

Product name:

VermögensManagement Chance

Legal entity identifier: 5299000S2PMV3FPLFL25

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

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

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%

☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 44.72% of sustainable investments

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ 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

☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with a social objective

☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%

☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

VermögensManagement Chance (the "Fund") promoted a broad range of environmental and/or social characteristics. The Fund invested at least 50% of its assets in line with the Multi-Asset Sustainability Strategy, which included but was not limited to various sustainability strategies of the Management Company, and/or was invested in green bonds and/or social bonds and/or sustainable bonds and/or SFDR target funds as defined in Articles 8 and 9 ("SFDR Target Funds").

Depending on the sustainability strategy chosen by the Investment Manager, the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted may have included environmental, social, human rights, governance and business conduct factors or investments in companies that offered solutions that delivered positive environmental and social results.

In addition, sustainable minimum exclusion criteria were applied.

No reference benchmark for measuring the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund was defined.

• How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The following sustainability indicators were used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics, which performed as follows:

- The actual percentage of Fund assets (including derivatives and cash) invested in green bonds and/or social bonds and/or sustainable bonds and/or SFDR target funds and/or equities and/or fixed-income securities in line with the Multi-Asset Sustainability Strategy was 76.73%.

- In the case of direct investments in fixed-income securities or share securities under the

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

Multi-Asset Sustainability Strategy, the binding elements were complied with.

- The following exclusion criteria were followed:
- Securities issued by companies that, as a result of following problematic practices in the areas of human rights, labour rights, the environment and corruption, seriously violate 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;
- Securities issued by companies that are involved with controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus and nuclear weapons);
- Securities issued by companies that generate more than 10% of their turnover from weapons and military equipment and services;
- Securities issued by companies that generate more than 10% of their turnover from the extraction of thermal coal;
- Securities issued by utility companies that generate more than 20% of their turnover from coal;
- Securities issued by companies that are involved in the production of tobacco, and securities issued by companies that account for more than 5% of their turnover from the distribution of tobacco;

Direct investments in government issuers with an inadequate Freedom House Index rating are excluded.

The minimum exclusion criteria with regard to sustainability are based on information from an external data provider and are coded in the context of pre- and post-trade compliance. Reviews are carried out at least every six months.

- [... and compared to previous periods?](#)

Indicator	12.2024	12.2023	12.2022
The actual percentage of Fund assets (including derivatives and cash) invested in green bonds and/or social bonds and/or sustainable bonds and/or SFDR target funds and/or equities and/or fixed-income securities in line with the Multi-Asset Sustainability Strategy was	76.73%	81.69%	76.17%
Confirmation that the exclusion criteria were met throughout the financial year	The exclusion criteria were met throughout the financial year.		

- **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Sustainable investments contribute to environmental and/or social objectives, for which the Investment Manager uses frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the objectives of the EU Taxonomy for reference.

The assessment of the positive contribution to the environmental or social objectives was based on a proprietary framework that combines quantitative elements with qualitative inputs from internal research. The methodology first applied a quantitative breakdown of an investee company or issuer into its business activities. The qualitative element of the framework is an assessment as to whether business activities have contributed positively to an environmental or a social objective.

To calculate the positive contribution at Fund level, the turnover share of each issuer attributable to business activities that contributed to the attainment of environmental and/or social objectives was considered, provided that the issuer had satisfied the Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") and good governance principles, and an asset-weighted aggregation was performed as a second step.

Moreover, for certain types of securities that finance specific projects that have contributed to environmental or social objectives, the overall investment was considered to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives, but DNSH and good governance checks on the issuers were also performed.

- **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

To ensure that sustainable investments did not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objectives, the Investment Manager of the Fund leveraged the PAI indicators, whereby significance thresholds were defined to identify significantly harmful issuers. Issuers that did not meet the significance threshold may have been engaged for a limited time period to allow them to remedy the adverse impacts. Failing this, if the issuer did not meet the defined significance thresholds twice in succession or if the engagement was unsuccessful, the issuer did not pass the DNSH check. Investments in securities of issuers that did not pass the DNSH check were not counted as sustainable investments.

