

## Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

**Financial market participant** Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70)

### Summary

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The present statement is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of Erste Asset Management GmbH.

This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers the reference period from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023.

During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023, principal adverse indicators of Erste Asset Management GmbH are calculated as a 12-month average of end-of-month values.

### Companies

Total financed GHG Emissions of company investees amount to 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, among which Scope 1 GHG emissions is 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e; Scope 2 GHG emissions is 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and Scope 3 GHG emissions is 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. By adopting the equity ownership approach, the methodology allocates emissions to an investor based on levels of capital invested in a company and quantifies a market participant's responsibility for the GHG emissions of each holding. These metrics measure a portfolio's GHG emissions allocated to the portfolio in absolute terms, which is dependent on the amount of investment. The higher the percentage holding in a company, the more of its emissions the portfolios own.

Carbon Footprint of Scope 1, 2 and 3 is 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million invested. Carbon Footprint of Scope 1,2 and 3 are 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million invested, 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million invested, and 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million invested respectively. In contrast with total emissions, carbon footprint allows for portfolios comparison on a like for like basis by normalizing the size of portfolios.

GHG Intensity of investee companies of Scope 1, 2 and 3 altogether is 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million sales. GHG Intensity of investee companies of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 are 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million sales, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million sales, and 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million sales respectively. Weighted average GHG Intensity shows investment's exposure to carbon-intensive companies.

Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector is 5.60 % of total investment. It is worth noting that companies that derive any revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage, and trade, of fossil fuels are counted in the figure.

Across the investee companies, the share of non-renewable energy consumption and production is 68.99 %.

Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector is on average 1.17 GWh/EUR million sales. The sector with the highest energy consumption intensity is mining and quarrying, followed by electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Other high impact climate sector includes manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, the energy consumption intensity of which all remain below 2 GWh/EUR million sales for the period concerned.

Investments in investee companies negatively affect biodiversity-sensitive areas is 0.08 %.

Emissions to water by investee companies is 422.62 t/EUR million invested, while the hazardous waste ratio is 9.87 t/EUR million invested.

With regards to the social principal adverse indicators, the share of investment in companies that have been involved in violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises is 0.45 %, which reflects a successful integration of sustainability screening criteria in the investment process.

The share of investments in investee companies lacking processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises is 30.01 %.

On gender equality, unadjusted gender pay gap is 13.81 %, while the data coverage remains low at just 14.86 %. Board gender diversity, the average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members, is 34.36 %.

Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) is 0.03 % of investments company-wide.

#### **Additional indicators**

To complement abovementioned information, two additional indicators that are integrated in the investment process are selected for reporting. The share of investments in investee companies with sites located in areas of high water stress without a water management policy is 9.22 %. During the reporting period, there has been 0 identified case(s) of severe human rights issues and incidents, thanks to the implementation of human rights violation screening and monitoring of investee companies.

#### **Sovereigns**

For investments in sovereigns, GHG intensity is 387.55 tones CO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR million GDP. A total of 8 investee countries are subjected to social violations, representing 4.11 % of all investee countries.

#### **Real Estate**

Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels represented amounts to 0.00 %. The share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets represented is 0.00 %. Further, 0.00 % of the buildings are not equipped with waste sorting and disposal facilities.

## Summary - czech

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) (dále též „EAM“) zohledňuje hlavní nepříznivé dopady svých investičních rozhodnutí na faktory udržitelnosti (Principal Adverse Impacts, dále také jen „PAI“). Toto prohlášení je konsolidovaným prohlášením o hlavních nepříznivých dopadech Erste Asset Management GmbH na faktory udržitelnosti.

Toto prohlášení o hlavních nepříznivých dopadech na faktory udržitelnosti se vztahuje na referenční období od 01.01.2023 do 31.12.2023. Číselné údaje o dopadu jsou uváděny jako průměr dopadů k 31. březnu, 30. červnu, 30. září a 31. prosinci 2022.

V období od 01.01.2023 do 31.12.2023, se hlavní nepříznivé ukazatele společnosti Erste Asset Management GmbH vypočítávají jako dvanáctiměsíční průměr hodnot ke konci měsíce.

## Společnosti

GHG (Green House Gas) Protokol zavedl rozdělení emisí souvisejících s činností podniku do tří okruhů – Scope, což se stalo široce používaným mezinárodním standardem. Okruh 1 - Scope 1 (přímé emise), okruh 2 - Scope 2 (nepřímé emise ze zakoupené energie), okruh 3 - Scope 3 (veškeré jiné nepřímé emise).

Celkové emise skleníkových plynů společností, do nichž je investováno, činí 20,169,421.19 t CO<sub>2</sub>e, z toho emise skleníkových plynů v okruhu 1 činí 2,481,302.93 t CO<sub>2</sub>e; emise skleníkových plynů v okruhu 2 činí 593,103.68 t CO<sub>2</sub>e a emise skleníkových plynů v okruhu 3 činí 17,095,014.58 t CO<sub>2</sub>e. Přístup je založen na metodice, která přiděluje emise investorovi na základě výše kapitálu investovaného do společnosti a kvantifikuje odpovědnost účastníka trhu za emise skleníkových plynů z každé pozice. Tyto metriky měří emise skleníkových plynů investic v portfoliu v absolutním vyjádření, které závisí na velikosti investice. Čím vyšší je procentuální podíl ve společnosti, tím více emisí portfolio obsahuje.

Uhlíková stopa okruhů 1, 2 a 3 dohromady činí 465.66 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub> na 1 milion investovaných EUR. Uhlíková stopa okruhu 1 činí 57.31 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/ 1 milion investovaných EUR, uhlíková stopa okruhu 2 činí 13.70 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/ 1 milion investovaných EUR a uhlíková stopa okruhu 3 činí 394.65 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/ 1 milion investovaných EUR. Na rozdíl od celkových emisí umožňuje uhlíková stopa srovnávat portfolia na srovnatelném základě tím, že sjednocuje velikost portfolií.

Intenzita emisí skleníkových plynů společností, do nichž je investováno v okruzích 1, 2 a 3 dohromady činí 1,023.99 t CO<sub>2</sub> eq/ 1 milion EUR objemu prodeje. Intenzita skleníkových plynů společností, do nichž je investováno, v okruhu 1 činí 121.47 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/milion EUR objemu prodeje, v okruhu 2 34.38 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/milion EUR objemu prodeje a a uhlíková stopa okruhu 3 činí 866.13 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/milion EUR objemu prodeje. Na rozdíl od celkových emisí umožňuje uhlíková stopa srovnávat portfolia na srovnatelném základě tím, že sjednocuje velikost portfolií.

