

Allianz LifeCycle Pension Plan

Pre-contractual document on sustainable financing

Version of 28 January 2026

Pre-contractual information for financial products referred to in Article 8(1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and in the first paragraph of Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and Article 20 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288

The sustainability information contained in this document about the product has been prepared to the best of Allianz Benelux NV's ability. For this, however, Allianz Benelux NV depends on the information on the various sustainability aspects made available by the asset managers. Consequently, the information in this document has been prepared on the basis of the information available up to or today and may be further amended and/or supplemented according to the information provided by the asset managers in the coming years.

1. Integrating sustainability risks

1.1. How sustainability risks are integrated into their investment decisions

Our understanding of sustainability risks includes environmental, social or governance (ESG) events or situations which, if they occur, could potentially have a material adverse impact on the assets, profitability or reputation of the Allianz Group or any of its subsidiaries. Examples of ESG risks include, but are not limited to, climate change, loss of biodiversity, violation of recognized labour standards and corruption.

Allianz has implemented a Group-wide approach to embed sustainability throughout the investment process for all insurance companies. This means that all customer insurance premiums (with the exception of premiums for unit-linked insurance products) are subject to the same sustainability criteria. This also applies to Allianz Benelux SA and the investment strategy for its insurance investment assets. This Group-wide approach takes sustainability risks into account throughout the investment decision-making process, including asset-liability management, investment strategy, asset manager management, investment monitoring and risk management.

Asset management is carried out by selected asset managers and clear requirements are set for asset managers to take into account sustainability risks.

For investment in insurance investment assets, we follow a comprehensive and well-documented ESG integration approach comprising the following six elements:

- 1) Selection, appointment and monitoring of asset managers
- 2) Identification, analysis and treatment of potential ESG risks
- 3) Active ownership (through engagement and voting¹)
- 4) Exclusion of certain sectors and companies from insurance investment assets
- 5) Climate change risks and commitment to decarbonization (Paris Climate Agreement 2015)
- 6) Climate resilience testing and scenario analysis

For more details on these points, please consult the dedicated section of our website <https://allianz.be/fr/general/investissement-durable.html>

In addition, for unit-linked insurance products where customers bear the investment risk, and hence the risk of the sustainability of the funds, or other units in which the insurance premium is invested, we generally expect the asset managers of unit-linked funds to be signatories to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and/or to have their own ESG policy.

1.2. The results of the assessment of the likely impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the financial products they make available

At branch 23 level, we take into account sustainability risks on the basis of the Morningstar Sustainability Rating, which assesses the degree of unmanaged sustainability risks relative to the fund's peers. The lower the Morningstar Sustainability Rating, the greater the likelihood that sustainability risks will materialize

¹ Voting rights are exercised by Allianz GI or external asset managers managing equity mandates on behalf of the Allianz Group.

2. The purpose of the product

Allianz LifeCycle Pension Plan is a second pillar product for employees. It is designed to find the right balance between risk and return (active rebalancing of the portfolio and dynamically managed underlying funds) over a specific investment horizon. Concretely, this means that the percentage allocation of each fund depends on the participant's age. The closer the participant gets to retirement age, the more defensive the selected investments in the Allianz LifeCycle Pension Plan become. This product promotes environmental and social characteristics. In selecting the funds for the product, we have ensured that performance, risk management, and ESG criteria are combined. However, the selection of the funds for the product did not consider as an important element that the fund must contain significant adverse impacts.

Allianz Benelux S.A. has classified this product under Article 8 of the European Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial sector (SFDR)² because it promotes environmental and/or social characteristics. For the product to have the Article 8 SFDR classification, it must invest in at least one of the investment options classified under Article 8 in the list below (point 3 - Our funds) and at least one of these investment options must be maintained during the holding period of the financial product. Depending on the participant's age, the ESG investment option will vary during the term of the agreement. However, the contract will always contain an investment with ESG criteria (Article 8 SFDR) and will end at the statutory retirement age as it is a second pillar contract.

1 other funds are classified article 6 SFDR and 5 funds are classified article 8 SFDR. Therefore, in selecting the 6 fund in the product, we have ensured that performance, risk management, and ESG criteria are combined.

3. Our funds

The Allianz LifeCycle Pension Plan product consists of 6 funds, some of which take environmental and/or social characteristics into account. We classify them under article 6 or 8 SFDR.

Categories a,b,c are intended to indicate to what extent you want to invest in sustainable investments (category b), in environmentally sustainable investments (category a) and/or financial instruments that take into account the main negative effects on sustainability factors (category c). For more information on categories a,b,c, please refer to the sectoral notes³.

² Article 6 SFDR: the product does not promote environmental and/or social characteristics and does not pursue any sustainable investment objective.
Article 8 SFDR: the product promotes environmental and/or social characteristics even if this is not its main focus, nor the main focus of the investment process.
Article 9 SFDR: the product pursues a sustainable investment objective. Sustainable investment is clearly defined and is the focus of the investment process.

³ <https://www.assuralia.be/fr/infos-secteur/regles-de-conduite/58-fiches-d-intermediation>

Name of the funds	Name of the underlying fund	ISIN code	Asset manager	Article 6 or 8 or 9 SFDR	Categorie a (min %)	Categorie b (min %)	Categorie c	Link of the SFDR Asset manager-page
EB Global Bonds ESG	GIS Global Bond ESG Inst EUR (Hdg)-Acc	IE00BYXVX196	PIMCO Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited	8	0%	10.00%	Yes	https://www.pimco.be/en-be/investments
EB Global Equities ESG	Allianz Global Sustainability-WT EUR	LU1766616152	Allianz Global Investors Luxembourg S.A	8	0.01%	50.00%	Yes	https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/SFDR
EB Target Absolute Return	PIMCO GIS Income Fund Institutional EUR (Hdg)	IE00B80G9288	PIMCO Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited	6	-	-	No	https://www.pimco.be/en-be/investments
EB Target Volatility 12	ALLIANZ Strategy 75-CT EUR	LU0352312853	Allianz Global Investors Luxembourg S.A	8	0.01%	1.00%	Yes	https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/SFDR
EB Target Volatility 4	ALLIANZ Strategy 15-CT EUR	LU0398560267	Allianz Global Investors Luxembourg S.A	8	0.01%	1.00%	Yes	https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/SFDR
EB Target Volatility 8	ALLIANZ Strategy 50-CT EUR	LU0352312184	Allianz Global Investors Luxembourg S.A	8	0.01%	1.00%	Yes	https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/SFDR

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:

EB Global Bonds ESG

Legal entity identifier:

549300PFJAUUMMOPU079

ISIN

IE00BYXVX196

Version

28/01/2026

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.

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 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 10% 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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments 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 Fund's approach to sustainable investing is through the promotion of environmental and social characteristics (while the Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective, it seeks to invest a portion of its assets in sustainable investments).

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

The Fund's sustainability-related impact shall be measured through the Investment Advisor's implementation of its exclusion strategy, issuer engagement policy and investment in certain ESG Fixed Income Securities (as further described in the section of the Prospectus entitled **"ESG Fixed Income Securities"**).

For example, the Fund's exclusion strategy results in the exclusion of certain sectors including issuers involved in Fossil Fuel related sectors (including issuers engaged principally in the oil industry, including extraction, production, refining, transportation, or the mining and sale of coal and coal-fired generation).

In addition, as part of the Fund's screening process, the Investment Advisor refers to globally accepted norms, such as, the UN Global Compact Principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, where appropriate.

Sustainability indicators

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

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 environmental objectives of the Fund's underlying sustainable investments include climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. As such, a sustainable investment seeks to make a positive contribution to the Fund's climate change mitigation and/or climate change adaptation objectives, and this may be achieved in a variety of ways, including by way of example, investment in ESG Fixed Income Securities (as further described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "ESG Fixed Income Securities").

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?

The Fund's sustainable investments are assessed to seek to ensure that they do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective. This assessment is carried out by the Investment Advisor's application of various adverse sustainability indicators, including but not limited to, exposure to Fossil Fuel related sectors (as described in the Fund Supplement) and greenhouse gas emissions.

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

Securities will be selected according to the Investment Advisor's internal sustainability screening process. This screening process includes consideration of adverse impacts on sustainability factors including, exposure to Fossil Fuel related sectors (as described in the Fund Supplement) and military weapons. The Investment Advisor seeks to mitigate principal adverse impacts including, for example, through its exclusion strategy and issuer engagement.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Sustainable investments align with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights through the use of UNGC (UN Global Compact) controversies screening along with other tools including ESG scores and research as part of the investment due diligence process.

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

Principal adverse impacts are described as those impacts of investment decisions that "result in negative effects on sustainability factors" while sustainability factors are defined as "environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters". The Investment Advisor seeks to consider principal adverse impacts as part of the investment process and uses a combination of methods to help mitigate principal adverse impacts including exclusions and issuer engagement.

The Fund considers the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors (including but not limited to, exposure to Fossil Fuel related sectors (as described in the Fund Supplement), the military

weapons sector and greenhouse gas emissions).

The Fund's financial statements disclose how principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered during the relevant reporting period.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investments objectives and risk tolerance.

As part of the Fund's investment strategy, the Fund seeks to invest in a diverse, actively managed portfolio of global fixed-income securities. The investment strategy seeks to deploy the Investment Advisor's total return investment process and philosophy.

This process includes both top-down and bottom-up decision-making inputs to identify multiple sources of value. Top-down strategies focus on macroeconomic considerations and are utilised as part of regional and sector selection. Bottom-up strategies examine the profiles of individual instruments and securities and are key to the Investment Advisor's ability to select undervalued instruments and securities spanning all sectors of the global fixed-income market.

The Investment Advisor will seek to invest in issuers that it believes have strong ESG practices; the exclusion strategy (applied to 100% of the Fund's assets with the exception of index derivatives) may exclude issuers on the basis of the industry in which they participate, including those engaged principally in Fossil Fuel related sectors (as described in the Fund Supplement), the military weapons sector, and the tobacco industry among others. However, ESG Fixed Income Securities (as further described in the section of the Prospectus entitled **"ESG Fixed Income Securities"**) from issuers involved in Fossil Fuel related sectors or electricity generation, as described in the Fund Supplement, may be permitted.

Moreover, under normal market conditions, the Fund will make meaningful allocations to ESG Fixed Income Securities (as further described in the section of the Prospectus entitled **"ESG Fixed Income Securities"**). In addition, the Fund will seek to reduce the carbon footprint, including intensity and emissions of the portfolio's corporate holdings. The Investment Advisor will actively engage with certain issuers as applicable (examples of such engagement may include material climate and biodiversity related matters), including for example, by encouraging issuers to align to the Paris Agreement, adopt science-based targets for carbon emissions reduction and/or broadly advance their sustainability commitments.

For further details see the Fund Supplement.

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 binding elements of the Fund's investment strategy are the partial investments in sustainable investments and the exclusion strategy.

