

Product name:

Allianz Europe Equity Growth Select

Legal entity identifier: 549300UEVM0IKP1RGZ24

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒	☐ Yes	☒ ☐	☒ No
☐	It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%	☐	It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____% of sustainable investments
	☐ 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
☐	It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective ____%	☒	It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments
		☐	with a social objective



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

Allianz Europe Equity Growth Select (the "Sub-Fund") promotes environmental and social characteristics as well as the management of greenhouse gas ("GHG") intensity. 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 assesses investments (excluding cash and derivatives) according to the greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions of investee companies as far as such data is available. Based on this, the Investment Manager manages the Sub-Fund in a way that the GHG intensity of the portfolio is 20.00% lower than the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund's benchmark. GHG intensity is defined as GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2) per million USD sales of the issuer. GHG emissions per million USD sales is used, as this metrics allows to differentiate between more and less energy efficient issuers. The Investment Manager has also set the requirement that for a certain% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio GHG intensity data must be available.

A 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.
- The GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund's portfolio compared to the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund's benchmark in percent. The calculation of the GHG intensity is described below in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".
- Percentage of the Sub-Fund's portfolio which is covered by GHG intensity data. The calculation of the GHG intensity is described below in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".

● **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 Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of Sustainable Investments.

● **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 Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of Sustainable Investments.

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

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of Sustainable Investments.

● *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 does not commit to a minimum share of Sustainable Investments.

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 not 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

☐ No

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 – Target that the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund is lower than the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund's benchmark
– 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
– 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	
– 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/>



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 Sub-Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital growth by investing in European Equity Markets with a focus on growth stocks of large market capitalization companies 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.

In addition, the Investment Manager assesses investments (excluding cash and derivatives) according to the greenhouse gas ("GHG") intensity of investee companies as far as such data is available. GHG includes not only CO₂ emissions but also other emissions such as methane. GHG intensity is defined as GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2) per million USD sales of the issuer. Scope 1 GHG emissions comprise direct emissions of an issuer, whereas scope 2 comprises indirect emission from purchased energy. GHG emissions per million USD sales is used, as this metrics allows to differentiate between more and less energy efficient issuers. Based on this, the Investment Manager manages the Sub-Fund so that the GHG intensity of the portfolio is continuously 20% lower than the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund's benchmark. In detail the following applies:

- The Investment Manager receives GHG intensity data for issuers from an external data provider. GHG intensity data per million USD sales is not available for cash, derivatives, sovereign issuers and issuers which are not covered by the data provider. For at least 80% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio such data must be received. The basis for the calculation of the 80% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments for which GHG intensity data is not available such as cash and derivatives. GHG intensity is also calculated for internal Target Funds. The size of the portfolio for which no GHG intensity data is available varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.
- Only issuers and instruments where the Investment Manager receives GHG intensity data are used to calculate the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund. The GHG intensity of each issuer is considered relative to the weight of the issuer in the Sub-Fund. The portfolio weights of those issuers that have GHG intensity data are mathematically adjusted so that the sum of their weighting in the Sub-Fund amounts to 100%. The size of the part of the portfolio for which no GHG intensity data is available varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.
- The Investment Manager selects and weights from the remaining (i.e. after application of the exclusion criteria) investment universe issuers so that the Sub-Fund's GHG intensity is min. 20% lower than the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund's benchmark.

^[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.