Podíl investic do společností působících v odvětví fosilních paliv představuje 5.60 % celkových investic. Je třeba poznamenat, že do výpočtu tohoto čísla se započítávají společnosti, které mají jakýkoliv příjem z průzkumu, těžby, výroby, zpracování, skladování, rafinace nebo distribuce fosilních paliv, včetně přepravy, skladování a obchodu s fosilními palivy.

Podíl spotřeby a výroby energie z neobnovitelných zdrojů ve všech společnostech, do nichž bylo investováno, činí 68.99 %.

Intenzita spotřeby energie v odvětvích s vysokým dopadem na klima je v průměru 1.17 GWh/milion EUR objemu prodeje. Sektorem s nejvyšší energetickou náročností je mining and quarrying, následované odvětvím electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Mezi další odvětví s velkým dopadem na klima patří manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, energetická náročnost, z nichž všechny zůstávají níže než 2 GWh/mil. EUR objemu prodeje za sledované období.

Podíl investic do společností, do nichž je investováno, s provozem umístěnými v oblastech citlivých z hlediska biologické rozmanitosti nebo v jejich blízkosti, pokud činnosti těchto společností mají na tyto oblasti negativní vliv, je 0.08 %.

Emise do vody vyprodukované společnostmi, do nichž je investováno, činí 422.62 t/ 1 milion investovaných EUR, zatímco nebezpečný odpad a radioaktivní odpad vyprodukovaný společnostmi, do nichž je investováno, činí 9.87 t/ 1 milion investovaných EUR.

Pokud jde o hlavní nepříznivé dopady v sociální oblasti, podíl investic do společností, do nichž je investováno, které se podílely na porušování zásad Globálního paktu OSN nebo pokynů OECD pro nadnárodní podniky, činí 0.45 %, což odráží úspěšné začlenění kritérií kontroly udržitelnosti do investičního procesu.

Podíl investic do společností, do nichž je investováno, bez politik pro sledování dodržování zásad globálního paktu OSN a pokynů OECD pro nadnárodní podniky nebo bez mechanismů pro vyřizování stížností na porušování zásad globálního paktu OSN a pokynů OECD pro nadnárodní podniky, je 30.01 %.

Pokud jde o rovnost žen a mužů, průměrný neočištěný rozdíl v odměňování žen a mužů ve společnostech, do nichž je investováno, činí 13.81 %, přičemž úroveň datového pokrytí je nadále na nízké úrovni a činí pouze 14.86 %. Průměrný poměr žen vůči mužům v představenstvech společností, do nichž je investováno, vyjádřený jako procentní podíl všech členů představenstva, činí 34.36 %.

Podíl investic do společností, do nichž je investováno, které se zabývají výrobou nebo prodejem kontroverzních zbraní (protipěchotní miny, kazetová munice, chemické zbraně a biologické zbraně), činí 0.03 %.

### **Další ukazatele**

Na doplnění výše uvedených informací jsou pro vykazování vybrány dva dodatečné ukazatele, které jsou začleněny do investičního procesu. Podíl investic do společností, do nichž je investováno, s provozem umístěnými v oblastech s vysokým vodním stresem bez vodohospodářské politiky činí 9.22 %. Během sledovaného období bylo dále zjištěno 0 případů závažných problémů a incidentů v oblasti lidských práv spojených se společnostmi, do nichž je investováno, a to díky provádění screeningu porušování lidských práv a monitorování společností, do kterých se investovalo.

### **Státní dluhopisy**

V případě investic do státních dluhopisů činí intenzita emisí skleníkových plynů 387.55 tun ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/milion EUR HDP. Celkem 8 zemí, do nichž bylo investováno, je vystaveno porušování sociálních předpisů, což představuje 4.11 % všech zemí, do nichž bylo investováno.

## Nemovitosti

Podíl investic do nemovitostí, které se podílejí na těžbě, skladování, přepravě nebo výrobě fosilních paliv, činí 0.00 %. Podíl zastoupených investic do energeticky neefektivních nemovitostí činí 0.00 %. Dále 0.00 % budov není vybaveno zařízením na třídění a likvidaci odpadu.

## Summary - croatian

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) razmatra glavne štetne učinke svojih investicijskih odluka na čimbenike održivosti. Ova izjava je konsolidirana izjava o glavnim štetnim učincima na čimbenike održivosti Erste Asset Management GmbH.

Ova izjava o glavnim štetnim učincima na održivost odnosi se na razdoblje od 01.01.2023 do 31.12.2023.

U razdoblju od 01.01.2023 do 31.12.2023, glavni štetni učinci Erste Asset Management GmbH izračunati su kao 12-mjesečni prosjek vrijednosti na kraju mjeseca.

## Tvrtke

Tvrtke u koje se ulaže proizvode emisije stakleničkih plinova u iznosu 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, među kojima je Opseg 1 emisija stakleničkih plinova 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e; emisije stakleničkih plinova iz Opsega 2 iznose 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, a emisije stakleničkih plinova iz Opsega 3 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Uzimajući u obzir udio vlasništva u kapitalu, investitoru se dodjeljuje udio emisija stakleničkih plinova na temelju razine kapitala uloženog u tvrtku i kvantificira odgovornost za emisije svakog ulaganja. Ove metodologije mjere emisije stakleničkih plinova portfelja u apsolutnom iznosu i ovise o iznosu ulaganja. Što je veći postotak udjela u tvrtki, portfelj posjeduje veći udio njegovih emisija.

Ugljični otisak Opsega 1, 2 i 3 iznosi 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/uloženih milijun EUR. Ugljični otisak Opsega 1, 2 i 3 iznosi 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/uloženih milijun EUR, 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/uloženih milijun EUR, odnosno 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/uloženih milijun EUR. Za razliku od ukupnih emisija stakleničkih plinova, ugljični otisak omogućuje usporedbu portfelja na sličnoj osnovi normalizacijom veličine portfelja.

Intenzitet stakleničkih plinova tvrtki u koje je uloženo Opsega 1, 2 i 3 ukupno iznosi 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/milijun EUR prodaje. Intenzitet stakleničkih plinova tvrtki u koje se ulaže iz Opsega 1, Opsega 2 i Opsega 3 je 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/milijun EUR prodaje, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/milijun EUR prodaje i 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/milijun EUR prodaje. Ponderirani prosječni intenzitet stakleničkih plinova pokazuje izloženost ulaganja tvrtkama s intenzivnim emisijama ugljika.

Izloženost tvrtkama aktivnim u sektoru fosilnih goriva iznosi 5.60 % ukupnih ulaganja. Vrijedno je napomenuti da su tvrtke koje ostvaruju bilo kakav prihod od istraživanja, rudarenja, vađenja, proizvodnje, prerade, skladištenja, rafiniranja ili distribucije, uključujući transport, skladištenje i trgovinu, fosilnih goriva uključene u izračun.