Firstly, as outlined in the Fund's Supplement, the Fund will promote environmental characteristics through the use of an exclusion strategy on 100% of its assets, with the exception of index derivatives. This will include the Fund adhering to the ESMA guidelines on funds' names using ESG or sustainability-related terms (the **"Guidelines"**), including the references to the Paris aligned benchmarks exclusion criteria, referred to in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, as amended from time to time (the **"PAB Exclusion Criteria"**). The Investment Advisor will seek to invest in issuers that it believes have strong ESG practices and the exclusion strategy applied by the Investment Advisor may exclude issuers on the basis of the industry in which they participate. For example and subject to the Guidelines, the Fund will not invest in the securities of any corporate issuer determined by the Investment Advisor to be engaged principally in Fossil Fuel related sectors (as described in the Fund Supplement). Furthermore, the Fund will not invest in the securities of any corporate issuer that derives revenues (subject to the thresholds set down in the PAB Exclusion Criteria) from electricity generation with a GHG intensity in excess of the level prescribed by the PAB Exclusion Criteria. However, subject to the Guidelines, ESG Fixed Income Securities (as further described in the section of the Prospectus entitled **"ESG Fixed Income Securities"**) from issuers involved in Fossil Fuel related sectors or electricity generation, as described in the Fund Supplement, may be permitted. Moreover, the Fund may invest in index derivatives, such as credit default swap indices, which may provide indirect exposure to excluded issuers as outlined herein.

Secondly, as further outlined in the Fund's Supplement, the Fund will make meaningful allocations to ESG Fixed Income Securities (as further described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "**ESG Fixed Income Securities**"). All securities will be selected according to the Investment Advisor's internal sustainability screening process designed to incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Non applicable.

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 companies in which investments are made follow good governance practices as determined by the Investment Advisor. The Investment Advisor assesses the governance practices of the Fund's investee companies by means of a proprietary and/or third party scoring system which considers how an investee company's governance compares to its peers in the industry. Factors considered by the Investment Advisor, include but are not limited to:

1. Board diversity;
2. Legal or regulatory matters relating to the investee company (such as tax compliance); and
3. Conduct and culture of the investee company

As set out above, the Fund's screening process results in the exclusion of certain sectors, noting that the Investment Advisor refers to globally accepted norms such as the UN Global Compact Principles and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in relation to sound management practices, employee relations, and remuneration of staff.

When the Investment Advisor is applying its policy to assess good governance practices, the Fund has the ability to retain securities from investee companies that the Investment Advisor deems to be in the best interests of the Fund and its Shareholders.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

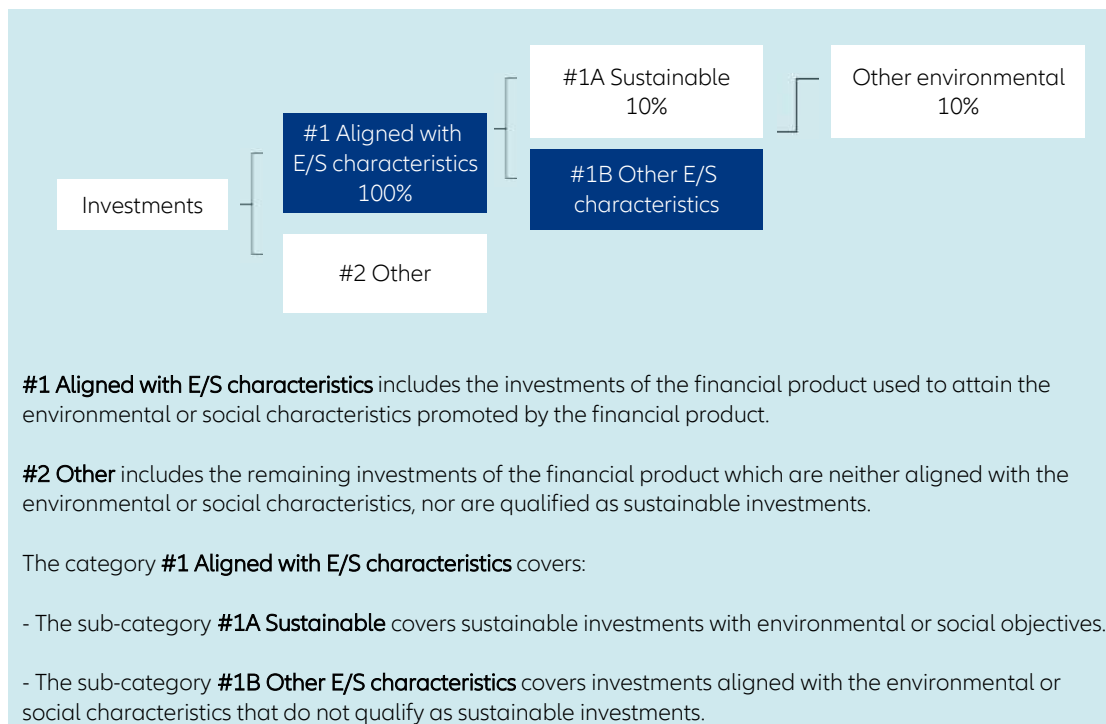
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Fund's exclusion strategy applies to 100% of its assets, with the exception of index derivatives.

The Fund seeks to invest a minimum of 10% of its net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

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?

The derivatives (save for index derivatives) held by the Fund shall be subject to the Fund's exclusion strategy and used to promote the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.



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

As shown in the graph below, the minimum share of investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU taxonomy is 0% of the Fund's net assets.

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

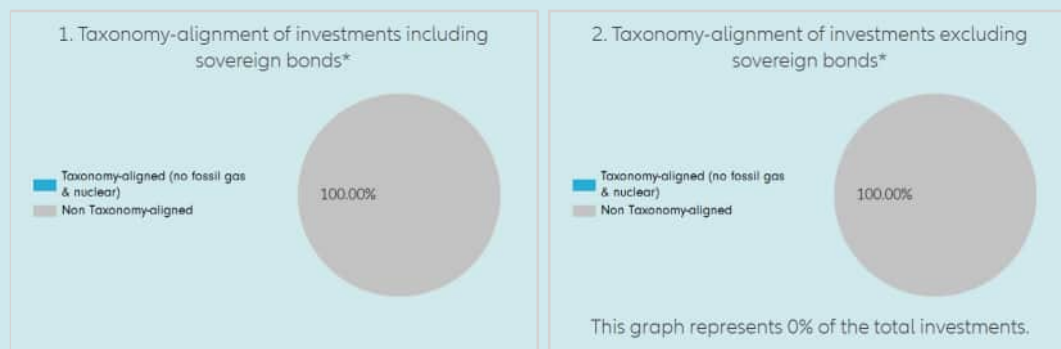
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

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 dark blue 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.



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

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.



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 Fund does not commit to invest in investments aligned with the EU taxonomy. However, as noted in the asset allocation graph above, the Fund does commit to invest in sustainable investments which contribute to an environmental objective. As such, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective which are not aligned with the EU taxonomy is 10% of net assets.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Non applicable.



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

As set out above, the Fund's exclusion strategy applies to 100% of its assets, with the exception of index derivatives (noting that minimum environmental or social safeguards do not apply to such index derivatives, as outlined above).

¹Fossil 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.



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.

Non applicable.

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

Non applicable.

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

Non applicable.

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

Non applicable.

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

Non applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

[SFDR Article 10 Disclosure – Global Bond ESG Fund](#) or other product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://allianz.be/fr/general/investissement-durable.html>

<https://allianz.be/nl/algemeen/duurzaam-beleggen.html>

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:
EB Global Equities ESG
ISIN LU1766616152
Version 28/01/2026

Legal entity identifier:
529900W68IN4IJ546R85

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.

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 50% 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?

Allianz Global Sustainability (the "Sub-Fund") promotes a broad range of environmental, human rights, governance, and/or business behaviour characteristics (the last characteristic does not apply for financial instruments issued by a sovereign entity). The Sub-Fund does so by:

- As a first step promoting environmental and social characteristics, by excluding direct investments in certain issuers which are involved in controversial environmental or social business activities from the investment universe of the Sub-Fund by applying exclusion criteria. Within this process the Investment Manager excludes investee companies that severely violate good governance practices and principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.
- In a second step, the Investment Manager selects from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that perform better within their sector with respect to sustainability aspects. With respect to sovereign issuers those issuers that generally perform better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers are assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score starts at 0 (lowest) and ends at 4 (highest). The score is based on environmental, social, governance and business behaviour factors (business behaviour does not apply to sovereign issuers) and represents an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager.

- Further, the Investment Manager will adhere to a minimum percentage of 50.00% of Sustainable Investments and a minimum percentage of 0.01% investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Details and methods of each step are described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".

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?

To measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics the following sustainability indicators are used and reported on, at the end of the financial year:

- Confirmation that the investment universe has been reduced by excluding at least 20% of the total number of potential issuers compared to the investible issuers according to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy as described in the prospectus.
- Confirmation that the exclusion criteria have been adhered to throughout the Sub-Fund's financial year.
- Percentage of the portfolio with a proprietary score of 2 or more is compared to the percentage of the benchmark. The scoring process is described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?". The basis for the calculation is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.
- Percentage of Sustainable Investments at the end of the financial year.
- Percentage of taxonomy-aligned investments at the end of the financial year.

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 that the financial product partially intends to make include a broad range of environmental and social topics, for which the Investment Manager uses as reference, among others, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹, as well as the EU taxonomy objectives which are: Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources, Transition to a Circular Economy, Pollution Prevention and Control as well as Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

The Investment Manager measures how the Sustainable Investments contribute to the objectives based on a proprietary methodology as follows:

- Business activities of an issuer are broken down into revenues generated by the various business activities based on external data. In cases where the split of business activities received is not granular enough, it is determined by the Investment Manager. The business activities are internally assessed as to whether they contribute positively to an environmental or a social objective. The revenue share of

each business activity that contributes positively to an environmental or social objective is allocated to the Sustainable Investment share, provided the issuer passes the Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") assessment and is satisfying the Good Governance principles.

- For issuers whose business activities amount to a Sustainable Investment share of at least 20% and who are transitioning or are already aligned with a Net Zero pathway, the Investment Manager increases the calculated Sustainable Investment share allocated to the issuer in question by 20 percentage points. The issuers are considered transitioning to Net Zero if they are (1) achieving Net Zero, (2) aligned to Net Zero or (3) aligning to Net Zero. Issuers (4) committed to Net Zero or (5) not aligned to Net Zero are not considered to be transitioning or aligned with a Net Zero pathway.
- For securities, which finance specific projects ("Project Bonds") contributing to environmental or social objectives, the overall investment is considered to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives, but also for these a DNSH as well as a Good Governance check for issuers (or in some cases at project level) is performed.
- The Sustainable Investment share of each issuer and each Project Bond is weighted based on the percentage of the portfolio invested in such issuer or Project Bonds, respectively. The individual weighted Sustainable Investment shares of all issuers and Project Bonds are aggregated in order to compute the Sustainable Investment share of the Sub-Fund.

[1] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

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 assess that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective, the Investment Manager is using the indicators regarding principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors.

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

All mandatory PAI indicators are taken into account as follows:

- Investments in issuers violating the exclusion criteria for controversial weapons, severely violating principles, and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights or sovereign issuer with an insufficient Freedom House Index score are excluded and do not pass the DNSH assessment. The exclusion criteria are described in the section "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?".
- Thresholds are determined for all PAI indicators except for the "share of non-renewable energy consumption and production" which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators.

