

Product name:

## Allianz Actions Euro Innovation

Legal entity identifier: 5299005U1YHDK4D6RP66

### Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

#### Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

<input type="checkbox"/>	It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective</b> : ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It <b>promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of <b>15.00%</b> of sustainable investments
<input type="checkbox"/>	In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/>	in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/>	It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective</b> : ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/>	It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective</b> : ___%	<input type="checkbox"/>	It promotes E/S characteristics, but <b>will not make any sustainable investments</b>



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

Allianz Actions Euro Innovation (the "UCI") promotes a broad range of characteristics related to the environment, human rights, governance and/or market behaviour (the last characteristic does not apply for financial instruments issued by a sovereign entity). The UCI does so by:

- As a first step, promoting environmental and social characteristics by excluding direct investments in certain issuers involved in controversial environmental or social economic activities from the investment universe of the UCI by applying exclusion criteria. As part of this process, the manager excludes companies in which the financial product invests that severely violate good governance practices, 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 on Business and Human Rights.
- In a second step, the manager selects, from the remaining investment universe, corporate issuers that perform better within their sector in terms of sustainability. With respect to sovereign issuers, these are issuers that generally perform better in terms of sustainable development. Issuers are assigned an individual rating by the manager, ranging from 0 (lowest) to 4 (highest). This rating is based on environmental, social, governance and market behaviour factors (market behaviour does not apply to sovereign issuers) and represents an internal evaluation attributed to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the manager.
- In addition, the manager will comply with a minimum percentage of 15.00% of sustainable investments and a minimum percentage of 0.01% of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics that the UCI promotes.

The details and methods of each step are described in 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?**

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of environmental and/or social characteristics and are presented at fiscal year-end:

- Confirmation that the exclusion criteria were met throughout the UCI’s fiscal year.
- The percentage of the portfolio with an internal sustainability rating of 2 or higher is compared to the percentage of the benchmark index. The rating process is described in the section “What investment strategy does this financial product follow?”. The basis for the calculation is the UCI’s net asset value, with the exception of instruments that, owing to their nature, have not been assigned a rating, such as cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not rated. However, derivatives (other than credit default swaps) that are underwritten by a single corporate issuer, are generally rated. The size of the unrated portion of the portfolio varies according to the overall investment strategy of the UCI described in the prospectus.
- Percentage of sustainable investments at the end of the fiscal year.
- Percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments at the end of the fiscal 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 achieve include a broad range of environmental and social issues, for which the manager uses the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1] as a reference framework, as well as the objectives of the EU Taxonomy, 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, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

The manager assesses the contribution of sustainable investments to the achievement of the objectives on the basis of an internal methodology:

- The economic activities of an issuer are broken down into turnover generated by the various economic activities based on external data. Where the distribution of economic activities received is not sufficiently granular, it is determined by the manager. Economic activities are evaluated internally to determine whether they contribute positively to an environmental or social objective. The share of turnover of each business activity that contributes positively to an environmental or social objective is allocated to the share of sustainable investments, provided that the issuer complies with the “do no significant harm” (“DNSH”) principle and the principles of good governance.
- For issuers whose economic activities represent a sustainable investment share of at least 20% and which are in transition or already aligned to a Net Zero pathway, the manager increases the calculated sustainable investment share of the issuer in question by 20 percentage points. Issuers are considered to be transitioning to Net Zero if they (1) reach Net Zero, (2) are aligned to Net Zero or (3) are in the process of 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 to a Net Zero pathway.
- For securities that finance specific projects (“Project Bonds”) contributing to environmental or social objectives, the overall investment is deemed to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives. An assessment of compliance with the principle of “do no significant harm” (“DNSH”) and good governance practices for issuers (or at project level in certain cases) is also conducted for these securities.
- The share of sustainable investments of each issuer and each Project Bond is weighted on the basis of the percentage of the portfolio invested in the issuer or Project Bonds, respectively. The weighted individual sustainable investment shares of all issuers and Project Bonds are aggregated to calculate the UCI’s share of sustainable investments.

[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 ensure that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to other environmental and/or social objectives, the manager uses indicators related to the 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 that violate the exclusion criteria for controversial weapons, severely violate a normative framework including the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, or in sovereign issuers with insufficient Freedom House Index scores, 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, with the exception of the “share of non-renewable energy consumption and production”, which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators.

