



Allianz Global Life dac

Information pursuant to Articles 3, 5 and 11 of REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088

INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 3 OF REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088

Within the Allianz SE Group (hereinafter "Group"), "sustainability risk" is understood as an event or condition relating to environmental, social or governance factors which, if it were to occur, could cause a material adverse impact on the value of assets, profitability or reputation of the Group or of any of the companies belonging to the Group. By way of example, sustainability risks may include risks related to climate change, biodiversity loss, violation of workers' rights and corruption.

In this context, the Group considers sustainability risks throughout the investment process, i.e. in the definition of strategies, in the selection of delegated asset managers, in portfolio monitoring and in risk management activities.

For unit-linked insurance-investment products, Allianz Global Life's (AGL) policy of integrating sustainability risks into investment decisions is limited to selecting funds available to clients as the underlying of insurance products. In addition, AGL is involved in the process of selecting funds for unit-linked insurance products in which clients bear the investment risk, and with this also the sustainability risk of the funds or other units in which the insurance premium is invested. AGL only selects asset managers who are signatories to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) or have their own sustainability policy. UN PRIs commit underwriters to consider sustainability risks in investment analysis and to reflect them in investment decision-making processes.

Asset managers comply with this commitment in different ways, adopting exclusion strategies, systematically assessing the sustainability rating of investments managed through the use of external providers or through the construction of proprietary ratings, identifying minimum ratings for new investments and portfolio investments.

For more information on Allianz's management of sustainability risks in our investment processes, please see the Allianz Group Sustainability Report contained in section C.53 of the [Annual Report 2024](#) and the [Sustainability Integration Framework](#) (Section 2. Sustainability Approach).

Policy for the integration of sustainability risks with reference to Internal Insurance Funds (linked to unit-linked products and portfolios linked to pension products)

The way in which sustainability risks are integrated into Internal Insurance Funds (AIFs) and portfolios linked to pension products is guided by the product's investment policy as represented in each fund's regulations.

Management is delegated to Asset Managers, both belonging to the Group and external, on the basis of a specific mandate that binds the manager to comply with the regulations of each fund. AGL only selects asset managers who are signatories to the UN promoted PRI (and have received a minimum PRI rating of "B") or, alternatively, have adopted their own sustainability policy. PRIs commit underwriters to consider sustainability risks in investment analysis and to reflect them in investment decision-making processes.

Asset Managers comply with this commitment in different ways, adopting exclusion strategies, systematically assessing the sustainability rating of investments managed through the use of external providers or through the construction of proprietary ratings, identifying minimum ratings for new investments and portfolio investments.

With reference to the main asset managers to whom the Company has entrusted the management of these portfolios, it should be noted that the respective specific policies can be consulted on their institutional websites at the links below; Further details on how asset managers integrate

sustainability factors can be found in the Sustainability Report where present.

List of institutional websites of the main Asset Managers: <https://www.allianzgi.com/en/>

INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 5 OF REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088

The Company's remuneration policy takes into account the relevance of sustainability issues.

In fact, the targets on which variable remuneration is based are also expected to include, where appropriate, performance indicators related to sustainability themes and are designed to avoid taking excessive sustainability risks.

The variable remuneration component may also not be paid or may be reduced if there is a serious breach of Group standards and/or policies.

Details on sustainability risk management are included in the Allianz [Sustainability Integration Framework](#).

INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 11 OF REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088

Internal or external interfaces linked to Allianz Global Life Unit Linked products may take into account environmental and/or social characteristics or aim at a specific sustainable investment.

Sustainability integration is carried out by all Allianz operating entities and global lines, which includes AGL, through group-wide corporate rules and sustainability processes.

Allianz integrates sustainability factors into the investment of proprietary assets.

Achievement of the environmental and/or social characteristics and/or the sustainable investment objective promoted by the financial product.

Premiums or contributions paid by AGL policyholders are invested exclusively in funds during the life of the product linked to the policies.

The funds selectable from the universe available to the Contractor and the related underlying investment strategies are selected according to defined criteria and must meet minimum requirements. The relevant fund management companies are signatories to the UN PRI or have their own sustainability guidelines.

You can find out whether the funds and investment strategies that can be selected from the fund universe are aimed at a specific sustainable investment or take environmental and/or social characteristics into account in the documents stored on the individual product pages on our website.

Do the investments underlying the product contribute to the environmental objectives identified by Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (so-called Taxonomy Regulation) and refer to economic activities considered environmentally sustainable?

The European Union, in the context of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 Taxonomy (Taxonomy Regulation - TR) has provided a definition and a taxonomy of economic activities that can be considered sustainable from an environmental point of view (so-called eco-sustainable activities), also clarifying the principle that an economic activity, to be considered eco-sustainable, must not cause significant damage to one of the environmental objectives established in the Regulation itself.

At the same time, also in order to facilitate the channeling of investments in environmentally sustainable businesses and activities by entities that issue and manage financial products, the European legislator has required economic operators – potential recipients of such investments – to make public information on how and to what extent their operations are associated with

environmentally sustainable activities. This is referenced at an Allianz Group Level in the Annual Report 2024 .

The assessment of the contribution of the investments underlying each Fund to the environmental objectives identified by the Taxonomy Regulation as well as the identification of the extent to which they relate to economic activities considered environmentally sustainable is strictly dependent on this information.

At present, due to the lack of complete and consolidated information, it is therefore not possible to determine the extent to which the Fund contributes to environmental objectives and invests in economic activities considered environmentally sustainable.

It is highlighted that the above-mentioned principle of "do no significant harm" applies only to investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remainder of each Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities .