Allianz Global Investors

Sustainability-related disclosures

This document is provided in compliance with Article 10 of the 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 pre-contractual disclosures and the annual report. Where language versions of the pre-contractual disclosures and the annual report and this document differ, the pre-contractual disclosures and the annual report shall prevail.

The information according to Article 11 of the 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 was provided to the client in the annex of the annual report by standard means of communication.

Product name:

Allianz Omega Feeder Fund ICAV

Legal entity identifier: 635400EBWR8HBT788F02

Summary

Allianz Omega Fund Fund ICAV (the "Fund") primary investment objective is to invest substantially all of its assets in the Allianz Omega Fund SCSp (the “Main Fund”) whose primary investment objective is to invest in Amprion GmbH (“Amprion” or the “Portfolio Company”) and any successors and/or direct and indirect subsidiaries thereto and any other person through which an investment in or an investment in relation to the business of Amprion or a part of Amprion is made (the “Portfolio Investments”), whether directly or indirectly and to, directly or indirectly, acquire, hold, finance, refinance, own, monitor, convey, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of Securities in the Portfolio Company. Amprion is a German electricity transmission system operator with its registered office in Dortmund, Germany. The Main Fund is managed by Allianz Capital Partners GmbH, Luxembourg branch (the “Main Fund Manager") and it promotes environmental/social characteristics, through the application of Exclusion Criteria (as described below) as well as the consideration of contribution form the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (“UN SDGs”), such that a minimum percentage of 60% of the portfolio promote environmental and/or social characteristics and the Fund adheres to a minimum percentage of 60% of Sustainable Investments. The Main Fund Manager also acts as the Investment Manager of the Feeder Fund. IQ EQ Fund Management (Ireland) Limited acts as Manager to the Feeder Fund.

No sustainable investment objective

Information on how the sustainable investment does not significantly harm any of the sustainable investment objectives, including how the indicators for adverse impacts are taken into account and whether the sustainable investment is aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The Fund promotes environmental/social characteristics and while it does not have as its sustainable investment objective, it will have a minimum proportion of 60% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective; these activities may also qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. The objectives of the Sustainable Investments that the Fund intends to make include a broad range of environmental topics, for which the Manager and Investment Manager uses as reference, among others, the UN SDGs as well as the EU Taxonomy objectives.

The Manager and Investment Manager measures how the Sustainable Investments contribute to the objectives based on a proprietary methodology as follows:

1. Identification of the investee’s business activities and determination of the main business activity (based on a list provided by a team functionally separated from the investment team, the “Activity List”). Given the nature of private markets investing, a large amount of the required data to assess business activities is primarily sourced from the investee around the time of the initial commitment and then updated periodically during the holding period. In cases where the split of business activities received is not granular enough, the activities are determined by the Manager and Investment Manager;
2. Based on the Activity List, the Manager and Investment Manager assesses whether the respectively identified business activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs or EU Taxonomy objectives;
3. The revenue share of each business activity that contributes positively to an environmental or social objective is allocated to the Sustainable Investment share. In the absence of granular revenue data, the main business activity is counted as 100% revenue share.
4. The investment needs to pass the Do No Significant Harm (“DNSH”) assessment and is satisfying the Good Governance principles otherwise it is not counted as a Sustainable Investment. To assess that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective, the Manager and Investment Manager uses the indicators regarding principal adverse impacts (“PAI”) on sustainability factors to identify significantly harmful investee companies, if any. Please note that PAI indicators are considered depending on relevance of the PAI to the sector of the underlying investment; not all PAIs will be materially relevant to all Portfolio Investments of the Fund and thus not all may be considered for a single Portfolio Investment. Thresholds are determined for all PAI indicators except for the “share of non-renewable energy consumption and production” which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators. With respect to the PAI indicators, the following applies:

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Portfolio Investments are measured against significance thresholds to identify significantly harmful Portfolio Investments at least annually. Depending on the respective indicator, the thresholds are determined either relative to the sector, absolute or

based on events or situations in which companies allegedly have a negative environmental, social or governance impact (controversies).

PAI indicator is weighed according to the level of confidence in the quality of data available which is computed to an overall DNSH score relevant for the Portfolio Investment. The overall DNSH score is determined based on the threshold for each PAI and taking into account the confidence weight. A Portfolio Investment is considered to not pass the DNSH assessment if the overall DNSH score is one or more.