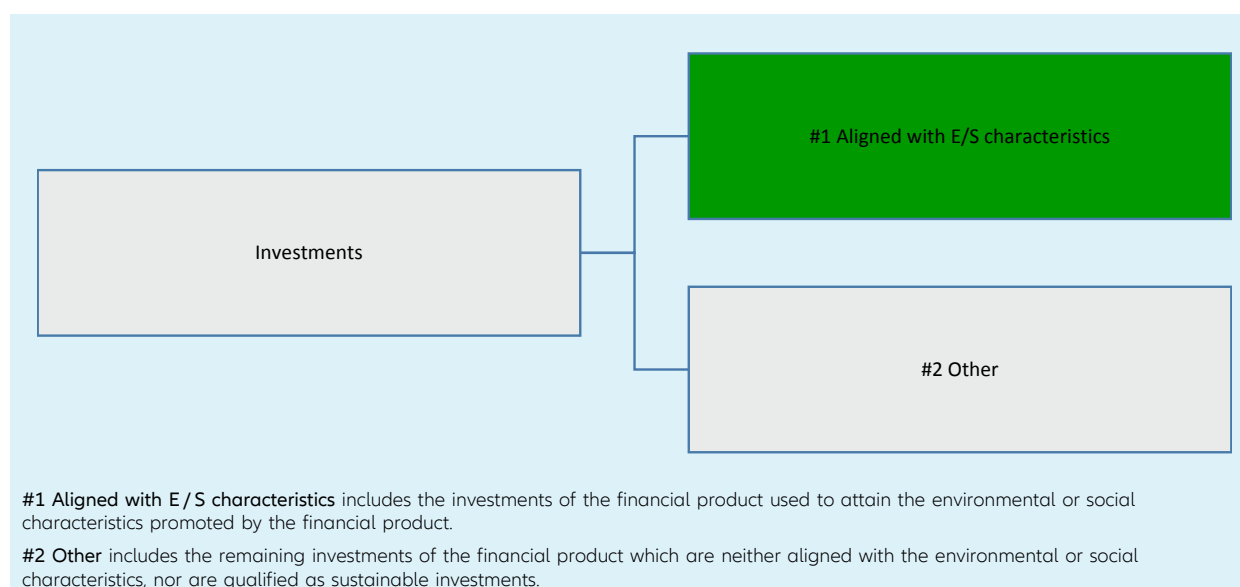


What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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 select issuers with GHG intensity data for at least 80% (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics) of the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The basis for the calculation of the 80% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments for which such data does not exist as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?". The Investment Manager manages the Sub-Fund in a way that the GHG intensity of the portfolio is 20.00% lower than the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund's benchmark.



- **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 does not commit to a minimum share of Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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 Taxonomy¹?

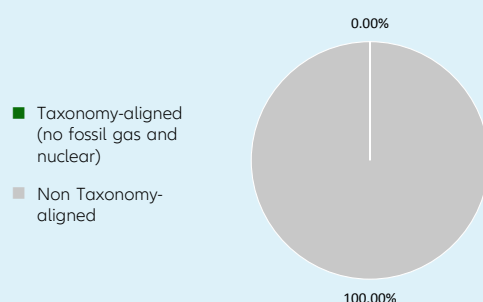
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

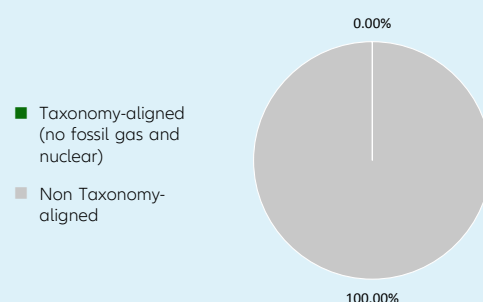
☒ No

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

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents X% of the total investments.

It is noted that – due to the fact that this Sub-Fund does not provide for a minimum quota of taxonomy-aligned investments – this graph does not generate any additional added value compared to the left-hand graph.

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

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.

- 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.



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 investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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

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



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments.



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?

Yes, the Investment Manager has assigned the index “S&P Europe Large Cap Growth Total Return Net” as the Sub-Fund's benchmark. This benchmark is a market index. The Sub-Fund will promote environmental and social characteristics by managing the GHG intensity so that it will be continuously 20% lower than the GHG intensity of the benchmark as described in the section “What investment strategy does this financial product follow?”.

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?**

The benchmark is a market index and is not continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. The benchmark serves to compare the GHG intensity of the Sub-Fund with the market as reflected by the benchmark.

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

The benchmark is a market index and does not incorporate the same environmental or social characteristics for index construction as promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

The Sub-Fund's benchmark is a market index.

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

Details of the Benchmark's methodology may be found at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/indices/equity/sp-europe-largecap-eur/> or at www.spglobal.com



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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