

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

Product name:
Amundi PEA S&P US Industrials Screened UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier:
9695009HKFIX2X728481

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No

X



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 sustainable investments**

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



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

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

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics through the replication of a reference benchmark incorporating an environmental, social and governance ("ESG") rating. Thanks to an optimisation process, the ESG score of the S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (hereinafter the "Reference Benchmark" or the "Index") can be at least 10% higher than the Parent Index.

- i. Exclusion of companies involved in the following business sectors: controversial weapons, military contracts, thermal coal, tobacco, oil sands and shale, shale gas, Arctic drilling, Arctic oil and gas, light weapons, and energy production from fossil fuels
- ii. Exclusion of companies identified as being in violation of the UN Global Compact (based on the methodology defined by the data provider Sustainalytics) or not covered by Sustainalytics
- iii. Exclusion of companies for which the data provider Trucost cannot calculate the carbon intensity
- iv. Exclusion of companies that do not have an S&P Global ESG score or whose S&P Global ESG score is among the lowest 5% of the Investment Universe
- v. Exclusion of companies that do not have an S&P Global ESG environmental score or whose S&P Global ESG environmental score is among the lowest 5% of the Investment Universe
- vi. Exclusion of companies involved in controversies, as determined by S&P

vii. Optimisation process aiming to reduce the carbon footprint compared to the Parent Index by at least 30% and improve the S&P Global ESG scores by at least 10% compared to the Parent Index

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

The S&P Global ESG Score is used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product.

S&P Global ESG provides the set of environmental, social and governance (ESG) scores (referred to collectively as the “S&P Global ESG Score”) that measure the overall performance of companies against financially relevant ESG factors.

The S&P Global ESG Score is the aggregate score for the following three aspects: Environment, Social, and Governance and Economy. More specifically, the index's initial universe includes all of the securities that make up its parent index.

The S&P Global ESG score database contains a total ESG score for a company for a financial year and is made up of individual scores for the environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) aspects, under which there are (on average) more than 20 sector-specific criteria scores which can be used to identify ESG risks and impacts.

The equities which make up the S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index are (i) issued by US large-cap stocks from the industrial sector and (ii) selected and weighted in order to achieve environmental objectives, improve the ESG score and reduce the carbon intensity of the Index compared to the S&P 500 Capped 35/20 Industrials Index (the “Parent Index”). The industrial sector includes capital goods manufacturers and distributors (such as aerospace, defence, construction products, electrical equipment and machinery, and construction and engineering service companies), business and professional service providers (such as printing, environmental and facilities services, office services and equipment, security and alarm services, human resources and employment services, and research and advisory services), and transport-service companies.

The S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index has the following characteristics:

a) An “Investment Universe” corresponding to the components of the Parent Index, representative of the performance of US mid- and large-cap stocks from the consumer staples sector.

b) Issuer exclusion policy

i. Exclusion of companies involved in the following business sectors: controversial weapons, military contracts, thermal coal, tobacco, oil sands and shale, shale gas, Arctic drilling, Arctic oil and gas, light weapons, and energy production from fossil fuels; the exposure criteria set out by S&P in the Index's methodology differ for each of these activities;

ii. Exclusion of companies identified as being in violation of the UN Global Compact (based on the methodology defined by the data provider Sustainalytics) or not covered by Sustainalytics

iii. Exclusion of companies for which the data provider Trucost cannot calculate the carbon intensity

iv. Exclusion of companies that do not have an S&P Global ESG score or whose S&P Global ESG score is among the lowest 5% of the Investment Universe

v. Exclusion of companies that do not have an S&P Global ESG environmental score or whose S&P Global ESG environmental score is among the lowest 5% of the Investment Universe

vi. Exclusion of companies involved in controversies, as determined by S&P

The non-financial coverage rate represents more than 90% of the securities that make up the S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index.

c) Optimisation process in order to:

- Reduce the carbon intensity by at least 30% compared to the Parent Index
- Improve the S&P Global ESG score by at least 10% compared to the Parent Index
- Improve the S&P Global ESG environmental score by at least 10% compared to the Parent Index (the "Optimised Universe")

d) If the Optimised Universe is made up of less than 20 securities, securities from the consumer staples sector in the S&P 400 index, ranked in descending order based on their market capitalisation and to which the Issuer Exclusion Policy outlined in paragraph b) above is applied, are added to the Optimised Universe up until the Index is made up of 20 securities.