If a Portfolio Investment does not pass the DNSH assessment it can be engaged by the Manager and Investment Manager for a limited time period to seek to remediate the material adverse impact (remediate means either resolved or clear action plan in place which is time bound). The Manager and Investment Manager may consider that the Portfolio Investment is adequately addressing the DNSH shortcoming and/or there is sufficient evidence available to believe that the situation will improve in the future, or there may be mitigating circumstances or nuanced situations that also warrants consideration of an override. Whether or not the exemption is granted and if so, for which period of time, will be decided by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Allianz GI Sustainability, Risk, Compliance and Legal.

Portfolio Investment which do not pass the Manager and Investment Manager's DNSH assessment and have not been granted an exemption are not qualified as, and therefore not counted as, Sustainable Investments.

Where there is a lack of data coverage for PAI indicators, the Manager and Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage by engaging with Portfolio Investments. The Manager and Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

The individual Sustainable Investment shares of all Portfolio Investments are aggregated with their weight in the Fund in order to compute the Sustainable Investment share of the Fund.

The objectives of the Sustainable Investments that the financial product partially intends to make include a broad range of environmental and social topics, for which the Manager and Investment Manager uses as reference, among others, the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), as well as the EU Taxonomy objectives 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 as well as Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

The Manager and Investment Manager measures how the Sustainable Investments contribute to the objectives based on a proprietary methodology as follows:

1. Identification of the investee's business activities and determination of the main business activity (based on a list provided by a team functionally separated from the investment team, the "Activity List"). Given the nature of private markets investing, a large amount of the required data to assess business activities is primarily sourced from the investee around the time of the initial commitment and then updated periodically during the holding period. In cases where the split of business activities received is not granular enough, the activities are determined by the Manager and Investment Manager;
2. Based on the Activity List, the Manager and Investment Manager assesses whether the respectively identified business activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs or EU Taxonomy objectives;
3. The revenue share of each business activity that contributes positively to an environmental or social objective is allocated to the Sustainable Investment share. In the absence of granular revenue data, the main business activity is counted as 100% revenue share.
4. The investment needs to pass the Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") assessment and is satisfying the Good Governance principles otherwise they are not counted as Sustainable Investments.

The Manager and Investment Manager assesses whether the investment does not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives as described in the section: "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?" of the respective Pre-contractual disclosure

The individual Sustainable Investment shares of all investments are aggregated with their weight in the fund in order to compute the Sustainable Investment share of the Fund.

To assess that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm any other environmental and/or social objective, the Manager and Investment Manager is using the indicators regarding principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors to identify significantly harmful investee companies, if any. Please note that PAI indicators are considered depending on relevance of the PAI to the sector of the underlying investment; not all PAIs will be materially relevant to all investments of the Fund and thus not all may be considered for a single investment.

All material PAI indicators are taken into account as follows:

- 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 disclosure.

- Thresholds are determined for all PAI indicators except for the "share of non-renewable energy consumption and production" which is indirectly reflected in other PAI indicators.

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

- Defined significance thresholds to identify significantly harmful companies. Companies are measured against the significance thresholds at least annually. Depending on the respective indicator, the thresholds are determined either relative to the sector, absolute or based on events or situations in which companies allegedly have a negative environmental, social or governance impact (controversies).
- Weighing the PAI indicator according to the level of confidence in the quality of data available which is computed to an overall DNSH score relevant for the issuer. The overall DNSH score is determined based on the threshold for each PAI and taking into account the confidence weight. A company is considered to not pass the DNSH assessment if the overall DNSH score is one or more.
- If an investment does not pass the DNSH assessment it can be engaged by the Manager and Investment Manager for a limited time period to seek to remediate the material adverse impact (remediate means either resolved or clear action plan in place which is time bound). The Manager and Investment Manager may consider that the company is adequately addressing the do no significant harm ("DNSH") shortcoming and/or there is sufficient evidence available to believe that the situation will improve in the future, or there may be mitigating circumstances or nuanced situations that also warrants consideration of an override. Whether or not the exemption is granted and if so, for which period of time, will be decided by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Allianz GI Sustainability, Risk, Compliance and Legal.
- Investments in investee companies which do not pass the Manager and Investment Manager's DNSH assessment and have not been granted an exemption are not qualified as, and therefore not counted as, sustainable investments.

There is a lack of data coverage for PAI indicators. The Manager and Investment Manager will strive to increase data coverage for PAI indicators with low data coverage by engaging with investments. The Manager and Investment Manager will regularly evaluate whether the availability of data has increased sufficiently to potentially include assessment of such data in the investment process.

