difference in constituent weights to the Parent Index while simultaneously delivering objectives through optimization constraints, including:

- a) alignment to 1.5°C climate scenario using Trucost’s Transition Pathway Model as defined in the methodology of the Index;
- b) reduced overall greenhouse gas (GHG expressed in CO₂ equivalents) emissions intensity compared to the Parent Index by at least 50%;
- c) minimum self-decarbonization rate of greenhouse gas emissions intensity in accordance with the trajectory implied by IPCC’s most ambitious 1.5°C scenario, equating to at least 7% GHG intensity reduction on average per annum;
- d) increased exposure to companies with Science Based Targets from the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTI) that are credible and consistent with the above decarbonization trajectory;
- e) improved Global ESG Scores (as defined in the methodology of the Index) with regard to the Global ESG Scores of the Parent Index after 20% of the worst ESG score performing companies by count are removed and weight redistributed. The Global ESG Scores is used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and or social characteristic promoted by this financial product. S&P Global Sustainable provides Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) scores, (collectively known as “S&P Global ESG Scores”), which measure companies’ overall performance relating to financially material ESG factors. The S&P Global ESG scores is the aggregation of three dimension-level scores: Environmental, Social and Governance & Economics.
- f) exposure to sectors with high impact to climate change at least equivalent to the Parent Index;
- g) capped exposure to non-disclosing carbon companies;
- h) constituent-level weight capping to address liquidity and diversification as defined in the methodology of the Index;

- i) reduced exposure to physical risks from climate change using Trucost's Physical Risk dataset as defined in the methodology of the Index;
- j) improved exposure to potential climate change opportunities through substantially higher green-to-brown revenue share; and
- k) reduced exposure to fossil fuel reserves.

The Index features exclusions for companies from the Parent Index with:

- i) controversial weapons, tobacco, small arms, military contracting, thermal coal, oil sands, shale energy, gambling and alcohol business activities based on revenue thresholds as defined in the methodology of the Index;
- ii) exclusions based on a United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) classification: The UNGC classification is based on the UNGC Principles and its associated standards, treaties and conventions. The methodology of the Index excludes all companies (i) without coverage and (ii) all companies that do not act in accordance with the UNGC principles and its associated standards, conventions, and treaties classified as "Non-Compliant" as per the Index methodology.

Index constituents are reviewed on a quarterly basis for ongoing eligibility under the value-based exclusions and UNGC exclusion criteria; and

- iii) public, ESG-related, controversial news (Media & Stakeholder Analysis or MSA) as defined in the methodology of the Index.

The Sub-Fund follows an extra-financial approach significantly engaging that permits the reduction of overall greenhouse gas emissions intensity compared to the Parent Index by at least 50%. For further information in relation to the general and specific environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives targeted by the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Transparency Code of the Sub-Fund available on <https://www.amundiETF.com/>. The extra financial data coverage is at least 90% of the eligible equity securities of the Index. The Index features additional exclusions for companies that exceed derived revenue thresholds in coal/oil/natural gas exploration or processing activities and electricity generation subject to certain GHG intensities.

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

At Amundi, the objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in companies and/or economic actors whose business model and activities contribute to supporting positive environment or social objectives by meeting two criteria:

1. follow best environmental and social practices; and
2. avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

In order for the investee company and/or economic actor to be deemed to contribute to the above objective it must be a "best performer" within its sector of activity on at least one of its material environmental or social factors.

The definition of "best performer" relies on Amundi's proprietary ESG methodology which aims to measure the ESG performance of an investee company. In order to be considered a "best performer", an investee company must perform with the best top three rating (A, B or C, out of a rating scale going from A to G) within its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at a sector level. The identification of material factors is based on Amundi ESG analysis framework which combines extra-financial data and qualitative analysis of associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material result in a contribution of more than 10% to the overall ESG score. For example for health care sector these material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, working conditions, product and customer

responsibility, and community involvement and human rights. For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.lu.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level. To be considered a sustainable investment, a company has to meet the above objectives and should not have any significant exposure to activities considered as incompatible with long-term sustainable development goals (i.e. carbon intensive energy production and distribution, tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production).

By applying the Amundi's above described Sustainable Investment definition to the Index constituents of this passively managed ETF Product, Amundi has determined that this Product has the minimum proportion of sustainable investments stated in page 1 above. However, please note that Amundi Sustainable Investment definition is not implemented at the Index methodology level.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

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

- The first DNSH filter relies on monitoring the mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS
 - where robust data is available (e.g. GHG intensity of investee companies) via a combination of indicators (e.g. carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. that the investee company's carbon intensity does not belong to the last decile of the sector).
 - Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

In addition, companies and economic actors exposed to severe controversies related to working conditions, human rights, biodiversity and pollution are not considered sustainable investments.