In detail, the Investment Manager has taken the following steps:

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.

- Defined significance thresholds to identify significantly harmful issuers. Issuers are measured against the significance thresholds at least bi-annually. Depending on the respective indicator, the thresholds are determined either relative to the sector, absolute or based on events or situations in which companies allegedly have a negative environmental, social or governance impact (controversies). The Investment Manager can engage with issuers not meeting the significance thresholds in order to allow the issuer to remediate the adverse impact.
- Weighing the PAI indicator according to the level of confidence in the quality of data available which are computed to an overall DNSH score relevant for the issuer. The overall DNSH score is determined based on the threshold for each PAI and the confidence weight. A company is considered to not pass the DNSH assessment if the overall DNSH score is one or more. If the issuer does not meet the overall DNSH score twice subsequently or in case of a failed engagement, it does not pass the DNSH assessment. Investments in securities of issuers which do not pass the DNSH assessment are not counted as Sustainable Investments.
- In certain circumstances where backward-looking or forward-looking information is inconsistent with the DNSH assessment, the Investment Manager may override the DNSH assessment. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal.

There is a lack of data coverage for PAI indicators. Equivalent data points are used to assess PAI indicators when applying the DNSH assessment, when relevant, for the following indicators for corporates: share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; for sovereigns: GHG Intensity and investee countries subject to social violations. In the case of Project Bonds equivalent data at project level might be used to ensure that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective. The Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage by engaging with issuers and data providers. The Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

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 Investment Manager's exclusions as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" exclude companies severely violating one of the following frameworks: Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.

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

The Investment Manager considers PAIs through measures directly impacting the investment strategy such as applying exclusion criteria and indirect measures such as engagement with corporate issuers and joining relevant industry initiatives. Considering PAIs does not mean avoiding PAIs but aiming to mitigate such PAIs. The overall mitigation aim is also dependent on the management of the portfolio according to the general investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered through the direct measures set out in the table below:

PAI indicator applicable to corporate issuers:	Direct measure (as described in the section: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?")
GHG Emissions	- Application of exclusion criteria relating to coal extraction and utility companies generating revenues from coal - Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
Carbon footprint	
GHG Intensity of investee companies	
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	
Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	- Application of exclusion criteria relating to severe violation of international norms such as the UN Global Compact (UN GC). The following principles of the UN GC are related to the other environmental PAIs: • Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges • Principle 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility • Principle 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies - Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
Emissions to water	
Hazardous waste ratio	
Violation of UN Global compact principles	- Application of exclusion criteria relating to severe violation of international norms such as the UN Global Compact (UN GC)
Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles	
Board gender diversity	- Use of voting rights to promote board gender diversity - Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
Exposure to controversial weapons	- Application of exclusion criteria relating to controversial weapons
PAI indicator applicable to sovereign and supranational issuers	
Investee countries subject to social violation	- Application of exclusion criteria related to sovereign issuers identified as "not free" from the Freedom House Index

The data coverage for the data required for the PAI indicators is heterogenous. The Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage through engagement with data providers and/or issuers. The Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

The principal adverse impact indicators are also considered through the following indirect measures:

- The Investment Manager actively encourages and conducts dialogues with investee

companies on broader sustainability issues which include PAI indicators such as Gender Diversity, also to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). In deciding how to exercise voting rights, the Investment Manager also considers broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement is set out in the Investment Manager's Stewardship Statement.

- The Investment Manager has joined the Net Zero Asset Manager Initiative¹. This is an international group of asset managers committed to reduce GHG emissions in partnership with institutional investors.

The information on the PAI indicators will be available in the end-year report of the Sub-Fund.

[2] <https://www.netzeroassetmanagers.org/>

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investments objectives and risk tolerance.

The Sub-Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth by investing in global Equity Markets in accordance with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's general investment strategy is described in the prospectus.

With respect to environmental and social characteristics of the Investment Strategy, the following applies:

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?

As a first step, the Investment Manager applies the following exclusion criteria, i.e., does not directly invest in securities issued by companies:

- severely violating principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights,
- developing, producing, using, maintaining, offering for sale, distributing, storing, or transporting controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons),
- deriving more than 10% of their revenues from (i) weapons, or (ii) military equipment, and military services,
- deriving more than 1% of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of thermal coal,
- active within the utility sector and generating more than 20% of their revenues from coal,
- deriving more than 10% of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels,

- deriving more than 50% of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels,
- deriving more than 50% of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO₂ e/kWh,
- involved in the production of tobacco, or deriving more than 5% of their revenues from the distribution of tobacco,
- deriving more than 5% of their revenues in the sectors (i) alcohol, (ii) gambling, or (iii) pornography.

Direct investments in securities issued by sovereign issuers qualified with a score as “not free” by the Freedom House Index¹ are excluded.

The Investment Manager applies the exclusion criteria to a specific issuer based on information provided by external data providers and in certain circumstances internal research. The assessment of issuers against the exclusion criteria is performed at least half yearly. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal. Further information on external data providers and the override process are available on the respective SFDR Website Product Disclosure.

As a second step, the Investment Manager selects from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that perform better within their sector based on a score for environmental, social, governance, and business behaviour factors (“Sustainability Factors”). With respect to sovereign issuers, the ones that generally perform better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers are assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score starts at 0 (lowest) and ends at 4 (highest). The score represents an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager. Scores are reviewed at least twice a year.

At least 90% of the Sub-Fund’s portfolio is internally scored on a scale from 0-4. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the Sub-Fund’s net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund’s general investment strategy described in the prospectus.

The scoring process comprises the following:

- The Investment Manager receives quantitative and qualitative information on a regular basis related to indicators on Sustainability Factors for specific issuers from external data providers.
- The Investment Manager supplements information on Sustainability Factors with internal quantitative and qualitative analysis for instance where information from external data providers is not available, incomplete, outdated or does not match the Investment Manager’s assessment.
- The Investment Manager computes a score for each of the Sustainability Factors for each issuer on the basis of a set of indicators. Within this process, the Investment Manager determines a specific weight for Sustainability Factors based on sector materiality. Based on those Sustainability Factors, the Investment Manager determines an overall score for each issuer reflecting its sustainability profile.

- In addition, the score is set at zero if the Investment Manager sets a human rights flag based on a methodology which leverages external data providers and internal research. For corporate issuers, setting of the flag is triggered by the issuer's lack of respect for human rights in its business conduct, including lack of (i) integration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles, (ii) respect for major International Labour Organization conventions and/or (iii) signature of the United Nations Global Compact. This prospective tool both monitors human rights controversies (breaches & violations of human rights) as well as the management of human rights controversies (adequacy between prevention mechanisms like policies, commitments, systems or grievance mechanisms and risk exposure). For sovereigns, the Investment Manager assesses the political rights conferred to citizens (Electoral Process, Political Pluralism and Participation, Functioning of Government), civil liberties (Freedom of Expression and belief, Associational and Organizational Rights, Rule of Law & Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights) and freedom of the press. For this purpose, the Investment Manager also uses the work of Freedom House Organisation which captures the principles defined in 1948's Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- For certain issuers, the Investment Manager conducts additional qualitative research. Based on such research, the Investment Manager may determine an upward or downward adjustment of the internal score and the human rights flag.

With respect to scored issuers, the Investment Manager will invest min. 75% of the issuers with an internal score of 2 or more and max. 25% of the issuers with an internal score between 1.25 and 2.

The Investment Manager must apply the first and second step so that the Sub-Fund's investment universe is reduced by excluding at least 20% of the total number of potential issuers compared to the investible issuers according to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy as described in the prospectus.

Further, the Investment Manager commits to a minimum proportion of 50.00% of Sub-Fund's net asset value in Sustainable Investments. It also commits that a minimum proportion 0.01% of Sub-Fund's net asset value is aligned with the EU taxonomy.

[3]The country in question appears in the Freedom House Index_ (<https://freedomhouse.org/country/scores>) in the "Total Score and Status" column of the "Global Freedom Scores" section.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Investment Manager has committed to reduce the Sub-Fund's investment universe by excluding at least 20% of the total number of potential issuers compared to the investible issuers according to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy as described in the prospectus.

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?

Companies are excluded based on verified failure to respect established norms corresponding to four good governance practices: sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The excluded companies are based on information provided by external data providers and in certain circumstances internal research. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal.

Further, the Investment Manager actively encourages and conducts dialogues with investee companies on governance issues, also to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). Decisions on how to exercise voting rights also consider broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement is set out in the Management Company's Stewardship Statement.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation
describes the share of investments in specific assets.

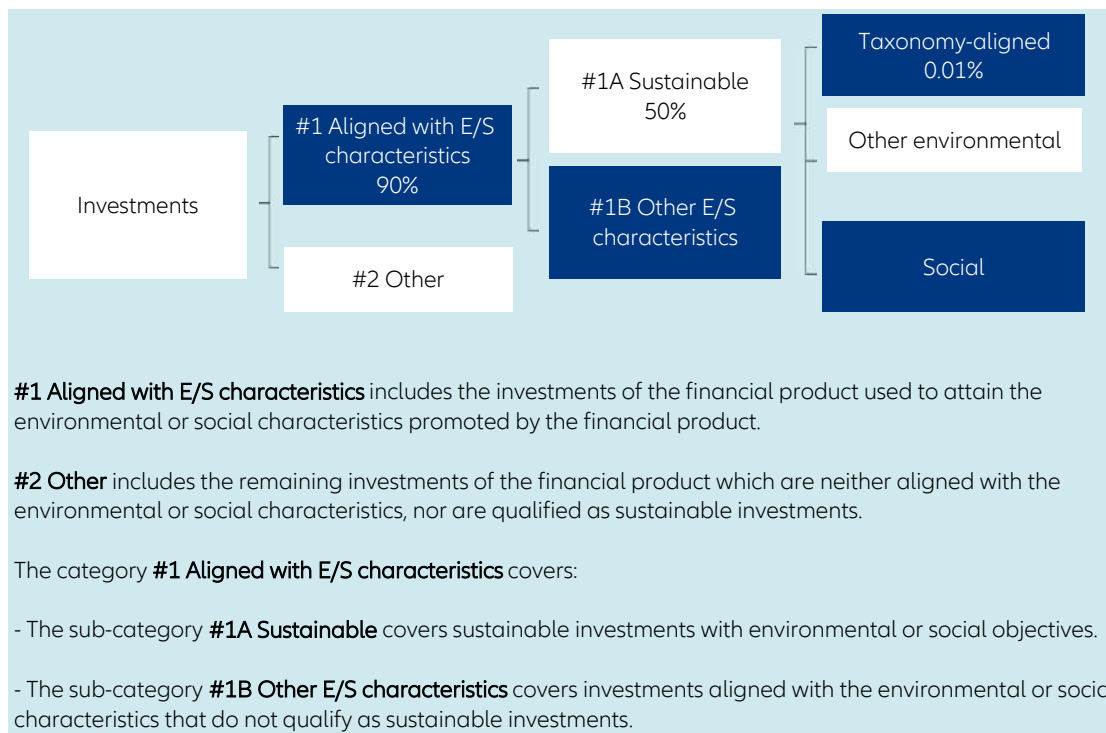
The asset allocation section describes which assets of the portfolio the Investment Manager commits to use to promote environmental or social characteristics:

- The Investment Manager commits to employ the internal score described in the section “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?” for at least 90% (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics) of the Sub-Fund’s portfolio. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the Sub-Fund’s net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature as described in the section “What investment strategy does this financial product follow?”.
- Min. 50.00% (#1A Sustainable) of Sub-Fund’s net asset value will be invested in Sustainable Investments.
- Min. 0.01% of Sub-Fund’s net asset value will be invested in investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy. The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager has committed to (min. 50.00%) irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.

