

Website Product Disclosures further to art. 10(1) of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation for art. 8 sub-funds

Name:

AMUNDI MSCI WORLD ESG CLIMATE NET ZERO AMBITION CT
ETF

Legal entity identifier:

2138009XJ16RE3GPYT73

No sustainable investment objective

The Sub-Fund seeks to promote the following environmental and social characteristics:

- 1) reduction of carbon emission intensity;
- 2) reduction in greenhouse gas emissions;
- 3) reduction in the production of controversial and nuclear weapons; and
- 4) reduction in environmental harm derived from oil sands, thermal coal and unconventional oil and gas business activities.

The Sub-Fund promotes these environmental and social characteristics through replicating the MSCI World ESG Broad CTB Select Index (the "Index") which meets the minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks (EU CTBs) under Regulation (EU) 2019/2089 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "Regulation"). The Regulation proposes the definitions of minimum standards for the methodology of any 'EU Climate Transition' benchmark indices that would be aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Index is selected and weighted to enhance its environmental and social sustainability by applying a range of environmental and social filters to the constituents of the MSCI World Index (the "Parent Index") to meet environmental targets and reduce carbon footprint, compared to the Parent Index as described in detail below. The Index methodology align with certain criteria such as:

- a minimum reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) intensity relative to Parent Index of 30%; and
- 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.

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.

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.

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, Amundi 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

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

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Investment strategy

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.

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Amundi 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, Amundi 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.

Proportion of investments

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

All ESG data, either externally or internally processed, is centralised by the Responsible Investment Business line, which is responsible for controlling the quality of the inputs and processed ESG outputs. This monitoring includes an automated quality check as well as a qualitative check from ESG analysts who are specialists of their sectors. ESG scores are updated on a monthly basis within Amundi's proprietary tool Stock Rating Integrator (SRI) module.

Sustainability indicators used within Amundi rely on proprietary methodologies. These indicators are continuously made available in the portfolio management system allowing the portfolio managers to assess the impact of their investment decisions.

Moreover, these indicators are embedded within Amundi's control framework, with responsibilities spread between the first level of controls performed by the Investment teams themselves and the second level of controls performed by the Risk teams, who monitor compliance with environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund on an ongoing basis.

Methodologies

While the Sub-Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective, it will invest a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments as defined by Article 2 (17) SFDR, such as investment 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 please refer to the Amundi Global Responsible Investment Policy available at <https://about.amundi.com/>.

Additionally, investee companies should not have significant exposure to activities (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing, single-use plastic production). For a more complete overview of sectors and factors, please refer to the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at <https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation>

The sustainable nature of an investment is assessed at investee company level. By applying 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 on page 1 above. However, please note that Amundi Sustainable Investment definition is not implemented at the Index methodology level.

Data sources and processing

Amundi's ESG scores are built using Amundi's ESG analysis framework and scoring methodology. We source data from the following sources for ESG scores: Moody, ISS-Oekom, MSCI, and Sustainalytics.

Data quality controls of external data providers are managed by the Global Data Management unit. Controls are deployed at different steps of the value chain, from pre-integration controls, post-integration ones, to post calculation ones like controls on proprietary scores for instance.

External data are collected and controlled by the Global Data Management team and are plugged into the SRI module.

The SRI module is a proprietary tool that ensures the collection, quality check and processing of ESG data from external data providers. It also calculates the ESG ratings of issuers according to Amundi proprietary methodology. The ESG ratings in particular are displayed in the SRI module to portfolio managers, risk, reporting and the ESG teams in a transparent and user-friendly manner (issuer's ESG rating together with the criteria and the weights of each criterion).

For ESG ratings, at each stage of the calculation process, the scores are normalised and converted into Z-scores (difference between the company's score and the average score in the sector, as a number of standard deviations). Hence each issuer is assessed with a score scaled around the average of their sector, enabling to distinguish best-practices from worst practices at sector level (Best-in-Class approach). At the end of the process, each issuer is assigned an ESG score (approximately between -3 and +3) and the equivalent on a letter scale from A to G, where A is the best, and G the worst.

Data is then disseminated via Alto front office to portfolio managers and is monitored by the risk team.

ESG scores utilize data derived from external data providers, internal ESG assessment/research conducted by Amundi, or through a regulated third party recognised for the provision of professional ESG scoring and assessment. Without mandatory ESG reporting at company level, estimations are a core component of data providers' methodology.

Limitations to methodologies and data

Our methodology limitations are by construction linked to use of ESG data. The ESG data landscape is currently being standardised which can impact data quality; data coverage also is a limitation. Current and future regulation will improve standardized reporting and corporate disclosures on which ESG data rely.

We are aware of these limitations which we mitigate by a combination of approaches: the monitoring of controversies, the use of several data providers, a structured qualitative assessment by our ESG research team of the ESG scores, the implementation of a strong governance.

Due diligence

Each month, the ESG scores are recalculated according Amundi quantitative methodology. The result of this calculation is then reviewed by the ESG analysts who perform a qualitative "sampling control" on its sector based on various checks that may include (but are not limited to): the main significant variations of the ESG score, the list of the new names with a bad score, the main divergence of score between 2 providers. After this review the analyst can override a score from the calculated score which is validated by the management of the team and is documented by a note stored in Amundi database iPortal. This can also be subject to a validation of the ESG Rating Committee.

The investment management team is responsible for defining the investment process of the product, including the design of the appropriate risk framework in collaboration with the investment risk teams. In this context, Amundi has an investment guideline management procedure as well as a breach management procedure applying across all operations. Both procedures reiterate strict compliance with regulations and contractual guidelines. Risk managers are in charge of monitoring breaches on a day-to-day basis, alerting fund managers and requiring that portfolios are brought back into compliance as soon as possible and in the best interest of investors.

Engagement policies

Amundi engages investee or potential investee companies at the issuer level regardless of the type of holdings held (equity and bonds). Issuers engaged are primarily chosen by the level of exposure to the subject of engagement, as the environmental, social, and governance issues that companies face have a major impact on society, both in terms of risk and opportunities.

Designated reference benchmark

Additional information on the Index can be found at <https://www.msci.com/index-methodology>

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