Specifically, the manager has taken the following measures:

- Definition of significance thresholds to identify significantly harmful issuers. Issuers are evaluated against significance thresholds at least twice a year. Depending on the respective indicator, the thresholds are determined either in relation to the sector, in absolute terms, or on the basis of events or situations in which companies would have an adverse impact on the environment, society or governance (controversies). The manager can engage with issuers that do not meet the defined significance thresholds in order to allow such issuers to remediate their adverse impact. The decision on the investment’s success in the DNSH assessment, taking into account engagement, is made by an internal decision-making body composed of various functions, including: Investments, Compliance, Legal. If the issuer does not meet the defined significance thresholds twice in a row, or if engagement fails, then it is deemed not to pass the DNSH assessment. Investments in securities of issuers that do not pass the DNSH assessment are not recognised as sustainable investments.
- Weighting of the PAI indicator according to the confidence level in the quality of the available data that are calculated to obtain an overall DNSH score relevant to the issuer. The overall DNSH score is determined based on the threshold of each PAI and the confidence weighting. A company is considered not to have passed the DNSH assessment if the overall DNSH score is equal to or greater than one. If the issuer does not achieve the overall DNSH score twice in a row or if engagement fails, it does not pass the DNSH assessment. Investments in securities of issuers that do not pass the DNSH assessment are not recognised as sustainable investments.
- In certain circumstances, where retrospective or prospective information is incompatible with the DNSH assessment, the manager may override the DNSH assessment. The decision to override is made by an internal decision-making body composed of various functions, including: Investments, Compliance, Legal.

Data coverage for PAI indicators is insufficient. Equivalent data points are used to assess PAI indicators as part of the DNSH assessment, where appropriate, in relation to the following indicators relating to companies: share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, activities with a negative impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, lack of procedures and compliance mechanisms to ensure adherence to the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; with respect to sovereign issuers: GHG intensity and countries subject to social violations. In the case of Project Bonds, equivalent data at project level may be used to ensure that sustainable investments do no significant harm to any other environmental and/or social objectives. The manager will seek to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low coverage by engaging with issuers and data providers. The manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include the 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?*

The manager excludes, in accordance with the section “What investment strategy does this financial product follow?”, companies severely in violation of any of following reference frameworks: the UN Global Compact principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

**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.

The EU Taxonomy establishes a “do no significant harm” principle according to which Taxonomy-aligned investments should do no significant harm to the objectives of the EU Taxonomy. It is accompanied by specific EU criteria.  
The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



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

- Yes  
 No

The 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 them. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Application of exclusion criteria relating to coal mining and to community services companies generating part of their turnover from coal</li> <li>– Use of information on the PAI indicator in the internal rating</li> </ul>
– Carbon footprint	
– GHG intensity of investee companies	
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	
– Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Application of exclusion criteria relating to a severe violation of international standards such as the UN Global Compact (UNGC). The following principles of the UNGC are related to environmental PAIs:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges</li> <li>• Principle 8: Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility</li> <li>• Principle 9: Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Use of information on the PAI indicator in the internal rating</li> </ul>
– Emissions to water	
– Hazardous waste ratio	
– Violation of UN Global Compact Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Application of exclusion criteria relating to a severe violation of international standards such as the UN Global Compact (UNGC)</li> </ul>
– Lack of compliance processes and mechanisms to monitor adherence to the UN Global Compact principles	
– Board gender diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Use of voting rights to promote board gender diversity</li> <li>– Use of information on the PAI indicator in the internal rating</li> </ul>
– Exposure to controversial weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Application of exclusion criteria relating to controversial weapons</li> </ul>
PAI indicator applicable to sovereign and supranational issuers	
– Investee countries subject to a social violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Application of exclusion criteria for sovereign issuers classified as “not free” according to the Freedom House Index</li> </ul>

The data coverage required for the PAI indicators is heterogeneous. The manager will seek to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low coverage by engaging with data providers and/or issuers. The manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include the assessment of such data in the investment process.

Principal adverse impact indicators are also taken into account through the following indirect measures:

- The manager actively encourages and engages in dialogue with the companies in which the financial product invests on broader sustainability issues that include PAI indicators such as diversity, as well as to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (on a regular basis for direct equity investments). The manager also takes broader sustainability issues into account when deciding how to

exercise voting rights. More detailed information on the manager's approach to voting and corporate engagement is set out in the manager's Shareholder Engagement Policy.