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?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



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

The Investment Manager commits to a minimum percentage of 0.01% of investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

Taxonomy-aligned investments include debt and/or equity investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU-taxonomy. The taxonomy-aligned data is provided by an external data provider. The Investment Manager has assessed the quality of such data. The data will not be subject to an assurance provided by auditors or a review by third parties. The data will not extend to government bonds. As of today, there is no recognized methodology available to determine the proportion of taxonomy-aligned activities when investing in government bonds.

Taxonomy-aligned activities in this disclosure are based on share of revenues. Taxonomy-aligned data is only in some cases data reported by companies in accordance with the EU taxonomy. In case data is not reported by companies, the data provider derives taxonomy-aligned data from other available equivalent public data.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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.

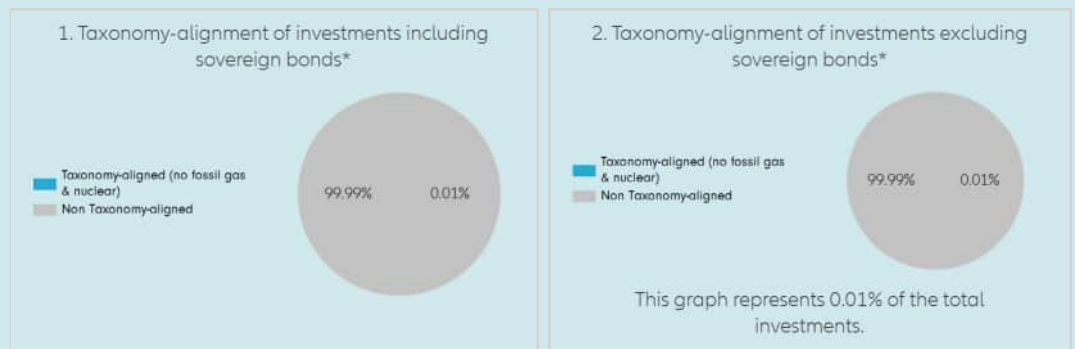
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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 Investment Manager does not pursue any investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy. Nevertheless, the Investment Manager may invest in corporates which are also active in these activities. Further information will be provided as part of the annual reporting, if relevant.

The two graphs below show in dark blue 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.



* 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 Investment Manager does not commit to a split of minimum taxonomy alignment into transitional, enabling activities and own performance.

 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 Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy. Taxonomy-aligned investments are considered a sub-category of Sustainable Investments. If an investment is not taxonomy-aligned since the activity is not yet covered under the EU taxonomy or the positive contribution is not substantial enough to comply with the taxonomy technical screening criteria, the investment can still be considered an environmentally Sustainable Investment provided it complies with all criteria. The overall Sustainable Investment share (min. 50.00%) may also include investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments may also include investments with a social objective. Any socially Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager has committed to (min. 50.00%) irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.

¹Fossil 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 investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The type of instruments included under “#2 Other” are eligible assets according to the prospectus. They include cash, cash equivalents as well as Target Funds, eligible asset classes and derivatives which do not specifically promote environmental or social characteristics. The Sub-Fund may make use of derivatives, which always fall under category “#2 Other” for hedging liquidity management and efficient portfolio management as well as investment purposes. For those investments no environmental or social safeguards are applied.



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?

No, the Investment Manager has not assigned a reference benchmark to determine alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Sub-Fund promotes.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/SFDR> or other product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://allianz.be/fr/general/investissement-durable.html>

<https://allianz.be/nl/algemeen/duurzaam-beleggen.html>

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

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:
EB Target Volatility12
ISIN LU0352312853
Version 28/01/2026

Legal entity identifier:
529900589OY2G0CVOT53

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.

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 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 any sustainable investments



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

Allianz Strategy 75 (the "Sub-Fund") promotes a broad range of environmental, human rights, governance, and/or business behaviour characteristics (the last characteristic does not apply for financial instruments issued by a sovereign entity). The Sub-Fund does so by:

- As a first step promoting environmental and social characteristics, by excluding direct investments in certain issuers which are involved in controversial environmental or social business activities from the investment universe of the Sub-Fund by applying exclusion criteria. Within this process the Investment Manager excludes investee companies that severely violate good governance practices and principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.
- In a second step, the Investment Manager selects from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that perform better within their sector with respect to sustainability aspects. With respect to sovereign issuers those issuers that generally perform better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers are assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score starts at 0 (lowest) and ends at 4 (highest). The score is based on environmental, social, governance and business behaviour factors (business behaviour does not apply to sovereign issuers) and represents an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager.

- Further, the Investment Manager will adhere to a minimum percentage of 1.00% of Sustainable Investments and a minimum percentage of 0.01% investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Details and methods of each step are described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".

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?

To measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics the following sustainability indicators are used and reported on, at the end of the financial year:

- Confirmation that the exclusion criteria have been adhered to throughout the Sub-Fund's financial year.
- Percentage of the portfolio with a proprietary score of 1 or more. The scoring process is described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?". The basis for the calculation is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.
- Percentage of Sustainable Investments at the end of the financial year.
- Percentage of taxonomy-aligned investments at the end of the financial year.

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 that the financial product partially intends to make include a broad range of environmental and social topics, for which the Investment Manager uses as reference, among others, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1], as well as the EU taxonomy objectives which are: Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources, Transition to a Circular Economy, Pollution Prevention and Control as well as Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

The Investment Manager measures how the Sustainable Investments contribute to the objectives based on a proprietary methodology as follows:

- Business activities of an issuer are broken down into revenues generated by the various business activities based on external data. In cases where the split of business activities received is not granular enough, it is determined by the Investment Manager. The business activities are internally assessed as to whether they contribute positively to an environmental or a social objective. The revenue share of each business activity that contributes positively to an environmental or social objective is allocated to the Sustainable Investment share, provided the issuer passes the Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") assessment and is satisfying the Good Governance principles.

- For issuers whose business activities amount to a Sustainable Investment share of at least 20% and who are transitioning or are already aligned with a Net Zero pathway, the Investment Manager increases the calculated Sustainable Investment share allocated to the issuer in question by 20 percentage points. The issuers are considered transitioning to Net Zero if they are (1) achieving Net Zero, (2) aligned to Net Zero or (3) aligning to Net Zero. Issuers (4) committed to Net Zero or (5) not aligned to Net Zero are not considered to be transitioning or aligned with a Net Zero pathway.
- For securities, which finance specific projects ("Project Bonds") contributing to environmental or social objectives, the overall investment is considered to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives, but also for these a DNSH as well as a Good Governance check for issuers (or in some cases at project level) is performed.
- The Sustainable Investment share of each issuer and each Project Bond is weighted based on the percentage of the portfolio invested in such issuer or Project Bonds, respectively. The individual weighted Sustainable Investment shares of all issuers and Project Bonds are aggregated in order to compute the Sustainable Investment share of the Sub-Fund.

[1] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

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 assess that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective, the Investment Manager is using the indicators regarding principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors.

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

All mandatory PAI indicators are taken into account as follows:

- Investments in issuers violating the exclusion criteria for controversial weapons, severely violating principles, and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights or sovereign issuer with an insufficient freedom house index score are excluded and do not pass the DNSH assessment. The exclusion criteria are described in the section "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?".
- Thresholds are determined for all PAI indicators except for the "share of non-renewable energy consumption and production" which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators.

In detail, the Investment Manager has taken the following steps:

- Defined significance thresholds to identify significantly harmful issuers. Issuers are measured against the significance thresholds at least bi-annually. Depending on the respective indicator, the thresholds are determined either relative to the sector, absolute or based on events or situations in which companies allegedly have a negative environmental, social or governance impact (controversies). The Investment Manager can engage with issuers not meeting the significance thresholds in order to

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.

allow the issuer to remediate the adverse impact.

- Weighing the PAI indicator according to the level of confidence in the quality of data available which are computed to an overall DNSH score relevant for the issuer. The overall DNSH score is determined based on the threshold for each PAI and the confidence weight. A company is considered to not pass the DNSH assessment if the overall DNSH score is one or more. If the issuer does not meet the overall DNSH score twice subsequently or in case of a failed engagement, it does not pass the DNSH assessment. Investments in securities of issuers which do not pass the DNSH assessment are not counted as Sustainable Investments.
- In certain circumstances where backward-looking or forward-looking information is inconsistent with the DNSH assessment, the Investment Manager may override the DNSH assessment. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal.

There is a lack of data coverage for PAI indicators. Equivalent data points are used to assess PAI indicators when applying the DNSH assessment, when relevant, for the following indicators for corporates: share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; for sovereigns: GHG Intensity and investee countries subject to social violations. In the case of Project Bonds equivalent data at project level might be used to ensure that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective. The Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage by engaging with issuers and data providers. The Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

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 Investment Manager's exclusions as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" exclude companies severely violating one of the following frameworks: Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.

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

The Investment Manager considers PAIs through measures directly impacting the investment strategy such as applying exclusion criteria and indirect measures such as engagement with corporate issuers and joining relevant industry initiatives. Considering PAIs does not mean avoiding PAIs but aiming to mitigate such PAIs. The overall mitigation aim is also dependent on the management of the portfolio according to the general investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered through the direct measures set out in the table below:

PAI indicator applicable to corporate issuers:	Direct measure (as described in the section: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?")
– GHG Emissions	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to coal extraction and utility companies generating revenues from coal – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Carbon footprint	
– GHG Intensity of investee companies	
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	
– Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to severe violation of international norms such as the UN Global Compact (UN GC). The following principles of the UN GC are related to the other environmental PAIs: • Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges • Principle 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility • Principle 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Emissions to water	
– Hazardous waste ratio	
– Violation of UN Global compact principles	
– Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to severe violation of international norms such as the UN Global Compact (UN GC)
– Board gender diversity	– Use of voting rights to promote board gender diversity – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Exposure to controversial weapons	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to controversial weapons
PAI indicator applicable to sovereign and supranational issuers	
– Investee countries subject to social violation	– Application of exclusion criteria related to sovereign issuers identified as "not free" from the Freedom House Index

The data coverage for the data required for the PAI indicators is heterogenous. The Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage through engagement with data providers and/or issuers. The Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

The principal adverse impact indicators are also considered through the following indirect measures:

- The Investment Manager actively encourages and conducts dialogues with investee

companies on broader sustainability issues which include PAI indicators such as Gender Diversity, also to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). In deciding how to exercise voting rights, the Investment Manager also considers broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement is set out in the Investment Manager's Stewardship Statement.