If, following this step, the Optimised Universe is still not made up of 20 securities, the process is repeated using the S&P 600 index.

Where applicable, the carbon intensity of the S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index will be reduced compared to the smaller out of (i) the carbon intensity of the Parent Index and (ii) the carbon intensity of the S&P Industrials index, which contains the S&P 500, S&P 400 and S&P 600 universes.

For further information on the S&P Global ESG score, ESG controversies and criteria for determining whether a company is acting in accordance with the UN Global Compact principles, please take a look at the Index's methodology, which is available at www.spglobal.com/spdji/.

The Fund adopts a non-financial approach based on a commitment making it possible to reduce carbon intensity by at least 30% compared to the Parent Index.

The tracked performance is the performance of the closing prices of the S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened 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 consist of investing in companies that satisfy two criteria:

- 1) follow best environmental and social practices; and
- 2) not generate products and services that harm the environment and society.

The definition of "best performing" company is based on a proprietary Amundi ESG methodology that aims to measure a company's ESG performance. To be considered "best performing", a company must obtain the best score from the first three scores (A, B or C, on a rating scale of A to G) in its sector on at least one material environmental or social factor. Material environmental and social factors are identified at sector level. The identification of these factors is based on Amundi's ESG analysis framework, which combines non-financial data with a qualitative analysis of the associated sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material make a contribution of over 10% to the overall ESG score. For the energy sector, material factors are emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and safety, local communities and human rights.

In order to contribute to the above objectives, the investee company should not have any significant exposure to activities (e.g., tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertiliser and pesticides manufacturing, single-use plastic production) that are not compatible with these criteria.

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

By applying the above definition of sustainable investments to the index components of this passively managed ETF, Amundi has determined that this financial product has a minimum proportion of sustainable investments as mentioned on page 1. However, we would like to draw your attention to the fact that Amundi's sustainable investment methodology is not implemented in the index methodology replicated by this financial product.

Further information on the criteria used in order to determine whether or not an investment causes significant harm can be found in the Amundi Sustainable Finance Disclosure Statement, which is available at the following address:

https://www.amundi.fr/fr_part/Local-content/Footer/Quicklinks/Informations-reglementaires/Amundi-Asset-Management.

● ***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 that sustainable investments do not cause any significant harm ("DNSH" or Do No Significant Harm principle), Amundi uses two filters:

- the first "DNSH" filter is based on the monitoring of mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS (for example, the greenhouse gas or GHG intensity of companies), using a combination of indicators (for example, carbon intensity) and specific thresholds or rules (e.g. carbon intensity is not within the last decile in the sector). Amundi already takes specific Principal Adverse Impacts into account in its exclusion policy, as part of its General Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply in addition to the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions concerning controversial weapons, violations of the United Nations Global Compact Principles, coal and tobacco.

- Apart from the specific indicators of the sustainability factors covered by the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter which does not take into account the mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts above, in order to check that a company does not present an overall poor environmental or social performance compared to other companies in its sector, which corresponds to an environmental or social score of E or higher on the Amundi rating scale.

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

As detailed above, the adverse impact indicators are taken into account in the first DNSH (do no significant harm) filter: this is based on the monitoring of the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS when reliable data are available through a combination of the following indicators and specific thresholds or rules:

- having a CO2 intensity that does not fall within the last decile of companies in the sector (applies only to high intensity sectors), and
- having board gender diversity that does fall within the last decile of companies in its sector, and
- being free from any controversy regarding labour conditions and human rights
- being free from controversies regarding biodiversity and pollution. Amundi already takes specific Principal Adverse Impacts into account in its exclusion policy, as part of its General Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which apply in addition to the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions concerning controversial weapons, violations of the United Nations Global Compact Principles, coal and tobacco.

