

WEBSITE DISCLOSURE FOR ARTICLE 8 FUNDS

MARCH INTERNATIONAL - MARCH GREEN TRANSITION BOND

a. Summary

The Sub-Fund is a feeder sub-fund which invests at least 85% of its net assets in class WT6 of Allianz Green Transition Bond (the "Master Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of Allianz Global Investors Fund (the "Master Fund"). The Sub-Fund may invest the remaining assets, i.e. a maximum of 15% of its net assets, in ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time) and/or in derivative instruments used for hedging purposes.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to obtain a performance similar to that of the Master Sub-Fund. The Investment Manager takes investment decisions with the aim of achieving the objective and the investment policy of the Sub-Fund which is to invest at least 85% of its net assets in the Master Sub-Fund.

The investment objective of the Master Sub-Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in global bond markets with a focus on issuers (companies, sovereign and quasi-sovereign issuers) providing positive contribution to sustainable and environmental-friendly solutions and transition into a low-carbon economy in accordance with the Green Transition Strategy.

As far as the acquisition of Green Bonds is concerned, the investment manager of the Master Sub-Fund analyses the projects financed by the Green Bond's proceeds. In order to be eligible, such projects have to be part of the green projects list as defined internally by Allianz Global Investors and based on research from the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), a world-class reputation organisation, which provides a science-based evaluation of the climate change mitigation impacts of the different types of projects.

The investment manager of the Master Sub-Fund completes this analysis by also considering the Environment, Social, Governance, Human Rights and Business behaviour domains in the selection process of an issuer. The Master Sub-Fund's investment manager monitors the sustainability profile of the respective issuer, in case this sustainability profile is poor as measured by the average SRI Rating of such issuer, the bonds issued by or from this issuer would not be eligible according to the Green Bond Strategy.

The last step of the Master Sub-Fund's investment manager's analysis is focused on the credibility of the respective issuer's approach regarding its individual transition approach to reach to a low carbon model. The investment manager of the Master Sub-Fund's intention is to favour Green Bonds from such issuers which have set up a sound and understandable strategy to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of the respective issuers' activities. The investment manager of the Master Sub-Fund tries to identify such issuers which only make use of the Green Bond market solely for communication / marketing purposes and will therefore not invest in bonds issued by such issuers.

As far as the securities issued by companies participating to the SBT initiative, are concerned, the investment manager of the Master Sub-Fund considers issuers' commitments to future improvements in sustainability outcomes by analysing companies' ambitions to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement goals. In addition, Equity and/or Debt securities are only eligible if their issuers have set targets which are annually published and monitored.

Equity and / or Debt Securities whose issuers participate in the SBT initiative shall be evaluated by an SRI Rating. The proportion of assets which do not have an SRI Rating is expected to be low. Examples of instruments not attaining to the SRI Rating are cash and deposits, some target funds, and investments with temporarily divergent or absent environmental, social, or good Governance qualifications.

In addition, the Green Transition strategy applies minimum exclusion criteria for_

- a. severe violations of United Nations Global Compact Violators (divestment of issuers that are unwilling to change after engagement);*
- b. securities issued by companies involved in the production of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons), and securities issued by companies that derive more than 10% of their revenues from weapons, military equipment, and services;*

- c. securities issued by companies that derive more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction and securities issued by utility issuers that generate more than 20% of their revenues from coal or that generate more than 20% of their overall annual electricity production from coal; and,
- d. securities issued by companies involved in the production of tobacco, and securities issued by companies involved in the distribution of tobacco more than 5% of their revenues.

The Master Sub-Fund's current exclusion criteria may be updated from time to time and can be consulted on the website <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/ESG/SRI-exclusions>. To undertake this exclusion, various external data and research providers are used.

The Master Sub-Fund, as well as the Feeder Sub-Fund, through its investments in the Master Sub-Fund, promote among other characteristics, environmental characteristics (as provided under article 8 of SFDR) and intend to invest in underlying investments that contribute to climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation. The Master Sub-Fund will additionally have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments.

Within the 20% mentioned above, the Master Sub-Fund commits to invest minimum 0.10% of its assets in investments that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities (i.e. Taxonomy-aligned) and contributes through its investments to the following environmental objectives: (i) mitigation of climate change, and/or (ii) adaptation to climate change.

The Technical Screening Criteria ("TSC") for environmentally sustainable economic have not yet been fully developed (in particular for the other four environmental objectives determined by the Taxonomy Regulation).

These detailed criteria will require the availability of multiple, specific data points regarding each investment, mainly relying on Company reported data. As at the date hereof, there is only limited reliable, timely and verifiable data available to be able to assess investments using the TSC. In this context, the Master Fund's management company has selected an external Data and Research provider for determining the committed Taxonomy shares. The external Data and Research provider assesses corporate disclosures to evaluate if business activities of corporates meet the TSCs defined by the EU Commission. An additional Do No Significant Harm assessment on issuer is performed by the Master Fund's management company to evaluate the eligibility of the Taxonomy-aligned.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

In line with the Master Sub-Fund's investment policy as described in more details above in relation to the Master Sub-Fund, the Feeder/Master Sub-Fund invests in Green Bonds financing climate change mitigation or adaptation projects or other environmental sustainability projects, notably in the following fields: energy efficiency, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, waste management, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, biodiversity preservation or circular economy, as well as Debt Securities issued by sovereign issuers which have bindingly ratified the Paris Agreement, and which have a sufficient Freedom House Index score, as well as in house issuers explicitly commit to future improvements in sustainability outcomes within a predefined timeline included, but not limited to, securities from issuers participating to the SBTi initiative.

a. Résumé

Le Compartiment est un compartiment nourricier qui investit au moins 85 % de ses actifs nets dans la classe WT6 de l'Allianz Green Transition Bond (le « Compartiment maître »), un compartiment d'Allianz Global Investors Fund (le « Fonds maître »). Le Compartiment peut investir les actifs restants, soit 15 % maximum de ses actifs nets, dans des placements liquides accessoires (c.-à-d. dépôts bancaires à vue, tels que les avoirs détenus sur des comptes courants auprès d'une banque accessibles à tout moment) et/ou des instruments dérivés utilisés à des fins de couverture.