- The manager has joined the Net Zero Asset Manager<sup>[2]</sup> initiative. This is an international group of asset managers committed to reducing GHG emissions in partnership with institutional investors.

Information on PAI indicators will be available in the UCI's annual report.

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



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The UCI's investment objective is to invest in eurozone equity markets in technological and/or innovation-related securities that promote sovereignty, in accordance with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the UCI. The UCI's general investment strategy is described in the prospectus.

As regards the environmental and social characteristics of the investment strategy, the following points apply:

- **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?**

Initially, the manager applies the following exclusion criteria, i.e. does not invest directly in securities issued by companies:

- severely in violation of a normative framework including the principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- developing, producing, using, maintaining, offering for sale, distributing, stockpiling or transporting controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus and nuclear weapons outside the non-proliferation treaty),
- deriving more than 10% of their turnover from thermal coal extraction,
- active in the community services sector and deriving more than 20% of their turnover from coal,
- involved in tobacco production or deriving more than 5% of their turnover from tobacco distribution.

Direct investments in securities issued by sovereign issuers classified as "not free" according to the Freedom House Index<sup>[3]</sup> are excluded.

The manager applies the exclusion criteria to a specific issuer on the basis of information provided by external data providers and, in certain circumstances, internal research. The assessment of issuers against the exclusion criteria is carried out at least once every six months. In certain circumstances, the manager may override the information received. The decision to override is made by an internal decision-making body composed of functions such as Investment, Compliance and Legal. Further information on external data providers and the override process is available on the relevant SFDR Product Disclosure website.

As a second step, the manager selects, from the remaining investment universe, the best performing corporate issuers in their sector based on a score for environmental, social, governance and corporate behaviour factors ("sustainability factors"). With respect to sovereign issuers, these are issuers that generally perform better in terms of sustainable development. Issuers are assigned an individual rating by the manager, ranging from 0 (lowest) to 4 (highest). The rating represents an internal valuation assigned to a company or sovereign issuer by the manager. Ratings are reviewed at least twice a year.

At least 90% of the UCI's portfolio has been assigned an internal rating on a scale from 0 to 4. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the net asset value of the UCI, with the exception of instruments that, owing to their nature, have not been assigned a rating, such as cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not rated. However, derivatives (other than credit default swaps), that are underwritten by a single corporate issuer, are generally rated. The size of the unrated portion of the portfolio varies according to the overall investment strategy of the UCI described in the prospectus.

The rating process includes the following steps:

- The manager regularly receives quantitative and qualitative information on sustainability factor indicators for specific issuers from external data providers.

- The manager supplements the information on sustainability factors through internal quantitative and qualitative analysis when the information from external data providers is not available, is incomplete, obsolete or does not correspond to the manager's assessment.
- For each sustainability factor, the manager calculates a rating for each issuer based on a set of indicators. As part of this process, the manager determines a specific weighting for sustainability factors based on the importance of the sector. On the basis of these sustainability factors, the manager determines an overall rating for each issuer reflecting its sustainability profile.
- In addition, the rating is set to zero if the manager triggers human rights reporting according to a methodology that relies on external data providers and internal research. For corporate issuers, reporting is triggered in the event of non-respect for human rights in the conduct of the issuer's business, including a lack of (i) integration of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (ii) compliance with the major conventions of the International Labour Organization and/or (iii) signature of the United Nations Global Compact. This forward-looking tool monitors both human rights controversies (human rights abuses and violations) and their management (coherence between prevention mechanisms such as policies, commitments, grievance systems or mechanisms and exposure to risk). For sovereign issuers, the manager assesses the political rights conferred on citizens (electoral process, political pluralism and participation, functioning of government), civil liberties (freedom of expression and belief, associative and organisational rights, rule of law and personal autonomy and individual rights) and freedom of the press. For this purpose, the manager also uses the work of Freedom House, which incorporates the principles set out in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- For some issuers, the manager carries out additional qualitative research. On the basis of this research, the manager may decide to proceed with an upward or downward adjustment of the internal rating and human rights reporting.

With respect to rated issuers, the manager will invest in issuers with an internal rating of 2 or more for large-cap securities and with a rating of 1 or more for small- and mid-cap securities (less than €10 bn).