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

PAI indicators were considered either as part of the application of the exclusion criteria or through thresholds on a sectoral or absolute basis. Significance thresholds were defined that relate to qualitative or quantitative criteria.

In the absence of data for some PAI indicators, the DNSH assessment for the following indicators for companies may have used equivalent data points to assess the PAI indicators: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water and lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; for government issuers: GHG intensity and investee countries subject to social violations. In the case of securities financing specific projects contributing to environmental or social objectives, appropriate data was used at project level to ensure that sustainable investments did not significantly harm other environmental and/or social objectives.

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.

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

The Fund had no sustainable investments as at the reporting date.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no 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.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Fund factors PAI indicators into the DNSH assessment for the portion counted as sustainable investment. However, the Fund as a whole does not take the PAI indicators into account as a binding product feature.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

During the reporting period, the majority of the investments of the financial product comprised equities, fixed-income securities and target funds. A portion of the financial product contained assets that do not promote environmental or social characteristics. Examples of such assets include derivatives, cash and deposits. Since these assets were not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, they were not taken into account in determining the top investments. The top investments are the investments with the highest weighting in the financial product. The weighting is calculated as an average of the four valuation dates. The valuation dates are the reporting date and the last day of each third month over a period of nine months counting backwards.

For reasons of transparency, the more detailed classification (at sub-sector level) is indicated for investments falling under the NACE sector "Public administration, defence and social security" in order to distinguish between investments falling under the sub-sectors "Public administration", "Foreign affairs, defence activities, justice and judicial activities, public order and safety activities" and "Social security". For investments in target funds, it is not possible to allocate sectors clearly, as the target funds can invest in securities of issuers from different sectors.

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/01/2024–31/12/2024

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
X MSCI USA ESG 1C	N/A	11.21%	Germany
ALLIANZ BEST STYLES US EQ-WT	N/A	8.03%	Luxembourg
INVESCO S&P 500 ESG ACC	N/A	6.38%	United Kingdom
UBS ETF MSCI USA SRI USD ACC	N/A	4.21%	Switzerland
AMUNDI MSCI NORTH AMERICA ES IE000R85HL30	N/A	3.56%	Germany
X S&P 500 EQUAL WEIGHT	N/A	3.36%	Germany
T. ROWE PRICE-GLB VL EQ-IUSD	N/A	3.34%	Luxembourg
MFP-MN JPN CRALP EQ-IXEURHA	N/A	3.31%	Republic of Ireland
DNB-TECHNOLOGY-A-I-CAP	N/A	3.21%	Luxembourg
ALLIANZ COMMODITIES-W9 USD	N/A	3.10%	Luxembourg
ALLIANZ-B STY SRI GB EQ-WT9E	N/A	2.97%	Luxembourg



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

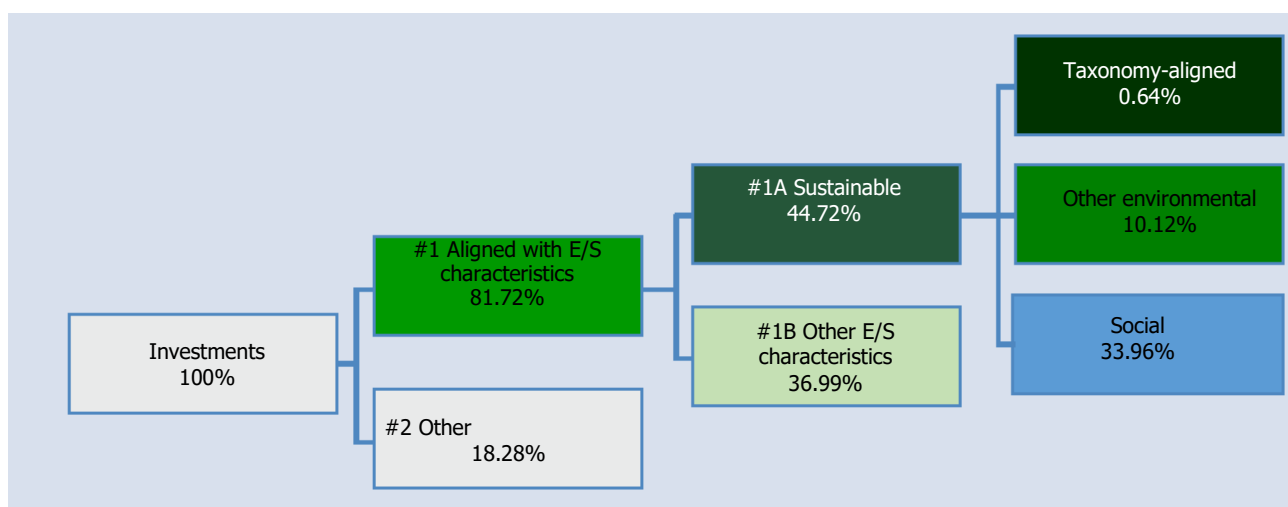
Sustainability-related investments means all investments that contribute to the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics of the investment strategy. The majority of Fund assets were used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Fund. A small portion of the Fund contained assets that do not promote environmental or social characteristics. Examples of such instruments include cash and cash deposits, certain target funds and investments with temporarily divergent or absent environmental, social, or good governance qualifications.

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

Some economic activities can contribute to more than one sub-category (social, Taxonomy-aligned or other environmental objectives) of sustainable investment. This can lead to situations where the sum of investments in these sustainable sub-categories is not consistent with the total share of sustainable investments. Nevertheless, it is ensured that double counting in the overall category of sustainable investment is not possible.



#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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The table below shows the proportion of the Fund's investments in different sectors and sub-sectors at the end of the financial year. The evaluation is based on the NACE classification of the economic activities of the company or the issuer of the securities in which the financial product is invested. In the case of investments in target funds, a transparency approach is applied to take into account the sectoral and sub-sectoral affiliations of the underlying assets of the target funds in order to ensure transparency around the sectoral exposure of the financial product.

It is currently not possible to report on sectors and sub-sectors of the economy that generate income from the exploration, extraction, production, manufacturing, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transport, storage and trading of fossil fuels as defined in Article 2(62) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council because the evaluation includes only NACE classification levels I and II. The above activities in the fossil fuels sector are in part included as aggregated with other areas under sub-sectors B5, B6, B9, C28, D35 and G46.

	Sector or sub-sector	% Assets
A	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	0.00%
A03	Fishing and aquaculture	0.00%
B	MINING AND QUARRYING	4.19%
B05	Mining of coal	0.04%
B06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.93%
B07	Mining of metal ores	2.85%
B08	Other mining and quarrying	0.05%
B09	Mining support service activities	0.32%
C	MANUFACTURING	30.72%
C10	Manufacture of food products	0.72%
C11	Manufacture of beverages	0.85%
C12	Manufacture of tobacco products	0.16%
C13	Manufacture of textiles	0.04%
C14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	0.19%
C15	Manufacture of leather and related products	0.27%
C16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.12%
C17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	0.29%
C19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1.19%
C20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1.89%
C21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	4.43%
C22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	0.35%
C23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.54%
C24	Manufacture of basic metals	0.64%
C25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0.25%
C26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	11.68%
C27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.62%
C28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.92%
C29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2.51%
C30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.40%
C31	Manufacture of furniture	0.01%
C32	Other manufacturing	0.64%
C33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.01%
D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	1.66%
D35	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	1.66%
E	WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE; WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	0.41%
E36	Water collection, treatment and supply	0.04%
E37	Sewerage	0.03%

