

Product name:

Allianz Strategy Select 30

Legal entity identifier: 529900NYTK2L7H470184

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 25.01% 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?

Allianz Strategy Select 30 (the "Sub-Fund") promoted a broad range of environmental, human rights, governance, and/or business behaviour characteristics (the last characteristic did not apply for financial instruments issued by a sovereign entity). The Sub-Fund did so by:

- As a first step the Investment Manager promoted environmental and social characteristics, by excluding direct investments in certain issuers which were 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 excluded 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 selected from the remaining investment universe those corporate issuers that performed better within their sector with respect to sustainability aspects. With respect to sovereign issuers those issuers that generally performed better with respect to sustainability aspects. The issuers were assigned an individual score by the investment manager. The score started at 0 (lowest) and ended at 4 (highest). The score was based on environmental, social, governance and business behaviour factors (business behaviour did not apply to sovereign issuers) and represented an internal assessment assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer by the Investment Manager.
- Further, the Investment Manager adhered to a minimum percentage of 3.00% of Sustainable Investments and a minimum percentage of 0.01% investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

Details and methods of each step were described within the section "What investment strategy does

this financial product follow?" in the pre-contractual document.

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

- **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

To measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics the following sustainability indicators are used and performed as follows:

- The exclusion criteria have been adhered to throughout the Sub-Fund's financial year. The following exclusion criteria for securities issued by companies were applied:

- 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 are excluded.

- The actual percentage of the portfolio with a proprietary sustainability score of 1 or more was 99.07 % at the financial year end. The scoring process is described within the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" in the precontractual document of the fund. 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 were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

The objectives of the Sustainable Investments that the financial product partially intended to make included a broad range of environmental and social topics. The Investment Manager used, among other references, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the EU Taxonomy objectives - namely 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 Investment Manager measured how the Sustainable Investments contributed to these objectives using a proprietary methodology:

Business activities of issuers were broken down into revenue segments based on external data. Where this segmentation lacked granularity, the Investment Manager determined the breakdown. These activities were internally assessed for their positive contribution to environmental or social objectives. The revenue share of each activity that contributed positively was allocated to the Sustainable Investment share, provided the issuer passed the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment and satisfied Good Governance principles.

Issuers whose business activities amounted to a Sustainable Investment share of at least 20% and who were transitioning or already aligned with a Net Zero pathway had their Sustainable Investment share increased by 20 percentage points. Issuers were considered transitioning to Net Zero if they were achieving, aligned to, or aligning to Net Zero. Those merely committed or not aligned were excluded from this enhancement.

For securities financing specific projects ("Project Bonds") that contributed to environmental or social objectives, the entire investment was considered to contribute to those objectives. However, DNSH and Good Governance checks were also performed at the issuer or project level.

The Sustainable Investment share of each issuer and Project Bond was weighted based on the portfolio's investment percentage in each. These individual weighted shares were aggregated to compute the overall Sustainable Investment share of the Sub-Fund.

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

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

To assess whether Sustainable Investments did not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective, the Investment Manager used the indicators regarding principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors.

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.

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

All mandatory PAI indicators are taken into account as follows:

- Investments in issuers violating the exclusion criteria for controversial weapons, severely violating principles, and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights or sovereign issuer with an insufficient freedom house index score are excluded and do not pass the DNSH assessment. The exclusion criteria are described in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?".
- Thresholds are determined for all PAI indicators except for the "share of non-renewable energy consumption and production" which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators.

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

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

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

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

The Investment Manager, as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" in the pre-contractual document of the Sub-Fund, excluded companies that severely violated one of the following frameworks: the Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria. The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union 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 Investment Manager considered 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 did not mean avoiding PAIs but aiming to mitigate such PAIs. The overall mitigation aim was also dependent on the management of the portfolio according to the general investment strategy.

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

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

- The Investment Manager actively encouraged and conducted dialogues with investee companies on broader sustainability issues, which included PAI indicators such as Gender Diversity, and also prepared voting decisions in advance of shareholder meetings (regularly for direct investments in shares). In deciding how to exercise voting rights, the Investment Manager also considered broader sustainability issues. Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to the exercise of voting rights and company engagement were set out in the Investment Manager's Stewardship Statement.
- The Investment Manager joined the Net Zero Asset Manager Initiative.[2] This is an international group of asset managers committed to reducing GHG emissions in partnership with institutional investors.