U tvrtke u koje je uloženo, udio potrošnje i proizvodnje neobnovljive energije iznosi 68.99 %.

Intenzitet potrošnje energije po sektoru s velikim utjecajem na klimu u prosjeku iznosi 1.17 GWh/milijun EUR prodaje. Sektor s najvećim intenzitetom potrošnje energije je mining and quarrying, zatim electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Drugi klimatski sektor s velikim utjecajem uključuje manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management

and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, razina intenziteta potrošnje energije ispod koje su ostali 2 GWh/milijun EUR prodaje za dotično razdoblje.

Ulaganja u tvrtke koje negativno utječu na područja osjetljiva na bioraznolikost iznosi 0.08 %.

Emisije štetnih tvari u vodu tvrtki u koje je uloženo iznosi 422.62 t/uloženih milijuna EUR, dok je omjer opasnog otpada 9.87 t/uloženih milijuna EUR.

Vežano uz socijalne indikatore glavnih štetnih učinaka, udio ulaganja u tvrtke koje su bile uključene u kršenja načela UN Global Compacta i Smjernica Organizacije za ekonomsku suradnju i razvoj (OECD) za multinacionalna poduzeća je 0.45 %, što odražava uspješnu integraciju kriterija provjere održivosti u investicijskom procesu.

Udio ulaganja u tvrtke u koje se ulaže kojima nedostaju procesi i mehanizmi usklađenosti za praćenje usklađenosti s načelima UN Global Compacta i OECD-ovim smjernicama za multinacionalna poduzeća iznosi 30.01 %.

Vežano uz jednakosti spolova, neprilagođena razlika u plaćama između spolova iznosi 13.81 %, dok je pokrivenost podacima i dalje niska i iznosi samo 14.86 %. Rodna raznolikost uprave, prosječni omjer žena i muškaraca članova uprave u tvrtakama u koje se ulaže, izražen kao postotak svih članova uprave, iznosi 34.36 %.

Izloženost kontroverznom oružju (protupješačkim minama, kazetnom streljivu, kemijskom i biološkom oružju) iznosi 0.03 % ulaganja na razini cijele tvrtke.

#### **Dodatni indikatori**

Kako bi se nadopunile gore navedene informacije, za izvještavanje su odabrana dva dodatna pokazatelja koji su integrirani u investicijski proces. Udio ulaganja u tvrtke u koje se ulaže s lokacijama smještenim u područjima visokog vodnog stresa bez politike upravljanja vodama je 9.22 %. Tijekom izvještajnog razdoblja bilo je 0 identificiranih slučajeva teških problema i incidenata u vezi s ljudskim pravima, zahvaljujući provedbi provjere kršenja ljudskih prava i praćenju tvrtki u koje se ulaže.

#### **Državne obveznice**

Za ulaganja u državne obveznice, intenzitet stakleničkih plinova iznosi 387.55 tona CO<sub>2</sub>e/milijun EUR BDP-a. Ukupno 8 zemalja u koje se ulaže podvrgnuto je kršenjima društvenih norma, što predstavlja 4.11 % svih zemalja u koje se ulaže.

#### **Nekretnine**

Udio ulaganja u nekretnine koje se koriste za vađenje, skladištenje, prijevoz ili proizvodnju fosilnih goriva iznosi 0.00 %. Udio ulaganja u energetske neučinkovite nekretnine je 0.00 %. Nadalje, 0.00 % zgrada nije opremljeno uređajima za razvrstavanje i odlaganje otpada.

#### **Summary - hungarian**

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) figyelembe veszi az általa kezelt befektetési alapok és vagyonkezelt portfóliók befektetési döntéseinek fenntarthatósági tényezőkre gyakorolt főbb káros hatásait. Jelen nyilatkozat Erste Asset Management GmbH a fenntarthatósági tényezőkre gyakorolt főbb káros hatásairól szóló konszolidált nyilatkozat.

Ez a fenntarthatósági tényezőkre gyakorolt főbb káros hatásokról szóló nyilatkozat a 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 közötti referencia-időszakra vonatkoz.

A 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023. közötti időszakban az Erste Asset Management GmbH főbb káros mutatóit a hónap végi értékek 12 havi átlagaként számítják ki.

### **Vállalatok**

A befektetések révén finanszírozott vállaltok által összes ÜHG kibocsátás 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, amelyből a Scope 1 ÜHG-kibocsátás 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e; a Scope 2 ÜHG-kibocsátás 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e és a Scope 3 ÜHG-kibocsátás 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. A tőkerészesedési megközelítés alkalmazásával a módszertan a kibocsátásokat a vállalatba befektetett tőke szintje alapján osztja fel a befektetők között, és számszerűsíti a piaci szereplő felelősségét az egyes részesedések üvegházhatásúgáz-kibocsátásáért. Ezek a mérőszámok abszolút értékben mérik a portfólióhoz rendelt ÜHG-kibocsátást, ami a befektetés összegétől függ. Minél magasabb a vállalatban való részesedés aránya, annál nagyobb a portfólió részesedése a kibocsátásokból.

A Scope 1, 2 és 3 szén-dioxid-kibocsátási lábnyom 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/befektetett millió EUR. A Scope 1, 2 és 3 szénlábnyoma 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/befektetett millió EUR, 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/befektetett millió EUR, illetve 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/befektetett millió EUR. Az összkibocsátással ellentétben a szénlábnyom lehetővé teszi a portfóliók összehasonlítását hasonló alapon, a portfóliók méretének normalizálásával.

Az 1., 2. és 3. hatókörbe tartozó befektetést befogadó vállalatok ÜHG-intenzitása együttesen 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR millió értékesítés. Az 1., 2. és 3. hatókörbe tartozó befektetést befogadó vállalatok ÜHG-intenzitása 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR millió árbevétel, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR millió árbevétel, illetve 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR millió árbevétel. A súlyozott átlagos ÜHG-intenzitás mutatja a befektetés szén-dioxid-intenzív vállalatoknak való kitettségét.

A fosszilis tüzelőanyag-ágazatban tevékenykedő vállalatokkal szembeni kitettség a teljes beruházás 5.60 %-a. Érdemes megjegyezni, hogy azok a cégek, amelyek a fosszilis tüzelőanyagok feltárásából, bányászatából, kitermeléséből, termeléséből, feldolgozásából, tárolásából, finomításából vagy elosztásából – beleértve a szállítást, tárolást és kereskedelmet – bevételt szereznek, az ábrán szerepelnek.

A befektetést befogadó vállalatok körében a nem megújuló energiafogyasztás és -termelés aránya 68.99 %.