L'objectif du Compartiment est d'obtenir une performance comparable à celle du Compartiment maître. Le Gérant prend des décisions d'investissement en vue d'atteindre l'objectif et la politique d'investissement du Compartiment qui est d'investir au moins 85 % de ses actifs nets dans le Compartiment maître.

L'objectif d'investissement du Compartiment maître est de réaliser une plus-value en capital à long terme en investissant sur les marchés obligataires internationaux en ciblant les émetteurs (entreprises, émetteurs souverains et quasi-souverains) qui prennent part à la mise au point de solutions durables et respectueuses de l'environnement et accélèrent la transition vers une économie bas-carbone en accord avec la Stratégie de transition vers une économie verte.

Concernant l'achat d'obligations vertes, le gérant du Compartiment maître analyse les projets financés par les produits des obligations. Pour être éligibles, ces projets doivent figurer sur la liste des projets verts tels que définis en interne par Allianz Global Investors et basés sur les recherches de la Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), une organisation réputée dans le monde entier, qui fournit des analyses scientifiques des impacts des différents types de projets en matière d'atténuation du changement climatique.

Le gérant du Compartiment maître réalise cette analyse en prenant également en compte les facteurs Environnement, Société, Gouvernance, Droits humains et Comportement des entreprises dans le processus de sélection d'un émetteur. Le gérant du Compartiment maître surveille le profil de durabilité de l'émetteur concerné. Si ce profil est défavorable tel que mesuré par la notation ISR moyenne de cet émetteur, les obligations émises par ce dernier ne seront pas éligibles au regard de la Stratégie des obligations vertes.

La dernière étape de l'analyse du gérant du Compartiment maître porte sur la crédibilité de l'approche de l'émetteur concernant la transition vers un modèle bas-carbone. Le gérant du Compartiment maître vise à favoriser les obligations vertes des émetteurs qui ont mis en place une stratégie solide et compréhensible pour atténuer les incidences environnementales négatives des activités des émetteurs concernés. Le gérant du Compartiment maître essaie d'identifier les émetteurs qui ont uniquement recours au marché des obligations vertes à des fins de communication et de promotion et n'investira donc pas dans des obligations émises par ces émetteurs.

Dans la mesure où les titres émis par des entreprises qui participent à l'initiative SBT, le gérant du Compartiment maître tient compte des engagements des émetteurs à améliorer leurs performances en matière de durabilité en analysant les ambitions des entreprises de réduire les émissions conformément aux objectifs de l'Accord de Paris. En outre, les titres de capital et/ou de créance ne sont éligibles que si leurs émetteurs ont fixé des objectifs qui sont publiés chaque année et surveillés.

Les titres de capital et/ou de créance dont les émetteurs participent à l'initiative SBT se verront attribuer une notation ISR. La part d'actifs qui ne possèdent pas de notation ISR devrait être faible. Les instruments qui ne possèdent pas de notation ISR englobent notamment les liquidités et les dépôts, certains fonds cibles et les investissements temporairement non conformes aux critères environnementaux sociaux ou de bonne gouvernance ou non labellisés ESG.

De plus, la stratégie de transition vers une économie verte applique des critères d'exclusion minimum pour :

a. de graves violations du Pacte mondial des Nations Unies (vente des titres d'émetteurs qui ne sont pas disposés à changer après engagement) ;

b. les titres émis par des entreprises impliquées dans la fabrication d'armes controversées (mines antipersonnel, bombes à fragmentation, armes chimiques, armes biologiques, uranium appauvri, phosphore blanc et armes nucléaires) et les titres émis par des entreprises qui réalisent plus de 10 % de leur chiffre d'affaires dans les armes, les équipements et les services militaires ;

c. les titres émis par des entreprises qui réalisent plus de 10 % de leur chiffre d'affaires dans l'extraction de charbon thermique et les titres émis par des entreprises de services collectifs qui tirent plus de 20 % de leurs recettes du charbon ou génèrent plus de 20 % de leur production d'électricité annuelle à partir du charbon ; et,

d. les titres émis par des entreprises impliquées dans la production de tabac et les titres émis par des entreprises impliquées dans la distribution de tabac à hauteur de plus de 5 % de leur chiffre d'affaires.

Les critères d'exclusion actuels du Compartiment maître peuvent être mis à jour de temps à autre et consultés sur le site Web <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/ESG/SRI-exclusions>. Pour appliquer cette exclusion, le Gérant a recours aux services de différents fournisseurs de données et de recherches externes. Le Compartiment maître, ainsi que le Compartiment nourricier, par le biais de ses investissements dans le Compartiment maître, promeuvent, entre autres caractéristiques, des caractéristiques environnementales (conformément à l'article 8 du SFDR) et prévoient d'investir dans des placements sous-jacents qui contribuent à l'adaptation au changement climatique et l'atténuation de ses effets. Le Compartiment maître comprendra également au moins 20 % d'investissements durables.

