ERGO
A Munich Re company

Information according to article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector

Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

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Financial market participant: ERGO Life Insurance SE (LEI 5493001IOWSPIYMXRA82)

ERGO Life Insurance SE (hereinafter ERGO) is a company of ERGO Group, which belongs to the Munich Re Group. The Group is one of the leading providers of reinsurance, primary insurance and insurance-related risk solutions.

Summary

This statement on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors relates to the reference period from January 1st to December 31st, 2025.

ERGO considers the principal adverse impact of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. This statement is a consolidated statement on the principal adverse impacts on the sustainability factors of ERGO.

Investment decisions may cause, contribute to, or be directly linked to negative - material or likely material - effects on sustainability factors (Adverse Sustainability Impacts). Sustainability factors include environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, and the fight against corruption and bribery. Sustainability factors are also referred to as "ESG criteria." The English abbreviation ESG stands for environmental (E), social (S) criteria and governance (G) criteria.

As a global investor, Munich Re is aware of its responsibility for sustainable action and integrates sustainability criteria into its investment policy. In addition, we also aim to steer the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG emissions) of our investment portfolio towards net zero by 2050. To ensure transparency and accountability on our path to net zero, specific climate targets through 2030 are defined across the various asset classes, including decarbonization targets, investments in climate change mitigation, and engagement targets. The climate targets that have been set are based on scenarios with no or only limited temporary overshoot of the 1.5 °C target, in line with the findings of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). Munich Re joined the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) in 2020 and withdrew in June 2025 but will continue for the time being to align its targets with the NZAOA Target Setting Protocol (4th edition). Munich Re is also among the first signatories to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). Based on these two programs, we introduced our Responsible Investment Guideline (RIG), which incorporates the PRI recommendations, the NZAOA recommendations and our own requirements for sustainable investment management and serves as an overarching framework for managing identified impacts and opportunities. This guideline includes measures in the areas of climate protection, adaptation to climate change, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. We rely on the systematic integration of sustainability criteria into the investment processes of GIM (Group Investment Management) and MEAG, active exercise of our responsible role as asset owner (stewardship), defined exclusion criteria and investment priorities such as renewable energy. In addition, we require our asset managers to integrate sustainability criteria into their portfolio management. We aim to steer the greenhouse gas emissions from our insurance business and our investment portfolios towards net zero by 2050. Munich Re has committed to this intention on the expectation that governments will meet their own pledges, in order to ensure the goals of the Paris Agreement. ERGO contributes to these Group targets within its all-respective operational functions.

As an insurer, we regard investments as an integral part of our business model. For the companies of the Munich Re Group, including ERGO, Group-wide standards are generally taken into account when developing the investment strategy. This means that the investment strategy is designed to ensure the greatest possible security

and profitability, together with liquidity available at all times, while maintaining an appropriate mix and diversification. The consideration of regulatory, accounting and tax requirements is reflected in the diversification of our portfolio across regions, currencies and ratings, while taking into account environmental, social and governance principles in the various asset classes. By incorporating these principles, negative impacts on the sustainability aspect of climate protection associated with investments are to be limited as far as possible.

ERGO excludes direct investments in listed companies (equities and corporate bonds) that generate a significant share of revenues from thermal coal (> 15%, power generation/mining) or oil sands (> 10%). Companies with a share of revenues from thermal coal between 15 % and 30 % are excluded from our investment universe or, in individual cases, encouraged through engagement dialogues to reduce greenhouse gases. In addition, no new direct investments are made in equities and corporate bonds of listed oil and gas companies whose business model is specialized in oil and gas. In this context, we define such specialized oil and gas companies as listed companies within the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Oil & Gas sub-industries, with the exception of Integrated Oil & Gas. Furthermore, we exclude the following from our direct investment universe:

- Investments in listed equities and bonds of companies with proven involvement in controversial weapons (including anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions);
- Government bonds (including sub-sovereign level) and bonds of quasi-sovereign institutions in countries with an MSCI ESG rating below B;
- Trading in and investments in food-related commodities (for example grains/oilseeds, dairy products).
- To counter human rights violations, we exclude states and companies with proven serious violations from our direct investment universe on the basis of exclusion lists.

Since the 2024 reference period, for the purpose of calculating the denominator for each individual PAI indicator ("Current value of all investments"), we use the sum of the market values of all of the company's investments. In previous reference periods, by contrast, only those investments for which the relevant PAI indicator was applicable and for which data were available were included. This adjusted calculation method corresponds to the approach currently recommended by supervisors and widely adopted by other financial market participants. In the following overviews, the eligibility ratio indicates the share of assets in the total portfolio for which the respective PAI indicator is relevant. The coverage ratio states the share of assets in the total portfolio for which data is available.

Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2025	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022	Impact 2021[1]	Explanation on applied methodology changes	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS									
Greenhouse gas emissions	1 GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	2 347,9 tCO2	1 410,4 tCO2	2 911,1 tCO2	3 984,3 tCO2	No data	Since 2025 reference period, estimated emission values for directly listed assets have been taken into account for the GHG-related PAI indicators for investments in investee companies where our data providers have not supplied emission data. See “Description of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors” for further details.	Our Group joined the "Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance" in January 2020 and committed to reducing the CO2 emissions of its investment portfolio to net zero by 2050. In line with the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the investor initiative aims to contribute to limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5 °C. Munich Re withdrew from this NZAOA initiative on 6th June 2025 but will continue for the time being to align its targets with the NZAOA Target Setting Protocol (4th edition). Medium term goals are defined within respective Ambition 2025 and Ambition 2030 programs. ERGO contributes to reaching these goals within its operational activity areas (see section “Summary” for further details).
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	869,6 tCO2	617,3 tCO2	589,8 tCO2	832,1 tCO2	No data		
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	45 804,9 tCO2	35 650,0 tCO2	37 685,2 tCO2	25 227,2 tCO2	No data		
		Total GHG emissions	49 022,4 tCO2	37 677,7 tCO2	41 186,1 tCO2	30 043,6 tCO2	No data		
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	166,5 tCO2e/m€	139,6 tCO2e/m€	967,1 tCO2e/m€	811,7 tCO2e/m€	No data	Notable year-on-year decrease in PAI indicators 2-5 in 2024 are influenced by methodological changes introduced from the 2024 reporting period onwards. See “Description of policies to identify and prioritize	
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	530,9 tCO2/m€	343,5 tCO2/m€	1 879,9 tCO2/m€	1 815,3 tCO2/m€	No data		

[1] 2021 data is not available for all indicators, as the first PAI statement was prepared for the 2022 reporting period following the entry into force of the SFDR disclosure requirements.

	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	3%	2%	7%	13%	No data	principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors" for further details.	More detailed information about achieved Ambition 2025 results and Ambition 2030 targets is available in Munich Re Group consolidated annual report.
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources	15%	17%	78%	79%	No data		
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector						Since the 2025 reference period, NACE codes aligned with ESRS reporting. See "Description of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors" for further details.	
		Sector A	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	No data		
		Sector B	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	No data		
		Sector C	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	No data		

		Sector D	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,1	No data		
		Sector E	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	No data		
		Sector F	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	No data		
		Sector G	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	No data		
		Sector H	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,9	No data		
		Sector L	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	No data		
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	2%	2%	1%	0%	No data		Although we have not set separate targets for biodiversity, water and waste related indicators, nevertheless, in our investment portfolio we consider several ESG aspects of our investment decisions through the systematic integration of ESG criteria into our investment management activities. External ESG data providers supply us with issuer specific ESG ratings, research data and various indicators (also including specific ESG aspects e.g., environmental, social and biodiversity related). Issuers with lowest ESG ratings or which exhibit high adverse impact across several indicators, may be subject to further analysis and potential exclusions.
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0,02	0,01	2,20	0,31	No data		
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a	9,2	7,06	37,66	1,95	No data		

		weighted average							
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS									
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0%	0%	1%	2%	No data		Our Group is one of the first signatories to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and remains committed to them. The aim of this initiative is to improve understanding of the impact of investment activities on environmental, social and governance issues and to support signatories in integrating these issues into their investment decisions. Although we have not set separate targets for social and employee matters related indicators, nevertheless, in our investment portfolio we consider several ESG aspects of our investment decisions through the systematic integration of ESG criteria into our investment management activities. External ESG data providers supply us with issuer specific ESG ratings, research data and various indicators (also including specific ESG aspects e.g., environmental, social and human rights related). Issuers with lowest ratings or which exhibit high adverse impact across several indicators, may be subject to further
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guide-	0%	2%	28%	0%	No data		

		lines for Multina-tional Enter-prises							analysis and po-tential exclusi-ons.
	12. Unad-justed gen-der pay gap	Average unad-justed gender pay gap of inves-tee companies	8%	4%	17%	18,4%	No data		
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee com-panies, ex-pressed as a per-centage of all board members	20%	11%	40%	36,5%	No data		
	14. Exposure to controver-sial weapons (anti-person-nel mines, cluster mu-nitions, chemical weapons and biologi-cal weapons)	Share of invest-ments in inves-tee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of contro-versial weapons	0%	0%	0%	0,0%	No data	Since the 2025 reference period, the data provider changed from MSCI to ISS to align the approach ac-cross the Munich Re Group. See “Description of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors” for further details.	

Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2025	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022	Impact 2021	Explanation on applied methodology changes	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Environmental	15. GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee countries	90,3 tCO2/m€ GDP	71,2 tCO2/m€ GDP	330,0 tCO2/m€ GDP	196,3 tCO2/m€ GDP	No data	Notable year-on-year decrease in PAI indicators 2-5 in 2024 are influenced by methodological changes introduced from the 2024 reporting period onwards. See "Description of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors" for further details.	Please refer to comments regarding environmental indicators 1-6 in the table above, which also relates to our investments in sovereign and supranational
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0	0	0	0	No data		Please refer to comment regarding social indicators 10-14 in the table above, which also relates to our investments in sovereign and supranational

Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2025	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022	Impact 2021	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Fossil fuels	17. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	No data	Please refer to comments regarding environmental indicators 1-6 in the table above, which also relates to our investments in real estate assets
Energy efficiency	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	No data	

Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse sustainability indicator		**Metric**	**Impact 2025**	**Impact 2024**	**Impact 2023**	**Impact 2022**	**Impact 2021**	**Explanation on applied methodology changes**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS									
Emissions	4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement	18%	9%	42%	No data	No data	Notable year-on-year decrease in PAI indicators 2-5 in 2024 are influenced by methodological changes introduced from the 2024 reporting period onwards. See “Description of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors” for further details.	Please refer to comments regarding water and waste related indicators 8-9 in the table above, which also relates to this indicator.
Water, waste and material emissions	8. Exposure to areas of high-water stress	Share of investments in investee companies with sites located in areas of high-water stress without a water management policy	0%	0%	0%	3,8%	No data		

Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2025	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022	Impact 2021	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS								
Social and employee matters	2. Rate of accidents	Rate of accidents in investee companies expressed as a weighted average	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,02	No data	Please refer to the comments regarding social related indicators 10-14 in the table above, which also relates to this indicator.
Human Rights	9. Lack of a human rights policy	Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy	1%	1%	2%	No data	No data	

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Description of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

The investment decision-making processes of ERGO are centrally managed and overseen by Munich Re's specialized Group Investment Management (GIM) unit. Sustainability-related criteria are incorporated into the selection of investments, guided by the Group-wide binding "Responsible Investment Guideline". This guideline is prepared and regularly reviewed by GIM's Sustainability in Investments unit. The version valid for the reference period was approved by Munich Re on 23 February 2026 and by the Board of Management of ERGO Group AG on 23 February 2026. The Board of Management of ERGO resolved on 14.06.2026 to apply the guideline.

In order to identify PAI of investments, several methods are deployed: Initial information on whether and to what extent PAI occur is retrieved from third party data providers (for asset classes like public corporate equity & fixed income and sovereign bonds) and for alternative assets by respective MR Group companies internally or via a specialized data provider. In addition, own analysis is conducted by the joint asset manager MEAG MUNICH ERGO Asset Management GmbH (MEAG) ESG & Sustainable Finance department ("ESG & SF") for selected PAI, where potential impacts are considered as highly material and probability of occurrence across majority of industries is high.

For investments in companies, the reporting includes the fourteen mandatory indicators. In addition, one further indicator must be selected from each of the sections "Additional climate indicators and other environment-related indicators" and "Additional indicators for social and employee matters, respect for human rights, and anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters". The relevant MR Group companies voluntarily disclose two indicators from each category: In addition to "Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives" and "Exposure to areas of high-water stress", these are "Accident rate" and "Lack of a human rights policy". This selection is based, among other things, on our view that water scarcity is an urgent global problem closely linked to climate change. We also consider safe working conditions to be highly important across all industries, while the severity of workplace accidents is particularly high in countries with low levels of safety regulation. For investments in states and supranational organizations as well as in real estate, the report includes the four mandatory indicators.

