

## Website Product Disclosures further to art. 10(1) of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation for art. 8 financial products

**Name:**

Amundi MSCI World Ex EMU SRI Climate Paris Aligned UCITS ETF

**Legal entity identifier:**

969500PPTV9AJJ02NE72

### No sustainable investment objective

This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective sustainable investment

This financial product commits to making sustainable investments.

To ensure sustainable investments do no significant harm ('DNSH'), Amundi utilizes 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 Principal 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 Principal Adverse Impacts indicators 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.

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 and
- Be cleared of any controversy in relation to biodiversity and pollution.

Sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles and Human Rights. 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.

## Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in particular by replicating an Index that meets the minimum standards of the EU Paris-Aligned Benchmark Regulation (EU PAB), pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2089 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1011. The definitions of minimum standards for the methodology of the Paris-Aligned benchmarks in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement are given by legislation.

The Index methodology is aligned with certain criteria such as:

- A minimum 50% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity compared to the MSCI World ex EMU Index (the "Parent Index").
- A minimum self-decarbonisation rate of GHG emissions intensity in line with the trajectory envisaged in the most ambitious 1.5°C scenario of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which equates to an average reduction in GHG intensity of at least 7% per year.

## Investment strategy

The Sub-Fund is a passively managed index UCITS.

The management objective of the Sub-Fund is to replicate changes, in both directions, in the MSCI World ex EMU SRI Filtered Net Total Return Index (hereinafter the “Reference Benchmark”), denominated in USD, and representative of the performance of large- and midcap stocks across developed countries, excluding eurozone countries, selected based on a rating taking environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria into account and excluding companies whose products have a negative social or environmental impact. In addition, the Benchmark aims to represent the performance of a strategy that reweights securities based on opportunities and risks associated with

the climate transition in order to meet the minimum requirements of the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark Regulation (EU PAB).

The maximum expected level of the ex-post tracking error under normal market conditions is 1%.

The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) is used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

The WACI is the weighted average of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the components of the Reference Benchmark (expressed in tCO<sub>2</sub>) divided by the value of the company, including cash.

GHG emissions are divided into three scopes:

- Scope 1: includes emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company.
- Scope 2: includes emissions caused by the production of electricity purchased by the company.
- Scope 3: includes all other indirect emissions produced in a company's value chain.

More specifically, the MSCI World SRI ex EMU Filtered PAB Index (the "Reference Benchmark") is constructed by applying a combination of value-based exclusions and a process to select the best companies from the Parent Index and to meet the minimum requirements of the EU Paris-Aligned Benchmark Regulation (EU PAB).

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

The remaining companies are rated based on their ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities, and receive a rating that determines their eligibility for inclusion in the Reference Benchmark:

- Companies that are not existing components of the MSCI SRI Filtered PAB indices must have an MSCI ESG Rating of A or higher, and an MSCI ESG Controversies rating of 4 or higher, in order to be eligible.
- Existing components of the Reference Benchmark must have an MSCI ESG Rating of BB or higher and an MSCI ESG Controversies Rating of 1 or higher, in order to remain eligible.

A Best-in-Class approach is then applied to the remaining eligible securities in the selected universe. The Reference Benchmark targets sector-based weights in line with those of the Parent Index. The methodology aims to include securities of companies with the highest ESG ratings and representing 25% of the market capitalisation within each sector of the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) of the Parent Index.

Securities are classified according to the following criteria (in order):

- MSCI ESG rating,
- ESG trend (positive ESG trend preferred to neutral ESG trend, and neutral ESG trend preferred to negative ESG trend)
- the current composition of the Reference Benchmark (existing components are preferred over those that are not existing components),
- industry-adjusted ESG scores, and decreasing float-adjusted market capitalisation.

Securities of companies that have formed the subject of very serious controversies regarding environmental issues according to MSCI are excluded.

MSCI applies an optimisation process to the rest of the investment universe to comply with the following constraints in particular:

- compliance with the minimum requirements of the European Union Paris-Aligned Benchmark (EU PAB) regulation on reducing the carbon footprint by 50% compared to the annual reduction of the carbon footprint of the Parent Index by 7%

- a minimum allocation to High Climate Impact Sectors which is as high as in the Parent Index

The Index applies exclusions on companies involved in activities that are not deemed to be aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement (such as coal mining and oil extraction). These exclusions are set out in Article 12(1)(a)-(g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks.

The Product strategy also relies on systematic (regulatory and sector-based) exclusion policies as described in more detail in Amundi's responsible investment 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.

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

At least 90% of the UCITS securities and instruments are subject to an ESG analysis and are therefore aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy.

In addition, the UCITS undertakes to hold a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments, as shown in the table below.

Investments aligned with other environmental or social 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 investments represents a minimum of 25% (i) and may change as the actual proportions of Taxonomy-aligned and/or social investments increase.

## 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

The Amundi ESG rating used to determine the ESG score is an ESG quantitative score translated into seven grades, ranging from A (the best scores universe) to G (the worst). In the Amundi ESG Rating scale, the securities belonging to the exclusion list correspond to a G. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is assessed globally and at relevant criteria level by comparison with the average performance of its industry, through the combination of the three ESG dimensions:

- **Environmental dimension:** this examines issuers' ability to control their direct and indirect environmental impact, by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse emissions, fighting resource depletion and protecting biodiversity;
- **Social dimension:** these measures how an issuer operates on two distinct concepts: the issuer's strategy to develop its human capital and the respect of the human rights in general;
- **Governance dimension:** This assesses capability of the issuer to ensure the basis for an effective corporate governance framework and generate value over the long-term.

The methodology applied by Amundi ESG rating uses 38 criteria that are either generic (common to all companies regardless of their activity) or sector specific which are weighted according to sector and considered in terms of their impact on reputation, operational efficiency and regulations in respect of an issuer. Amundi ESG ratings are likely to be expressed globally on the three E, S and G dimensions or individually on any environmental or social factor.

## 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

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.

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.

The reference benchmark is the MSCI World ex EMU SRI Filtered Net Total Return Index (hereinafter the "Reference Benchmark"), denominated in USD, and representative of the performance of large- and midcap stocks from developed countries, eurozone countries excluded, selected on the basis of a rating taking into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria and excluding companies whose products have a negative social or environmental impact. In addition, the Index aims to represent the performance of a strategy that reweights securities based on opportunities and risks associated with the climate transition in order to meet the minimum requirements of the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark Regulation (EU PAB).

<https://www.msci.com/index-methodology>