Dans le cadre des 20 % susmentionnés, le Compartiment maître s'engage à investir au moins 0,10 % de ses actifs dans des investissements qui répondent aux critères de l'UE pour les activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental (c.-à-d. alignées sur la Taxinomie) et contribue par ses investissements à la réalisation des objectifs environnements suivants : (i) atténuation du changement climatique et/ou (ii) adaptation au changement climatique.

Les critères de sélection techniques (« CST ») appliqués aux activités économiques durables sur le plan

environmental n'ont pas été pleinement définis (notamment pour les quatre autres objectifs environnementaux définis par le règlement Taxinomie).

Ces critères détaillés nécessiteront de disposer d'un volume important de données spécifiques concernant chaque investissement, notamment des données déclarées par les sociétés. À ce jour, la quantité de données fiables et vérifiables est insuffisante pour pouvoir évaluer les investissements sur la base des CST. Dans ce contexte, la société de gestion du Fonds maître a sélectionné un fournisseur de données et de recherche externe pour déterminer les parts alignées sur la Taxinomie. Le fournisseur externe évalue les informations rendues publiques par les entreprises pour déterminer leurs activités répondent aux CST définis par la Commission européenne. L'émetteur fait l'objet d'une évaluation DNSH (« Do No Significant Harm ») complémentaire par la société de gestion du Fonds maître pour évaluer l'éligibilité des investissements alignés sur la Taxinomie.

Le principe DNSH ne s'applique qu'aux investissements sous-jacents du produit financier qui tiennent compte des critères de l'UE concernant les activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents de la portion restante du produit financier ne tiennent pas compte des critères de l'UE concernant les activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les autres investissements durables ne doivent pas nuire de manière significative aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

Conformément à la politique d'investissement du Compartiment maître décrite plus en détail ci-dessus, le Compartiment nourricier/maître investit dans des obligations vertes qui financent des projets d'atténuation du changement climatique ou d'adaptation ou d'autres projets de développement durable, notamment dans les domaines suivants : l'efficacité énergétique, les énergies renouvelables, les matières premières, la gestion des ressources hydriques, des terres et des déchets, la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, la protection de la biodiversité ou l'économie circulaire, ainsi que les instruments de dette émis par des émetteurs souverains qui ont ratifié l'Accord de Paris avec effet contraignant et qui possèdent un score à l'indice Freedom House suffisant, ainsi que les émetteurs internes qui s'engagent explicitement à améliorer leurs performances en matière de durabilité dans des délais prédéfinis, y compris, sans toutefois s'y limiter, les titres d'émetteurs qui participent à l'initiative SBTi.

a. Resumen

El Subfondo es un subfondo subordinado que invierte, al menos, el 85 % de su patrimonio neto en la clase WT6 de Allianz Green Transition Bond (el «Subfondo principal»), un subfondo de Allianz Global Investors Fund (el «Fondo principal»). El Subfondo podrá invertir los activos restantes, es decir, un máximo del 15 % de su patrimonio neto, en activos líquidos complementarios (es decir, depósitos bancarios a la vista, como efectivo mantenido en cuentas corrientes en un banco accesible en cualquier momento) o en instrumentos derivados utilizados con fines de cobertura.

El objetivo del Subfondo es obtener una rentabilidad similar a la del Subfondo principal. La Gestora de Inversiones toma decisiones de inversión con el fin de lograr el objetivo y la política de inversión del Subfondo, que consiste en invertir, al menos, el 85 % de su patrimonio neto en el Subfondo principal.

El objetivo de inversión del Subfondo principal es lograr un crecimiento del capital a largo plazo invirtiendo en los mercados mundiales de renta fija, centrándose en emisoras (empresas, emisoras soberanas y cuasosoberanas) que contribuyan positivamente a soluciones sostenibles y respetuosas con el medio ambiente y a la transición a una economía con bajas emisiones de carbono, de conformidad con la Estrategia de Transición Verde.

En lo que respecta a la adquisición de bonos verdes, el gestor de inversiones del Subfondo principal analiza los proyectos financiados por los ingresos obtenidos con dichos bonos. Para poder optar a su inclusión, dichos proyectos tienen que formar parte de la lista de proyectos verdes definida internamente por Allianz Global Investors y basada en la investigación de la Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), una organización de reputación mundial, que proporciona una evaluación con base científica de los impactos en materia de mitigación del cambio climático de los diferentes tipos de proyectos.

El gestor de inversiones del Subfondo principal completa este análisis considerando también los ámbitos medioambiental, social, de gobernanza, de derechos humanos y de comportamiento empresarial en el proceso de selección de un emisor. El gestor de inversiones del Subfondo principal supervisa el perfil de sostenibilidad del emisor en cuestión; en caso de que su perfil sea deficiente, conforme a la calificación ISR media de dicho emisor, los bonos de este emisor o emitidos por él no serán admisibles con arreglo a la Estrategia de Bonos Verdes.

El último paso del análisis del gestor de inversiones del Subfondo principal se centra en la credibilidad del enfoque del emisor correspondiente con respecto a su planteamiento sobre la transición para alcanzar un modelo con bajas emisiones de carbono. La intención del gestor de inversiones del Subfondo principal es favorecer los bonos verdes de aquellos emisoras que hayan establecido una estrategia sólida y comprensible para mitigar los impactos medioambientales negativos de sus actividades. El gestor de

inversiones del Subfondo principal trata de identificar a los emisores que solo utilizan el mercado de bonos verdes con fines de comunicación y marketing y, por lo tanto, no invertirá en bonos emitidos por ellos.

