

Product name:
Amundi PEA US Tech Screened UCITS ETF

Legal entity identifier:
969500LC281CEP2CJV61

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 _____ 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**

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?

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by replicating a Benchmark Index that incorporates an environmental, social and governance (ESG) rating.

The Benchmark Index is built using a "best-in-class" approach; in other words, companies with the highest ESG ratings are selected to build the Benchmark Index.

The best-in-class approach aims to prioritise the best-performing companies within a universe, a sector or a class. With this "best-in-class" filter, the Fund follows an engaging non-financial approach that allows it to reduce the size of the Investment Universe by at least 20% (in terms of the number of issuers).

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

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

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

The ISS ESG Corporate Rating provides environmental, social and governance (ESG) data and performance assessments. Companies are assessed against a set of standard ESG criteria, as well as other industry-specific criteria. The ISS ESG Corporate Rating covers both significant sustainability risks and negative impacts on society and the environment. Based on a set of over 700 indicators, ISS ESG applies approximately 100 social, environmental and governance indicators per rated entity, and covers issues relating to employees, supply chain management, business ethics, corporate governance, environmental management and eco-efficiency, among others. Differentiated weighting scenarios ensure that the most important topics for a given industry are duly taken into account. Rated entities that are leaders in their respective sectors and meet strict expectations for absolute performance are awarded "Prime" status. They are therefore considered well positioned to manage significant ESG risks and take advantage of the opportunities offered by changes promoting sustainable development.

The ISS ESG Corporate Rating methodology accounts for the fact that environmental, social and governance risks and impacts differ across sectors. The extent of sector-specific E, S and G risks and impacts defines the respective performance requirements, the distribution of weights between these rating dimensions and the Prime threshold by sector. To achieve ISS ESG Prime status, companies in high-risk and high-impact sectors, such as oil and gas, must demonstrate better overall rating performance than those in low-risk sectors such as real estate. Further information on the ISS ESG Corporate Rating is available at <https://www.issgovernance.com/file/publications/methodology/Corporate-Rating-Methodology.pdf>

More specifically, the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index has the following characteristics:

a) An "Investment Universe" corresponding to the companies comprising the Solactive United States Technology 100 Index (the "Parent Index"), representative of the performance of the universe of securities of non-financial companies listed on NASDAQ. The weighting of each security within the Parent Index is adjusted based on its free float-adjusted market capitalisation.

b) ESG approach

i. Exclusion of companies in violation of certain international conventions

ii. Exclusion of companies involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons, nuclear weapons and depleted uranium weapons)

iii. Sector-based exclusions: companies with major exposure to thermal coal, tobacco, military equipment, oil sands, Arctic drilling or hydraulic fracturing

iv. The Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index is then built using a best-in-class approach to the remaining eligible securities within the selected universe: only securities issued by companies with the highest ESG ratings (according to the methodology used by the data provider ISS) and representing 75% of the remaining universe (in terms of free float-adjusted market capitalisation or number of securities, with the most restrictive approach being adopted) are included in the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index. The best-in-class approach aims to prioritise the best-performing companies within a universe, a sector or a class. With this best-in-class filter, the Fund follows an engaging non-financial approach that allows it to reduce the size of the Investment Universe by at least 20%.

The non-financial coverage rate represents more than 90% of the securities making up the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index.

Solactive's methodology and calculation methods mean that the number of stocks making up the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index varies.

To see a complete description and the complete building methodology of the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index, as well as information on its composition and the respective weightings of the companies in

it, go to <http://www.solactive.com/>

The performance tracked is the closing price of the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 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?***

Sustainable investments seek to invest in companies that meet two criteria:

- 1) they follow best environmental and social practices; and
- 2) they do not generate products and services that are harmful to the environment and society.

The definition of a "best-performer" company is based on Amundi's proprietary methodology aiming to measure a company's ESG performance. To be considered a "best-performer", a company must be scored the highest among the top three ratings (A, B or C, on a rating scale from A to G) in its sector on a least one major environmental or social factor. Some major environmental and social factors are identified at the sector level. These factors are identified through Amundi's ESG analysis framework which combines non-financial data and qualitative analysis of related sector and sustainability themes. Factors identified as material account for more than 10% of the overall ESG score. For the energy sector for example, the material factors are: emissions and energy, biodiversity and pollution, health and safety, local communities and human rights.

To contribute to the above objectives, the investee company must not have significant exposure to activities that are incompatible with these criteria (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, meat production, fertiliser and pesticide production, manufacture of single-use plastics).

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

By applying the above definition of sustainable investments to the components of the index of this passively managed ETF, Amundi has determined that this financial product offers the minimum proportion of sustainable investments referred to on page 1. However, please note that Amundi's sustainable investment methodology is not implemented in the index methodology replicated by this financial product.