E38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	0.34%
F	CONSTRUCTION	1.11%
F41	Construction of buildings	0.61%
F42	Civil engineering	0.28%
F43	Specialised construction activities	0.22%
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	6.61%
G45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.27%
G46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.30%
G47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.04%
H	TRANSPORTING AND STORAGE	2.00%
H49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.85%
H50	Water transport	0.20%
H51	Air transport	0.32%
H52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0.33%
H53	Postal and courier activities	0.30%
I	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	0.90%
I55	Accommodation	0.31%
I56	Food and beverage service activities	0.59%
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	15.74%
J58	Publishing activities	6.72%
J59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	0.07%
J60	Programming and broadcasting activities	0.41%
J61	Telecommunications	1.69%
J62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	2.59%
J63	Information service activities	4.26%
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	20.66%
K64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	12.97%
K65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	4.91%
K66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	2.78%
L	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	1.56%
L68	Real estate activities	1.56%
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	1.12%
M69	Legal and accounting activities	0.05%
M70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	0.06%
M71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	0.09%
M72	Scientific research and development	0.60%
M73	Advertising and market research	0.25%
M75	Veterinary activities	0.06%

N	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	0.91%
N77	Rental and leasing activities	0.22%
N78	Employment activities	0.13%
N79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	0.14%
N80	Security and investigation activities	0.18%
N81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	0.08%
N82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	0.15%
O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	6.21%
O84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.21%
O84.1	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community	6.19%
O84.2	Provision of services to the community as a whole	0.02%
P	EDUCATION	0.03%
P85	EDUCATION	0.03%
Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	0.74%
Q86	Human health activities	0.74%
Q87	Residential care activities	0.00%
R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	0.07%
R90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	0.00%
R92	Gambling and betting activities	0.01%
R93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	0.06%
S	OTHER SERVICES ACTIVITIES	0.12%
S95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	0.00%
S96	Other personal service activities	0.12%
U	ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	0.25%
U99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0.25%
Other	Not assigned	5.02%



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

The Taxonomy-aligned investments include debt and/or equity in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Taxonomy-aligned data was provided by an external data provider. Taxonomy-aligned data is only in rare cases data reported by companies in accordance with the EU Taxonomy.

The data provider has derived Taxonomy-aligned data from other available equivalent public data.

The data is not subject to assurance by auditors or verification by third parties.

The data does not reflect data in sovereign bonds. There is currently no recognised method for determining the share of Taxonomy-aligned activities in investments in sovereign bonds.

As at the reporting date, 6.61% of the total portfolio of the Fund was invested in sovereign bonds (calculated using the transparency approach).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are activities that meet the criteria of the EU Taxonomy. If an investment is not Taxonomy-aligned because the activity was not or not yet covered by the EU Taxonomy or the positive contribution is not substantial enough to meet the screening criteria of the Taxonomy, such an investment can still be considered an environmentally sustainable investment if all the related criteria are met.

The Taxonomy-aligned activities in this disclosure are based on the share of revenue. Pre-contractual figures use revenue as a financial metric in line with regulatory requirements and are based on the fact that complete, verifiable or up-to-date data for CAPEX and/or OPEX as a financial metric is even less available.

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.

- Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

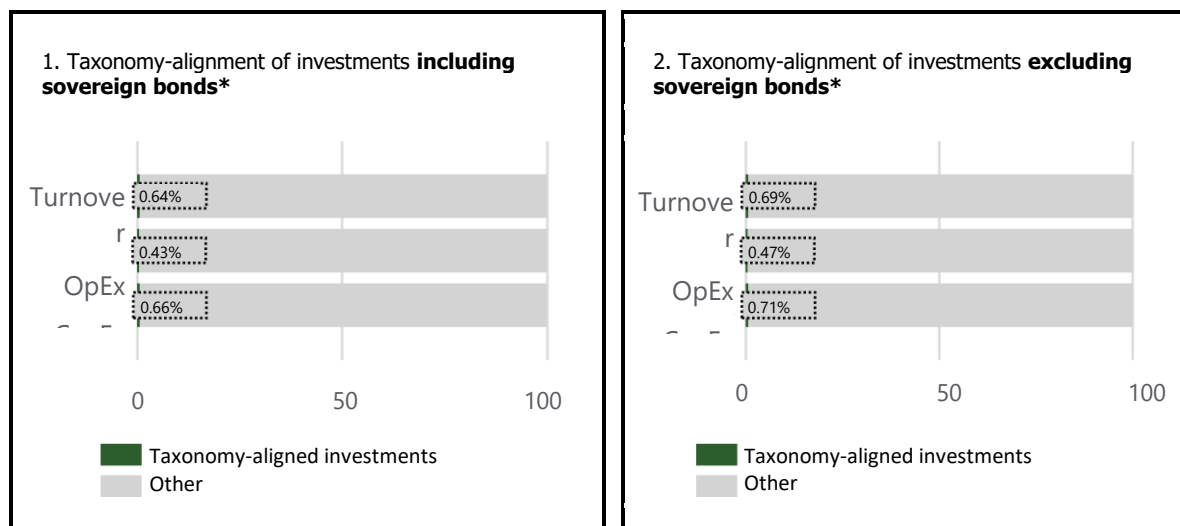
☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

