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.

Product name:

Amundi MSCI ACWI SRI Climate Paris Aligned UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier:

213800Z8IR8HBCMUMY80

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 30 % 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 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, convention weapons and civilian firearms; 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 ACWI SRI Filtered PAB Index (the “Index”) which meets the minimum standards for EU Paris Aligned Benchmarks (EU PABs) 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 Paris Aligned’ 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 All Countries World Index (ACWI) (the “Parent Index”) to meet environmental targets and reduce carbon footprint, compared to the Parent Index as described in detail below. The Index methodology aligns with certain criteria such as:

• a minimum reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) intensity relative to Parent Index of 50%; 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 1.5ºC scenario, equating to at least 7% GHG intensity reduction on average per annum.

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 included 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, the Index is constructed by applying a combination of values and climate changed based exclusions and a best in-class selection process to companies in the Parent Index and to fulfil the requirements of an EU PAB in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation.

First, securities of companies involved in business activities as per MSCI ESG Research* including nuclear, tobacco, alcohol, gambling, controversial weapons, conventional weapons, civilian firearms, oil & gas, thermal coal, fossil fuel reserves, genetically modified organisms (GMO) and adult entertainment are excluded.

The remaining companies are rated based on their ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities and are given a rating which determines their eligibility for inclusion in the Index:

- Companies that are not existing constituents of the MSCI SRI Filtered PAB Indexes must have an MSCI ESG Rating** of A or above and an MSCI ESG Controversies*** score of 4 or above to be eligible.

- Current constituents of MSCI SRI Filtered PAB Indexes must have an MSCI ESG Rating of BB or above and an MSCI ESG Controversies score of 1 or above to be maintained in the eligible universe.

Then, a best-in-class selection process is applied to the remaining eligible securities from the Parent Index. The Index targets sector weights consistent with those of the Parent Index. The methodology aims to include the securities of companies with the highest ESG rankings as determined by reference to the criteria described below making up 25% of the market capitalization in each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sector of the Parent Index.

Securities are ranked based on the following criteria (in order):
- MSCI ESG Rating**,
- current Index membership (existing constituents are preferred over non-constituents),
- industry adjusted ESG scores, and - decreasing free float-adjusted market capitalization.

MSCI applies on the remaining investment universe an optimization process aimed at complying with the following constraints:

Compliance with the EU PAB minimum requirements on carbon footprint reduction:

- Carbon footprint reduction of 50% compared to the Parent Index
- Annual reduction of 7% of carbon footprint

Minimum allocation to “High Climate Impact Sector” as high as in the Parent Index.

High Climate Impact Sectors include agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water, waste management, construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, transport and real estate.

The weight of each security in the Index is determined by the optimization process so as to comply with the above-mentioned constraints and with an issuer weight capped at a maximum of 5% or the issuer weight in the Parent Index.

*Further details on MSCI ESG Research, on the business activities and screens, please refer to the Index methodology available on msci.com.
**MSCI ESG Ratings provides research, analysis and ratings of how well companies manage environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities, please refer to msci.com for further information.
***MSCI ESG Controversies provides assessments of controversies concerning the negative environmental, social, and/or governance impact, please refer to msci.com for further information.

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?

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.

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 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, 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

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?

- [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. As detailed in Amundi's Global Responsible Investment Policy (https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation), activity-based exclusions relate to issuers involved in the production, sale, storage or services for and of anti-personnel mines and cluster bombs, chemical, biological and depleted uranium weapons, nuclear weapons or issuers that violate, repeatedly and seriously, one or more of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact. Sector-based exclusions relate to thermal coal, unconventional fossil fuel and tobacco.
- Engagement: Engagement is a continuous and purpose driven process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour 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 a 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 available at https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation
- Controversies monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy tracking system that relies on data from three external data providers (MSCI, Sustainalytics and ISS ESG) 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 as part of a periodic review. 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 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Statement available at www.amundi.lu https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation

- [ ] No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund tracks the performance of the MSCI ACWI SRI Filtered PAB Index (the "Index"). The MSCI ACWI SRI Filtered PAB Index is constructed by applying a combination of values and climate changed based exclusions, a best in-class selection process to companies in the MSCI ACWI Index ("the Parent Index") and to fulfil the requirements of an EU PAB in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation.

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 product is a passively managed ETF. Its investment strategy is to replicate the Index while minimizing the related tracking error.

The Index is constructed by applying a combination of values and climate changed based exclusions and a best in-class selection process to companies in the MSCI ACWI Index (“the Parent Index”) and to fulfil the requirements of an EU PAB in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation.

First, securities of companies involved in business activities as per MSCI ESG Research* including Nuclear, Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, Controversial Weapons, Conventional Weapons, Civilian Firearms, Oil & Gas, Thermal Coal, Fossil Fuel Reserves, Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) and Adult Entertainment are excluded.

The remaining companies are rated based on their ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities and are given a rating which determines their eligibility for inclusion in the Index:

- Companies that are not existing constituents of the MSCI SRI Filtered PAB Indexes must have an MSCI ESG Rating** of A or above and an MSCI ESG Controversies*** score of 4 or above to be eligible.

- Current constituents of MSCI SRI Filtered PAB Indexes must have an MSCI ESG Rating of BB or above and an MSCI ESG Controversies score of 1 or above to be maintained in the eligible universe.

Then, a best-in-class selection process is applied to the remaining eligible securities from the Parent Index. The Index targets sector weights consistent with those of the Parent Index. The methodology aims to include the securities of companies with the highest ESG rankings as determined by reference to the criteria described below making up 25% of the market capitalization in each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sector of the Parent Index.