● ***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 significant harm (the "do no significant harm" or "DNSH" principle), Amundi uses two filters:

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

- In addition to specific sustainability factors covered by the first filter, Amundi has defined a second filter which does not take the mandatory indicators for the Principal Adverse Impacts into account, in order to verify that a company does not perform poorly from an overall environmental or social standpoint compared to other companies within its sector. This corresponds to an environmental or

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.

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 explained above, the adverse impact factors are taken into account in the first DNSH (do no significant harm) filter: this is based on the monitoring of the mandatory indicators of the Principal Adverse Impacts in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS where reliable data are available through the combination of the following indicators and specific rules or thresholds: - have CO2 intensity in the bottom decile compared to other companies within its sector (only applies to high intensity sectors), and

- have board of directors' diversity that is not in the bottom decile compared to other companies within its sector, and

- be free of any controversy concerning work conditions and human rights, and

- be free of any controversy concerning biodiversity and pollution. Amundi already takes into account the specific Principal Adverse Impacts in its exclusion policy as part of its Responsible Investment Policy. These exclusions, which are applied in addition to the tests detailed above, cover the following topics: exclusions on controversial weapons, violations of United Nations 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 Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The proprietary ESG rating tool evaluates issuers using data available from data providers. For example, the model includes a dedicated criterion called "Community engagement and human rights". This is applied to all sectors together with other human rights criteria, including socially responsible supply chains, working conditions and industrial relations. In addition, controversy monitoring is carried out at least once a quarter and includes companies that have been flagged for human rights violations. When controversies arise, analysts assess the situation and assign a score to the controversy (using the proprietary scoring methodology) to determine the best course of action. Controversy scores are updated quarterly to keep track of trends and remediation efforts.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It 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.



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

Yes, Amundi takes into account the mandatory indicators for the Principal Adverse Impacts set out in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS applicable to the strategy of the UCI. It relies on a combination of exclusion policies (norm-based and sector-based), the integration of the ESG ratings within the investment process, engagement and voting policies:

- Exclusion: Amundi has defined rules for norm-based exclusions by activity and sector, covering some of the main sustainability indicators listed in the Disclosure Regulation.

- Engagement: engagement is an ongoing, targeted process aimed at influencing the activities or behaviour of companies. The aim of engagement can be divided into two categories: engaging with an issuer to improve how it integrates the environmental and social aspects, and engaging with an issuer to improve its impact on environmental, social and human rights issues or other sustainability issues of importance to society and the global economy.

- Voting: Amundi's voting policy is based on a holistic analysis of all the long-term issues that could influence value creation, including material ESG issues (Amundi's voting policy is available on its website).

- Controversy monitoring: Amundi has developed a controversy monitoring system that uses three external data providers to systematically monitor controversies and their level of severity. This quantitative approach is reinforced by an in-depth assessment of each severe controversy by ESG analysts and a periodic review of any developments. This approach is applied to all Amundi funds.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is a passively managed indexed UCITS.

The Fund's investment objective is to track the performance of the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index (see "Benchmark Index" section) in euro as closely as possible, whether it rises or falls.

The Fund is managed so as to achieve the smallest possible gap between changes in its net asset value and changes in the value of the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index (hereinafter the "Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index") countervalued in euro. The target for maximum tracking error between changes in the Fund's NAV and those in the SOLACTIVE ISS ESG US TECH 100 Index countervalued in euro is 2%.

If the tracking error should exceed 2%, the aim would nevertheless be to remain below 15% of the volatility shown by the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index countervalued in euro.

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 benchmark index for the Fund is the SOLACTIVE ISS ESG US TECH 100 Index, denominated in US dollars, gross return dividends reinvested.

The SOLACTIVE ISS ESG US TECH 100 Index is an "equity" index calculated and published by the international index provider Solactive.

The shares included in the composition of the SOLACTIVE ISS ESG US TECH 100 Index are issued by companies demonstrating strong environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance and included in the Solactive United States Technology 100 Index, which aims to replicate the performance of the 100 non-financial corporations with the largest market capitalisations listed on the NASDAQ Stock Exchange. The NASDAQ Stock Exchange is a US market that primarily features US and non-US securities from the technology, internet and IT sectors.

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b) ESG approach

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iv. The Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index is then built using a best-in-class approach to the remaining eligible securities within the selected universe: only securities issued by companies with the highest ESG ratings (according to the methodology used by the data provider ISS) and representing 75% of the remaining universe (in terms of free float-adjusted market capitalisation or number of securities, with the most restrictive approach being adopted) are included in the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index. The best-in-class approach aims to prioritise the best-performing companies within a universe, a sector or a class. With this best-in-class filter, the Fund follows an engaging non-financial approach that allows it to reduce the size of the Investment Universe by at least 20%.

