

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

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.

Product name:
AMUNDI MDAX ESG

Legal entity identifier:
213800YZZ7KZKF3GHS38

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 1% 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 integrating an environmental, social and governance ("ESG") rating.

The Index methodology is constructed using a "Best-in-class approach": best ranked companies are selected to construct the Index.

"Best-in-class" is an approach where leading or best-performing investments are selected within a universe, industry sector or class. Using such Best-in-class approach, the Index follows an extra-financial approach significantly engaging that permits the reduction by at least 20% of the initial investment universe (expressed in number of issuers).

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

The ISS ESG Corporate Rating is used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and or social characteristic promoted by this financial product.

The ISS ESG Corporate Rating provides relevant and forward-looking environmental, social, and governance (ESG) data and performance assessments. Rooted in a holistic understanding of

materiality, companies are assessed against a standard set of universal ESG topics as well as additional industry-specific topics. The materiality approach covers both material sustainability risks as well as adverse impacts on society and the environment. Drawing on an overall pool of more than 700 indicators, ISS ESG applies approximately 100 social, environmental, and governance-related indicators per rated entity, covering topics such as employee matters, supply chain management, business ethics, corporate governance, environmental management, eco-efficiency, and others.

Differentiated weighting scenarios ensure that the topics most material for a given line of business/industry are duly taken into account. "Prime" status is granted to rated entities that are leaders in their respective industries and who meet demanding absolute performance expectations and are thus seen as well-positioned to manage critical ESG risks as well as capitalize on opportunities offered by transformations towards sustainable development.

The ESG Corporate Rating framework recognizes that environmental, social, and governance risks and impact differ by industry. The extent of industry-specific E, S, and G risks and impact defines the respective performance requirements, the distribution of weights between these rating dimensions, as well as the Prime threshold per sector. Companies in high risk and impact sectors such as oil and gas, for example, must demonstrate better performance in terms of their overall rating grade than those in low-risk sectors such as real estate to obtain the ISS ESG Prime status. More detailed on ISS ESG Corporate Rating can be found on the following link: <https://www.issgovernance.com/file/publications/methodology/Corporate-Rating-Methodology.pdf>

More precisely, The MDAX ESG+ index objective is to reflect the performance of the MDAX index while using ESG exclusion filters to remove at least 20% of the MDAX constituents. Companies that fail to meet norms-based screening, controversial weapons screening, minimum ESG ratings and a series of business activities screenings, as identified by ISS-ESG, as defined in the Index methodology, are excluded. If less than 20% of the components of the MDAX are excluded, the worst performing companies in terms of ESG Score, as defined in the Index methodology, are excluded. Removed companies are not replaced, therefore the MDAX ESG+ index will have fewer holdings than the parent MDAX index (MDAX focuses on midcap companies by tracking the performance of the 50 stocks which follow DAX companies in terms of free-float market capitalization).

The Index is constructed using a "Best-in-class approach": best ranked companies in each sector (in accordance with ISS-ESG) are selected to construct the Index. "Best-in-class" is an approach where leading or best-performing investments are selected within a universe, industry sector or class. Using such Best-in-class approach, the Subfund follows an extra-financial approach significantly engaging that permits the reduction by at least 20% of the initial investment universe (expressed in number of issuers). Limits of the extra-financial approach are mentioned in the Main Risks section of this prospectus. From the DAX index the following set of exclusions are applied:

1. ESG ratings: companies with ISS-ESG ESG ratings of D- or below are excluded from the Index;
2. Norms Based Screening: companies are assessed against their adherence to international norms (human right, labour standards, environmental protection, etc.) companies identified as red by ISS-ESG are excluded from the Index;
3. Controversial Weapons: companies should not involve in controversial weapons as indentified by ISS-ESG. Companies which are involved in these activities (anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, nuclear weapons, etc.) are excluded from the Index;
4. Business Activities: companies which are involved in tobacco, thermal coal mining, thermal mining expansion, oil sands, arctic oil & gas exploration, nuclear power uranium, etc. may be excluded from the Index if their revenues exceed a % determined in the index rules of the Index.

● ***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?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to invest in investee companies that seek to meet two criteria:

- 1) follow best environmental and social practices; and

2) avoid making products or providing services that harm the environment and society.