- The second filter aim at verifying that an investee company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

– ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

At Amundi, the indicators for adverse impacts have been taken into account as detailed in the first do not significant harm (DNSH) filter above:

The first DNSH relies on monitoring of mandatory Principal Adverse Impacts indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where robust data is available via the combination of following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- Have a CO₂ intensity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and
- Have a Board of Directors' diversity which does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector, and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights.

- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution

Amundi already considers specific Principle Adverse Impacts within its exclusion policy as part of Amundi's Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply on the top of the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.

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

At Amundi, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into our ESG scoring methodology. Our proprietary ESG rating tool assesses issuers using available data from our data providers. For example, the model has a dedicated criteria called "Community Involvement & Human Rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights linked criteria including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions, and labor relations. Furthermore, we conduct controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts will evaluate the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using our proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to track the trend and remediation efforts.

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

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

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



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

- Yes
- No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the MULTI UNITS LUXEMBOURG – Amundi S&P Eurozone Climate Paris Aligned (the "Sub-Fund") is to track both the upward and the downward evolution of the S&P Eurozone LargeMidCap Net Zero 2050 Paris-Aligned ESG Net Total Return Index (the "Index"), denominated in Euros, and representative of the performance of eligible equity securities from the S&P Eurozone LargeMidCap Index (the "Parent Index")

selected and weighted to be collectively compatible with a 1.5°C global warming climate scenario, while minimizing the volatility of the difference between the return of the Sub-Fund and the return of the Index (the “Tracking Error”).

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

This is a passively managed ETF. Its investment strategy is to replicate the Index while minimizing the related tracking error. S&P Eurozone LargeMidCap Net Zero 2050 Paris-Aligned ESG Net Total Return Index (the “Index”) is based on the Parent Index which is representative of large and mid-cap securities of the Eurozone equity markets. The Index measures the performance of eligible equity securities from the Parent Index, selected and weighted to be collectively compatible with a 1.5°C global warming climate scenario. It incorporates a broad range of climate-related objectives covering transition risk, climate change opportunities and physical risk. The Index has been designed to align with the minimum standards as proposed in the Final Report of the European Union’s Technical Expert Group on Climate Benchmarks and ESG Disclosures (the “TEG”) and qualify for the label ‘EU Paris-aligned benchmarks’ (“EU PAB”). The proposals contained in the Final Report are not legally binding. The Final Report will serve as the basis for the European Commission to draft delegated acts to implement the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/2089. Following publication of the final delegated acts, the methodology will be reviewed and updated if required to align with any relevant changes to the minimum standards for EU Paris-aligned benchmarks. Should a change to the methodology be required, S&P Dow Jones Indices will issue an announcement before the change is implemented (and in these circumstances, S&P Dow Jones Indices would not conduct a formal consultation). The weighting strategy of the Index aims to minimize the difference in constituent weights to the Parent Index while simultaneously delivering objectives through optimization constraints, including: a) alignment to 1.5°C climate scenario using Trucost’s Transition Pathway Model as defined in the methodology of the Index; b) reduced overall greenhouse gas (GHG expressed in CO₂ equivalents) emissions intensity compared to the Parent Index by at least 50%; c) minimum self-decarbonization rate of greenhouse gas emissions intensity in accordance with the trajectory implied by IPCC’s most ambitious 1.5°C scenario, equating to at least 7% GHG intensity reduction on average per annum; d) increased exposure to companies with Science Based Targets from the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTI) that are credible and consistent with the above decarbonization trajectory; e) improved Global ESG Scores (as defined in the methodology of the Index) with regard to the Global ESG Scores of the Parent Index after 20% of the worst ESG score performing companies by count are removed and weight redistributed. The Global ESG Scores is used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and or social characteristic promoted by this financial product. S&P Global Sustainable provides Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) scores, (collectively known as “S&P Global ESG Scores”), which measure companies’ overall performance relating to financially material ESG factors. The S&P Global ESG scores is the aggregation of three dimension-level scores: Environmental, Social and Governance & Economics; f) exposure to sectors with high impact to climate change at least equivalent to the Parent Index; g) capped exposure to non-disclosing carbon companies; h) constituent-level weight capping to address liquidity and diversification as defined in the methodology of the Index; i) reduced exposure to physical risks from climate change using Trucost’s Physical Risk dataset as defined in the methodology of the Index; j) improved exposure to potential climate change opportunities through substantially higher green-to-brown revenue share; and k) reduced exposure to fossil fuel reserves. The Index features exclusions for companies from the