- The Investment Manager has joined the Net Zero Asset Manager Initiative[2]. This is an international group of asset managers committed to reduce GHG emissions in partnership with institutional investors.

The information on the PAI indicators will be available in the end-year report of the Sub-Fund.

[2] <https://www.netzeroassetmanagers.org/>

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investments objectives and risk tolerance.

The Sub-Fund's investment objective is geared, in the long term, towards generating mainly capital growth with regard to the portfolio's equity portion by investing in the global Equity Markets and, with regard to the portfolio's Bond / Money Market portion, towards generating a market driven return with reference to the Euro denominated Bond / Money Markets in accordance with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's general investment strategy is described in the prospectus.

With respect to environmental and social characteristics of the Investment Strategy, the following applies:

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?

As a first step, the Investment Manager applies the following exclusion criteria, i.e., does not directly invest in securities issued by companies:

- severely violating principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights,
- developing, producing, using, maintaining, offering for sale, distributing, storing, or transporting controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons outside of the non-proliferation treaty),
- deriving more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction,
- active within the utility sector and generating more than 20% of their revenues from coal,
- involved in the production of tobacco, or deriving more than 5% of their revenues from the distribution of tobacco.

Direct investments in securities issued by sovereign issuers qualified with a score as "not free" by the freedom house index[3] are excluded.

The Investment Manager applies the exclusion criteria to a specific issuer based on information provided by external data providers and in certain circumstances internal research. The assessment of issuers against the exclusion criteria is performed at least half yearly. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal. Further information on external data providers and the override process are available on the respective SFDR Website Product Disclosure.

As a second step, the Investment Manager selects from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that perform better within their sector based on a score for environmental, social, governance, and business behaviour factors ("Sustainability Factors"). With respect to sovereign issuers, the ones that generally perform better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers are assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score starts at 0 (lowest) and ends at 4 (highest). The score represents an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager. Scores are reviewed at least twice a year.

At least 90% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio is internally scored on a scale from 0-4. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.

The scoring process comprises the following:

- The Investment Manager receives quantitative and qualitative information on a regular basis related to indicators on Sustainability Factors for specific issuers from external data providers.
- The Investment Manager supplements information on Sustainability Factors with internal quantitative and qualitative analysis for instance where information from external data providers is not available, incomplete, outdated or does not match the Investment Manager's assessment.
- The Investment Manager computes a score for each of the Sustainability Factors for each issuer on the basis of a set of indicators. Within this process, the Investment Manager determines a specific weight for Sustainability Factors based on sector materiality. Based on those Sustainability Factors, the Investment Manager determines an overall score for each issuer reflecting its sustainability profile.
- In addition, the score is set at zero if the Investment Manager sets a human rights flag based on a methodology which leverages external data providers and internal research. For corporate issuers, setting of the flag is triggered by the issuer's lack of respect for human rights in its business conduct, including lack of (i) integration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles, (ii) respect for major International Labour Organization conventions and/or (iii) signature of the United Nations Global Compact. This prospective tool both monitors human rights controversies (breaches & violations of human rights) as well as the management of human rights controversies (adequacy between prevention mechanisms like policies, commitments, systems or grievance mechanisms and risk exposure). For sovereigns, the Investment Manager assesses the political rights conferred to citizens (Electoral Process, Political Pluralism and Participation, Functioning of Government), civil liberties (Freedom of Expression and belief, Associational and Organizational Rights, Rule of Law & Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights) and freedom of the press. For this purpose, the Investment Manager also uses the work of Freedom House Organisation which captures the principles defined in 1948's Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- For certain issuers, the Investment Manager conducts additional qualitative research. Based on such research, the Investment Manager may determine an upward or downward adjustment of the internal score and the human rights flag.

With respect to scored issuers, the Investment Manager will invest only issuers with an internal score of 1 or more.

Further, the Investment Manager commits to a minimum proportion of 1.00% of Sub-Fund's net asset value in Sustainable Investments. It also commits that a minimum proportion 0.01% of Sub-Fund's net asset value is aligned with the EU taxonomy.

[3]The country in question may be found on the Freedom House Index_ (<https://freedomhouse.org/country/scores>) in the column "Total Score and Status" of the section "Global Freedom Scores".

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the Investment Strategy by a certain minimum rate.

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

Companies are excluded based on verified failure to respect established norms corresponding to four good governance practices: sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The excluded companies are based on information provided by external data providers and in certain circumstances internal research. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal.

Further, the Investment Manager actively encourages and conducts dialogues with investee companies on governance issues, also to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). Decisions on how to exercise voting rights also consider broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement is set out in the Management Company's Stewardship Statement.

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

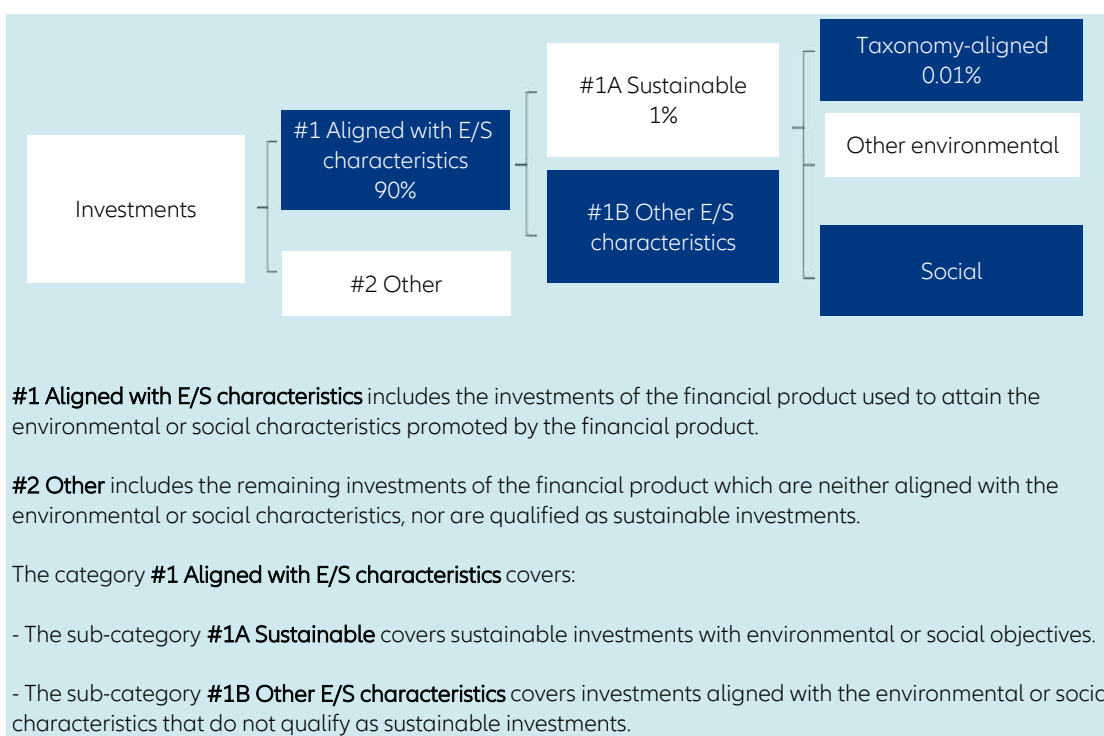
The asset allocation section describes which assets of the portfolio the Investment Manager commits to use to promote environmental or social characteristics:

- The Investment Manager commits to employ the internal score described in the section "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?" for at least 90% (#1 Aligned with E / S characteristics) of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".
- Min. 1.00% (#1A Sustainable) of Sub-Fund's net asset value will be invested in Sustainable Investments.
- Min. 0.01% of Sub-Fund's net asset value will be invested in investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy. The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager has committed to (min. 1.00%) irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.

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?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



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

The Investment Manager commits to a minimum percentage of 0.01% of investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

Taxonomy-aligned investments include debt and/or equity investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU-taxonomy. The taxonomy-aligned data is provided by an external data provider. The Investment Manager has assessed the quality of such data. The data will not be subject to an assurance provided by auditors or a review by third parties. The data will not extend to government bonds. As of today, there is no recognized methodology available to determine the proportion of taxonomy-aligned activities when investing in government bonds.

Taxonomy-aligned activities in this disclosure are based on share of revenues. Taxonomy-aligned data is only in some cases data reported by companies in accordance with the EU taxonomy. In case data is not reported by companies, the data provider derives taxonomy-aligned data from other available equivalent public data.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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.

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

☐ Yes

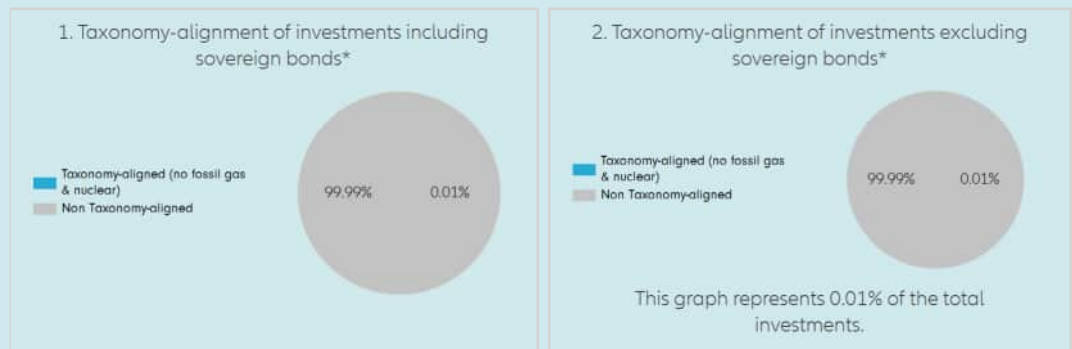
☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The Investment Manager does not pursue any investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy. Nevertheless, the Investment Manager may invest in corporates which are also active in these activities. Further information will be provided as part of the annual reporting, if relevant.

The two graphs below show in dark blue 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.



* 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 Investment Manager does not commit to a split of minimum taxonomy alignment into transitional, enabling activities and own performance.

¹Fossil 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.



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 Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy. Taxonomy-aligned investments are considered a sub-category of Sustainable Investments. If an investment is not taxonomy-aligned since the activity is not yet covered under the EU taxonomy or the positive contribution is not substantial enough to comply with the taxonomy technical screening criteria, the investment can still be considered an environmentally Sustainable Investment provided it complies with all criteria. The overall Sustainable Investment share (min. 1.00%) may also include investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments may also include investments with a social objective. Any socially Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager has committed to (min. 1.00%) irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.



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

The type of instruments included under “#2 Other” are eligible assets according to the prospectus. They include cash, cash equivalents as well as Target Funds, eligible asset classes and derivatives which do not specifically promote environmental or social characteristics. The Sub-Fund may make use of derivatives, which always fall under category “#2 Other” for hedging liquidity management and efficient portfolio management as well as investment purposes. For those investments no environmental or social safeguards are applied.



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?

No, the Investment Manager has not assigned a reference benchmark to determine alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Sub-Fund promotes.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/SFDR> or other product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://allianz.be/fr/general/investissement-durable.html>

<https://allianz.be/nl/algemeen/duurzaam-beleggen.html>

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:
EB Target Volatility4
ISIN LU0398560267
Version 28/01/2026

Legal entity identifier:
529900BK0XR2P9IPMN85

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.