The Investment Manager and Investment Manager´s exclusions as described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" of the respective Pre-contractual disclosure exclude companies severely violating one of the following frameworks: Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

Description of the environmental or social characteristics that the financial product promotes

The Fund promotes environmental characteristics, through the following measures:

- As a first step the fund excludes direct investment into companies which are involved in controversial environmental or social business activities from the investment universe of the Fund by applying Exclusion criteria (as described below).
- As a second step, the Manager and Investment Manager assesses whether investments (excluding cash and derivatives) can be considered as contributing to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs") in order to adhere to a minimum percentage of 60% of investments promoting environmental and social characteristics at the end of the financial year on a deployed capital basis.
- Further, the Manager and Investment Manager will adhere to a minimum percentage of 60 % of Sustainable Investments.

No reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund has been designated.

Investment strategy

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

The Fund invests (directly or indirectly) in securities issued by portfolio companies (each, a "Portfolio Company") active in the infrastructure sector on a long term basis providing access to core investments in infrastructure assets primarily in Germany.

With respect to the environmental and social characteristics of the investment strategy, the following applies:

Good governance practices are assessed through due diligence on all prospective investments and throughout the asset management phase by the Manager and Investment Manager. The Manager and Investment Manager considers the sufficiency of internal policies of the investee company (such as anti-bribery and human rights policies), experience and track record of the investee company management team, composition of the potential co-shareholders, voting rights, expected board representation and remuneration, and any history of poor governance practices as revealed by the pre-investment checks which include examining, without limitation and where available, publicly available information as well as information provided

by the relevant investee company. Good governance principles are taken into account by excluding investee company 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.

In certain circumstances, the Manager and Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Sustainability, Risk and Legal.

Proportion of investments

Information on the proportion of the investments the fund invested in

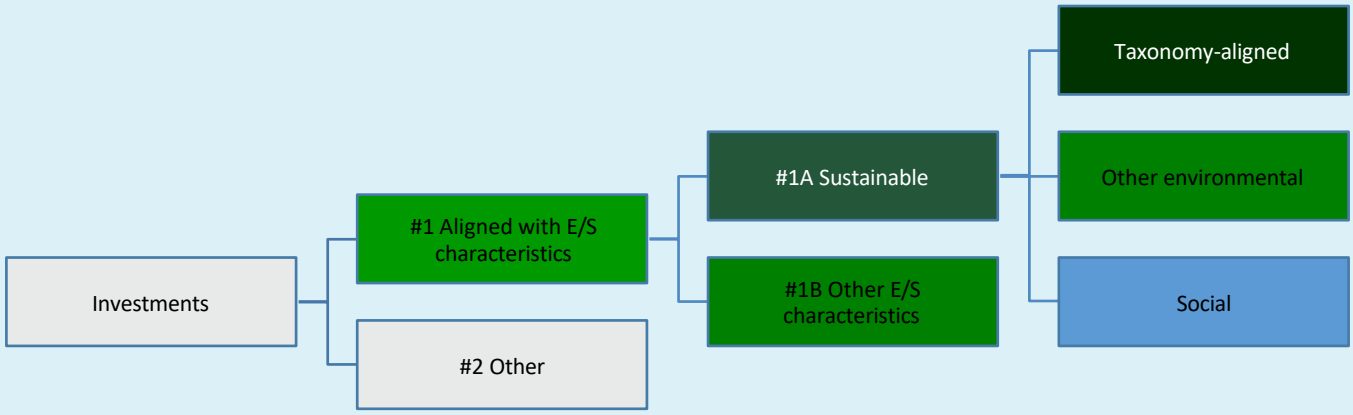
The asset allocation section describes which assets of the portfolio the Manager and Investment Manager commits to use to promote environmental or social characteristics.

The majority (60%) of the Fund's investments will aim to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted. The Fund also commits to invest, over the life of the Fund, a minimum proportion of 60% in sustainable investments.

Given the closed-ended nature of the Fund investing in private markets, during the fundraising, investment (ramp-up) and divestment periods the proportion of 60% of the Fund's commitments in promoting environmental or social characteristics and of 60% in sustainable investments may not be reached at all times.

The Manager and Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy nor a minimum share of environmentally Sustainable Investments that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The Manager and Investment Manager does not commit to a minimum share of socially Sustainable Investments. Sustainable Investments will be included in the Sustainable Investment proportion the Investment Manager and Investment Manager has committed to 60% irrespective of their contribution to environmental and/or social objectives

The remaining portion of the Fund's investments is described in further detail under "What investments are included under "#Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?" of the respective Pre-contractual disclosure



#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 those environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and the related internal or external control mechanisms

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

- Confirmation that the Exclusion Criteria have been adhered to throughout the Fund's financial year.
- Percentage of Portfolio Investments contributing to one or more of the UN SDGs or EU Taxonomy Regulation objectives, at

the end of the financial year on a deployed capital basis.