Parent Index with: i) controversial weapons, tobacco, small arms, military contracting, thermal coal, oil sands, shale energy, gambling and alcohol business activities based on revenue thresholds as defined in the methodology of the Index; ii) exclusions based on a United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) classification: The UNGC classification is based on the UNGC Principles and its associated standards, treaties and conventions. The methodology of the Index excludes all companies (i) without coverage and (ii) all companies that do not act in accordance with the UNGC principles and its associated standards, conventions, and treaties classified as “Non-Compliant” as per the Index methodology. Index constituents are reviewed on a quarterly basis for ongoing eligibility under the value-based exclusions and UNGC exclusion criteria. ; and iii) public, ESG-related, controversial news (Media & Stakeholder Analysis or MSA) as defined in the methodology of the Index. The Sub-Fund follows an extra-financial approach significantly engaging that permits the reduction of overall greenhouse gas emissions intensity compared to the Parent Index by at least 50%. For further information in relation to the general and specific environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives targeted by the Sub-Fund, please refer to the Transparency Code of the Sub-Fund available on <https://www.amundi-etf.com/>. The extra financial data coverage is at least 90% of the eligible equity securities of the Index. The Index features additional exclusions for companies that exceed derived revenue thresholds in coal/oil/natural gas exploration or processing activities and electricity generation subject to certain GHG intensities. The Product strategy is also relying on systematic exclusions policies (normative and sectorials) as further described in Amundi Responsible Investment policy.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

To assess good governance practices of the investee companies, Amundi has developed an ESG scoring methodology. Amundi’s ESG scoring is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which accounts for 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. In the Governance dimension, we assess an issuer’s ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework that guarantees it will meet its long-term objectives (e.g., guaranteeing the issuer’s value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders’ rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy. Amundi ESG Rating scale contains seven grades, ranging from A to G, where A is the best and G the worst rating. G-rated companies are excluded from our investment universe.

Each corporate security (shares, bonds, single name derivatives, ESG equity and fixed income ETFs) included in investment portfolios has been assessed for good governance practices applying a normative screen against UN Global Compact (UN GC) principles on the associated issuer. The assessment is performed on an ongoing basis. Amundi’s ESG ratings Committee monthly reviews lists of companies in breach of the UN GC leading to rating downgrades to G. Divestment from securities downgraded to G is carried out by default within 90 days.

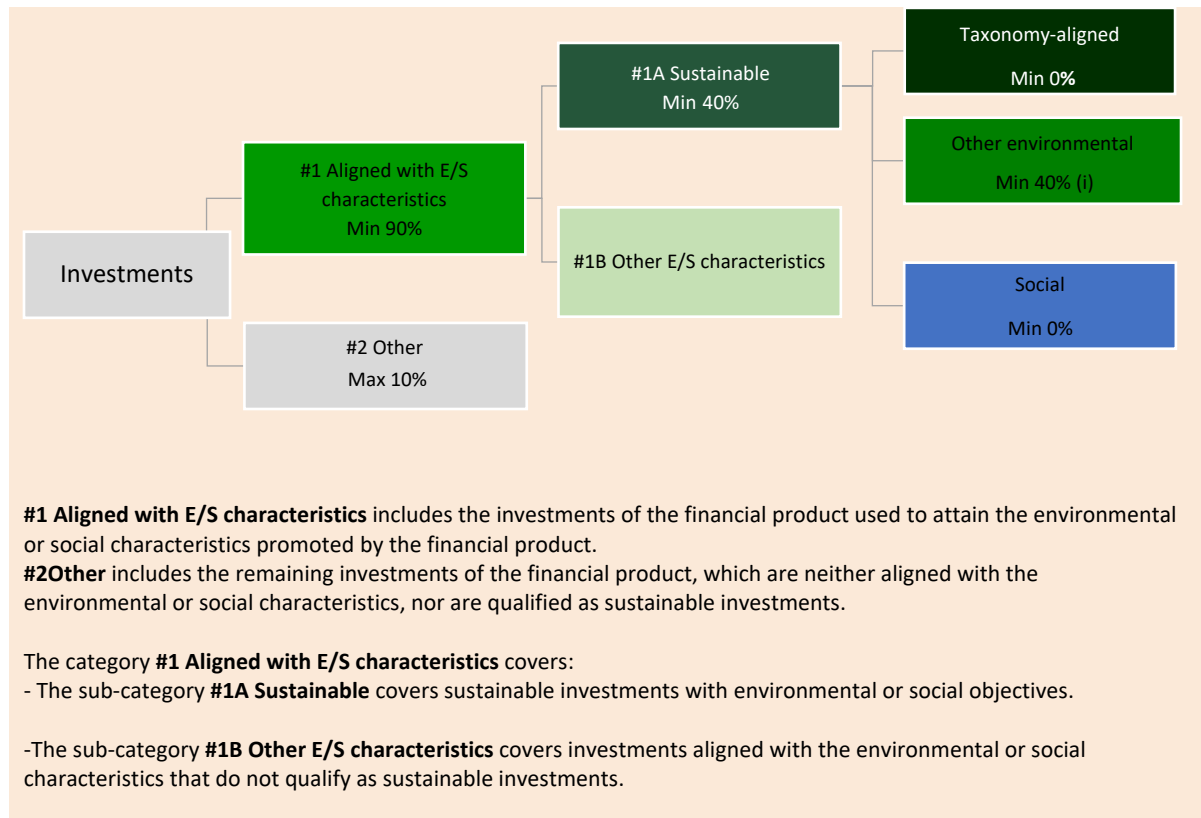
Amundi Stewardship Policy (engagement and voting) related to governance complements this approach.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the Sub-Fund's securities and instruments will meet the promoted environmental or social characteristics in accordance with the binding elements of the Index methodology. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund commits to have a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments as per the below chart. Investments aligned with other E/S characteristics (#1B) will represent the difference between the actual proportion of investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics (#1) and the actual proportion of sustainable investments (#1A). The planned proportion of other environmental investment represents a minimum of 40% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.