En lo que respecta a los valores emitidos por empresas que participan en la iniciativa SBT, el gestor de inversiones del Subfondo principal tiene en cuenta los compromisos de los emisores con futuras mejoras en los resultados de sostenibilidad mediante el análisis de las aspiraciones de estas empresas para reducir las emisiones en consonancia con los objetivos del Acuerdo de París. Además, únicamente pueden incorporarse valores de renta variable o representativos de deuda si sus emisores han fijado objetivos que se publican y supervisan anualmente.

Los valores de renta variable o representativos de deuda cuyos emisores participen en la iniciativa SBT se evaluarán mediante una calificación ISR. Se espera que la proporción de activos que no tengan una calificación ISR sea baja. Algunos ejemplos de instrumentos que no obtienen una calificación ISR son el efectivo y los depósitos, ciertos fondos objetivo e inversiones sin calificaciones medioambientales, sociales o de buena gobernanza o cuyas calificaciones presenten divergencias temporales.

Además, la estrategia de Transición Verde aplica criterios mínimos de exclusión para:

a. incumplimientos graves de infractores del Pacto Mundial de las Naciones Unidas (desinversión de emisores que no estén dispuestos a cambiar tras el compromiso);

b. valores emitidos por empresas relacionadas con la fabricación de armas controvertidas (minas antipersonas, municiones en racimo, armas químicas, armas biológicas, uranio empobrecido, fósforo blanco y armas nucleares) y valores emitidos por empresas que obtengan más del 10 % de sus ingresos de armas y de equipos y servicios militares;

c. valores emitidos por empresas que obtengan más del 10 % de sus ingresos de la extracción de carbón térmico y valores emitidos por emisores de servicios públicos que obtengan más del 20 % de sus ingresos del carbón o que generen más del 20 % de su producción anual total de electricidad a partir del carbón, y

d. valores emitidos por empresas relacionadas con la producción de tabaco y valores emitidos por empresas relacionadas con la distribución de tabaco que obtengan más del 5 % de sus ingresos de este modo.

Los criterios de exclusión actuales del Subfondo principal pueden actualizarse periódicamente y pueden consultarse en el sitio web <https://regulatory.allianzgi.com/ESG/SRI-exclusions>. Para llevar a cabo esta exclusión, se recurre a diversos proveedores externos de datos e investigación.

El Subfondo principal, así como el Subfondo subordinado a través de sus inversiones en el Subfondo principal, promueven, entre otras características, características medioambientales (según lo dispuesto en el artículo 8 del SFDR) y tienen la intención de invertir en inversiones subyacentes que contribuyan a la adaptación al cambio climático y a la mitigación del cambio climático. Además, el Subfondo principal tendrá una proporción mínima del 20 % de inversiones sostenibles.

Dentro de ese 20 %, el Subfondo principal se compromete a invertir un mínimo del 0,10 % de sus activos en inversiones que tengan en cuenta los criterios de la UE para actividades económicas sostenibles desde el punto de vista medioambiental (es decir, alineadas con la taxonomía) y contribuye a través de sus inversiones a los siguientes objetivos medioambientales: (i) mitigación del cambio climático o (ii) adaptación al cambio climático.

Los criterios técnicos de selección («CTS») para la sostenibilidad económica desde el punto de vista medioambiental aún no se han desarrollado por completo (en particular para los otros cuatro objetivos medioambientales determinados por el Reglamento de Taxonomía).

Estos criterios detallados requerirán la disponibilidad de múltiples datos específicos sobre cada inversión, basándose principalmente en los datos comunicados por la empresa. En la fecha de este documento, solo se dispone de una cantidad limitada de datos fiables, oportunos y verificables para poder evaluar las inversiones utilizando los CTS. En este contexto, la sociedad gestora del Fondo principal ha seleccionado un proveedor externo de datos e investigación para determinar las acciones conformes con la taxonomía comprometidas. El proveedor externo de datos e investigación evalúa la información facilitada por las empresas para determinar si sus actividades comerciales se ajustan a los CTS definidos por la Comisión Europea. La sociedad gestora del Fondo principal evalúa además que el emisor «no cause un perjuicio significativo» con el fin de analizar su admisibilidad en cuanto a la alineación con la taxonomía.

El principio «no causar un perjuicio significativo» se aplica únicamente a las inversiones subyacentes al producto financiero que tienen en cuenta los criterios de la UE para las actividades económicas sostenibles desde el punto de vista medioambiental. Las inversiones subyacentes a la parte restante de este producto financiero no tienen en cuenta los criterios de la UE para las actividades económicas sostenibles desde el

punto de vista medioambiental. Cualquier otra inversión sostenible tampoco debe perjudicar significativamente ningún objetivo medioambiental o social.

En consonancia con la política de inversión del Subfondo principal, descrita anteriormente con más detalle en relación con el Subfondo principal, el Subfondo subordinado/principal invierte en bonos verdes que financien proyectos de mitigación o adaptación al cambio climático u otros proyectos de sostenibilidad medioambiental, especialmente en los siguientes ámbitos: eficiencia energética, energías renovables, materias primas, agua y suelo, gestión de residuos, reducción de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, preservación de la biodiversidad o economía circular; así como en valores representativos de deuda emitidos por emisores soberanos que hayan ratificado de forma vinculante el Acuerdo de París y que tengan una puntuación suficiente en el índice Freedom House, además de emisores internos que se comprometan expresamente a futuras mejoras en los resultados de sostenibilidad dentro de un plazo prefijado, incluidos, entre otros, valores de emisores que participen en la iniciativa SBTi.

b. No sustainable investment objective

This financial product 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 20% of sustainable investments with:

- a. an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy;*
- b. an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy, and;*
- c. a social objective.*

c. Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

March Green Transition Bond (the "Sub-Fund") is a feeder sub-fund which invests at least 85% of its net assets in class WT6 of Allianz Green Transition Bond (the "Master Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of Allianz Global Investors Fund (the "Master Fund").