Az energiafogyasztás intenzitása a nagy hatású éghajlati ágazatonként átlagosan 1.17 GWh/EUR millió árbevétel. A legnagyobb energiafogyasztási intenzitású ágazat a mining and quarrying, ezt követi electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Az egyéb nagy hatású éghajlati ágazatok közé tartozik manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, amelyek energiafogyasztási intenzitása mind 2 GWh/EUR millió értékesítés alatt marad az érintett időszakban.

A befektetések a befektetések tárgyát képező vállalatokban a biológiai sokféleségre érzékeny területeket negatívan befolyásoló beruházások 0.08 %.

A befektetésekkel érintett vállalatok vízbe történő kibocsátása 1 millió euró befektetett összegre vetítve 422.62 t, míg a veszélyes hulladékok aránya 9.87 t 1 millió euró befektetett összegre vetítve.

Ami a társadalmi fő káros mutatókat illeti, az ENSZ Globális Megállapodás elveinek és a Gazdasági Együttműködési és Fejlesztési Szervezet (OECD) multinacionális vállalatokra vonatkozó iránymutatásainak megsértésében érintett vállalatokba történő befektetések aránya 0.45 %, ami a fenntarthatósági szűrési kritériumok sikeres integrációját tükrözi a befektetési folyamatba.

Az ENSZ Globális Megállapodás elveinek és az OECD multinacionális vállalatokra vonatkozó iránymutatásainak betartását ellenőrző folyamatokkal és megfelelőségi mechanizmusokkal nem rendelkező befektetések aránya a befektetést befogadó vállalatokban 30.01 %

A nemek közötti egyenlőség tekintetében a nemek közötti bérszakadék kiigazítatlanul 13.81 %, míg az adatok lefedettsége továbbra is alacsony, mindössze 14.86 %. Az igazgatótanácsok nemek közötti sokszínűsége, a női és férfi igazgatótanácsi tagok átlagos aránya a befektetés tárgyát képező vállalatoknál az összes igazgatótanácsi tag százalékában kifejezve 34.36 %.

Az ellentmondásos fegyvereknek (gyalogsági aknák, kazettás bombák, vegyi fegyverek és biológiai fegyverek) való kitettség a befektetések 0.03 %-a a vállalat egészére vonatkozóan.

#### **További mutatók**

A fent említett információk kiegészítésére két további, a beruházási folyamatba integrált mutatót választottak ki a jelentéshez. A vízgazdálkodási politika nélküli, nagy vízhiánnyal küzdő területeken található telephelyekkel rendelkező befektetések aránya 9.22 %. A beszámolási időszakban 0 súlyos emberi jogi probléma és incidens azonosított esete(i) történt, köszönhetően az emberi jogi jogsértések szűrésének és a befektetés tárgyát képező vállalatok megfigyelésének.

#### **Szuverén kitettségek**

Az állampapírokba történő befektetések esetében az üvegházhatású gázok intenzitása 387.55 tonna CO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR millió GDP. Összesen 8 befektetést befogadó országot érintenek szociális jogsértések, ami az összes befektetést befogadó ország 4.11 %-át jelenti.

#### **Ingtatlanok**

A fosszilis tüzelőanyagok kitermelésével, tárolásával, szállításával vagy előállításával kapcsolatos ingatlanbefektetések aránya 0.00 %. Az energetikailag nem hatékony ingatlanvagyonba történő befektetések aránya 0.00 %. Továbbá az épületek 0.00 %-a nem rendelkezik hulladékválogató és -ártalmatlanító létesítményekkel.

#### **Summary - romanian**

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) ia în considerare principalele efecte negative ale deciziilor sale de investiții asupra factorilor de durabilitate. Prezenta declarație reprezintă situația consolidată a principalelor efecte negative asupra factorilor de durabilitate a Erste Asset Management GmbH.

Această declarație privind principalele efecte negative asupra factorilor de durabilitate are în vedere perioada de referință cuprinsă între 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

În perioada 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, indicatorii privind efectele negative asupra durabilității ai Erste Asset Management GmbH sunt calculați ca medie pe 12 luni a valorilor de la sfârșitul lunii.



## Companii

Emisiile totale de GES finantate ale societăților în care s-a investit se ridică la 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, dintre care emisiile de GES din Categoria sunt de 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e; emisiile de GES din Categoria 2 sunt de 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e și emisiile de GES din Categoria 3 sunt de 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Prin adoptarea abordării bazate pe proprietatea de capital, metodologia alocă emisiile unui investitor pe baza nivelurilor de capital investit într-o companie și cuantifică responsabilitatea unui participant al pieței pentru emisiile de GES ale fiecărei detineri. Acești parametri măsoară emisiile de GES ale unui portofoliu alocate în termeni absoluți, care depind de valoarea investiției. Cu cât este mai mare procentul de deținere într-o companie, cu atât valoarea emisiilor aferente portofoliilor este mai mare.

Amprenta de Carbon din Categoriile 1, 2 și 3 reprezintă 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/milioane EUR investite. Defalcăt, amprenta de Carbon din Categoria 1, 2 și 3 este 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/milioane EUR investite, 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/milioane EUR investite, și respectiv 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/milioane EUR investite. Spre deosebire de emisiile totale, amprenta de carbon permite compararea portofoliilor în mod similar prin normalizarea dimensiunii portofoliilor.

Intensitatea emisiilor de GES a societăților investite din Categoriile 1, 2 și 3 este de 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR milioane de vânzări. Intensitatea emisiilor de GES a societăților în care s-au investit în Categoria 1, Categoria 2 și Categoria 3 este de 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR milioane de vânzări, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR milioane de vânzări și, respectiv, 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/EUR milioane de vânzări. Media ponderată a intensității GES arată expunerea investițiilor la societățile cu emisii mari de dioxid de carbon.

Expunerea la companiile active în sectorul combustibililor fosili reprezintă 5.60 % din totalul investițiilor. Este de remarcă faptul că companiile care obțin venituri din explorare, minerit, extracție, producție, procesare, depozitare, rafinare sau distribuție, inclusiv transportul, depozitarea și comerțul, de combustibili fosili sunt numărate în figură.

În ansamblul societăților în care s-a investit, ponderea consumului și producției de energie neregenerabilă este de 68.99 %.

Intensitatea consumului de energie pe sector cu impact ridicat este în medie 1.17 GWh/vânzări de milioane EUR. Sectorul cu cea mai mare intensitate a consumului de energie este mining and quarrying, urmat de electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Alte sectoare cu impact climatic ridicat includ manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, intensitatea consumului de energie din care toate rămân sub 2 GWh/milioane EUR vânzări pentru perioada în cauză.