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

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

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production) not compatible with such criteria.

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level.

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 impact 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 test 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 and tobacco. Beyond the specific sustainability factors covered in the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter, which does not take the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators above into account, in order to verify that the company does not badly perform from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector which corresponds to an environmental or social score superior or equal to E using Amundi's ESG rating.

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

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 filter 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 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:

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 significantly harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significantly 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?

X Yes, The Sub-Fund considers Principal Adverse Impacts as per Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS applying to the Sub-Fund's strategy and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sectorial), engagement and voting approaches.

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative, activity-based and sector-based exclusion rules covering some of the key adverse sustainability indicators listed by the Disclosure Regulation.
- Engagement: Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behavior of investee companies. The aim of engagement activities can fall into two

categories : to engage an issuer to improve the way it integrates the environmental and social dimension, to engage an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social, and human rights-related or other sustainability matters that are material to society and the global economy.

- Vote: Amundi's voting policy responds to an holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues. For more information please refer to Amundi's Voting Policy.

- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on three external data providers to systematically track controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched with an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, led by ESG analysts and the periodic review of its evolution. This approach applies to all of Amundi's funds.

For any indication on how mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators are used, please refer to the Amundi ESG Regulatory Statement available at www.amundi.lu

No



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

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund tracks the performance of the MDAX ESG+ (NR) EUR Index(the Index), and minimizes the tracking error between the net asset value of the sub-fund and the performance of the Index.MDAX ESG+ (NR) EUR Index is an equity index based on the MDAX Index (the "Parent Index") representative of medium capitalization capanies (mid-caps) in Germany from traditional sectors, including media, chemical, industry, and financial services and technology that follow the companies included in the MDAX in terms of market capitalization and order book turnover. The Index excludes companies whose products have negative social or environmental impacts, while overweighting companies with strong ESG Score. For inclusion in the MDAX ESG+, only companies that are listed on a regulated market are considered. Furthermore, the companies must demonstrate that their legal or operational base is in Germany or they must generate the bulk of their trading turnover on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and have their head office in an EU or EFTA Member State.

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. The MDAX ESG+ index objective is to reflect the performance of the MDAX index while using ESG exclusion filters to remove at least 20% of the MDAX constituents. Companies that fail to meet norms-based screening, controversial weapons screening, minimum ESG ratings and a series of business activities screenings, as identified by ISS-ESG, as defined in the Index methodology, are excluded. If less than 20% of the components of the MDAX are excluded, the worst performing companies in terms of ESG Score, as defined in the Index methodology, are excluded. Removed companies are not replaced, therefore the MDAX ESG+ index will have fewer holdings than the parent MDAX index (MDAX focuses on midcap companies by tracking the performance of the 50 stocks which follow DAX companies in terms of free-float market capitalization).

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The Product strategy is also relying on systematic exclusions policies (normative and sectorials) as further described in Amundi Responsible Investment policy.

● ***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?***

We rely on Amundi 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.



Asset

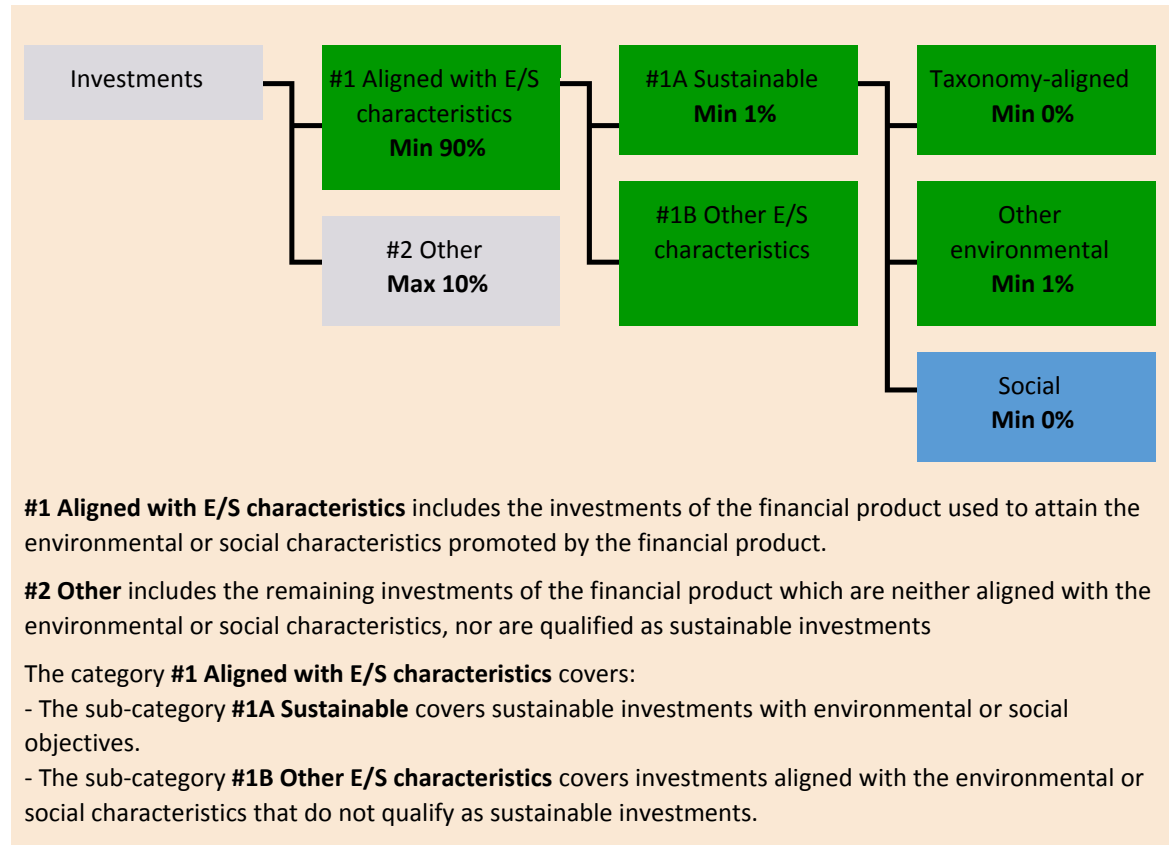
allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

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 1% 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 1% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or Social investments increase.



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.

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.



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

The sub-fund currently has no minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The Sub-Fund does not commit to make taxonomy-compliant investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy as illustrated below. Nevertheless, as part of the investment strategy, it may invest in companies that are also active in these industries. Such investments may or may not be taxonomy aligned.

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

☐ Yes :

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

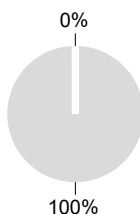
☒ No

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.*

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*

■ Taxonomy-aligned
(no fossil gas and
nuclear)

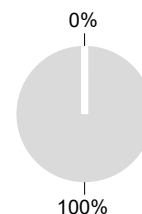
■ Non
Taxonomy-aligned



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*

■ Taxonomy-aligned
(no fossil gas and
nuclear)

■ Non
Taxonomy-aligned



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.**

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

** This percentage is purely indicative and may vary.

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

The funds has 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 1% 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.



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

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?

Yes, the Index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the Sub-Fund 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 Sub-Fund is to track both the upward and downward evolution of the Index, while minimising the difference between the return of the Sub-Fund and the return of the Index.

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

MDAX ESG+ (NR) EUR Index is an equity index based on the MDAX Index (the “Parent Index”) representative of medium capitalization companies (mid-caps) in Germany from traditional sectors, including media, chemical, industry, and financial services and technology that follow the companies included in the MDAX in terms of market capitalization and order book turnover. The Index excludes companies whose products have negative social or environmental impacts, while overweighting companies with strong ESG Score.

For inclusion in the MDAX ESG+, only companies that are listed on a regulated market are considered. Furthermore, the companies must demonstrate that their legal or operational base is in Germany or they must generate the bulk of their trading turnover on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and have their head office in an EU or EFTA Member State.

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

Additional information concerning the Index underlying components are available on <https://www.stoxx.com/rulebooks>



Where can I find more product specific information online?

Additional information on the Sub-Fund can be found at www.amundiethf.com.

Disclaimer

15/04/2024.