The Sub-Fund may invest the remaining assets, i.e. a maximum of 15% of its net assets, in ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time) and/or in derivative instruments used for hedging purposes.

Allianz Green Transition Bond (the "Master Sub-Fund") promotes the mobilization of capital markets towards the transition to a low carbon society, natural capital preservation and adaptation to climate change. The Master Sub-Fund invests primarily in:

- a. Green Bonds financing climate change mitigation or adaptation projects or other environmental sustainability projects;*
- b. in Equity and / or Debt Securities whose issuers commit to future improvements in sustainability outcomes; and,*
- c. in Debt Securities issued by sovereign issuers which have been bindingly ratified the Paris Agreement.*

Sustainable minimum exclusion criteria for direct investments apply. Although a composite reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristics promoted by the Master Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

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

- a. The actual percentage of the Master Sub-Fund's assets invested in green transition related assets. This comprises Green Bonds; and issuers explicitly committing to future improvements in sustainability outcomes with a predefined timeline, including but not limited to issuers participating in the Science Based Target (SBT) initiative; as well as Sovereign issuers which have bindingly ratified the Paris Agreement, and which have a sufficient Freedom House Index score. Issuers taking part to the SBT initiative commit defined targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the agreement as of April 2016 within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), on climate change mitigation, adaption, and finance (the "Paris Agreement").*
- b. Adherence to a minimum SRI Rating of 1 for Green & SBTi issuers held in the portfolio (out of a scale from 0-4; 0 being the worst rating and 4 the best rating).*
- c. Confirmation that Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) of investment decisions on sustainability factors are considered through the application of exclusion criteria.*

d. Investment strategy

March Green Transition Bond's investment objective is to invest in Debt Securities of the Global Bond Markets with a focus on issuers (companies, sovereign and quasi-sovereign issuers) providing positive contribution to sustainable and environmental-friendly solutions and transition into a low-carbon economy in accordance with the Green Transition Strategy.

The Master Sub-Fund invests primarily:

- a. in Green Bonds financing climate change mitigation or adaptation projects or other environmental sustainability projects, notably in the following fields: energy efficiency, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, waste management, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, biodiversity preservation or circular economy; and/or,*
- b. securities whose issuers explicitly commit to future improvements in sustainability outcomes within a predefined timeline included, but not limited to, securities from issuers participating to the SBT initiative; and/or,*
- c. in Debt Securities issued by sovereign issuers which have bindingly ratified the Paris Agreement, and which have a sufficient Freedom House Index score.*

As far as the acquisition of Green Bonds is concerned, the Investment Manager analyses the projects financed by the Green Bond's proceeds. In order to be eligible, such projects have to be part of the green projects list as defined internally by Allianz Global Investors and based on research from the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), a world-class reputation organisation, which provides a science-based evaluation of the climate change mitigation impacts of the different types of projects.

The Investment Manager completes this analysis by also considering the Environment, Social, Governance, Human Rights and Business behaviour factors in the selection process of an issuer. The aforesaid sustainability factors are analysed through SRI Research by the Investment Manager in order to assess how sustainable development and long-term issues are taken into account in the strategy of an issuer. SRI Research means the overall process of identifying potential risks as well as potential opportunities of an investment in securities of an issuer related to the analysis of sustainability factors. SRI Research data combines external research data (which might have some limitations) with internal analyses. Based on a combination of the results of the external and/or internal analyses of the sustainability factors, an internal rating is derived monthly (SRI Rating) and is afterwards assigned to a corporate or sovereign issuer. In case the sustainability profile of the issuer is poor as measured by the average SRI Rating, the bonds issued by or from this issuer would not be eligible.

The last step of the Investment Manager's analysis is focused on the credibility of the respective issuer's approach regarding its individual transition approach to reach to a low carbon model. The Investment Manager's intention is to favour Green Bonds from such issuers which have set up a sound and understandable strategy to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of respective issuers' activities. The Investment Manager tries to identify such issuers which only make use of the Green Bond market solely for communication / marketing purposes and will therefore not invest in bonds issued by such issuers. As far as the securities issued by companies participating to the SBT initiative, are concerned, the Investment Manager considers issuers' commitments to future improvements in sustainability outcomes by analysing companies' ambitions to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement goals. In addition, Debt securities are only eligible if their issuers have set targets which are annually published and monitored. Debt Securities whose issuers participate in the SBT initiative shall be evaluated by an SRI Rating. The proportion of assets which do not have an SRI Rating is expected to be low.

As far as the securities issued by companies participating to the SBT initiative, are concerned, the Investment Manager accounts for issuers' commitments to future improvements in sustainability outcomes by analysing companies' ambitions to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement goals. Issuers taking part to the SBT initiative commit defined targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the agreement as of April 2016 within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and finance (the "Paris Agreement"). In addition, Debt securities are only eligible if their issuers have set targets which are annually published and monitored.

Debt Securities whose issuers participate in the SBT initiative shall be evaluated by an SRI Rating. The proportion of assets which do not have an SRI Rating is expected to be low.

Examples of instruments not attaining to the SRI Rating are cash and deposits, some Target Funds, and investments with temporarily divergent or absent environmental, social, or good governance qualifications.

The Master Sub-Fund's general investment approach used to achieve the Master Sub-Fund's investment objective (Master Sub-Fund's applicable General Asset Class Principles in combination with its individual investment restrictions) is described in the prospectus.