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● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



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

There is currently no minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

There is no commitment to make taxonomy-compliant investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy as illustrated below. Nevertheless, as part of the investment strategy, investments may be done in companies that are also active in these industries. Such investments may or may not be taxonomy aligned.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

-turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

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

- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

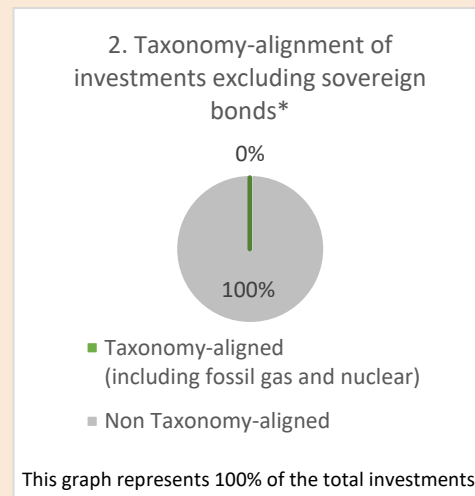
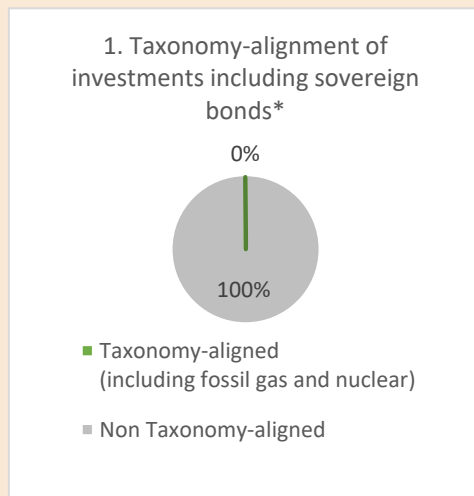
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹ ?**

- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

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

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

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




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

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

There is no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.


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

 **What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

The Sub-Fund will have a minimum commitment of 40% of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective as indicated in this Annex with no commitment on their alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

 **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

 **What investments are included under “#2 Other, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

Included in “#2 Other” are cash and instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management. It may also include ESG unrated securities for which data needed for the measurement of attainment of environmental or social characteristics is not available.

There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

Yes, the Index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

● ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

According to applicable regulations to index sponsors (including BMR), index sponsors should define appropriate controls/diligence when defining and/or operating index methodologies of regulated indexes.

● ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

The investment objective of the financial product is to track both the upward and downward evolution of the Index, while minimising the difference between the return of the financial product and the return of the Index.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

The S&P Eurozone LargeMidCap Net Zero 2050 Paris-Aligned ESG Net Total Return Index (the “Index”), denominated in Euros, and representative of the performance of eligible equity securities from the S&P Eurozone LargeMidCap Index (the “Parent Index”) selected and weighted to be collectively compatible with a 1.5°C global warming climate scenario.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Additional information on the Index can be found at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/index-family/esg/esg-climate/paris-aligned-climate-transition-pact/#overview>



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.amundi.lu