All investment decisions are guided by the internal investment principles and guidelines that apply to the entire investment portfolio of ERGO. A large proportion of the company's investments is managed by the joint asset manager MEAG MUNICH ERGO Asset Management GmbH (MEAG). In the investment process, we currently prioritize PAI indicators in the "Environment" area, namely the sustainability indicators for GHG emissions, carbon footprint, and exposure to companies (investments) active in the fossil fuel sector. In the "Social and employee matters" area, we focus on the PAI indicators relating to violations of the UN Global Compact principles, exposure to producers of controversial weapons, and investments in countries that violate social provisions.

The data on adverse sustainability impacts ("PAI data") are collected primarily by our asset manager MEAG within the Group finance function (back office) for existing investments, based on input from external data providers such as MSCI ESG Research and ISS Corporate Solutions for liquid investments. For real estate and illiquid investments, these data were supplemented by our own analyses and by analyses performed by MEAG. However, the data currently available in the market are incomplete, among other reasons because not all companies worldwide are actually required to publish the relevant data. We expect the quality of the data to improve continuously over the coming years. With regard to potential sources of error, MEAG, in its role within the Group finance function, relies largely on third-party data. These data may prove to be incomplete, outdated or incorrect. We seek to reduce these risks through a careful selection process for third-party providers and through regular reviews of the methodologies applied.

The following methodological changes have been made to the calculation for the year 2024 reporting:

- Compared with the previous year, the denominator of the PAI indicators has been expanded. The change is based on the recommendation of the ESA. In calculating the individual PAI indicators, only investments for which (1) the respective PAI indicator is relevant and (2) data is available were previously used to determine the denominator ("current value of all investments"). This approach will be adjusted for both (1) and (2) from the 2024 reference period onwards.
- The adjustment to the methodology for aspect (1) is based on a statement by the ESA in its final report on the revision of the SFDR Delegated Regulation of December 4, 2023, which expresses a supervisory preference for including all investments in the denominator, regardless of their

relevance to the respective PAI indicator (see Final Report on draft Regulatory Technical Standards on the review of PAI and financial product disclosure in the SFDR Delegated Regulation, JC 2023 55). In other words, investments in sovereigns and real estate are also included in the denominator of the calculation of PAI indicators for corporate investments.

- The adjustment to aspect (2) that was also made in this context means that investments in companies/countries/real estate for which no PAI data is available are now also included in the denominator in order to avoid a situation where, by not taking into account investments for which no PAI data is available would result in the ESA's regulatory requirements for determining the current value of all investments not being fully implemented, at least indirectly.
- This adjusted calculation method also corresponds to the approach commonly used by other financial market participants, which in turn improves the comparability of published PAI ratios on the financial market as a whole, particularly for the benefit of investors. On the other hand, this adjustment generally leads to lower PAI values than in the previous reference periods, meaning that a comparison with the values published in the last years is only of limited significance.

For the 2025 reference period, the following methodological changes apply to the calculation:

- Since the 2025 reference period, estimated emission values for directly listed assets have been taken into account for the GHG-related PAI indicators for investments in investee companies (Nos. 1 to 3) where our data providers have not supplied emission data. The estimates are based on the methodological approach also used in the sustainability reporting of the Munich Re Group under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). As a result of including these estimates, the indicators show an increase in both value and coverage. No such estimates are made for fund investments.
- Further methodological harmonizations were implemented for other PAI indicators: for No. 6, “Intensity of energy consumption by high impact climate sector”, the NACE codes were aligned with ESRS reporting; and for No. 14, “Exposure to controversial weapons”, the data provider was changed from MSCI to ISS to align the approach across the Munich Re Group.

The Group, and therefore ERGO, as well, is aware that the requirements of various stakeholders (such as customers and investors) regarding investments with sustainability characteristics are increasing. This also raises expectations that sustainability-related criteria will be considered accordingly. For this reason, the investment principles are continuously developed and supplemented over time.

Engagement policies

ERGO does not hold direct interest in companies whose shares are traded on a regulated market. Such holdings are made indirectly through mutual funds/exchange-traded funds or fund structures managed by the Group’s own asset manager MEAG. When MEAG exercises voting rights by proxy at general meetings of investee companies, ESG criteria are also taken into account. In its engagement policy, MEAG assesses, among other things, whether companies adhere to sustainability standards, codes and principles. MEAG places a particular focus on the disclosure of climate-related risks as well as measures and commitments to reduce GHG emissions.

MEAG regularly reviews its engagement policy and the engagement approach described below with regard to the focus topics addressed and the PAI indicators taken into account, as well as the progress made toward achieving the objectives, in order to make adjustments where necessary.