The Master Sub-Fund adheres to the following binding elements to ensure attainment of the environmental or social characteristics:

- a. *Min. 90% of the Master Sub-Fund's assets are invested in Debt Securities in accordance with the Green Transition Strategy which includes green bonds; issuers explicitly committing to future improvements in sustainability outcomes with a predefined timeline, including but not limited to issuers participating in the SBTi; as well as Sovereign issuers which have bindingly ratified the Paris Agreement, and which have a sufficient Freedom House Index score.*
- b. *Green Bonds and SBTi issuers held in the portfolio are adhering to the minimum SRI rating threshold of 1 (out of a rating scale from 0 – 4; 0 being the worst rating and 4 the best rating).*
- c. *Application of the following minimum exclusion criteria, as well as Master Sub-Fund specific minimum exclusion criteria for direct investments:*
 1. *securities issued by companies having a severe violation / breach of 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 on the grounds of problematic practices around human rights, labour rights, environment, and corruption issues;*
 2. *securities issued by companies involved in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons);*
 3. *Securities issued by companies that derive more than 10% of their revenues from weapons, military equipment, and services;*
 4. *securities issued by companies that derive more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction;*
 5. *securities issued by utility companies that generate more than 20% of their revenues from coal;*
 6. *securities issued by companies involved in the production of tobacco, and securities issued by companies involved in the distribution of tobacco with more than 5% of their revenues.*

Moreover, Master Sub-Fund specific exclusion criteria for direct investments apply:

- a. *Sovereign issuers qualified with a score as "Not Free" by the Freedom House Index.*
- b. *Sovereign issuers that have not ratified the Paris agreement*

The minimum exclusion criteria are based on information from an external data provider and coded in pre- and post-trade compliance. The review is performed at least half yearly.

e. Proportion of investments

Min. 90% of the Master Sub-Funds' assets are used to meet the environment or social characteristics promoted by the Master Sub-Fund. A low portion of the Master Sub-Fund might contain assets which do not promote environmental or social characteristics. Example of such instruments are derivatives, cash and deposits, some Targets Funds and investment with temporarily divergent or absent environmental, social, or good governance qualifications or investments outside of the specified quota to be invested as part of the Green Transition Strategy. Min. 20% of the Master Sub-Funds' assets will be invested in Sustainable Investments. The minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0.10%. The Master Sub-Fund's Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.

The Taxonomy-aligned investments include debt and/or equity in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU-Taxonomy and hence contribute to at least climate change mitigation. 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 reflect any data in government bonds. As of today, there is no recognized methodology available to determine the proportion of Taxonomy-aligned activities when investing in government bonds.

Taxonomy-aligned activities in this disclosure are based on share of turnover. Taxonomy-aligned data is only

in rare cases data reported by companies in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. The data provider has derived Taxonomy-aligned data from other available equivalent company data.

The financial product has established a minimum alignment with these environmental goals for the portfolio of, at least, 0.10%.

Taxonomy-aligned investments are considered a sub-category of Sustainable Investments. If an investment is not Taxonomy-aligned since the activity is not covered yet under the EU Taxonomy or the positive contribution is not substantial enough to comply with the Taxonomy technical screening criteria, the

investment can still be considered an environmentally Sustainable Investment provided it complies with all criteria.

The Master Sub-Fund's Investment Manager do not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The Master Sub-Fund's Investment Manager defines Sustainable Investments based on internal research, which uses, among others, along the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the objectives of the EU Taxonomy as reference frameworks. The Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments, as the SDGs contain environmental as well as social objectives. The overall sustainable investment share may also include investments with a social objective.

Investments into cash, Targets Funds, or derivatives can be included. Derivatives might be used for efficient portfolio management (including risk hedging) and/or investment purposes, and Target Funds to benefit from a specific strategy. For those investments no environmental or social safeguards are applied.

f. Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

The Sub-Fund is a feeder sub-fund which invests at least 85% of its net assets in class WT6 of Allianz Green Transition Bond (the "Master Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of Allianz Global Investors Fund (the "Master Fund"). To measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics, the Master Sub Fund uses and reports the following sustainability indicators on, at the fiscal year end:

- 1. The actual percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets invested in green transition related assets. This comprises Green Bonds; and issuers explicitly committing to future improvements in sustainability outcomes with a predefined timeline, including but not limited to issuers participating in the Science Based Target (SBT) initiative; as well as Sovereign issuers which have bindingly ratified the Paris Agreement, and which have a sufficient Freedom House Index score. Issuers taking part to the SBT initiative commit defined targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the agreement as of April 2016 within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), on climate change mitigation, adaption, and finance (the "Paris Agreement").*
- 2. Adherence to a minimum SRI Rating of 1 for Green Bonds & SBTi issuers held in the portfolio (out of a scale from 0-4; 0 being the worst rating and 4 the best rating).*
- 3. Confirmation that Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) of investment decisions on sustainability factors are considered through the application of exclusion criteria.*

The sustainability indicators are derived from the binding elements set for the Sub-Fund. All binding elements are monitored by means of internal compliance systems. If breaches occur, these will be reported to the relevant parties and resolved based on internal procedures.

The aforementioned sustainability indicators are reported on as part of regulatory reporting.

g. Methodologies

Sustainable investments contribute to environmental and/or social objectives, for which the Investment Managers uses as reference frameworks, among others, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the objectives of the EU Taxonomy:

- 1. Climate Change Mitigation*
- 2. Climate Change Adaptation*
- 3. Sustainable and Protection of Water and Marine Resources*
- 4. Transition to a Circular Economy*
- 5. Pollution Prevention and Control*
- 6. Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems*

The assessment of the positive contribution to the environmental or social objectives is based on a

proprietary framework which combines quantitative elements with qualitative inputs from internal research. The methodology applies first a quantitative break down of an investee company into its business activities. The qualitative element of the framework is an assessment if business activities contribute positively to an environmental or a social objective.