Ponderea investițiilor în societăți care afectează în mod negativ zonele sensibile din punct de vedere al biodiversității este 0.08 %.

Emisiile în apă generate de societățile în care s-a investit reprezintă 422.62 t/milioane EUR investite, în timp ce ponderea deșeurilor periculoase este de 9.87 t/milion EUR investite.

În ceea ce privește indicatorii sociali privind efectele negative asupra durabilității, ponderea investițiilor în companii care au fost implicate în încălcări ale principiilor Pactului Mondial al ONU și ale Orientărilor pentru întreprinderile multinaționale, elaborate de Organizația pentru Cooperare și Dezvoltare Economică (OCDE) este de 0.45 %, ceea ce reflectă o integrare cu succes a criteriilor de selecție a sustenabilității în procesul de investiții.

Pondereza investițiilor în societăți care nu dispun de procese și mecanisme de asigurare a conformității pentru monitorizarea conformității cu principiile Pactului mondial al ONU și cu Orientările OCDE pentru întreprinderile multinaționale este 30.01 %.

În ceea ce privește egalitatea de gen, disparitatea salarială de gen în formă neajustată este 13.81 %, în timp ce acoperirea datelor rămâne scăzută la doar 14.86 %. Referitor la diversitatea de gen în cadrul consiliului, raportul mediu dintre membrii consiliilor de administrație de sex feminin și cei de sex masculin în societățile în care s-a investit, exprimat ca procent din totalul membrilor consiliilor de administrație este 34.36 %.

Expunerea la arme controversate (mine antipersonal, muniții cu dispersie, arme chimice și biologice) este de 0.03 % din investițiile la nivelul întregii companii.

### **Indicatori suplimentari**

Pentru a completa informațiile menționate mai sus, sunt selectați pentru raportare doi indicatori suplimentari care sunt integrați în procesul de investiții. Ponderea investițiilor în societățile în care s-a investit, ale căror amplasamente sunt situate în zone cu stres hidric ridicat și care nu au o politică de gestionare a apei este de 9.22 %. Pe parcursul perioadei de raportare, au fost identificate 0 cazuri de probleme grave și incidente legate de drepturile omului, datorită implementării de screening și monitorizare a încălcării drepturilor omului a companiilor în care s-a investit.

### **Entități suverane**

În cazul investițiilor în entități suverane, intensitatea GES este de 387.55 tone CO<sub>2</sub>e/milioane EUR PIB. Un total de 8 țări în care se fac investiții sunt supuse încălcărilor sociale, reprezentând 4.11 % din totalul țărilor în care se fac investiții.

### **Active imobiliare**

Pondereza investițiilor în active imobiliare implicate în extracția, depozitarea, transportul sau producția de combustibili fosili se ridică la 0.00 %. Ponderea investițiilor în active imobiliare ineficiente din punct de vedere energetic este de 0.00 %. În plus, 0.00 % din clădiri nu sunt dotate cu instalații de sortare și eliminare a deșeurilor.

### **Summary - slovak**

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) zohľadňuje hlavné nepriaznivé vplyvy (ďalej "PAI" - z anglického Principle Adverse Impacts) svojich investičných rozhodnutí na faktory udržateľnosti. Toto vyhlásenie je konsolidovaným vyhlásením o hlavných nepriaznivých vplyvoch na faktory udržateľnosti Erste Asset Management GmbH

Toto vyhlásenie o hlavných nepriaznivých vplyvoch na faktory udržateľnosti sa vzťahuje na referenčné obdobie od 01.01.2023 do 31.12.2023.

V období od 01.01.2023 do 31.12.2023 sa číselný dopad hlavných nepriaznivých ukazovateľov investičných rozhodnutí spoločnosti Erste Asset Management GmbH počíta ako 12-mesačný priemer hodnôt na konci mesiaca.

### **Spoločnosti**

Celkové financované emisie skleníkových plynov podnikov, do ktorých sa investuje, dosahujú 20,169,421.19 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>e, z čoho emisie skleníkových plynov rozsahu 1 predstavujú 2,481,302.93 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>e; Emisie skleníkových plynov rozsahu 2 predstavujú 593,103.68 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub> a emisie skleníkových plynov rozsahu 3 predstavujú

17,095,014.58 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>. Implementácia prístupu aktívneho vlastníctva je na založená na metodike, ktorá prideliuje emisie investorovi na základe výšky investovaného kapitálu do spoločnosti a kvantifikuje zodpovednosť účastníka trhu za emisie skleníkových plynov každej pozície. Tieto metriky merajú emisie skleníkových plynov investícií v portfóliu v absolútnom vyjadrení, čo závisí od výšky investície. Čím vyšší je percentuálny podiel v spoločnosti, tým viac emisií portfóliá vlastní.

Uhlíková stopa rozsahu 1, 2 a 3 je 465.66 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub> na investovaný 1 milión EUR. Uhlíková stopa rozsahu 1,2 a 3 je 57.31 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub> na investovaný 1 milión EUR, 13.70 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub> na investovaný 1 milión EUR a 394.65 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub> na investovaný 1 milión EUR. Na rozdiel od celkových emisií umožňuje uhlíková stopa porovnanie portfólií na podobnom základe normalizáciou veľkosti portfólií.

Intenzita skleníkových plynov spoločností, do ktorých sa investuje, rozsahu 1, 2 a 3 spolu predstavuje 1,023.99 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/milión EUR objemu predajov. Intenzita skleníkových plynov spoločností, do ktorých sa investuje, rozsahu 1, rozsahu 2 a rozsahu 3 je 121.47 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/milión EUR objemu predajov, 34.38 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/milión EUR objemu predajov a 866.13 t ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/milión EUR objemu predajov. Vážená priemerná intenzita skleníkových plynov ukazuje expozíciu investícií voči spoločnostiam s vysokými emisiami uhlíka.

Expozícia voči spoločnostiam pôsobiacim v sektore fosílnych palív predstavuje 5.60 % celkových investícií. Stojí za zmienku, že spoločnosti, ktoré získavajú akékoľvek príjmy z prieskumu, ťažby, ťažby, výroby, spracovania, skladovania, rafinácie alebo distribúcie, vrátane prepravy, skladovania a obchodu s fosílnymi palivami, sú započítané do obrázku.

V spoločnostiach, do ktorých sa investuje, je podiel spotreby a výroby energie z neobnoviteľných zdrojov 68.99 %.

Intenzita spotreby energie na sektor s vysokým vplyvom na klímu je v priemere 1.17 GWh/EUR milión objemu predajov. Sektor s najvyššou energetickou náročnosťou je mining and quarrying, za ktorým nasleduje electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Medzi ďalšie odvetvia s vysokým vplyvom na klímu patrí manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, náročnosť spotreby energie, u ktorých náročnosť spotreby zostáva nižšie ako 2 GWh/mil. EUR objemu predajov za príslušné obdobie.