In addition, the manager commits to a minimum proportion of 15.00% of the UCI's net asset value in sustainable investments. They also undertake that a minimum proportion of 0.01% of the UCI's net asset value will be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[3] The country in question is listed in the Freedom House Index (<https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/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 UCI does not undertake to reduce the scope of investments considered by a minimum rate prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

For direct investments, companies are excluded based on verified breaches of established standards corresponding to the four good governance practices: sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The exclusion of certain companies is based on information provided by external data providers and, in some cases, on internal research. In certain circumstances, the manager may override the information received. The decision to override is made by an internal decision-making body composed of functions such as Investment, Compliance and Legal.

In addition, the manager encourages and actively engages in dialogue with the companies in which the financial product invests on governance issues, in particular to prepare voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (on a regular basis for direct equity investments). Decisions on how voting rights are exercised also take into account broader sustainable development issues. More detailed information on the manager's approach to voting and corporate engagement is set out in the Management Company's Shareholder Engagement Policy.

**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.

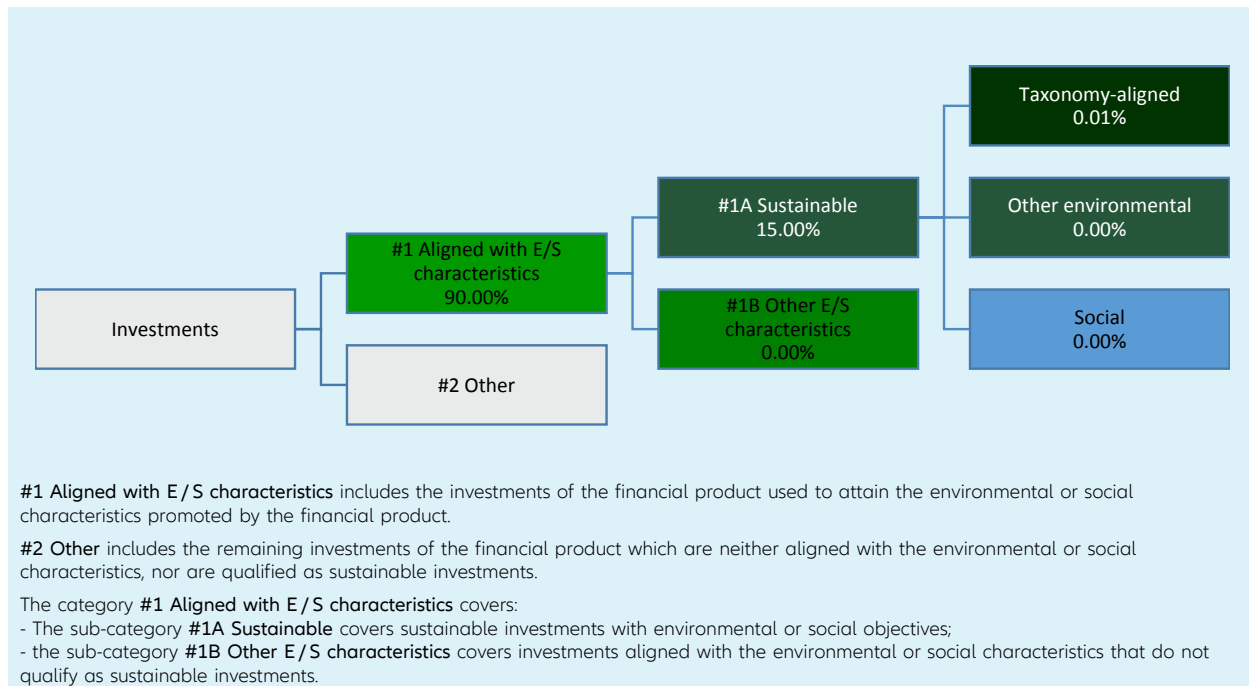
The asset allocation section describes the portfolio assets that the manager undertakes to use to promote environmental or social characteristics:

- The manager undertakes to use the internal rating described in the "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?” section for at least 90% (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics) of the UCI’s portfolio. The basis for the calculation of the 90% threshold is the net asset value of the UCI, with the exception of instruments that, owing to their nature, have not been given a rating, as described in the section “What investment strategy does this financial product follow?”.