To calculate the positive contribution on the Master Sub-Fund level the revenue share of each issuer attributable to business activities contributing to environmental and/or social objectives is considered provided the issuer is satisfying the Do No Significant Harm (“DNSH”) and Good Governance principles, and an asset-weighted aggregation is performed as a second step. Moreover, for certain types of securities, which finance specific projects contributing to environmental or social objectives the overall investment is considered to contribute to environmental and/or social objectives, but also for these a DNSH as well as a Good Governance check for issuers is performed.

In order to ensure that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective, the Investment Manager is leveraging the PAI indicators, whereby significance thresholds have been defined to identify significantly harmful issuers. Issuers not meeting the significance threshold can be engaged for a limited time period to remediate the adverse impact. Otherwise, if the issuer does not meet the defined significance thresholds 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.

PAI indicators are considered either as part of the application of the exclusion criteria or through thresholds on a sectorial or absolute basis. Significance thresholds have been defined and they refer to a qualitative or quantitative criteria.

The Management Company has joined the Net Zero Asset Manager Initiative and considers PAI indicators through stewardship including engagement, both are relevant to mitigate potential adverse impact as a company.

Due to the commitment to the Net Zero Asset Manager Initiative, the Management Company aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in partnership with asset owner clients on decarbonisation goals, consistent with an ambition to reach net zero emission by 2050 or sooner across all assets under management. As part of this objective the Management Company will set an interim target for the proportion of assets to be managed in line with the attainment of net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner.

The Master Sub-Fund’s Investment Manager addresses PAI indicators regarding greenhouse gas emission, biodiversity, water, waste as well as social and employee matters for corporate issuers, and, where relevant, the freedom house index is applied to investments in sovereigns. PAI indicators are considered within the Investment Manager’s investment process through the means of exclusions as described in the “environmental and/or social characteristics” section of the Master Sub-Fund.

The data coverage for the data required for the PAI indicators is heterogenous. The data coverage related to biodiversity, water and waste is low and the related PAI indicators are considered through exclusion of securities issued by companies having a severe violation / breach of 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 on the grounds of problematic practices around human rights, labour rights, environment, and corruption issues. Therefore, the Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage. 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.

Additionally, the Master Sub-Fund considers the GHG Intensity PAI indicator for sovereign issuers as sovereigns, which have not bindingly ratified the Paris Agreement, are not investable.

The following PAI indicators are considered:

- a. *Applicable to corporate issuers*
 1. *GHG Emissions*
 2. *Carbon footprint*
 3. *GHG Intensity of investee companies*
 4. *Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector*
 5. *Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas*
 6. *Emissions to water*
 7. *Hazardous waste ratio*

8. *Violation of UN Global compact principles*
9. *Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles*
10. *Board gender diversity*
11. *Exposure to controversial weapons*

b. Applicable to sovereign and supranational issuers

1. *GHG Intensity*
2. *Investee countries subject to social violations*

The Investment Manager's sustainable minimum exclusion list screens out companies based on their involvement in controversial practices against international norms. The core normative framework consists of the Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. Securities issued by companies having a severe violation of these frameworks will be restricted from investment universe.

Good governance principles are considered by screening out companies based on their involvement in controversies around international norms corresponding to the four good governance practices: sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. Companies having a severe violation in either of those areas will not be investible. For certain cases, flagged issuers shall be on a watch list.

These companies will appear on this watch list when the Investment Manager believes that engagement may lead to improvements or when the company is assessed to take remedial actions. Companies on the watch list remain investible unless the Investment Manager believes that our engagement or the remedial actions of the company does not lead to the desired remedy of the severe controversy.

In addition, the Master Sub-Fund's Investment Manager is committed to actively encourage open dialogues with investee companies on corporate governance, proxy voting and broader sustainability issues in advance of shareholder meetings. The Master Sub-Fund's Investment Manager's approach to proxy voting and company engagement is set out in the Management Company's Stewardship Statement.

h. Data sources and processing

The Sub-Fund is a feeder sub-fund which invests at least 85% of its net assets in class WT6 of Allianz Green Transition Bond (the "Master Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of Allianz Global Investors Fund (the "Master Fund"). The following data sources are used as input for the Master Sub-Fund's regulatory reporting: SBTi, ISS, Bloomberg, VigeoEiris, Sustainalytics, MSCI.

AllianzGI's Sustainability and Impact Investing team selects the third-party providers partnered with through a Request for Proposal (RfP) process, which is applied to teams across AllianzGI. Data origin, 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 feed are assessed and tested during RfPs. Data is sourced from providers directly into our internal cloud-based datalake in line with AllianzGI's data strategy. We use technology such as application programming interface (API) and secure file transfer protocol (SFTP) when not made available by providers, allowing close monitoring and a smooth and constant update of data points. Controls apply to data flows and their evolution over time (coverage, expected values, etc.) to track potential issues upstream in our data supply chain.

i. Limitations to methodologies and data

The Sub-Fund is a feeder sub-fund which invests at least 85% of its net assets in class WT6 of Allianz Green Transition Bond (the "Master Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of Allianz Global Investors Fund (the "Master Fund"). There are several general limitations which apply. The Master Sub-Fund may use one or more different third-party research data providers and/or internal analyses. In assessing the eligibility of an issuer based on research, there is a dependence upon information and data from third party research data providers and internal analyses, which may be subjective, incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk to incorrectly or subjectively assess a security or issuer. There is also a risk that the Master Sub-Fund's Investment Manager may not apply the relevant criteria resulting out of the research correctly or that the Master Sub-Fund following a Sustainable Investment Strategy could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet the relevant criteria of the Sustainable Investment Strategy.