Further information on the ESG governance principles, engagement policy, engagement focus topics and PAI indicators taken into account is described at the following locations:

- MEAG ESG governance principles: https://www.meag.com/en/esg/esg-governance.html
- MEAG Engagement policy: https://www.meag.com/en/esg/media/2026_MEAG_Engagement%20Policy_EN.pdf
- MEAG Exclusion Guideline: https://www.meag.com/en/esg/media/202512_MEAG_KAG_Exclusion_Guideline.pdf

The Group, and therefore ERGO as well, relies on discussions with the companies in which it intends to invest or has already invested regarding sustainability-related opportunities and risks (bilateral engagements). Engagement progress is assessed annually, with a minimum period of three years being targeted. In this process, the Munich Re ESG Investment Committee, which is responsible across the Group, is involved in decisions on whether escalation is required.

References to international standards

Our commitment to responsible conduct is underlined by Munich Re's signing of the **UN Global Compact**. As part of the Munich Re Group, ERGO follows the requirements of the UN Global Compact, whose ten principles represent a recognized international standard for companies and organizations in the areas of human rights, labor rights, environmental protection and anti-corruption. Violations of these principles play a central role in the exclusions applied, in the context of overarching investment due diligence carried out by the Group's internal asset manager MEAG, and in engagement with companies in which investments have been made (PAI indicator "Violations of the UNGC principles and of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises"). We do not use a forward-looking climate scenario in this context, as it is not materially relevant to the above-mentioned principles.

The Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) form the fundamental framework for our sustainable investment approach. Munich Re is one of the first signatories (in 2006) and commits itself to fulfilling the PRI in an appropriate and forward-looking manner. In this way, the Group, and therefore ERGO as well, demonstrates externally that responsibility in investments is important to it. The aim of this initiative is to achieve a better understanding of the impact of investment activities on environmental, social and governance issues and to support signatories in integrating these issues into their investment decisions.

Our climate targets are based on scenarios with no or limited temporary overshoot of the 1.5 °C target, in line with the findings of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change).

By joining the **Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance** in January 2020, the Group, and therefore ERGO as well, had committed to reducing the GHG emissions of its investment portfolio to net zero by 2050. In line with the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, this investor initiative seeks to contribute to limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 °C. Munich Re withdrew from this NZAOA initiative on 6 June 2025 but will continue for the time being to align its targets with the NZAOA Target Setting Protocol (4th edition). The activities under the Target Setting Protocol correspond to the core elements of common transition plans, which include, among other things, five-year plans, progress reporting and engagement targets.

The Group, and therefore ERGO as well, relies on discussions with the companies in which it intends to invest or has already invested regarding sustainability-related opportunities and risks. Together with other companies, the Group engaged during the reference period in **Climate Action 100+**, one of the largest investor-led engagement initiatives. The selection of companies with which the initiative engages is based, among other things, on the level of "GHG emissions" (PAI indicator). For the Group as well, GHG emissions are one of the selection criteria for carrying out such engagement. Progress toward achieving the objectives of our engagement is measured within Climate Action 100+ against the following core points: board oversight of material climate-related issues, reduction of absolute emissions, and climate-related disclosure by the companies. The reduction of absolute emissions is assessed by whether the relevant companies have decarbonization targets and strategies aligned with them (PAI indicator "Investments in companies without initiatives to reduce GHG emissions"). In selecting the companies with which the Climate Action 100+ initiative starts an engagement and in assessing target achievement, the alignment of the companies' business strategy and their capital expenditure with different climate scenarios is also evaluated. Munich Re withdrew from the CA100+ initiative on 6 June 2025.

Even after Munich Re ended its membership in the NZAOA and Climate Action 100+ (CA100+) in June 2025, climate protection remains an undiminished urgent concern for Munich Re. The withdrawal took place due to increasing legal uncertainty in interaction with regulatory requirements and in order to reduce the high administrative burden associated with climate-related reporting obligations.

Assessment of compliance and consistency with committed international standards is based on Group defined engagement governance and resource allocation approach. The Center of Competence and Stewardship manages established processes, reviews and reports status on quarterly basis. MEAG's ESG Committee and Munich Re ESG Investment Committee are involved in annual progress assessments and decisions related to managed investments. Detailed description of assessment principles can be found in MEAG Engagement Policy and MEAG ESG Strategy.

Historical Comparison

This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors relates to the reference period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. A historical comparison of the data for the reporting period with each of the five most recent preceding periods is included in the above tables.