Allianz Global Investors

Sustainability-related disclosure

This UCI is established as a mutual investment fund domiciled in France and managed by Allianz Global Investors GmbH. This UCI is authorised and regulated by the Autorité des marchés financiers (www.amf-france.org). Allianz Global Investors GmbH, a German asset management company, is authorised and regulated by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) in Germany (www.bafin.de).

This document is provided in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus, including the attached pre-contractual information document (collectively, the "Prospectus") and the annual report. In the event of any discrepancy between the language versions of the Prospectus and the annual report and this document, the Prospectus and the annual report shall prevail.

Product name:

ALLIANZ EURO HIGH YIELD

Legal entity identifier: 529900BGDEW0NRR96434

Summary

ALLIANZ EURO HIGH YIELD (the "UCI") 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 sustainable investments.

The UCI promotes environmental and social characteristics and the reduction of greenhouse gas ("GHG") intensity. The manager assesses the investments (excluding cash and derivatives) based on the GHG emissions of the investee companies, where such data are available. On this basis, the manager manages the UCI such that the GHG intensity of the portfolio is lower than that of the UCI's reference benchmark.

By means of these exclusion criteria, the UCI takes into account the principal adverse impacts (PAI).

The manager excludes investee companies involved in commercial activities that are environmentally or socially controversial or that are severely in violation of good governance practices, principles and guidelines, such as the UN Global Compact principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Sustainability indicators have been defined for the UCI to measure the attainment of its environmental and/or social characteristics. The sustainability indicators are derived from the binding elements established for the UCI. The binding elements are monitored as part of pre-trade and post-trade compliance systems, thereby guaranteeing sufficient due diligence and the assessment of compliance with the environmental and/or social characteristics of the UCI. For each sustainability indicator, a methodology, based on different data sources, has been set up in order to guarantee accurate measurement and reporting of the indicators.

Without a sustainable investment objective, but with a partial commitment to sustainable investments

Information on how it is determined that the sustainable investment does no significant harm to any of the sustainable investment objectives, including how indicators relating to adverse impacts are taken into account and whether the sustainable investment complies with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The UCI 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 5% of sustainable investments

The objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to achieve include a broad range of environmental and social issues, for which the manager uses the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1] as a reference framework, as well as the objectives of the EU Taxonomy, which are: Climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

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

- The economic activities of an issuer are broken down into turnover generated by the various economic activities based on external data. Where the distribution of economic activities received is not sufficiently granular, it is determined by the manager. Economic activities are evaluated internally to determine whether they contribute positively to an environmental or social objective. The share of turnover of each business activity that contributes positively to an environmental or social objective is allocated to the share of sustainable investments, provided that the issuer complies with the "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") principle and the principles of good governance.
- For issuers, the economic activities of which represent a sustainable investment share of at least 20% and which are in transition or already aligned to a Net Zero pathway, the manager increases the calculated sustainable investment share of the issuer in question by 20 percentage points. Issuers are considered to be transitioning to Net Zero if they (1) reach

Net Zero, (2) are aligned to Net Zero or (3) are in the process of aligning to Net Zero. Issuers (4) committed to Net Zero or (5) not aligned to Net Zero are not considered to be transitioning or aligned to a Net Zero pathway.

- For securities that finance specific projects ("Project Bonds") contributing to environmental or social objectives, the overall investment is deemed to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives. An assessment of compliance with the principle of "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") and good governance practices for issuers (or at project level in certain cases) is also conducted for these securities.
- The share of sustainable investments of each issuer and each Project Bond is weighted on the basis of the percentage of the portfolio invested in the issuer or Project Bonds, respectively. The weighted individual sustainable investment shares of all issuers and Project Bonds are aggregated to calculate the UCI's share of sustainable investments.

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

To ensure that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to other environmental and/or social objectives, the manager uses indicators related to the principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors.