It is currently not possible to break down the share of investments in fossil gas and nuclear energy in accordance with the environmental objectives as the data is not yet available in verified form.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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. **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.



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

Climate change mitigation	0.00%
Climate change adaptation	0.00%

It is currently not possible to break down the share of investments in accordance with the environmental objectives as the data is not yet available in verified form.

- What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Transitional activities	0.00%
Enabling activities	0.00%

It is currently not possible to break down the share of investments in transitional activities and enabling activities due to the lack of reliable Taxonomy data. Non-financial companies will not disclose the share of Taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the form of defined KPIs, indicating the environmental objective to which this activity contributes and whether it is a transitional or enabling economic activity, until 1 January 2023 (financial companies – from 1 January 2024). The availability of this reported information is a mandatory basis for this evaluation.

- How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds	12.2024	12.2023	12.2022
Turnover	0.64%	0.94%	1.11%
CapEx	0.66%	1.29%	0%
OpEx	0.43%	0.99%	0%

Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds	12.2024	12.2023	12.2022
Turnover	0.69%	1.01%	1.16%
CapEx	0.71%	1.39%	0%
OpEx	0.47%	1.07%	0%



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 10.12%.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 33.96%.



What investments were included under "Other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

"#2 Other" included investments in cash, non-sustainable units of target funds or derivatives (calculated using the transparency approach). Derivatives were used for efficient portfolio management (including risk hedging) and/or investment purposes, and target funds in order to benefit from a specific strategy. No minimum environmental or social requirements were checked for these investments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

To ensure that the financial product fulfilled its environmental and social characteristics, the binding elements were defined as assessment criteria. Compliance with the binding elements was measured using sustainability indicators. For each sustainability indicator, a methodology based on different data sources was developed in order to ensure accurate measurement and reporting of the indicators. To keep the underlying data up to date, the list of sustainable minimum exclusion criteria was updated at least twice a year by the sustainability team based on external data sources.

Technical control mechanisms were introduced to monitor compliance with the binding elements in ex-ante and ex-post investment limit auditing systems. These mechanisms ensured that the environmental and/or social characteristics were complied with at all times. Appropriate measures were taken to remedy any violations found. Examples of such measures include selling securities that do not meet the exclusion criteria or engaging with issuers (in the case of direct investments). These mechanisms are an integral part of PAI consideration.

In addition, AllianzGI engages with the investee companies. The engagement activities were only carried out in relation to direct investments. There is no guarantee that the engagement activities carried out cover issuers held in every Fund. The Management Company's engagement strategy is based on two approaches: (1) risk-based approach and (2) thematic approach.

The risk-based approach focuses on the key ESG risks identified. The engagement is closely related to the size of the investment. The focus of the engagement takes into account aspects such as a significant number of votes against company management at past general meetings, controversies relating to sustainability or governance practices, and other sustainability topics.

The thematic approach combines engagements either with AllianzGI's three strategic sustainability topics (climate change, planetary boundaries and inclusive capitalism) and the issue of governance practices in specific markets or with a broader context. Thematic engagements were identified using topics considered important for portfolio investments and were prioritised based on the size of the investments made by AllianzGI and factoring in customer priorities.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

No reference benchmark for measuring the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund has been defined.

- [How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?](#)
Not applicable

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

- How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

Not applicable

- How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Not applicable

- How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

Not applicable