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To see a complete description and the complete building methodology of the Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index, as well as information on its composition and the respective weightings of the companies in it, go to <http://www.solactive.com/> The performance tracked is the closing price of the SOLACTIVE ISS ESG US TECH 100 Index.

● ***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 applies Amundi's ESG rating methodology. The rating is based on a proprietary ESG analysis framework which takes into account 38 general and sector-based criteria, including governance criteria. For the governance aspect, Amundi assesses the issuer's ability to provide an effective corporate governance framework that enables it to attain its long-term objectives (e.g. maintaining the issuer's value over the long term). The governance sub-criteria taken into account are: the board structure, audit and control, remuneration, shareholders' rights, ethics, tax practices and ESG strategy.

Amundi's ESG rating scale consists of seven ratings, ranging from A to G, where A is the best rating and G is the worst. G-rated companies are excluded from the investment universe.



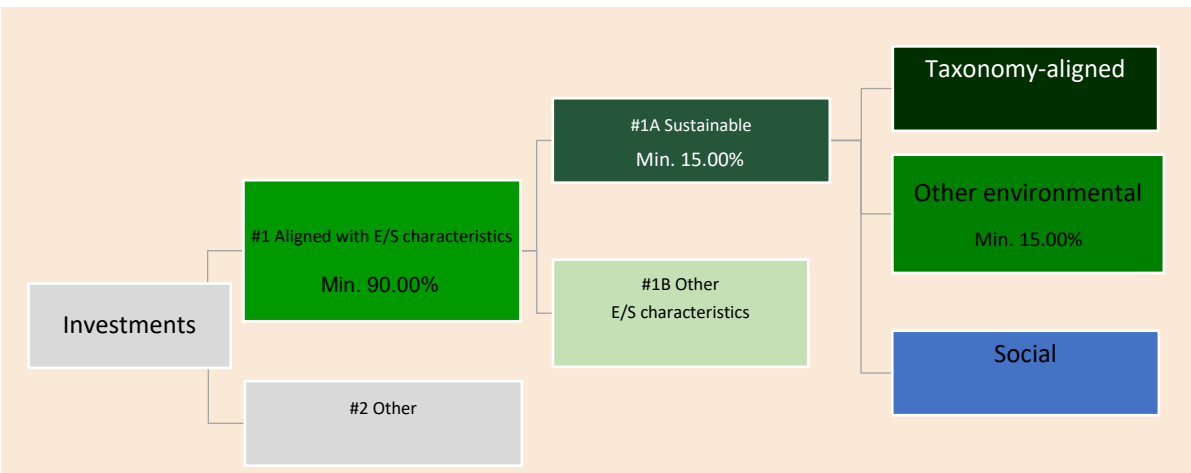
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the UCI's securities and instruments undergo ESG analysis and are therefore aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted, in line with the binding elements of the investment strategy. In addition, the UCI undertakes to hold a minimum of 15 % of sustainable investments, as indicated in the table below.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue from green activities of companies in which the financial product is invested;
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by companies in which the financial product is invested, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of companies in which the financial product is invested.



#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.

#2 Other 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**, which covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics**, which 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?**

The environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved by using total return swaps. In order to find the highest possible correlation with the performance of the Benchmark Index, the Fund will achieve its management objective through indirect replication, meaning that the Fund will enter into one or more OTC-negotiated futures contracts.



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

The UCI does not currently have any 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:

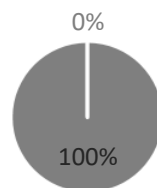
In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

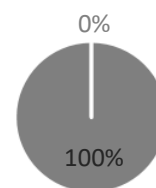
The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial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



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

2. Investments aligned with the Taxonomy excluding sovereign bonds*



■ Taxonomy-aligned (including fossil gas & 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 objectives – 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 with respect to a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



The symbol represents 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 does not currently have any minimum commitment to sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The UCI does not have a 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 "#2 Other" category includes cash, derivatives and the instruments not covered by an ESG analysis (which may include securities for which data needed to measure the attainment of environmental or social characteristics may not be 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 benchmark index has been built as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product 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?**

In line with applicable regulations on index sponsors (including BMR), index sponsors must establish appropriate controls when defining and/or using regulated indexes methodologies.

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

The Fund's management objective is to replicate the upwards and downwards changes in the Benchmark Index while minimising the tracking error between the Fund's performance and that of its Benchmark Index.

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 Solactive ISS ESG US Tech 100 Index is an equity index based on the Solactive United States Technology 100 Index representing the performance of non-financial corporations listed on the NASDAQ Stock Exchange and equities issued by companies demonstrating strong environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance.

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

solactive.com



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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