- The percentage of Sustainable Investments at the end of the financial year on an invested capital basis.

The investment decision and monitoring of the binding elements and sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the promoted environmental/social characteristics in respect of the Fund's investments is the ultimate responsibility of the Fund's relevant investment committee. As the first line of defence, the committee will determine the investment's appropriateness for the portfolio. In particular, it will assess whether the investment achieves the environmental/social characteristics promoted by the Fund through reliance on the binding elements in respect of the Fund's investment strategy and the sustainability indicators. The committee bases its evaluation on an analysis conducted by the investment team. The Allianz Global Investors ("AllianzGI") Sustainability and Compliance teams are available to input in environmental, social, governance ("ESG") analysis where required and has also agreed standards, parameters and methodologies in certain aspects (e.g. setting minimum exclusions the Fund will adhere to). Any disagreement (e.g. between the investment committee and the AllianzGI sustainable and impact investing team, where relevant), will be discussed by the respective internal decision-making making body. Following investment, the investment committee is also responsible for performing periodic reviews of the portfolio, including review of ESG risks, the Fund's adherence to the minimum exclusion criteria, and the Fund's contribution to the relevant environmental/social characteristics.

Methodologies

Description of the methodologies used to measure how the social or environmental characteristics promoted by the financial product are met

1) Exclusion Criteria

The Fund will not make investments that violate the Exclusion Criteria to the extent revealed as part of the due diligence process. As a first step, the Manager and Investment Manager applies the following Exclusion Criteria, i.e., does not directly invest in Portfolio Investments

- involved in the development, production, maintenance and trading of banned weapons that fall under the scope of the following international conventions:
  - Anti-personnel landmines as defined in Article 2 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their destruction (Ottawa Treaty);
  - Cluster munitions as defined in Article 2 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions;
  - Biological and toxin weapons as defined in Article I of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention); and
  - Chemical weapons as defined in Article II of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention)
- which breach the following thresholds for energy generation from coal:
  - Deriving more than 15% of their generated electricity from thermal coal (utilities) or revenues (mining companies and coal service providers) or
  - Planning new coal (e.g., plants and mines) (utilities, mining companies, and coal service providers), or
  - Having more than 5 GW of thermal coal power plant capacity installed or mining more than 10 million tonnes thermal coal annually (utilities and mining companies)
- which breach the following thresholds for oil and gas production, i.e.:
  - Portfolio Investments generating more than 10% of their revenue from unconventional oil and gas activities. This includes but is not limited to, the extraction (upstream) and transportation or processing (midstream) of tar oil sands, shale oil, shale gas and arctic drilling.
  - Portfolio Investments involved in the construction and development of new oil and gas fields (upstream).
  - Portfolio Investments involved in construction of new midstream infrastructure related to oil.
  - Portfolio Investments involved in construction of new oil power plants.
- Portfolio Investments severely violating principles and guidelines such as the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, and where the Manager and Investment Manager deems that the Portfolio Investment's management is insufficiently addressing these issues and there is no prospect of improvement.

The Manager and Investment Manager applies the Exclusion Criteria to a specific Portfolio Investment based on information provided by internal research. The assessment of Portfolio Investments against the Exclusion Criteria is performed yearly. In certain circumstances, the Manager and Investment Manager may override the information received. The override decision is made by an internal decision-making body which is composed of functions including Sustainability, Compliance and Legal.

2) Further, the Manager and Investment Manager commits to a minimum proportion of 60% of the Fund's deployed capital in Portfolio Investments contributing to at least one or several UN SDGs.

3) Further, the Manager and Investment Manager commits to a minimum proportion of 60% of Fund's invested capital in Sustainable Investments.

Given the closed-ended nature of the Fund investing in private markets, during the fundraising, investment (ramp-up) and divestment periods the minimum proportion of 60% of the Portfolio Investments contributing to one or more SDGs may not be reached at all times.