The data coverage for the PAI indicators is heterogenous. The data coverage related to biodiversity, water and waste is low and the related PAI indicators are considered either through equivalent data or through exclusion of securities issued by companies having a severe violation/ breach of 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 on the grounds of problematic practices around human rights, labour rights, environment, and corruption issues.

j. Due diligence

The Sub-Fund is a feeder sub-fund which invests at least 85% of its net assets in class WT6 of Allianz Green Transition Bond (the "Master Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of Allianz Global Investors Fund (the "Master Fund"). The Master Sub-Fund's management company follows a risk-based approach to determine where unique instrument/transaction specific pre-investment checks should be performed by taking into account the complexity and the risk profile of the respective investment, the materiality of the transaction size on the fund's NAV, and the direction (buy/sell) of the transaction.

To ensure that the Master Sub-Fund fulfils its environmental and social characteristics, the following binding elements act as assessment criteria:

- 1. Fund adheres to the following binding elements to ensure attainment of the environmental and social characteristics:*
 - a. Min. 90% of the Master Sub-Fund's assets are invested in Debt Securities in accordance with the Green Transition Strategy which includes green bonds; issuers explicitly committing to future improvements in sustainability outcomes with a predefined timeline, including but not limited to issuers participating in the SBTi; as well as Sovereign issuers which have bindingly ratified the Paris Agreement, and which have a sufficient Freedom House Index score.*
 - b. Green Bonds and SBTi issuers held in the portfolio are adhering to the minimum SRI rating threshold of 1 (out of a rating scale from 0 – 4; 0 being the worst rating and 4 the best rating).*
- 2. Application of the below sustainable minimum exclusion criteria and Master Sub-Fund specific minimum exclusion criteria. The following sustainable minimum exclusion criteria for direct investments apply:*
 - a. securities issued by companies having a severe violation / breach of 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 on the grounds of problematic practices around human rights, labour rights, environment, and corruption issues;*
 - b. securities issued by companies involved in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons);*
 - c. securities issued by companies that derive more than 10% of their revenues from weapons, military equipment, and services;*
 - d. securities issued by companies that derive more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction;*
 - e. securities issued by utility companies that generate more than 20% of their revenues from coal;*
 - f. securities issued by companies involved in the production of tobacco, and securities issued by companies involved in the distribution of tobacco with more than 5% of their revenues.*

The following Master Sub-Fund specific exclusion criteria for direct investments apply:

- 1. Sovereign issuers qualified with a score as "Not Free" by the Freedom House Index*
- 2. Sovereign issuers that have not ratified the Paris agreement.*

The minimum exclusion criteria, as well as the Master Sub-Fund specific exclusion criteria, are based on information from an external data provider. The review is performed at least half yearly.

The binding elements are coded in pre- and post-trade compliance systems, thereby ensuring due diligence of security selection.

k. Engagement policies

The Sub-Fund is a feeder sub-fund which invests at least 85% of its net assets in class WT6 of Allianz Green Transition Bond (the "Master Sub-Fund"), a sub-fund of Allianz Global Investors Fund (the "Master Fund"). The Master Sub-Fund's description of the engagement policies and activities of AllianzGI can be found under the following link: <https://www.allianzgi.com/en/our-firm/esg/active-stewardship>.

The Master Sub-Fund's management company conducts engagement across its offering. Engagement activities are determined on an issuer level. Thus, it is not guaranteed that the engagements conducted include issuers held by every fund. The management company'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. The focus of engagements is determined by considerations such as significant votes against company management at past general meetings and sustainability issues identified as below market practice. Engagements can also be triggered by controversies connected to sustainability or governance.

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

l. Designated reference benchmark

The Master Sub-Fund has assigned 1/3 BLOOMBERG MSCI Global Green Bond Total Return (hedged into USD) + 1/3 BLOOMBERG MSCI Global Corporate Sustainability Total Return (hedged into USD) + 1/3 J.P. MORGAN ESG Emerging Market Bond (EMBI) Global Diversified as composite benchmark. However, the Sub-Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

As afore-mentioned, the Sub-Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark. However, the Master Sub-Fund uses a composite benchmark with 3 different methodologies:

- a. BLOOMBERG MSCI Global Green Bond Total Return: The benchmark measures the global market for fixed income securities issued to fund projects with direct environmental benefits. The methodology evaluates index-eligible green bonds to ensure they adhere to established Green Bond Principles and to classify bonds by their environmental use of proceeds.*
- b. BLOOMBERG MSCI Global Corporate Sustainability Total Return: The benchmark uses ESG criteria that include corporate fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers with strong positive environmental, social and governance (ESG) ratings [issuers with a ESG Rating greater than or equal to BBB and a ESG Controversy Score greater than 0].*
- c. J.P. MORGAN ESG Emerging Market Bond (EMBI) Global Diversified: The Benchmark applies an ESG scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond, and to underweight and remove issuers that rank lower.*

Those benchmarks are not completely aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Sub-Fund as specific screening and exclusion criteria might deviate.

Details of the Benchmarks' methodology may be found at:

<https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/indexes/bloomberg-msci-esg-fixed-income-indexes>

or

www.msci.com.

<https://www.jpmorgan.com/content/dam/jpm/cib/complex/content/markets/composition-docs/pdf-30.pdf>

or

www.jpmorgan.com.