- At least 15.00% (#1A Sustainable) of the UCI’s net asset value will be invested in sustainable investments.
- At least 0.01% of the UCI’s net asset value will be invested in EU Taxonomy-aligned investments.

The manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally sustainable investments that are not EU Taxonomy-aligned. The manager does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective. Sustainable investments will be included in the proportion of sustainable investments to which the manager has committed (min. 15.00%), regardless of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.



● **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 UCI.



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

The manager undertakes to invest a minimum percentage of 0.01% in EU Taxonomy-aligned investments.

Taxonomy-aligned investments include equities and/or debt securities in environmentally sustainable economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy. Taxonomy-aligned data is obtained from an external data provider. The manager has assessed the quality of this data. The data will not be subject to an assurance provided by auditors or a third-party review. The data will not extend to government bonds. To date, no recognised methodology is available to determine the proportion of Taxonomy-aligned activities in the context of sovereign bond investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities in this disclosure are based on share of turnover. Only in certain cases is the Taxonomy-aligned data published by companies in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation. In the event that the data is not reported by the companies, the data provider obtains Taxonomy-aligned data from other publicly available equivalent data sources.



Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

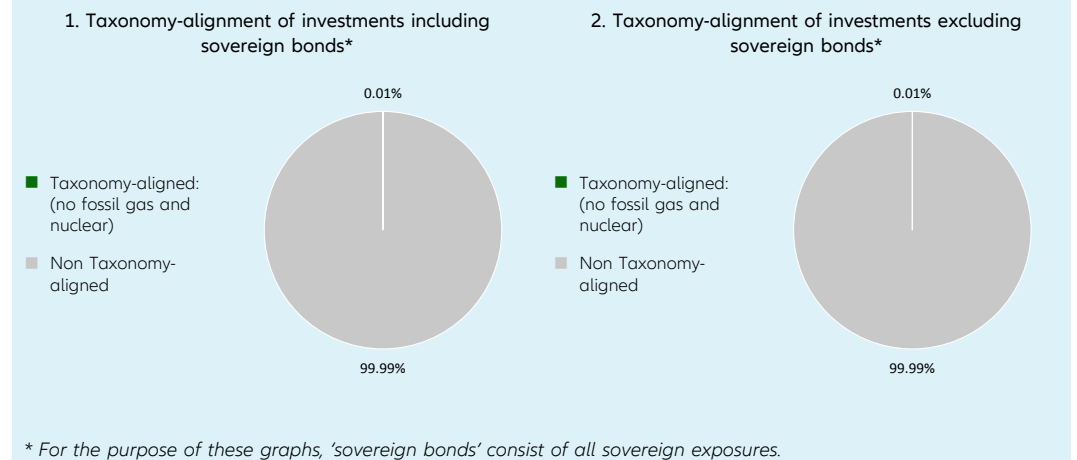
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies;
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

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

- Yes:
- In fossil gas
  - In nuclear energy
- No

The UCI does not aim to invest in EU Taxonomy-aligned fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities. However, due to the investment strategy, investments may be made in companies that are also active in these sectors. Where appropriate, further information will be provided in the annual report.

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



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

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

The manager does not commit to dividing the minimum Taxonomy alignment between enabling and transitional activities and own performance.

**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.



- **What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

The manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally sustainable investments that are not EU Taxonomy-aligned. Taxonomy-aligned investments are considered a sub-category of sustainable investments. If an investment is not Taxonomy-aligned because the activity is not yet covered by the EU Taxonomy, or if the positive contribution is not significant enough to comply with the Taxonomy's technical screening criteria, the investment can still be considered a sustainable investment provided that it meets all the criteria. The overall share of sustainable investments (min. 15.00%) may also include investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account** the criteria for

<sup>1</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



### What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The manager does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective. Sustainable investments may also include investments with a social objective. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the proportion of sustainable investments to which the manager has committed (min. 15.00%), regardless of its 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 types of instruments referred to in section “#2 Other” are eligible assets in accordance with the prospectus. They include cash and cash equivalents as well as target funds, eligible asset classes and derivatives that do not specifically promote environmental or social characteristics. The UCI may use derivatives, which still fall under the category “#2 Other” for hedging purposes, liquidity management and effective portfolio management, as well as for investment purposes. No environmental or social safeguards apply to these investments.



### 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 manager has not assigned a reference benchmark corresponding to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the UCI.

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

- **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>