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 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 incorporated into Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The proprietary ESG scoring tool assesses issuers, using data available from data providers. For example, the model includes a dedicated criterion called "Community involvement and human rights" which is applied to all sectors in addition to other human rights criteria, including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions and labour relations. In addition, controversies are monitored on at least a quarterly basis, and this includes companies identified for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts assess the situation and apply a score to the controversy (using the proprietary scoring methodology) and determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly, in order to track the trend and remediation efforts.

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

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

Yes, Amundi considers the mandatory Principal Adverse Impact indicators in accordance with Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS applying to the UCI's strategy, and relies on a combination of exclusion policies (normative and sector-based), the incorporation of the ESG rating into the investment process, engagement and voting approaches:

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined normative exclusion rules, by activity and by sector, covering some of the main sustainability indicators listed in the Disclosure Regulation.
- Engagement: engagement is a continuous and focused process aimed at influencing companies' activities or behaviour. The objective of engagement can be divided into two categories: to engage an issuer in improving the way it incorporates the environmental and social factor, and to engage an issuer in improving its impact on environmental, social and human rights issues or other sustainability issues that are important to society and the global economy.
- Voting: Amundi's voting policy responds to a holistic analysis of all long-term issues that may influence value creation, including material ESG issues (Amundi's voting policy can be found on its website).
- Monitoring controversies: Amundi has developed a controversy monitoring system that relies on three external data providers to systematically monitor controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is then enriched by an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy, conducted by ESG analysts, and a periodic review of progress.

This approach is applied to all Amundi funds.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is a passively managed index-tracking UCITS fund.

The Fund's management objective is to replicate the performance in euros of the S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index (see "Reference Benchmark" section) as closely as possible, irrespective of how it changes, either positively or negatively.

The management aims to obtain as small a difference as possible between changes in the net asset value of the Fund and in the net asset value of the Reference Benchmark **counter-valued in euros**. Therefore, the target maximum tracking error between changes in the net asset value of the Fund and in the net asset value of the Reference Benchmark is 2%.

If, despite everything, the tracking error were to be higher than 2%, the objective would be to remain at a level below 15% of the volatility of the Reference Benchmark.

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?**

The Reference Benchmark for the Fund is the S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index, denominated in US dollars, net dividends reinvested (net total return).

The S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index is an equity index calculated and published by the international index provider S&P.

The equities which make up the Index are (i) issued by US large-cap stocks from the industrial sector and (ii) selected and weighted in order to achieve environmental objectives, improve the ESG score and reduce the carbon intensity of the Index compared to the S&P 500 Capped 35/20 Industrials Index (the "Parent Index"). The industrial sector includes capital goods manufacturers and distributors (such as aerospace, defence, construction products, electrical equipment and machinery, and construction and engineering service companies), business and professional service providers (such as printing, environmental and facilities services, office services and equipment, security and alarm services, human resources and employment services, and research and advisory services), and transport-service companies.

More specifically, the S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index has the following characteristics:

a) An "Investment Universe" corresponding to the components of the Parent Index, representative of the performance of US mid- and large-cap stocks from the consumer staples sector.

b) Issuer exclusion policy

i. Exclusion of companies involved in the following business sectors: controversial weapons, military contracts, thermal coal, tobacco, oil sands and shale, shale gas, Arctic drilling, Arctic oil and gas, light

weapons, and energy production from fossil fuels; the exposure criteria set out by S&P in the Index's methodology differ for each of these activities;