Investície do spoločností, do ktorých sa investuje, ktoré negatívne ovplyvňujú oblasti citlivé na biodiverzitu, predstavujú 0.08 %.

Emisie do vody spoločností, do ktorých sa investuje, predstavujú 422.62 t na investovaný 1 milión EUR, zatiaľ čo pomer nebezpečného odpadu je 9.87 t na investovaný 1 milión EUR.

Pokiaľ ide o sociálne hlavné nepriaznivé ukazovatele, podiel investícií do spoločností, ktoré sa podieľali na porušovaní zásad iniciatívy OSN Global Compact a usmernení Organizácie pre hospodársku spoluprácu a rozvoj (OECD) pre nadnárodné spoločnosti, je 0.45 %, čo odráža úspešné začlenenie kritérií preverovania udržateľnosti do investičného procesu.

Podiel investícií do spoločností, do ktorých sa investuje, ktorým chýbajú procesy a mechanizmy dodržiavania súladu na monitorovanie dodržiavania zásad iniciatívy OSN Global Compact a usmernení OECD pre nadnárodné spoločnosti, je 30.01 %.

Pokiaľ ide o rodovú rovnosť, neupravený rozdiel v odmeňovaní žien a mužov je 13.81 %, zatiaľ čo pokrytie údajmi zostáva nízke len na úrovni 14.86 %. Rodová rozmanitosť vo vrcholových orgánoch, priemerný pomer žien a mužov vo vrcholových orgánoch spoločností, do ktorých sa investuje, vyjadrený ako percentuálny podiel všetkých členov vrcholových orgánov, je 34.36 %.

Vystavenie kontroverzným zbraňam (protipechotné míny, kazetová munícia, chemické zbrane a biologické zbrane) predstavuje 0.03 % investícií v celej skupine EAM.

### **Ďalšie ukazovatele**

Na doplnenie uvedených informácií sa na podávanie správ vyberajú dva ďalšie ukazovatele, ktoré sú začlenené do investičného procesu. Podiel investícií do spoločností, do ktorých sa investuje, s lokalitami nachádzajúcimi sa v oblastiach s vysokým nedostatkom vody bez vodohospodárskej politiky, je 9.22 %. Počas sledovaného obdobia bolo identifikovaných 0 prípadov závažných problémov a incidentov v oblasti ľudských práv, a to vďaka vykonávaniu skríningu porušovania ľudských práv a monitorovaniu spoločností, do ktorých sa investuje.

### **Štátne dlhopisy**

V prípade investícií do štátnych dlhopisov predstavuje intenzita skleníkových plynov 387.55 tony ekvivalentu CO<sub>2</sub>/milión EUR HDP. Celkovo 8 krajín, do ktorých sa investuje, je vystavených porušovaniu sociálnej oblasti, čo predstavuje 4.11 % všetkých krajín, do ktorých sa investuje.

### **Realitné investície**

Podiel investícií do nehnuteľností súvisiacich s ťažbou, uskladňovaním, prepravou či výrobou fosílnych palív predstavoval 0.00 %. Podiel investícií do energeticky neefektívnych nehnuteľností predstavoval 0.00 %. Ďalej 0.00 % budov je vybavených zariadeniami na triedenie a likvidáciu odpadu.

### **Summary - bulgarian**

(LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) разглежда основните отрицателни въздействия на Вашите инвестиционни решения върху факторите за устойчивост.

Настоящото е консолидирано разяснение за най-важните отрицателни въздействия върху факторите за устойчивост на Erste Asset Management GmbH.

Това разяснение във връзка с основните отрицателни въздействия върху факторите за устойчивост се отнася за референтния период от 01.01.2023 г. до 31.12.2023 г.

За периода от 01.01.2023 до 31.12.2023 най-важните отрицателни индикатори на Erste Asset Management GmbH са изчислени като 12-месечна средна стойност от стойностите в края на всеки месец.

### **Предприятия**

Общите финансирани емисии на ПГ на предприятията, в които се инвестира, възлизат на 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, от които емисиите на ПГ в Scope-1 са 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, емисиите на ПГ в Scope-2 са 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e и емисиите на ПГ в Scope-3 са 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Чрез прилагане на Equity Ownership подхода, методът разпределя емисиите на инвеститорите въз основа на капитала, инвестиран в даденото предприятие, и количествено определя отговорността на участниците на пазара за емисиите

на ПГ на отделните дялове. Тези показатели измерват емисиите на ПГ, причислени на портфейла, в абсолютни стойности, които зависят от размера на инвестицията. Колкото по-висок е процентът на участие в дадена компания, толкова по-голям е делът на портфейла в нейните емисии.

Въглеродният отпечатък на Scope 1, 2 и 3 възлиза на 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/инвестиран милион евро. Въглеродният отпечатък на Scope 1, 2 и 3 е съответно 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ИМЕ, 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ИМЕ и 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ИМЕ. За разлика от общите емисии, въглеродният отпечатък позволява портфейлите да бъдат съпоставени на сравнима база чрез стандартизиране на размера им.

Интензитетът на ПГ на предприятията от Scope 1, 2 и 3 възлиза общо на 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/милион евро оборот. Интензитетът на ПГ на предприятията от Scope 1, 2 и 3 възлиза на 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/милион евро оборот, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/милион евро оборот, съотв. 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/милион евро оборот. Среднопретегленият интензитет на парниковите газове показва ангажираността на инвестициите във високовъглеродни предприятия.

Делът на общите инвестиции в предприятия, опериращи в сектора на изкопаемите горива, е 5.60 %. Трябва да се отбележи, че предприятията, които генерират приходи от проучване, добив, пренос, производство, обработка, съхранение, рафиниране или разпространение, включително транспортиране, съхранение и търговия, на изкопаеми горива, са включени в тази цифра.

Делът на потреблението и производството на невъзобновяема енергия е 68.99 % във всички предприятия, в които се инвестира.

Интензитетът на потреблението на енергия за всеки сектор със силно въздействие върху климата е средно 1.17 GWh/милион евро оборот. Секторът с най-висок интензитет на потребление на енергия е mining and quarrying, следван от electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Други сектори, свързани с климата, включват manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, чиято енергийна интензивност е под 2 GWh/милион евро оборот за съответния период.

Инвестициите в предприятия, които въздействат отрицателно върху чувствителни сфери на биоразнообразието, са 0.08 %.

Емисиите във водите от предприятията, в които се инвестира, възлизат на 422.62 t/EURm, докато делът на опасните отпадъци е 9.87 t/EURm.