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 data quality, how data are processed and the proportion of data that are estimated

The Manager and Investment Manager utilizes publicly available sources, such as external research, rating analysis, broker coverage and other materials where available, some of which may not be externally verified by an independent third party. However, given the nature of private market investing, a large amount of the required data is sourced directly from the investee company/borrowers at the time of the initial commitment and then periodically during the holding period. The Manager and Investment Manager collects ESG data and monitors it regularly. In undertaking its ESG assessment in respect of the Fund and its investments, the Manager and Investment Manager relies on one or more of the following:

i. Answers to ESG proprietary questionnaire, directly completed by the portfolio companies,

ii. Q&A with management of portfolio companies,

iii. Latest portfolio companies' sustainability reports, when available,

iv. If available, external due diligence package including strategic, financial and in some cases ESG due diligence or secondary ESG opinion,

v. Respect of all mandatory environmental impact assessments

The Manager and Investment Manager works closely with portfolio companies/investees to ensure, where possible, that reported information is correct and consistent. Where possible, portfolio companies/investees are requested to undertake verification of the ESG assessment results by an external advisor. Reported results from portfolio companies/investees are consolidated by the Manager and Investment Manager for client and regulatory reporting. Where relevant, it should be noted that pre investment, data received on a portfolio company may be estimated or reduced in scope due to the limited public information available. In certain cases, the collection or verification of data or the implementation of procedures to collect data can take longer than 12 months.

Providing a specific estimate of the proportion of estimated data is challenging because it depends on the nature of the underlying business sector of the Fund's investments. Estimations may be based on sector benchmarking for a particular industry sector and assessed by the Manager and Investment Manager and/or provided by a third-party due diligence advisor. Thus, it may be possible that a significant portion of certain data, e.g. principal adverse impact ("PAI") indicators, is estimated. However, as reporting standards for ESG related data increase, availability of data may improve.

Limitations to methodologies and data

Information on any limitations to the methodologies and to the data sources and how such limitations do not affect how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are met

The Manager and Investment Manager may use the data directly from the underlying assets and its own internal due diligence as part of its investment and monitoring process. The Manager and Investment Manager's own due diligence relies on the availability and accuracy of various sources, such as company disclosures and other third-party information, which often include forward looking statements of intent and are not necessarily fact-based or objectively measurable. Data may be more readily available and/or reliable in certain countries, markets and/or industries where the Fund invests, making direct comparison of the indicators relevant to different investments difficult.

Where an investee company/borrower has only recently been acquired, data may be estimated. The Manager and Investment Manager is also dependent on the subjective judgements of its investment team. There may be a timing issue where data received and data reported could potentially experience a 1-year time lag (e.g. data reported at a certain year-end will relate to the GHG emission position of the portfolio as of the previous year).

Due diligence

Information on the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets of the financial product, including the internal and

external controls on that due diligence

Due diligence is performed pre and post investment to ensure that the Fund fulfils its environmental/social characteristics. The Fund's binding elements act as assessment criteria to ensure that these characteristics are fulfilled. During the due diligence process, the investment team engages with the asset directly or through ESG questionnaires to identify how and the extent that the binding elements are fulfilled in order to promote the Fund's environmental/social characteristics. The due diligence findings, including the environmental and social assessment, are part of the internal decision of the Fund's investment committee on whether an investment is undertaken.

The investment decision is the ultimate responsibility of the Fund's investment committee. As the first line of defence, the committee will determine the investment's appropriateness for the portfolio. In particular, it will assess whether the proposed investment achieves the environmental/social characteristics promoted by the Fund, by relying on the sustainability indicators and the Fund's binding elements. The committee bases its evaluation on analysis conducted by the investment team. The AllianzGI Sustainability and Compliance teams are available to input in ESG related analysis where required and has also agreed standards, parameters and methodologies in certain aspects (for example, setting the minimum exclusions the Fund will adhere to). The risk function of the Manager and Investment Manager provides oversight via involvement in the Fund's investment committee.
External controls on the due diligence may include external legal, tax and risk consultancy advisors.

Engagement policies

Information on the engagement policies implemented where engagement is part of the environmental or social investment strategy, including any management procedures applicable to sustainability-related controversies in investee companies

The Manager and Investment Manager undertakes targeted engagement both before and after investment to ensure the intended and measurable contribution to the environmental or social issues, in accordance with the investment policy, are met. The Manager and Investment Manager closely monitors the performance of the investments on an ongoing basis and may meet with management regularly. In this respect, the Manager and Investment Manager actively engages in discussions concerning the portfolio companies, encouraging improvements, voting where relevant on the materialisation of sustainability risks and tracking such risks in its watch list/annual review. Depending on the transaction's risk and impact profile, the Manager and Investment Manager determines the required intensity of the engagement, working with the portfolio companies to guide them through EU Taxonomy alignment (as well as other framework-related) requirements as well as other sustainability related frameworks and targets deemed relevant.

Investing involves risk. The value of an investment and the income from it may fall as well as rise and investors might not get back the full amount invested. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results does not predict future returns.

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