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 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 any sustainable investments



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

Allianz Strategy 15 (the "Sub-Fund") promotes a broad range of environmental, human rights, governance, and/or business behaviour characteristics (the last characteristic does not apply for financial instruments issued by a sovereign entity). The Sub-Fund does so by:

- As a first step promoting environmental and social characteristics, by excluding direct investments in certain issuers which are involved in controversial environmental or social business activities from the investment universe of the Sub-Fund by applying exclusion criteria. Within this process the Investment Manager excludes investee companies that severely violate good governance practices and principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.
- In a second step, the Investment Manager selects from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that perform better within their sector with respect to sustainability aspects. With respect to sovereign issuers those issuers that generally perform better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers are assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score starts at 0 (lowest) and ends at 4 (highest). The score is based on environmental, social, governance and business behaviour factors (business behaviour does not apply to sovereign issuers) and represents an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager.

- Further, the Investment Manager will adhere to a minimum percentage of 1.00% of Sustainable Investments and a minimum percentage of 0.01% investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Details and methods of each step are described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".

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?

To measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics the following sustainability indicators are used and reported on, at the end of the financial year:

- Confirmation that the exclusion criteria have been adhered to throughout the Sub-Fund's financial year.
- Percentage of the portfolio with a proprietary score of 1 or more. The scoring process is described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?". The basis for the calculation is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.
- Percentage of Sustainable Investments at the end of the financial year.
- Percentage of taxonomy-aligned investments at the end of the financial year.

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 that the financial product partially intends to make include a broad range of environmental and social topics, for which the Investment Manager uses as reference, among others, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1], as well as the EU taxonomy objectives which are: Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources, Transition to a Circular Economy, Pollution Prevention and Control as well as Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

The Investment Manager measures how the Sustainable Investments contribute to the objectives based on a proprietary methodology as follows:

- Business activities of an issuer are broken down into revenues generated by the various business activities based on external data. In cases where the split of business activities received is not granular enough, it is determined by the Investment Manager. The business activities are internally assessed as to whether they contribute positively to an environmental or a social objective. The revenue share of each business activity that contributes positively to an environmental or social objective is allocated to the Sustainable Investment share, provided the issuer passes the Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") assessment and is satisfying the Good Governance principles.
- For issuers whose business activities amount to a Sustainable Investment share of at

least 20% and who are transitioning or are already aligned with a Net Zero pathway, the Investment Manager increases the calculated Sustainable Investment share allocated to the issuer in question by 20 percentage points. The issuers are considered transitioning to Net Zero if they are (1) achieving Net Zero, (2) aligned to Net Zero or (3) aligning to Net Zero. Issuers (4) committed to Net Zero or (5) not aligned to Net Zero are not considered to be transitioning or aligned with a Net Zero pathway.

- For securities, which finance specific projects ("Project Bonds") contributing to environmental or social objectives, the overall investment is considered to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives, but also for these a DNSH as well as a Good Governance check for issuers (or in some cases at project level) is performed.
- The Sustainable Investment share of each issuer and each Project Bond is weighted based on the percentage of the portfolio invested in such issuer or Project Bonds, respectively. The individual weighted Sustainable Investment shares of all issuers and Project Bonds are aggregated in order to compute the Sustainable Investment share of the Sub-Fund.

[1] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

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 assess that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective, the Investment Manager is using the indicators regarding principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors.

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

All mandatory PAI indicators are taken into account as follows:

- Investments in issuers violating the exclusion criteria for controversial weapons, severely violating principles, and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights or sovereign issuer with an insufficient freedom house index score are excluded and do not pass the DNSH assessment. The exclusion criteria are described in the section "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?".
- Thresholds are determined for all PAI indicators except for the "share of non-renewable energy consumption and production" which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators.

In detail, the Investment Manager has taken the following steps:

- Defined significance thresholds to identify significantly harmful issuers. Issuers are measured against the significance thresholds at least bi-annually. Depending on the respective indicator, the thresholds are determined either relative to the sector, absolute or based on events or situations in which companies allegedly have a negative environmental, social or governance impact (controversies). The Investment Manager can engage with issuers not meeting the significance thresholds in order to allow the issuer to remediate the adverse impact.

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.

- Weighing the PAI indicator according to the level of confidence in the quality of data available which are computed to an overall DNSH score relevant for the issuer. The overall DNSH score is determined based on the threshold for each PAI and the confidence weight. A company is considered to not pass the DNSH assessment if the overall DNSH score is one or more. If the issuer does not meet the overall DNSH score twice subsequently or in case of a failed engagement, it does not pass the DNSH assessment. Investments in securities of issuers which do not pass the DNSH assessment are not counted as Sustainable Investments.
- In certain circumstances where backward-looking or forward-looking information is inconsistent with the DNSH assessment, the Investment Manager may override the DNSH assessment. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal.

There is a lack of data coverage for PAI indicators. Equivalent data points are used to assess PAI indicators when applying the DNSH assessment, when relevant, for the following indicators for corporates: share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; for sovereigns: GHG Intensity and investee countries subject to social violations. In the case of Project Bonds equivalent data at project level might be used to ensure that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective. The Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage by engaging with issuers and data providers. The Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

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 Investment Manager's exclusions as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" exclude companies severely violating one of the following frameworks: Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.

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

The Investment Manager considers PAIs through measures directly impacting the investment strategy such as applying exclusion criteria and indirect measures such as engagement with corporate issuers and joining relevant industry initiatives. Considering PAIs does not mean avoiding PAIs but aiming to mitigate such PAIs. The overall mitigation aim is also dependent on the management of the portfolio according to the general investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered through the direct measures set out in the table below:

PAI indicator applicable to corporate issuers:	Direct measure (as described in the section: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?")
– GHG Emissions	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to coal extraction and utility companies generating revenues from coal – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Carbon footprint	
– GHG Intensity of investee companies	
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	
– Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to severe violation of international norms such as the UN Global Compact (UN GC). The following principles of the UN GC are related to the other environmental PAIs: • Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges • Principle 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility • Principle 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Emissions to water	
– Hazardous waste ratio	
– Violation of UN Global compact principles	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to severe violation of international norms such as the UN Global Compact (UN GC)
– Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles	
– Board gender diversity	– Use of voting rights to promote board gender diversity – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Exposure to controversial weapons	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to controversial weapons
PAI indicator applicable to sovereign and supranational issuers	
– Investee countries subject to social violation	– Application of exclusion criteria related to sovereign issuers identified as "not free" from the Freedom House Index

The data coverage for the data required for the PAI indicators is heterogenous. The Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage through engagement with data providers and/or issuers. The Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

The principal adverse impact indicators are also considered through the following indirect measures:

- The Investment Manager actively encourages and conducts dialogues with investee companies on broader sustainability issues which include PAI indicators such as Gender Diversity, also to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). In deciding how to exercise voting rights, the Investment Manager also considers broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement is set out in the Investment Manager's Stewardship Statement.

- The Investment Manager has joined the Net Zero Asset Manager Initiative[2]. This is an international group of asset managers committed to reduce GHG emissions in partnership with institutional investors.

The information on the PAI indicators will be available in the end-year report of the Sub-Fund.

[2] <https://www.netzeroassetmanagers.org/>

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investments objectives and risk tolerance.

The Sub-Fund's investment objective is geared, in the long term, towards generating mainly capital growth with regard to the portfolio's equity portion by investing in the global Equity Markets and, with regard to the portfolio's Bond / Money Market portion, towards generating a market driven return with reference to the Euro denominated Bond / Money Markets in accordance with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's general investment strategy is described in the prospectus.

With respect to environmental and social characteristics of the Investment Strategy, the following applies:

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?

As a first step, the Investment Manager applies the following exclusion criteria, i.e., does not directly invest in securities issued by companies:

- severely violating principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights,
- developing, producing, using, maintaining, offering for sale, distributing, storing, or transporting controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons outside of the non-proliferation treaty),
- deriving more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction,
- active within the utility sector and generating more than 20% of their revenues from coal,
- involved in the production of tobacco, or deriving more than 5% of their revenues from the distribution of tobacco.

Direct investments in securities issued by sovereign issuers qualified with a score as "not free" by the freedom house index[3] are excluded.

The Investment Manager applies the exclusion criteria to a specific issuer based on information provided by external data providers and in certain circumstances internal research. The assessment of

issuers against the exclusion criteria is performed at least half yearly. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal. Further information on external data providers and the override process are available on the respective SFDR Website Product Disclosure.

As a second step, the Investment Manager selects from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that perform better within their sector based on a score for environmental, social, governance, and business behaviour factors ("Sustainability Factors"). With respect to sovereign issuers, the ones that generally perform better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers are assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score starts at 0 (lowest) and ends at 4 (highest). The score represents an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager. Scores are reviewed at least twice a year.

At least 90% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio is internally scored on a scale from 0-4. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.

The scoring process comprises the following:

- The Investment Manager receives quantitative and qualitative information on a regular basis related to indicators on Sustainability Factors for specific issuers from external data providers.
- The Investment Manager supplements information on Sustainability Factors with internal quantitative and qualitative analysis for instance where information from external data providers is not available, incomplete, outdated or does not match the Investment Manager's assessment.
- The Investment Manager computes a score for each of the Sustainability Factors for each issuer on the basis of a set of indicators. Within this process, the Investment Manager determines a specific weight for Sustainability Factors based on sector materiality. Based on those Sustainability Factors, the Investment Manager determines an overall score for each issuer reflecting its sustainability profile.
- In addition, the score is set at zero if the Investment Manager sets a human rights flag based on a methodology which leverages external data providers and internal research. For corporate issuers, setting of the flag is triggered by the issuer's lack of respect for human rights in its business conduct, including lack of (i) integration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles, (ii) respect for major International Labour Organization conventions and/or (iii) signature of the United Nations Global Compact. This prospective tool both monitors human rights controversies (breaches & violations of human rights) as well as the management of human rights controversies (adequacy between prevention mechanisms like policies, commitments, systems or grievance mechanisms and risk exposure). For sovereigns, the Investment Manager assesses the political rights conferred to citizens (Electoral Process, Political Pluralism and Participation, Functioning of Government), civil liberties (Freedom of Expression and belief, Associational and Organizational Rights, Rule of Law & Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights) and freedom of the press. For this purpose, the Investment Manager also uses the work of Freedom House Organisation which captures the principles defined in 1948's Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- For certain issuers, the Investment Manager conducts additional qualitative research.

Based on such research, the Investment Manager may determine an upward or downward adjustment of the internal score and the human rights flag.

With respect to scored issuers, the Investment Manager will invest only issuers with an internal score of 1 or more.

Further, the Investment Manager commits to a minimum proportion of 1.00% of Sub-Fund's net asset value in Sustainable Investments. It also commits that a minimum proportion 0.01% of Sub-Fund's net asset value is aligned with the EU taxonomy.

[3]The country in question may be found on the Freedom House Index (<https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores>) in the column "Total Score and Status" of the section "Global Freedom Scores".

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the Investment Strategy by a certain minimum rate.