Що се отнася до основните социални показатели, делът на инвестициите в предприятия, които са нарушили принципите на Глобалния договор на ООН и насоките на Организацията за икономическо сътрудничество и развитие (ОИСР) за мултинационалните предприятия, е 0.45 %, което показва успешна интеграция на критериите за устойчивост, отразени в инвестиционния процес.

Делът на инвестициите в предприятията, в които липсват процедури и механизми за наблюдение на спазването на принципите на Глобалния договор на ООН и Насоките на ОИСР за мултинационалните предприятия, е 30.01 %.

Що се отнася до равенството между половете, некоригираната разлика в заплащането на жените и мъжете е 13.81 %, докато обхватът на регистрираните данни остава нисък – само 14.86 %. Относно половото разнообразие в бордовете на директорите, средното съотношение между жени и мъже директори в предприятията, в които е се инвестира, изразено като процент от всички директори, е 34.36 %.

Излагането на спорни оръжия (противопехотни мини, касетъчни боеприпаси, химически и биологични оръжия) е 0.03 % от инвестициите в цялото предприятие.

#### **Допълнителни индикатори**

В допълнение към горната информация, за съставяне на отчет са избрани два допълнителни индикатора, интегрирани в инвестиционния процес. Делът на инвестициите в предприятия, разположени в райони с висок воден стрес и които не прилагат политики за управление на водите, е 9.22 %. През отчетния период, въз основа на имплементирането на проверката и мониторинга на нарушенията на човешките права, при участващите предприятия са установени 0 случая на сериозни проблеми с човешките правата и инциденти.

#### **Държави и наднационални предприятия**

За инвестиции в държави интензитетът на парниковите газове е 387.55 тона CO<sub>2</sub>e/милион евро БВП. Общо 8 държави, в които се инвестира, са засегнати от социални нарушения, което представлява 4.11 % от всички държави, в които се инвестира.

#### **Недвижими имоти**

Делът на сградите, използвани за добив, съхранение, транспорт или производство на изкопаеми горива, е 0.00 %. Делът на енергийно ефективни сгради е 0.00 %. Освен това 0.00% от сградите не са оборудвани със съоръжения за сортиране и сметоизвозване.

#### **Summary - danish**

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) tager hensyn til de vigtigste negative virkninger af sine investeringsbeslutninger på bæredygtighedsfaktorer. Den foreliggende erklæring er den konsoliderede erklæring vedrørende de vigtigste negative virkninger på bæredygtighedsfaktorer fra Erste Asset Management GmbH.

Denne erklæring om de vigtigste negative virkninger på bæredygtighedsfaktorerne vedrører referenceperioden fra den 01.01.2023 til den 31.12.2023.

De vigtigste negative indikatorer for Erste Asset Management GmbH i perioden fra den 01.01.2023 til den 31.12.2023 beregnes som et 12-måneders gennemsnit af værdierne ved månedens udgang.

#### **Virksomheder**

De samlede finansierede emissioner af drivhusgasser (DHG) for de virksomheder, der investeres i, beløber sig til 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, hvoraf Scope-1-DHG-emissionerne udgør 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, Scope-2-DHG-emissionerne udgør 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e og Scope-3-DHG-emissionerne udgør 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Gennem anvendelse af selskabsandelstilgangen tildeler metoden emissioner til en investor på grundlag af mængden af kapital, der investeres i en virksomhed, og kvantificerer en markedsaktørs ansvar for DHG-emissionerne for hver enkelt aktiepost. Disse nøgletal måler de DHG-emissioner, der er tildelt porteføljen, i absolutte tal, hvilket afhænger af investeringsbeløbet. Jo større aktieposten i en virksomhed er procentvist, jo mere af dens emissioner ejes af porteføljen.

Kulstoffodsporet i Scope 1, 2 og 3 udgør 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro investeret. Kulstoffodsporet i Scope 1, 2 og 3 udgør 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro investeret, 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro investeret eller 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro investeret. I modsætning til de samlede emissioner muliggør CO<sub>2</sub>-fodsporet en sammenligning af porteføljer på et sammenligneligt grundlag, fordi størrelsen af porteføljerne normaliseres.

DHG-intensiteten for deltagende selskaber fra Scope 1, 2 og 3 udgør samlet 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro omsætning. DHG-intensiteten for deltagende selskaber fra Scope 1, 2 og 3 udgør 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro omsætning, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro omsætning eller 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro omsætning. Den vægtede gennemsnitlige drivhusgasintensitet viser investeringsengagementet i kulstofintensive virksomheder.

Andelen af de samlede investeringer i virksomheder, der er aktive i sektoren for fossile brændstoffer, udgør 5.60 %. Det skal bemærkes, at virksomheder, der opnår indtjening fra efterforskning, minering, ekstraktion, produktion, forarbejdning, opbevaring, raffinering eller distribution, herunder transport, opbevaring og handel, af fossile brændstoffer, er inkluderet i dette tal.

Andelen af forbrug og produktion af ikke-vedvarende energi hos alle virksomheder, der blev investeret i, udgør 68.99 %.

Energiforbrugsintensiteten pr. sektor med stor klimapåvirkning udgør i gennemsnit 1.17 GWh/mio. euro omsætning. Den sektor, der har den største energiforbrugsintensitet, er mining and quarrying efterfulgt af electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Andre klimarelevante sektorer omfatter manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, hvis energiforbrugsintensitet ligger på under 2 GWh/mio. euro omsætning i den pågældende periode.

Andelen af investeringer i virksomheder, der investeres i, som har en negativ virkning på biodiversitetsfølsomme områder, udgør 0.08 %.

Emissioner til vand fra de virksomheder, der investeres i, udgør 0.08 t/mio. euro, mens andelen af farligt affald udgør 9.87 t/mio. euro.

Hvad angår de sociale hovedindikatorer ligger andelen af investeringer i virksomheder, der har forbrudt sig mod principperne i UN Global Compact og OECDs (Organisationen for Økonomisk Samarbejde og Udvikling) retningslinjer for multinationale virksomheder, på 0.45 %, hvilket afspejler en vellykket integration af bæredygtighedskriterier i investeringsprocessen.

Andelen af investeringer i de virksomheder, der investeres i, som mangler processer og mekanismer til overvågning af overholdelsen af principperne i UN Global Compact og OECD-retningslinjerne for multinationale virksomheder, udgør 30.01 %.

Hvad angår ligestilling mellem kønnene, udgør den ukorrigerede kønsspecifikke lønforskel 13.81 %, mens datadækningen forbliver lav med kun 14.86 %. Den kønsspecifikke alsidighed i bestyrelser, det gennemsnitlige forhold mellem kvindelige og mandlige bestyrelsesmedlemmer i de virksomheder, der investeres i, udtrykt som en procentdel af alle bestyrelsesmedlemmer, udgør 34.36 %.