All mandatory PAI indicators are taken into account as follows:

- Investments in issuers that violate the exclusion criteria for controversial weapons, severely violate a normative framework including the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, or in sovereign issuers with insufficient Freedom House Index scores, are excluded and do not pass the DNSH assessment. The exclusion criteria are described in the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?". of the respective pre-contractual document.
- Thresholds are determined for all PAI indicators, with the exception of the "share of non-renewable energy consumption and production", which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators.

Specifically, the manager has taken the following measures:

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

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

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

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

Description of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product

ALLIANZ EURO HIGH YIELD (the "UCI") promotes environmental and social characteristics and the management of greenhouse gas ("GHG") intensity. The UCI does so by:

- As a first step, promoting environmental and social characteristics by excluding direct investments in certain issuers involved in controversial environmental or social economic activities from the investment universe of the UCI by applying exclusion criteria. As part of this process, the manager excludes companies in which the financial product invests that severely violate good governance practices, principles and guidelines, such as the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- In a second step, the manager assesses investments (excluding cash and derivatives) on the basis of the greenhouse gas emissions ("GHGs") of the companies in which the financial product invests, where such data are available. On this basis, the manager manages the UCI such that the GHG intensity of the portfolio is 20.00% lower than the GHG intensity of the UCI's reference benchmark. GHG intensity is defined as GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) per million dollars of the issuer's turnover. GHG emissions per million dollars of turnover are used, as this measure makes it possible to differentiate between the most energy efficient issuers and those that are the least energy efficient. The manager has also established the obligation to provide GHG emissions intensity data for a certain percentage of the UCI's portfolio.
- In addition, the manager will comply with a minimum percentage of 5.00% of sustainable investments and a minimum percentage of 0.01% of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments.

A reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics that the UCI promotes.

The details and methods of each step are described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?". of the respective pre-contractual document.

Investment strategy

Information on the investment strategy used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product and on the policy followed to assess the good governance practices of the investee companies, particularly with regard to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance

The UCI's investment objective is to invest in high-yield debt securities denominated in EUR, in accordance with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the UCI. The UCI's general investment strategy is described in the prospectus.

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

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

Proportion of investments

Information on the proportion of investments in which the fund has invested

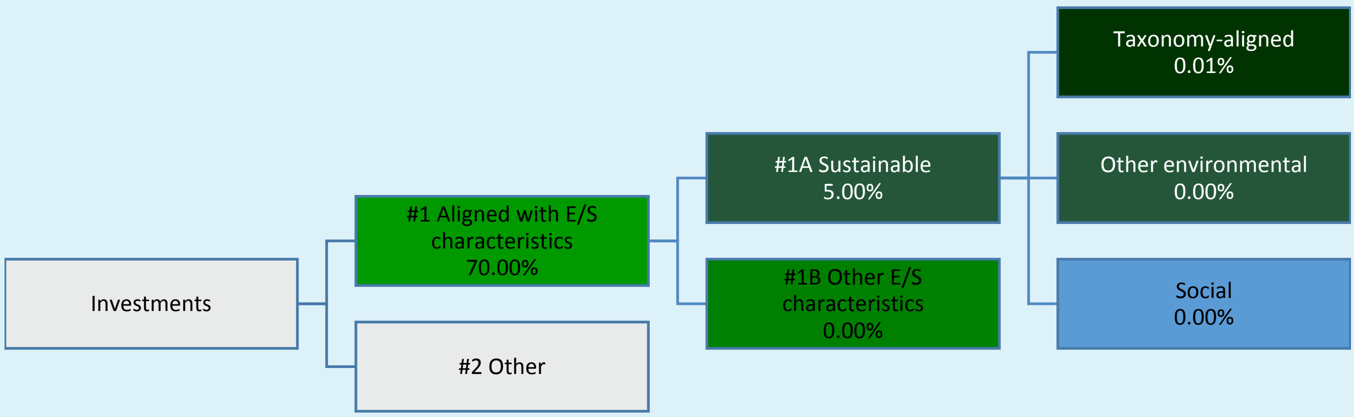
The asset allocation section describes the portfolio assets that the manager undertakes to use to promote environmental or social characteristics:

- The manager undertakes to select issuers reporting GHG intensity data for at least 70% (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics) of the UCI's portfolio. The basis for the calculation of the 70% threshold is the net asset value of the UCI, with the exception of instruments for which such data does not exist, as described in the "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" section of the respective pre-contractual document. The manager manages the UCI such that the GHG intensity of the portfolio is 20.00% lower than the GHG intensity of the UCI's reference benchmark.
- At least 5.00% (#1A Sustainable) of the UCI's net asset value will be invested in sustainable investments.
- At least 0.01% of the UCI's net asset value will be invested in EU Taxonomy-aligned investments.

The manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally sustainable investments that are not EU Taxonomy-aligned. The manager does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective. Sustainable investments will be included in the proportion of sustainable investments to which the manager has committed (min. 5.00%), regardless of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives.

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the UCI.



#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.

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

Information on how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product and the sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are monitored throughout the life cycle of the financial product and on the associated internal or external control mechanisms

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

- Confirmation that the exclusion criteria were met throughout the UCI's fiscal year.
- The GHG intensity of the UCI's portfolio, relative to the GHG intensity of the UCI's reference benchmark, as a percentage. The calculation of GHG intensity is described in the "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" section below. of the respective pre-contractual document.
- Percentage of the UCI portfolio covered by GHG intensity data. The calculation of GHG intensity is described in the "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" section below. of the respective pre-contractual document.
- Percentage of sustainable investments at the end of the fiscal year.
- Percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments at the end of the fiscal year.

The sustainability indicators are derived from the binding elements established for the UCI. All binding elements are monitored through internal compliance systems. In the event of non-compliance, this is reported to the parties concerned and resolved on the basis of internal procedures.

The above sustainability indicators are presented as part of regulatory reporting.

Methods

Description of the methodologies used to assess the way in which the social or environmental characteristics promoted by the financial product are complied with

The following methodologies are applied to enable regulatory reporting on the sustainability indicators of the UCI:

- The exclusion criteria are applied to a specific issuer on the basis of information provided by external data providers and, in certain circumstances, internal research. The assessment of issuers in view of the exclusion criteria is carried out at least twice a year. In certain circumstances, the manager may override the information received. The decision to override is made by an internal decision-making body composed of members from the Investment, Compliance and Legal Departments.
- In addition, the manager assesses investments (excluding cash and derivatives) based on the GHG emission intensity of the investee companies, where such data are available. GHGs include not only CO2 emissions, but also other emissions such as methane. GHG intensity is defined as GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) per million dollars of the issuer's turnover. Scope 1 GHG emissions include direct emissions from an issuer, while Scope 2 includes indirect emissions linked to purchased energy. GHG emissions per million dollars of turnover are used, as this indicator makes it possible to differentiate between the most and least energy efficient issuers. On this basis, the manager manages the UCI such that the GHG intensity of the portfolio is always lower than that of the UCI's reference benchmark. Specifically, the following rules are applied:
- The manager receives data on the GHG intensity of issuers from an external data provider. Data on GHG intensity per million dollars of turnover are not available for cash, derivatives, sovereign issuers and issuers that are not covered by the provider of the data. These data must be received for at least 70% of the UCI's portfolio. The 70% threshold is calculated on the basis of the UCI's net asset value, with the exception of instruments for which no GHG intensity data are available, such as cash and derivatives. GHG intensity is also calculated for internal target funds. The size of the portion of the portfolio for which there is no available data on GHG intensity varies according to the general investment strategy of the UCI described in the prospectus.
- Only issuers and instruments for which the manager receives GHG intensity data are used to calculate the GHG intensity of the UCI. The GHG intensity of each issuer is considered in relation to the issuer's weighting in the UCI. The weightings of issuers in the portfolio for which GHG intensity data are available are adjusted mathematically such that the sum of their weightings in the UCI is equal to 100%. The size of the portion of the portfolio for which there is no available data on GHG intensity varies according to the general investment strategy of the UCI described in the prospectus.
- The manager selects and assigns weightings to the remaining issuers (i.e. after applying the exclusion criteria) of the investment universe such that the GHG intensity of the UCI is lower than that of its reference benchmark.