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Minimum allocation to “High Climate Impact Sector” as high as in the Parent Index.

High Climate Imact Sectors include agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, electicity, gas, water, waste management, construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, transport and real estate.

The weight of each security in the Index is determined by the optimization process so as to comply with the above-mentioned constraints and with an issuer weight capped at a maximum of 5% or the issuer weight in the Parent Index.
*Further details on MSCI ESG Research, on the business activities and screens, please refer to the Index methodology available on msci.com. **MSCI ESG Ratings provides research, analysis and ratings of how well companies manage environmental, social and governance

risks and opportunities, please refer to msci.com for further information. ***MSCI ESG Controversies provides assessments of controversies concerning the negative environmental, social, and/or governance impact, please refer to msci.com for further information.
The Product strategy is also relying on systematic exclusions policies (normative and sectorials) as further described in Amundi Responsible Investment policy.

More information on the exclusions applied by the Index pursuant to EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks (PAB) is available in the section “Guidelines on funds’ names using ESG or sustainability-related terms” in the Prospectus.

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?***

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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 30% of Sustainable Investments as per the below chart.

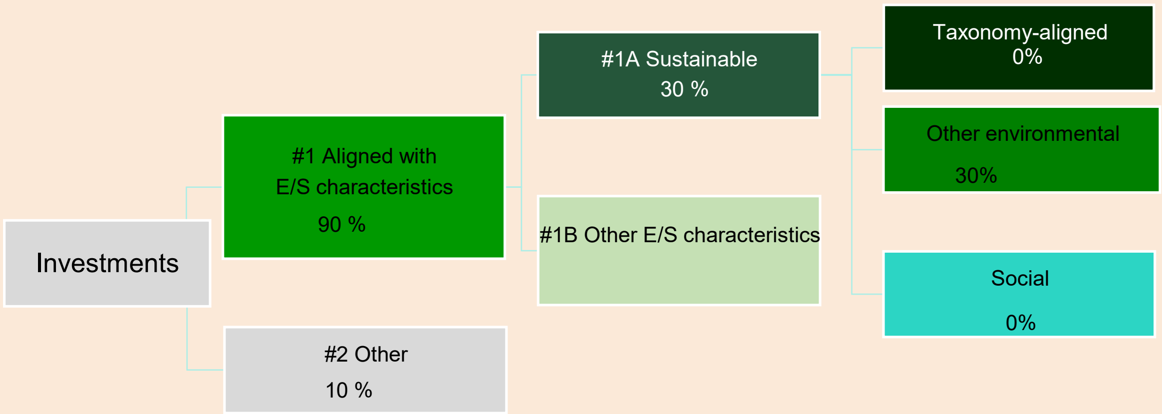
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

-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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product, which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***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?

The Sub-Fund has no minimum share of investments with an environmental objective that are 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, including investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities.

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1] ?***

☐ Yes:

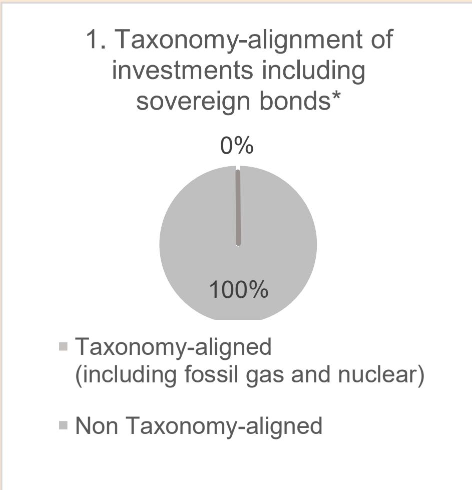
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

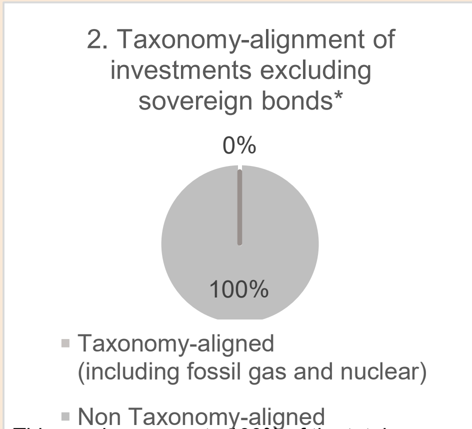
☒ No

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 the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignm 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 Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

** 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?***

The funds has no minimum proportion of investment in transitional or enabling activities.

[1] Fossil gas and/o lated activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and dc cantly 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.

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 has no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective however the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments will in total be at least 30 %

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

While the Sub-Fund does not intend to make a minimum allocation to socially sustainable investments. the share of environmentally and socially sustainable investments will in total be at least 30 %

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

This category can be composed of cash, derivatives and companies on which there is no extra financial coverage.

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 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. Additionally, at each index rebalance, the index provider applies the ESG selection criteria to the Parent Index to exclude issuers that do not meet such ESG selection criteria.

- ***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 an the return of the Index

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

The MSCI ACWI SRI Filtered PAB Index is constructed by applying a combination of values and climate changed based exclusions, a best in-class selection process to companies in the MSCI ACWI Index (“the Parent Index”) and to fulfil the requirements of an EU PAB in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation.

- ***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.msci.com/index-methodology.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: More product-specific information can be found on the website: Additional information on the Sub-Fund can be found at www.amundietf.com.