- ii. Exclusion of companies identified as being in violation of the UN Global Compact (based on the methodology defined by the data provider Sustainalytics) or not covered by Sustainalytics
- iii. Exclusion of companies for which the data provider Trucost cannot calculate the carbon intensity
- iv. Exclusion of companies that do not have an S&P Global ESG score or whose S&P Global ESG score is among the lowest 5% of the Investment Universe
- v. Exclusion of companies that do not have an S&P Global ESG environmental score or whose S&P Global ESG environmental score is among the lowest 5% of the Investment Universe
- vi. Exclusion of companies involved in controversies, as determined by S&P

The non-financial coverage rate accounts for more than 90% of the securities that make up the Index.

c) Optimisation process in order to:

- Reduce the carbon intensity by at least 30% compared to the Parent Index
- Improve the S&P Global ESG score by at least 10% compared to the Parent Index
- Improve the S&P Global ESG environmental score by at least 10% compared to the Parent Index

(the "Optimised Universe")

d) If the Optimised Universe is made up of less than 20 securities, securities from the consumer staples sector in the S&P 400 index, ranked in descending order based on their market capitalisation and to which the Issuer Exclusion Policy outlined in paragraph b) above is applied, are added to the Optimised Universe up until the Index is made up of 20 securities.

If, following this step, the Optimised Universe is still not made up of 20 securities, the process is repeated using the S&P 600 index.

Where applicable, the carbon intensity of the Index will be reduced compared to the smaller out of (i) the carbon intensity of the Parent Index and (ii) the carbon intensity of the S&P Industrials index, which contains the S&P 500, S&P 400 and S&P 600 universes.

For further information on the S&P Global ESG score, ESG controversies and criteria for determining whether a company is acting in accordance with the UN Global Compact principles, please take a look at the Index's methodology, which is available at www.spdji.com.

The Fund adopts a non-financial approach based on a commitment making it possible to reduce carbon intensity by at least 30% compared to the Parent Index.

The tracked performance is the performance of the closing prices of the Index

The investment strategy for the financial product is also based on a set of systematic exclusions (norm-based and sector-based), as described in Amundi's General 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 these investments.

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

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

The management team relies on Amundi’s ESG rating methodology. This rating is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework, which takes into account 38 general and sector-specific criteria, including governance criteria. For the Governance factor, Amundi assesses an issuer’s ability to ensure an effective corporate governance framework guaranteeing the attainment of its long-term objectives (e.g. ensuring the value of the issuer in the long term) The governance sub-criteria considered are: board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholder rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy.

Amundi’s ESG rating scale comprises seven ratings, ranging from A to G, with A being the highest rating and G, the lowest. Companies rated G are excluded from the investment universe.