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

Companies are excluded based on verified failure to respect established norms corresponding to four good governance practices: sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The excluded companies are based on information provided by external data providers and in certain circumstances internal research. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal.

Further, the Investment Manager actively encourages and conducts dialogues with investee companies on governance issues, also to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). Decisions on how to exercise voting rights also consider broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement is set out in the Management Company's Stewardship Statement.

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

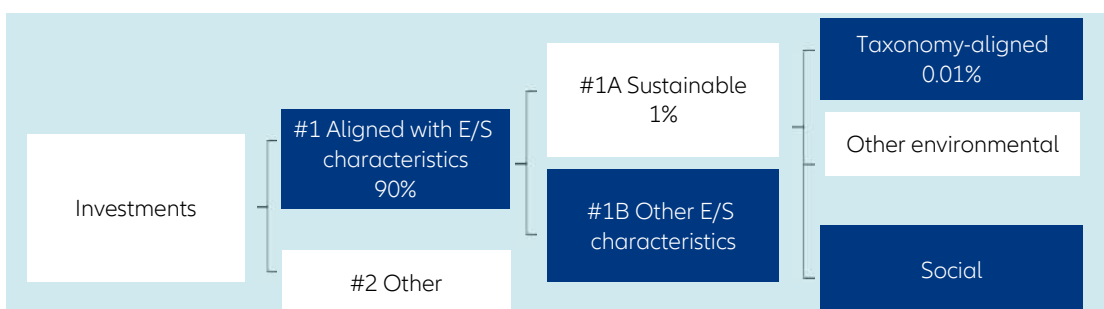
The asset allocation section describes which assets of the portfolio the Investment Manager commits to use to promote environmental or social characteristics:

- The Investment Manager commits to employ the internal score described in the section "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?" for at least 90% (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics) of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".
- Min. 1.00% (#1A Sustainable) of Sub-Fund's net asset value will be invested in Sustainable Investments.
- Min. 0.01% of Sub-Fund's net asset value will be invested in investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy. The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager has committed to (min. 1.00%) irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.

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.

#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** 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 or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



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

The Investment Manager commits to a minimum percentage of 0.01% of investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

Taxonomy-aligned investments include debt and/or equity investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU-taxonomy. The taxonomy-aligned data is provided by an external data provider. The Investment Manager has assessed the quality of such data. The data will not be subject to an assurance provided by auditors or a review by third parties. The data will not extend to government bonds. As of today, there is no recognized methodology available to determine the proportion of taxonomy-aligned activities when investing in government bonds.

Taxonomy-aligned activities in this disclosure are based on share of revenues. taxonomy-aligned data is only in some cases data reported by companies in accordance with the EU taxonomy. In case data is not reported by companies, the data provider derives taxonomy-aligned data from other available equivalent public data.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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.

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

☐ Yes

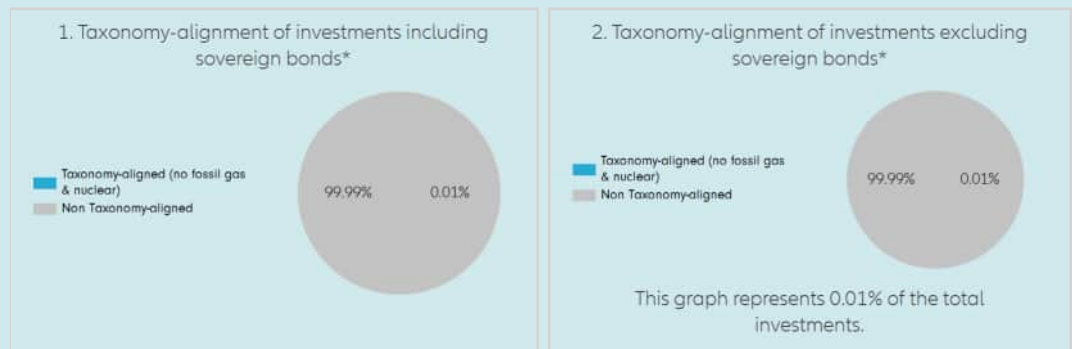
☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The Investment Manager does not pursue any investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy. Nevertheless, the Investment Manager may invest in corporates which are also active in these activities. Further information will be provided as part of the annual reporting, if relevant.

The two graphs below show in dark blue 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.



* 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 Investment Manager does not commit to a split of minimum taxonomy alignment into transitional, enabling activities and own performance.

¹Fossil 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.



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 Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy. Taxonomy-aligned investments are considered a sub-category of Sustainable Investments. If an investment is not taxonomy-aligned since the activity is not yet covered under the EU taxonomy or the positive contribution is not substantial enough to comply with the taxonomy technical screening criteria, the investment can still be considered an environmentally Sustainable Investment provided it complies with all criteria. The overall Sustainable Investment share (min. 1.00%) may also include investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments may also include investments with a social objective. Any socially Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager has committed to (min. 1.00%) irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.



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

The type of instruments included under “#2 Other” are eligible assets according to the prospectus. They include cash, cash equivalents as well as Target Funds, eligible asset classes and derivatives which do not specifically promote environmental or social characteristics. The Sub-Fund may make use of derivatives, which always fall under category “#2 Other” for hedging liquidity management and efficient portfolio management as well as investment purposes. For those investments no environmental or social safeguards are applied.



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?

No, the Investment Manager has not assigned a reference benchmark to determine alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Sub-Fund promotes.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/SFDR> or other product-specific information can be found on the website:
<https://allianz.be/fr/general/investissement-durable.html>
<https://allianz.be/nl/algemeen/duurzaam-beleggen.html>

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:
EB Target Volatility8
ISIN LU0352312184
Version 28/01/2026

Legal entity identifier:
529900U565TVTIRHJ104

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.

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 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 any sustainable investments



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

Allianz Strategy 50 (the "Sub-Fund") promotes a broad range of environmental, human rights, governance, and/or business behaviour characteristics (the last characteristic does not apply for financial instruments issued by a sovereign entity). The Sub-Fund does so by:

- As a first step promoting environmental and social characteristics, by excluding direct investments in certain issuers which are involved in controversial environmental or social business activities from the investment universe of the Sub-Fund by applying exclusion criteria. Within this process the Investment Manager excludes investee companies that severely violate good governance practices and principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.
- In a second step, the Investment Manager selects from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that perform better within their sector with respect to sustainability aspects. With respect to sovereign issuers those issuers that generally perform better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers are assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score starts at 0 (lowest) and ends at 4 (highest). The score is based on environmental, social, governance and business behaviour factors (business behaviour does not apply to sovereign issuers) and represents an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager.

- Further, the Investment Manager will adhere to a minimum percentage of 1.00% of Sustainable Investments and a minimum percentage of 0.01% investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Details and methods of each step are described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".

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?

To measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics the following sustainability indicators are used and reported on, at the end of the financial year:

- Confirmation that the exclusion criteria have been adhered to throughout the Sub-Fund's financial year.
- Percentage of the portfolio with a proprietary score of 1 or more. The scoring process is described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?". The basis for the calculation is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.
- Percentage of Sustainable Investments at the end of the financial year.
- Percentage of taxonomy-aligned investments at the end of the financial year.

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 that the financial product partially intends to make include a broad range of environmental and social topics, for which the Investment Manager uses as reference, among others, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1], as well as the EU taxonomy objectives which are: Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Sustainable Use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources, Transition to a Circular Economy, Pollution Prevention and Control as well as Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

The Investment Manager measures how the Sustainable Investments contribute to the objectives based on a proprietary methodology as follows:

- Business activities of an issuer are broken down into revenues generated by the various business activities based on external data. In cases where the split of business activities received is not granular enough, it is determined by the Investment Manager. The business activities are internally assessed as to whether they contribute positively to an environmental or a social objective. The revenue share of each business activity that contributes positively to an environmental or social objective is allocated to the Sustainable Investment share, provided the issuer passes the Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") assessment and is satisfying the Good Governance principles.
- For issuers whose business activities amount to a Sustainable Investment share of at

least 20% and who are transitioning or are already aligned with a Net Zero pathway, the Investment Manager increases the calculated Sustainable Investment share allocated to the issuer in question by 20 percentage points. The issuers are considered transitioning to Net Zero if they are (1) achieving Net Zero, (2) aligned to Net Zero or (3) aligning to Net Zero. Issuers (4) committed to Net Zero or (5) not aligned to Net Zero are not considered to be transitioning or aligned with a Net Zero pathway.

- For securities, which finance specific projects ("Project Bonds") contributing to environmental or social objectives, the overall investment is considered to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives, but also for these a DNSH as well as a Good Governance check for issuers (or in some cases at project level) is performed.
- The Sustainable Investment share of each issuer and each Project Bond is weighted based on the percentage of the portfolio invested in such issuer or Project Bonds, respectively. The individual weighted Sustainable Investment shares of all issuers and Project Bonds are aggregated in order to compute the Sustainable Investment share of the Sub-Fund.

[1] <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

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 assess that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective, the Investment Manager is using the indicators regarding principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors.

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

All mandatory PAI indicators are taken into account as follows:

- Investments in issuers violating the exclusion criteria for controversial weapons, severely violating principles, and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights or sovereign issuer with an insufficient freedom house index score are excluded and do not pass the DNSH assessment. The exclusion criteria are described in the section "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?".
- Thresholds are determined for all PAI indicators except for the "share of non-renewable energy consumption and production" which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators.

In detail, the Investment Manager has taken the following steps:

- Defined significance thresholds to identify significantly harmful issuers. Issuers are measured against the significance thresholds at least bi-annually. Depending on the respective indicator, the thresholds are determined either relative to the sector, absolute or based on events or situations in which companies allegedly have a negative environmental, social or governance impact (controversies). The Investment Manager can engage with issuers not meeting the significance thresholds in order to allow the issuer to remediate the adverse impact.

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.

- Weighing the PAI indicator according to the level of confidence in the quality of data available which are computed to an overall DNSH score relevant for the issuer. The overall DNSH score is determined based on the threshold for each PAI and the confidence weight. A company is considered to not pass the DNSH assessment if the overall DNSH score is one or more. If the issuer does not meet the overall DNSH score twice subsequently or in case of a failed engagement, it does not pass the DNSH assessment. Investments in securities of issuers which do not pass the DNSH assessment are not counted as Sustainable Investments.
- In certain circumstances where backward-looking or forward-looking information is inconsistent with the DNSH assessment, the Investment Manager may override the DNSH assessment. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal.

There is a lack of data coverage for PAI indicators. Equivalent data points are used to assess PAI indicators when applying the DNSH assessment, when relevant, for the following indicators for corporates: share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; for sovereigns: GHG Intensity and investee countries subject to social violations. In the case of Project Bonds equivalent data at project level might be used to ensure that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective. The Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage by engaging with issuers and data providers. The Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

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 Investment Manager's exclusions as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" exclude companies severely violating one of the following frameworks: Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.

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

The Investment Manager considers PAIs through measures directly impacting the investment strategy such as applying exclusion criteria and indirect measures such as engagement with corporate issuers and joining relevant industry initiatives. Considering PAIs does not mean avoiding PAIs but aiming to mitigate such PAIs. The overall mitigation aim is also dependent on the management of the portfolio according to the general investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered through the direct measures set out in the table below:

PAI indicator applicable to corporate issuers:	Direct measure (as described in the section: "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?")
– GHG Emissions	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to coal extraction and utility companies generating revenues from coal – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Carbon footprint	
– GHG Intensity of investee companies	
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	
– Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to severe violation of international norms such as the UN Global Compact (UN GC). The following principles of the UN GC are related to the other environmental PAIs: • Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges • Principle 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility • Principle 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Emissions to water	
– Hazardous waste ratio	
– Violation of UN Global compact principles	
– Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to severe violation of international norms such as the UN Global Compact (UN GC)
– Board gender diversity	– Use of voting rights to promote board gender diversity – Use of information on PAI indicator in internal score
– Exposure to controversial weapons	– Application of exclusion criteria relating to controversial weapons
PAI indicator applicable to sovereign and supranational issuers	
– Investee countries subject to social violation	– Application of exclusion criteria related to sovereign issuers identified as "not free" from the Freedom House Index

The data coverage for the data required for the PAI indicators is heterogenous. The Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage through engagement with data providers and/or issuers. The Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

The principal adverse impact indicators are also considered through the following indirect measures:

- The Investment Manager actively encourages and conducts dialogues with investee companies on broader sustainability issues which include PAI indicators such as Gender Diversity, also to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). In deciding how to exercise voting rights, the Investment Manager also considers broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement is set out in the Investment Manager's Stewardship Statement.

- The Investment Manager has joined the Net Zero Asset Manager Initiative[2]. This is an international group of asset managers committed to reduce GHG emissions in partnership with institutional investors.

The information on the PAI indicators will be available in the end-year report of the Sub-Fund.

[2] <https://www.netzeroassetmanagers.org/>

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investments objectives and risk tolerance.

The Sub-Fund's investment objective is geared, in the long term, towards generating mainly capital growth with regard to the portfolio's equity portion by investing in the global Equity Markets and, with regard to the portfolio's Bond / Money Market portion, towards generating a market driven return with reference to the Euro denominated Bond / Money Markets in accordance with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's general investment strategy is described in the prospectus.

With respect to environmental and social characteristics of the Investment Strategy, the following applies:

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?

As a first step, the Investment Manager applies the following exclusion criteria, i.e., does not directly invest in securities issued by companies:

- severely violating principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights,
- developing, producing, using, maintaining, offering for sale, distributing, storing, or transporting controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons outside of the non-proliferation treaty),
- deriving more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction,
- active within the utility sector and generating more than 20% of their revenues from coal,
- involved in the production of tobacco, or deriving more than 5% of their revenues from the distribution of tobacco.

Direct investments in securities issued by sovereign issuers qualified with a score as "not free" by the freedom house index[3] are excluded.

The Investment Manager applies the exclusion criteria to a specific issuer based on information provided by external data providers and in certain circumstances internal research. The assessment of

issuers against the exclusion criteria is performed at least half yearly. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal. Further information on external data providers and the override process are available on the respective SFDR Website Product Disclosure.

As a second step, the Investment Manager selects from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that perform better within their sector based on a score for environmental, social, governance, and business behaviour factors ("Sustainability Factors"). With respect to sovereign issuers, the ones that generally perform better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers are assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score starts at 0 (lowest) and ends at 4 (highest). The score represents an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager. Scores are reviewed at least twice a year.

At least 90% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio is internally scored on a scale from 0-4. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.

The scoring process comprises the following:

- The Investment Manager receives quantitative and qualitative information on a regular basis related to indicators on Sustainability Factors for specific issuers from external data providers.
- The Investment Manager supplements information on Sustainability Factors with internal quantitative and qualitative analysis for instance where information from external data providers is not available, incomplete, outdated or does not match the Investment Manager's assessment.
- The Investment Manager computes a score for each of the Sustainability Factors for each issuer on the basis of a set of indicators. Within this process, the Investment Manager determines a specific weight for Sustainability Factors based on sector materiality. Based on those Sustainability Factors, the Investment Manager determines an overall score for each issuer reflecting its sustainability profile.
- In addition, the score is set at zero if the Investment Manager sets a human rights flag based on a methodology which leverages external data providers and internal research. For corporate issuers, setting of the flag is triggered by the issuer's lack of respect for human rights in its business conduct, including lack of (i) integration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles, (ii) respect for major International Labour Organization conventions and/or (iii) signature of the United Nations Global Compact. This prospective tool both monitors human rights controversies (breaches & violations of human rights) as well as the management of human rights controversies (adequacy between prevention mechanisms like policies, commitments, systems or grievance mechanisms and risk exposure). For sovereigns, the Investment Manager assesses the political rights conferred to citizens (Electoral Process, Political Pluralism and Participation, Functioning of Government), civil liberties (Freedom of Expression and belief, Associational and Organizational Rights, Rule of Law & Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights) and freedom of the press. For this purpose, the Investment Manager also uses the work of Freedom House Organisation which captures the principles defined in 1948's Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- For certain issuers, the Investment Manager conducts additional qualitative research.

Based on such research, the Investment Manager may determine an upward or downward adjustment of the internal score and the human rights flag.

With respect to scored issuers, the Investment Manager will invest only issuers with an internal score of 1 or more.

Further, the Investment Manager commits to a minimum proportion of 1.00% of Sub-Fund's net asset value in Sustainable Investments. It also commits that a minimum proportion 0.01% of Sub-Fund's net asset value is aligned with the EU taxonomy.

[3]The country in question may be found on the Freedom House Index (<https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores>) in the column "Total Score and Status" of the section "Global Freedom Scores".

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the Investment Strategy by a certain minimum rate.

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

Companies are excluded based on verified failure to respect established norms corresponding to four good governance practices: sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The excluded companies are based on information provided by external data providers and in certain circumstances internal research. In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Investments, Compliance and Legal.

Further, the Investment Manager actively encourages and conducts dialogues with investee companies on governance issues, also to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). Decisions on how to exercise voting rights also consider broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement is set out in the Management Company's Stewardship Statement.

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

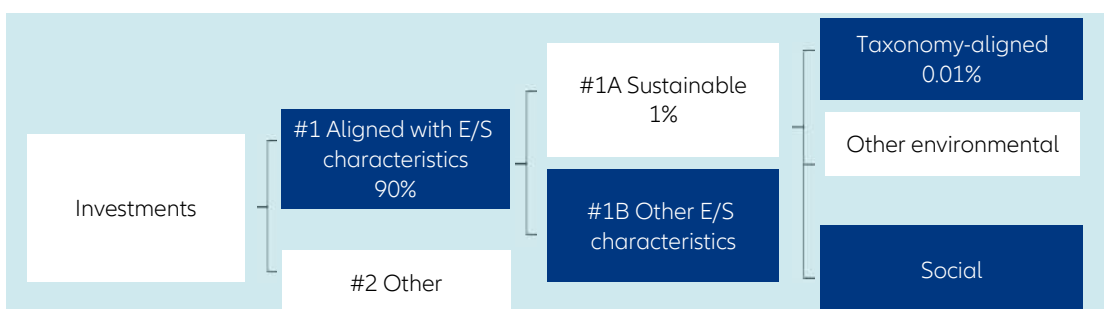
The asset allocation section describes which assets of the portfolio the Investment Manager commits to use to promote environmental or social characteristics:

- The Investment Manager commits to employ the internal score described in the section "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?" for at least 90% (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics) of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".
- Min. 1.00% (#1A Sustainable) of Sub-Fund's net asset value will be invested in Sustainable Investments.
- Min. 0.01% of Sub-Fund's net asset value will be invested in investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy. The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager has committed to (min. 1.00%) irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.

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.

#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** 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 or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



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

The Investment Manager commits to a minimum percentage of 0.01% of investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy.

Taxonomy-aligned investments include debt and/or equity investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU-taxonomy. The taxonomy-aligned data is provided by an external data provider. The Investment Manager has assessed the quality of such data. The data will not be subject to an assurance provided by auditors or a review by third parties. The data will not extend to government bonds. As of today, there is no recognized methodology available to determine the proportion of taxonomy-aligned activities when investing in government bonds.

Taxonomy-aligned activities in this disclosure are based on share of revenues. taxonomy-aligned data is only in some cases data reported by companies in accordance with the EU taxonomy. In case data is not reported by companies, the data provider derives taxonomy-aligned data from other available equivalent public data.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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.

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

☐ Yes

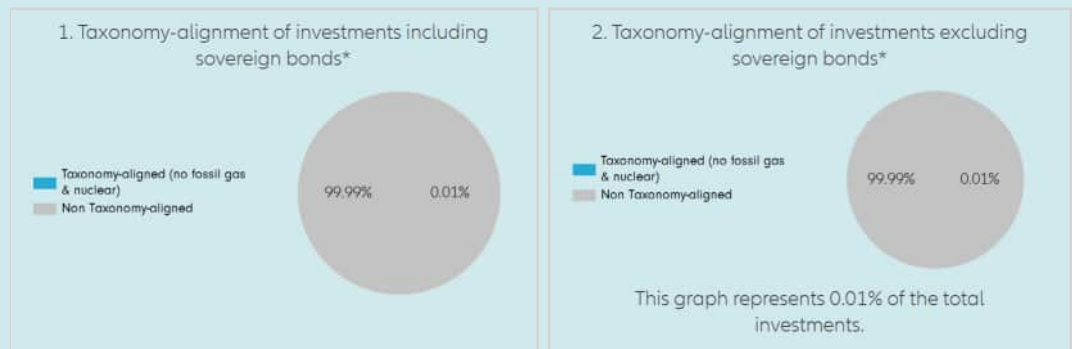
☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The Investment Manager does not pursue any investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy. Nevertheless, the Investment Manager may invest in corporates which are also active in these activities. Further information will be provided as part of the annual reporting, if relevant.

The two graphs below show in dark blue 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.



* 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 Investment Manager does not commit to a split of minimum taxonomy alignment into transitional, enabling activities and own performance.

¹Fossil 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.



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 Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy. Taxonomy-aligned investments are considered a sub-category of Sustainable Investments. If an investment is not taxonomy-aligned since the activity is not yet covered under the EU taxonomy or the positive contribution is not substantial enough to comply with the taxonomy technical screening criteria, the investment can still be considered an environmentally Sustainable Investment provided it complies with all criteria. The overall Sustainable Investment share (min. 1.00%) may also include investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments may also include investments with a social objective. Any socially Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager has committed to (min. 1.00%) irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.



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

The type of instruments included under “#2 Other” are eligible assets according to the prospectus. They include cash, cash equivalents as well as Target Funds, eligible asset classes and derivatives which do not specifically promote environmental or social characteristics. The Sub-Fund may make use of derivatives, which always fall under category “#2 Other” for hedging liquidity management and efficient portfolio management as well as investment purposes. For those investments no environmental or social safeguards are applied.



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?

No, the Investment Manager has not assigned a reference benchmark to determine alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Sub-Fund promotes.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

A reference benchmark is not used to determine alignment with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/SFDR> or other product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://allianz.be/fr/general/investissement-durable.html>

<https://allianz.be/nl/algemeen/duurzaam-beleggen.html>