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

The following PAI indicators have been considered by the Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund:

- GHG emissions
- Carbon footprint
- GHG intensity of investee companies
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- Emissions to water
- Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Board gender diversity
- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- Investee countries subject to social violations



What were the top investments of this financial product?

During the reference period, the majority of the investments of the Sub-Fund contained equity, debt and/or target funds. A portion of the Sub-Fund contained assets which did not promote environmental or social characteristics. Examples of such assets are derivatives, cash and deposits. As these assets were not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, they were excluded from the determination of top investments. The main investments are the investments with the largest weight in the financial product. The weight is calculated as an average over the four valuation dates. The valuation dates are the reporting date and the last day of every third month for nine months backwards from the reporting date.

For transparency purposes for the investments falling under the NACE sector "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security", the more detailed (sub-sector level) classification is displayed in order to differentiate between the investments which relate to sub-sectors "Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community", "Provision of services to the community as a whole" (which includes, among others, defence activities) and "Compulsory social security activities".

No direct sector allocation is possible for investments in target funds, as a target fund may 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: 01/10/2024-30/09/2025

Largest investment	Sector	% Assets	Country
TREASURY CERTIFICATES 364D ZERO 11.12.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	4.41 %	Belgium
BUONI ORDINARI DEL TES 364D ZERO 13.02.2026	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	3.65 %	Italy
SPAIN LETRAS DEL TESORO 12M ZERO 10.10.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	3.64 %	Spain
SPAIN LETRAS DEL TESORO 12M ZERO 07.11.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	3.46 %	Spain
TREASURY CERTIFICATES 364D ZERO 10.07.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	3.27 %	Belgium
FRENCH DISCOUNT T-BILL 52W ZERO 13.08.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.72 %	France
FRENCH DISCOUNT T-BILL 52W ZERO 28.01.2026	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.64 %	France
FRENCH DISCOUNT T-BILL 52W ZERO 18.06.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.52 %	France
BUONI ORDINARI DEL TES 365D ZERO 14.05.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.51 %	Italy
FRENCH DISCOUNT T-BILL 52W ZERO 08.10.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.47 %	France
FRENCH DISCOUNT T-BILL 52W ZERO 03.12.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.21 %	France
BUONI ORDINARI DEL TES 365D ZERO 14.01.2026	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.20 %	Italy
SPAIN LETRAS DEL TESORO 12M ZERO 04.07.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.18 %	Spain

BUONI ORDINARI DEL TES 364D ZERO 12.09.2025	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	2.17 %	Italy
SPAIN LETRAS DEL TESORO 12M ZERO 16.01.2026	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community (O84.1)	1.83 %	Spain

