

Product name:

Allianz Emerging Markets Sovereign Bond

Legal entity identifier: 529900PDB0P3EZZYVP70

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

● **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 does not consider PAI indicators as binding elements of the fund.



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 global emerging Bond Markets in accordance with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund's general investment strategy is described in the prospectus.

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

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

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

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

Direct investments in securities issued by sovereign issuers identified by the FATF Blacklist [1] are excluded.

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

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

At least 80% of the Sub-Fund's portfolio is internally scored on a scale from 0-4. The basis for the calculation of the 80% threshold is the Sub-Fund's net asset value except instruments that are not scored by nature, e.g., cash and deposits. Derivatives are generally not scored. Derivatives (other than credit default swaps), whose underlying is a single rated corporate issuer are, however, generally scored. The size of the not scored part of the portfolio varies subject to the Sub-Fund's general investment strategy described in the prospectus.

The scoring process comprises the following:

- The Investment Manager receives quantitative and qualitative information on a regular basis related to indicators on Sustainability Factors for specific issuers from external data providers.
- The Investment Manager supplements information on Sustainability Factors with internal quantitative and qualitative analysis for instance where information from external data providers is not available, incomplete, outdated or does not match the Investment Manager's assessment.
- The Investment Manager computes a score for each of the Sustainability Factors for each issuer on the basis of a set of indicators. Within this process, the Investment Manager determines a specific

weight for Sustainability Factors based on sector materiality. Based on those Sustainability Factors, the Investment Manager determines an overall score for each issuer reflecting its sustainability profile.

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

With respect to scored issuers, the Investment Manager will invest min. 80% of the issuers with an internal score of 1.5 or more.

[1] <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/countries/black-and-grey-lists.html>

- **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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

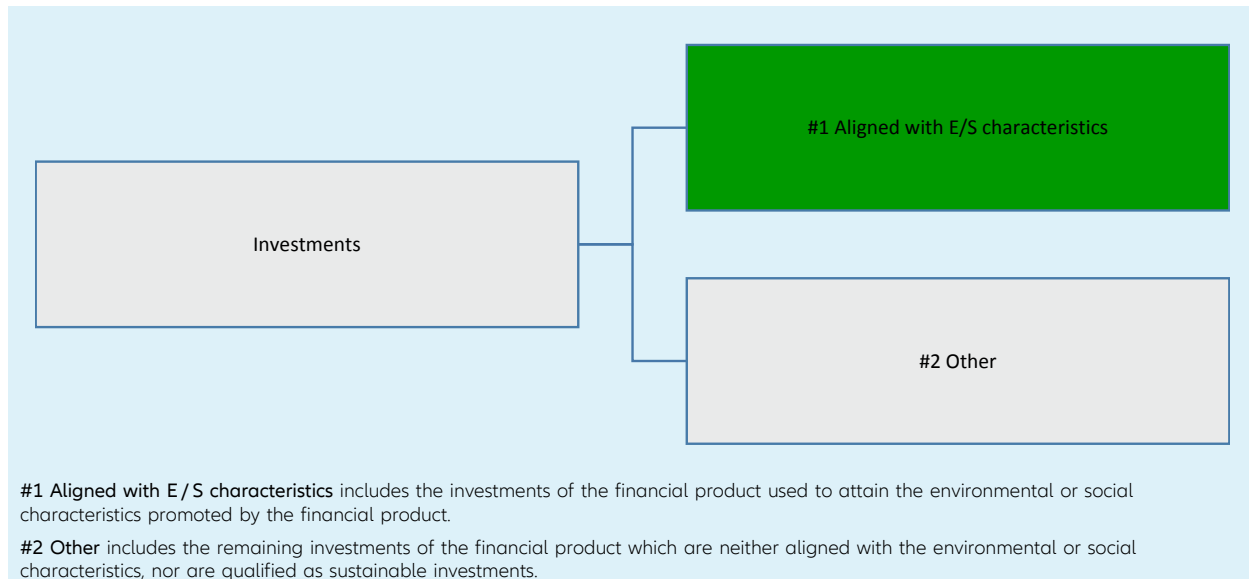
The asset allocation section describes which assets of the portfolio the Investment Manager commits to use to promote environmental or social characteristics:

- The Investment Manager commits to employ the internal score described in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?" for at least 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 that are not scored by nature as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".

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



Asset allocation
describes the share of investments in specific assets.



- **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.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

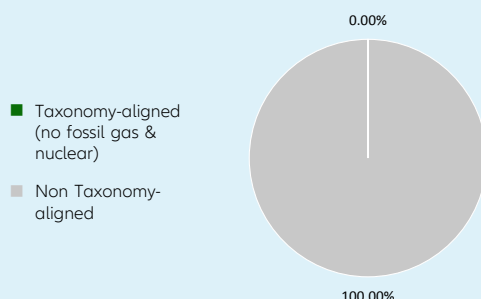
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

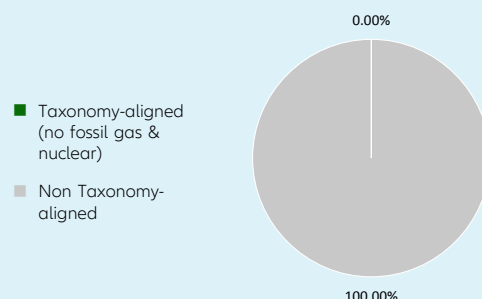
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

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 this Sub-Fund does not provide for a binding minimum quota for investments in sovereign bonds. Therefore, this Sub-Fund may have (but must not have) an exposure to sovereign bonds. In the absence of a binding minimum quota for investments in sovereign bonds, 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 activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.



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

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



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

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