Data sources and processing

Information on the data sources used to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, the measures taken to ensure the quality of the data, as well as the way in which the data is processed and the proportion of estimated data

The following data sources are used for the UCI's regulatory reports: MSCI, ISS ESG.

The Allianz Global Investors' (AllianzGI's) Sustainability and Impact Investing team selects third-party data providers by means of a Request for Proposals (RfP) process that is applied across AllianzGI. Data sourcing, methodology (qualitative and/or quantitative), raw data points, issuer coverage, resources in place, expertise, granularity of research, approach, IT support, client support and consistency/quality of data flows are all assessed and tested during the Request for Proposals process. Data is fed directly into the internal cloud-based data lake by suppliers, in line with AllianzGI's data strategy. AllianzGI uses technologies such as Application Programming Interface (API) and Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) where these are not provided by suppliers, allowing close monitoring and smooth, constant updating of data points. Controls are applied to data flows and their evolution over time (coverage, expected values etc.) in order to detect potential problems in the data supply chain upstream.

Limitations to the methods and data

Information on limitations relating to methodologies and data sources and on how these limitations do not affect the way in which the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are complied with

Several general limitations apply. The UCI applies an investment strategy that promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as well as GHG intensity management, and may use one or more third-party research data providers and/or internal analyses. In the assessment of an issuer's eligibility on the basis of research, there is a reliance on information and data from third-party research data providers and internal analyses, which may be subjective, incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. There is therefore a risk of assessing a security or issuer in an incorrect or subjective manner. There is also a risk that the manager of the UCI may not correctly apply the relevant criteria resulting from the research or that the UCI, as part of its sustainable investment strategy, may have indirect exposure to issuers that do not meet the relevant criteria of the sustainable investment strategy.

The coverage thresholds of the GHG intensity data are set out such as to mitigate the effect of these limitations on the promotion of environmental characteristics.

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

Due diligence

Information on the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets of the financial product, including the internal and external controls applied to that due diligence

The management company adopts a risk-based approach to determine the cases in which instrument/transaction-specific pre-investment checks need to be performed, taking into account the complexity and risk profile of the investment concerned, the significance of the size of the transaction in relation to the UCI's net asset value and the direction (buy/sell) of the transaction.

In order to guarantee that the UCI respects its environmental and social characteristics, binding elements are used as assessment criteria.

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

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

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

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

In addition, the manager assesses investments (excluding cash and derivatives) on the basis of the greenhouse gas ("GHG") intensity of the companies in which the financial product invests, where such data are available. GHGs include not only CO2 emissions, but also other emissions such as methane. GHG intensity is defined as GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) per million dollars of the issuer's turnover. Scope 1 GHG emissions include direct emissions from an issuer, while Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions stemming from purchased energy. GHG emissions per million dollars of turnover are used, as this measure makes it possible to differentiate between the most energy efficient issuers and those that are the least energy efficient. On this basis, the manager manages the UCI such that the GHG intensity of the portfolio is constantly 20% lower than the GHG intensity of the UCI's reference benchmark. Specifically, the following provisions are applied:

- The manager receives data on the GHG intensity of issuers from an external data provider. Data on GHG intensity per million US dollars of turnover are not available for cash, derivatives, sovereign issuers and issuers that are not covered by the provider of the data. These data must be received for at least 70% of the UCI's portfolio. The basis used to calculate the 70% threshold is the UCI's net asset value, with the exception of instruments for which no GHG intensity data are available, such as cash and derivatives. GHG intensity is also calculated for internal target funds. The size of the portion of the portfolio for which there is no available data on GHG intensity varies according to the general investment strategy of the UCI described in the prospectus.
- Only issuers and instruments for which the manager receives GHG intensity data are used to calculate the GHG intensity of the UCI. The GHG intensity of each issuer is considered in relation to the issuer's weighting in the UCI. The weightings of issuers for which GHG intensity data are adjusted mathematically such that the sum of their weightings in the UCI is equal to 100%. The size of the portion of the portfolio for which there is no available data on GHG intensity varies according to the general investment strategy of the UCI described in the prospectus.

- The manager selects and weighs the issuers of the remaining investment universe (i.e. after the application of the exclusion criteria) such that the GHG intensity of the UCI is at least 20% lower than the GHG intensity of the UCI's reference benchmark.

In addition, the manager commits to a minimum proportion of 5.00% of the UCI's net asset value in sustainable investments. They also undertake that a minimum proportion of 0.01% of the UCI's net asset value will be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[3] The country in question is listed in the Freedom House Index (https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores) in the "Total Score and Status" column of the "Global Freedom Scores" section.

Engagement policies

Information on engagement policies implemented where engagement is part of the environmental or social investment strategy, including procedures for managing sustainability controversies involving investee companies

A description of AllianzGI's engagement policies and activities is available using the following link: https://www.allianzgi.com/en/our-firm/esg/active-stewardship.

The management company conducts engagement activities on its entire range of products. Engagement activities are determined at issuer level. It is therefore not guaranteed that the engagements made concern the issuers held by each Fund. The management company's engagement strategy is based on two pillars: (1) a risk-based approach and (2) a thematic approach.

The thematic approach links the engagements to AllianzGI's three strategic themes relating to sustainable development (climate change, planetary boundaries and inclusive capitalism), as well as to governance themes within specific markets or more broadly. Our thematic engagements focus on topics that are of particular interest to our clients or that are subject to increased regulatory requirements.

The risk-based approach remains the foundation of AllianzGI's engagement strategy and focuses on the important sustainable development or governance issues we identify. Many of these engagement meetings are dedicated to preparing for our voting decisions at general meetings, at which our Global Corporate Governance Guidelines guide our engagements. Targeting is closely related to the size of our exposure, whether by market or by fund, or to the total value of the investment. The focus of our engagements is determined by considerations such as significant votes against company management at previous general meetings and sustainability issues that we identify as falling below market practices. Engagements can also be triggered by controversies linked to sustainability or governance.

Designated reference benchmark

Information on how the index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is aligned with the environmental or social, including the input data, the methodologies used to select those data, the rebalancing methodologies and how the index is calculated

The manager has designated the "ICE BOFAML Euro High Yield BB-B Constrained" index as the UCI's reference benchmark. This reference benchmark is a market index. The UCI will promote environmental and social characteristics by managing GHG intensity such that it is constantly 20% below the GHG intensity of the reference benchmark, as described in the "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" section of the respective pre-contractual document.

The UCI's reference benchmark is a market index.

The reference benchmark is a market index and does not incorporate the same environmental or social characteristics into the construction of the index as those promoted by the UCI.

Details of the reference benchmark methodology are available at https://indices.ice.com/

Name of the file: Sustainability-related disclosure Version 4 as at 19.09.2025

Change history:

01.01.2023: Disclosure in accordance with the technical regulatory standards supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088

30.05.2023: Integration of Nuclear and Fossil Gas declarations, change of climate engagement strategy with results for the strategy targeting a (relative) sustainability indicator - GHG intensity; adjustment of Taxonomy engagement

20.11.2023: Adjustment of the wording related to the strategy targeting a (relative) sustainability indicator - GHG intensity

16.09.2025: Rewriting of the template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products

19.09.2025: Rewriting of the template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products; updating the exclusion criteria