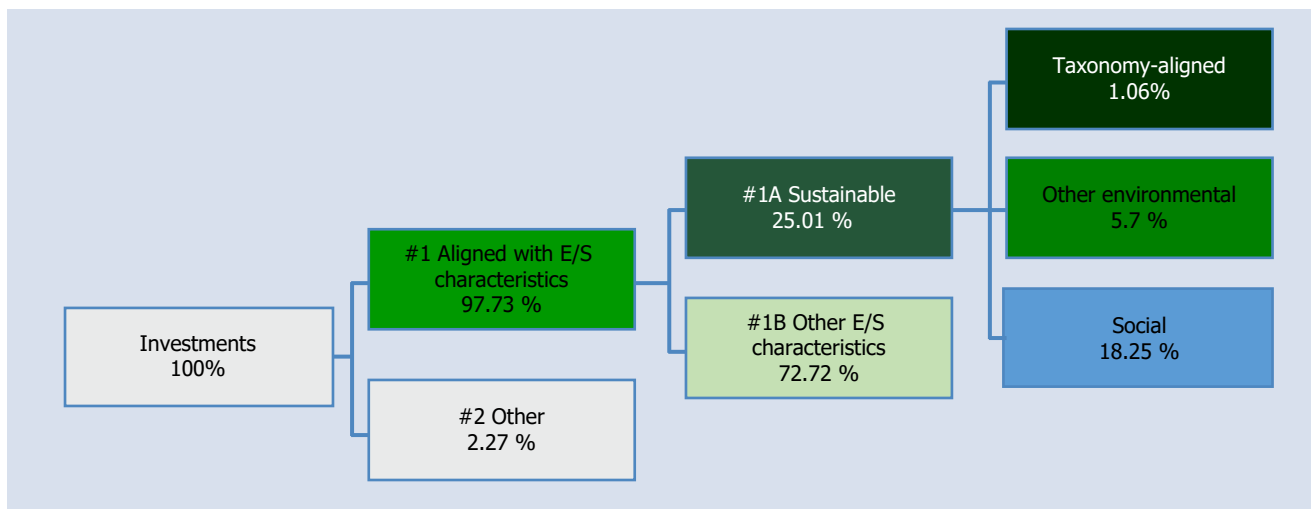


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Sustainability-related investments refer to all investments that contribute to the achievement of the environmental and/or social characteristics within the scope of the investment strategy. The majority of the Sub-Fund's assets were used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund. A low portion of the Sub-Fund contained assets which did not promote environmental or social characteristics. Examples of such instruments are derivatives, cash and deposits, some Target Funds and investment 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?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. **#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

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

- In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The table below shows the shares of the Sub-Fund's investments in various sectors and subsectors at the end of the financial year. The analysis is based on the NACE classification of the economic activities of the company or issuer of the securities in which the financial product is invested. In case of the investments in target funds, a look-through approach is applied so that the sector and sub-sector affiliations of the underlying assets of the target funds are taken into account to ensure transparency on the sector exposure of the financial product.

The reporting of sectors and sub-sectors of the economy that derive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels as defined in Article 2, point (62), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council is currently not possible, as the evaluation includes only NACE classification level I and II. The fossil fuels activities mentioned above are considered aggregated with other activities under sub-sectors B5, B6, B9, C28, D35 and G46.

	Sector / Sub-sector	% Assets
C	MANUFACTURING	2.98 %
C10	Manufacture of food products	0.36 %
C21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	0.46 %
C27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	1.00 %
C29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1.15 %
D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	1.86 %
D35	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	1.86 %
F	CONSTRUCTION	0.46 %
F42	Civil engineering	0.46 %
H	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	0.48 %
H49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.48 %
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	0.86 %
J61	Telecommunications	0.86 %
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	39.46 %
K64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	38.80 %
K66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	0.67 %
O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	49.25 %
O84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, from which:	49.25 %
O84.1	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community	49.25 %
U	ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	1.38 %
U99	ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	1.38 %
Other	NOT SECTORIZED	3.27 %



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

Taxonomy-aligned investments include debt and/or equity investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU-Taxonomy. The Taxonomy-aligned data is provided by an external data provider. The Investment Manager has assessed the quality of such data. The data will not be subject to an assurance provided by auditors or a review by third parties. The data will not extend to government bonds. As of today, there is no recognized methodology available to determine the proportion of Taxonomy-aligned activities when investing in government bonds. The share of investments in sovereigns was 52.01 % (calculated based on look-through approach).

Taxonomy-aligned activities in this precontractual disclosure are based on share of revenues but the periodic reporting contains as well values for CAPEX and OPEX. Taxonomy-aligned data is only in some cases data reported by companies in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. In case data is not reported by companies, the data provider derives Taxonomy-aligned data from other available equivalent public data.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