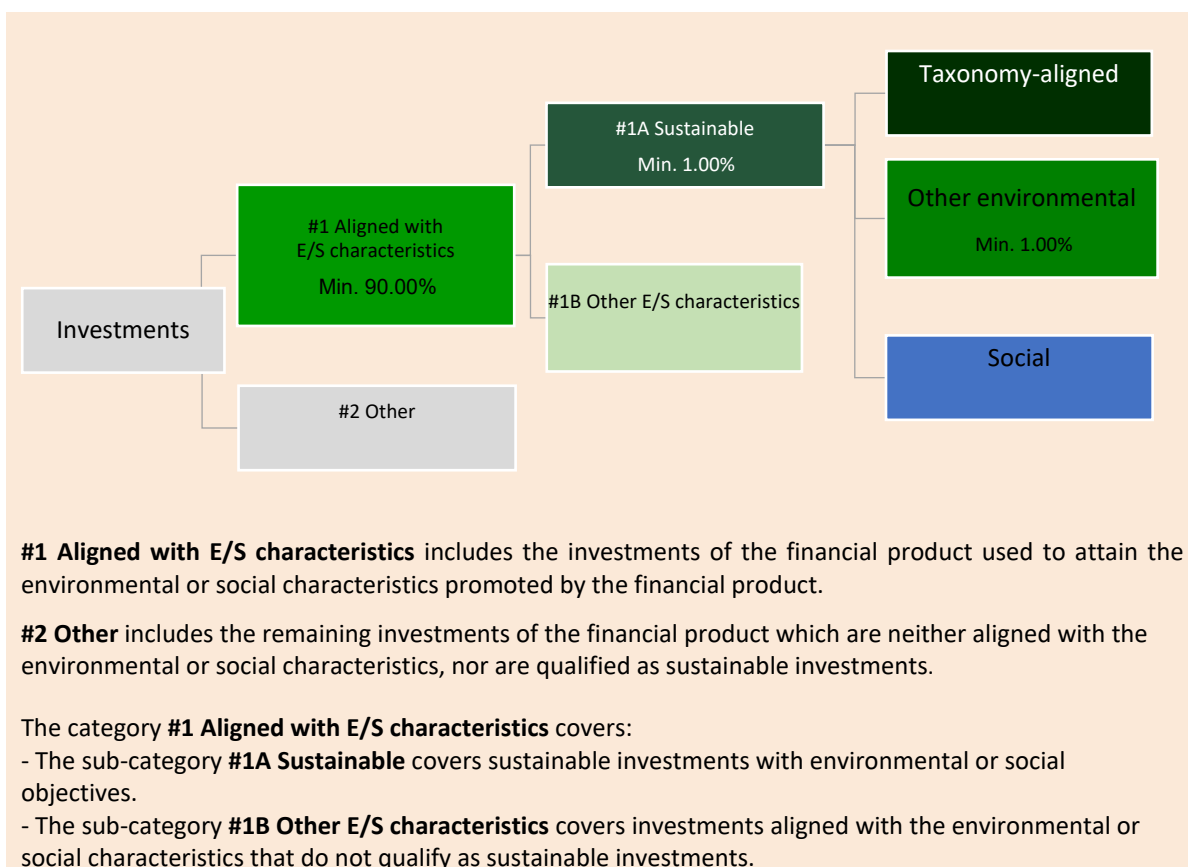
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the UCI’s 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 UCI is committed to holding a minimum of 1% in sustainable investments (based on its net assets), as shown in the table below.

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.



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

This financial product uses total return swap(s) in order to attain the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes. In order to achieve the highest possible correlation with the performance of the Reference Benchmark, the Fund will employ an indirect replication method, which

means that it will enter into one or more OTC swap contracts enabling it to achieve its investment objective.



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

The UCI currently has no minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

Yes:

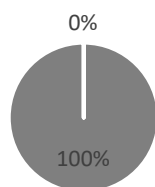
In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

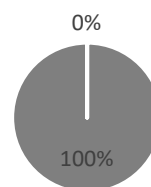
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial 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 (including fossil gas and nuclear)
■ Non Taxonomy-aligned

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



■ Taxonomy-aligned (including fossil gas and nuclear)
■ Non Taxonomy-aligned

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. 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.

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

The UCI has no commitment in terms of a minimum share of investments in transitional and 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 UCI currently has no minimum commitment in favour of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The UCI has no minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective.



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

The following are included under "#2 Other": cash, derivatives and instruments not covered by an ESG analysis (which may include securities for which the data necessary for measuring attainment of environmental or social characteristics are not available).



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 reference benchmark was constructed as a benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

In accordance with the regulations applicable to index sponsors (including the BMR), index sponsors must define appropriate controls when defining and/or using the index methodologies of regulated indices.

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

The management objective of the Fund is to replicate the changes, both positive and negative, in the Reference Benchmark, while minimising the Tracking Error between the performance of the Fund and the performance of its Reference Benchmark as much as possible.

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

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

The S&P 500 Plus Industrials Enhanced Weighted & Screened Index is an equity index (i) based on the S&P 500 Capped 35/20 Industrials index (the "Parent Index"), (ii) representative of the performance of US large-cap stocks from the industrial sector and (iii) selected and weighted in order to achieve environmental objectives, improve the ESG score and reduce the carbon intensity of the Index compared to the Parent Index.

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

www.spglobal.com/spdji/.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.amundiETF.com

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