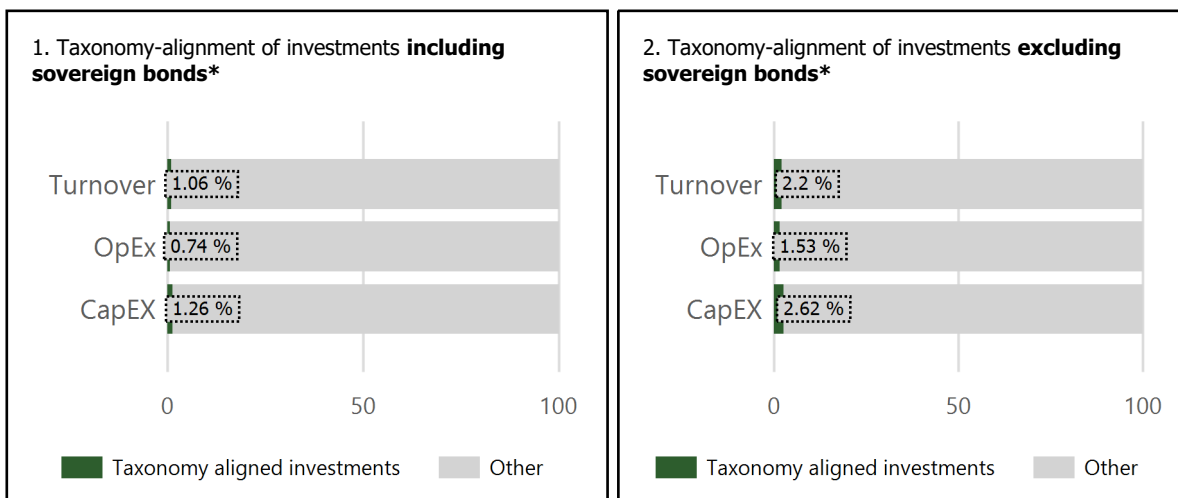
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities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

The Investment Manager did not pursue any investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy. Nevertheless, the Investment Manager may have invested in corporates which are also active in these activities.

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.



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

Climate change mitigation	1.00 %
Climate change adaptation	0.00 %

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

Transitional activities	0.01 %
Enabling activities	0.44 %

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.

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 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 5.7% of Sub-Fund assets.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of sustainable investments with a social objective was 18.25% of Sub-Fund assets.

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

Investments were included under #2 Other, if they were not used to promote the environmental or social objectives of the sub-fund. Examples of such investments are cash, derivatives and the proportion of some target funds which did qualify as sustainable investments (based on a look-

through approach). There were no minimum environmental or social safeguards applied to these investments.



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

To ensure that the Sub-Fund fulfils its environmental and social characteristics, the binding elements were defined as assessment criteria. The adherence to binding elements was measured with the help of sustainability indicators. For each sustainability indicator, a methodology, based on different data sources, has been set up to ensure accurate measurement and reporting of the indicators. To provide for actual underlying data, The assessment of issuers against the exclusion criteria is performed at least half yearly by the Sustainability Team and based on external data sources.

Technical control mechanisms have been introduced for monitoring the adherence to the binding elements in pre- and post-trade compliance systems. These mechanisms served to guarantee constant compliance with the environmental and social characteristics of the Sub-Fund. In case of identified breaches, corresponding measures were performed to address the breaches. Example of such measures are disposal of securities which are not in line with the exclusion criteria or engagement with the issuers (in case of direct investments in companies). These mechanisms are an integral part of the PAI consideration process.

In addition, AllianzGI engages with investee companies. The engagement activities were performed only in relation to direct investments. It is not guaranteed that the engagement conducted includes issuers held by every fund. The Investment Manager's engagement strategy rests on 2 pillars: (1) risk-based approach and (2) thematic approach.

The risk-based approach focuses on the material ESG risks identified. Engagements are closely related to the size of exposure. Significant votes against company management at past general meetings, controversies connected to sustainability or governance and other sustainability issues are in the focus of the engagement with investee companies

The thematic approach focuses on one of the three AllianzGI's strategic sustainability themes- climate change, planetary boundaries, and inclusive capitalism- or to governance themes within specific markets. Thematic engagements were identified based on topics deemed important for portfolio investments and were prioritized based on the size of AllianzGI's holdings and considering the priorities of clients.



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

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 did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?**

The Investment Manager has not assigned a reference benchmark to determine alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics.

- **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?**

The Investment Manager has not assigned a reference benchmark to determine alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

The Investment Manager has not assigned a reference benchmark to determine alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

The Investment Manager has not assigned a reference benchmark to determine alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics.

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