Eksponeering for kontroversielle våben (personelminer, klyngeammunition, kemiske og biologiske våben) udgør 0.03 % af virksomhedens samlede investeringer.

### **Yderligere indikatorer**

Supplerende til ovennævnte oplysninger blev der med henblik på rapporteringen valgt to yderligere indikatorer, der er integreret i investeringsprocessen. Andelen af investeringer i virksomheder, der er beliggende i områder med stor vandbelastning, og som ikke har nogen politik for vandforvaltning, udgør 9.22 %. I løbet af rapporteringsperioden har der på baggrund af implementeringen af kontrol og overvågning af overtrædelser af menneskerettighederne været 0 identificerede tilfælde af alvorlige problemer eller hændelser i forbindelse med overtrædelse af menneskerettighederne hos de virksomheder, der investeres i.

### **Stater og internationale virksomheder**

Ved investeringer i stater udgør drivhusgasintensiteten 387.55 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/mio. euro BNP. Samlet er 8 lande, der investeres i, berørt af sociale overtrædelser, hvilket udgør 4.11 % af alle lande, der investeres i.

### **Fast ejendom**

Andelen af bygninger, der anvendes til indvinding, opbevaring, transport eller fremstilling af fossile brændstoffer, er 0.00 %. Andelen af energieffektive bygninger er 0.00 %. Desuden er 0.00 % af bygningerne ikke udstyret med faciliteter til affaldssortering og -bortskaffelse.

### **Summary - finnish**

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) ottaa huomioon sijoituspäätöstensä tärkeimmät kielteiset vaikutukset vastuullisuustekijöihin.

Tämä selvitys on konsolidoitu selvitys Erste Asset Management GmbH:n vastuullisuustekijöiden tärkeimmistä kielteisistä vaikutuksista.

Tämä selvitys vastuullisuustekijöiden tärkeimmistä kielteisistä vaikutuksista koskee viitejaksoa 01.01.2023–31.12.2023.

Erste Asset Management GmbH:n ajanjaksoa 01.01.2023–31.12.2023 koskevat tärkeimmät negatiiviset indikaattorit lasketaan 12 kuukauden keskiarvona kuukauden lopun arvoista.

### **Yritys**

Sijoitettujen yritysten rahoittamat kasvihuonekaasupäästöt ovat yhteensä 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, joista Scope 1 -kasvihuonekaasupäästöt ovat 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, Scope 2 -kasvihuonekaasupäästöt 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e ja Scope 3 -kasvihuonekaasupäästöt 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Menetelmässä sovelletaan pääomaomistajuuteen perustuvaa lähestymistapaa, jossa päästöt jaetaan sijoittajalle yritykseen sijoitetun pääoman perusteella ja määritetään markkinaosapuolen määrällinen vastuu yksittäisten omistusosuuksien kasvihuonekaasupäästöistä. Näillä tunnusluvuilla mitataan salkkukohtaisia kasvihuonekaasupäästöjä sijoituksen määrän mukaisina absoluuttisina lukuina. Mitä suurempi prosentuaalinen omistusosuus yrityksestä, sitä suurempi on salkun osuus sen päästöistä.

Scope 1-, 2- ja 3-sijoituskohteiden hiilijalanjälki on 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e sijoitettua miljoonaa euroa kohden. Scope 1 -sijoituskohteiden hiilijalanjälki on 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e sijoitettua miljoonaa euroa kohti, Scope 2:n hiilijalanjälki 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e sijoitettua miljoonaa euroa kohti ja Scope 3:n hiilijalanjälki 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e sijoitettua miljoonaa euroa kohti. Hiilijalanjälki mahdollistaa salkkujen vertailun vertailukelpoisella tavalla, sillä toisin kuin kokonaispäästöissä, salkkujen koko on siinä normalisoitu.



Scope 1, 2 ja 3 -sijoituskohteiden kasvihuonekaasujen intensiteetti on yhteensä 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e miljoonan euron liikevaihtoa kohti. Alueiden 1, 2 ja 3 sijoituskohteiden kasvihuonekaasuintensiteetti on 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e miljoonan euron liikevaihtoa kohti, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e miljoonan euron liikevaihtoa kohti ja 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e miljoonan euron liikevaihtoa kohti. Kasvihuonekaasupäästöjen intensiteetin painotettu keskiarvo osoittaa sitoutumisen investointeihin hiili-intensiivisiin yrityksiin.

Fossiilisten polttoaineiden alalla toimiviin yrityksiin tehtyjen investointien osuus kaikista investoinneista on 5.60 %. Tässä on huomattava, että lukuun sisältyvät yritykset, jotka saavat tuloja fossiilisten polttoaineiden etsinnästä, louhinnasta, tuotannosta, käsittelystä, varastoinnista, jalostuksesta tai jakelusta, mukaan lukien kuljetuksesta, varastoinnista ja kaupasta.

Uusiutumattoman energian kulutuksen ja tuotannon osuus on 68.99 % kaikissa sijoitetuissa yrityksissä.

Energiankulutuksen intensiteetti ilmastovaikutuksiltaan merkittävien alojen osalta on keskimäärin 1.17 GWh miljoonan euron liikevaihtoa kohti. Energiankulutusintensiivisin ala on mining and quarrying, jonka electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Muita ilmastoon vaikuttavia aloja ovat manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, joiden energiankulutusintensiteetti kyseisellä ajanjaksolla on alle 2 GWh miljoonan euron liikevaihtoa kohti.

Sijoitukset yrityksiin, joilla on kielteisiä vaikutuksia biologisen monimuotoisuuden kannalta herkkiin alueisiin, ovat 0.08 %.

Sijoitettujen yritysten päästöt veteen ovat 422.62 t/EUR miljoonaa euroa, ja vaarallisten jätteiden osuus on 9.87 t/EUR miljoonaa euroa.

Tärkeimpien sosiaalisten indikaattoreiden osalta YK:n Global Compact -aloitteen ja Taloudellisen yhteistyön ja kehityksen järjestön (OECD) monikansallisia yrityksiä koskevien suuntaviivojen periaatteita rikkoviin yrityksiin tehtyjen sijoitusten osuus on 0.45 %, mikä osoittaa, että vastuullisuuskriteerit on onnistuneesti sisällytetty sijoitusprosessiin.

Sellaisiin yrityksiin tehtyjen sijoitusten osuus, joilla ei ole menettelyjä ja mekanismeja YK:n Global Compact -aloitteen ja OECD:n monikansallisia yrityksiä koskevien suuntaviivojen periaatteiden noudattamisen valvomiseksi, on 30.01 %.

Sukupuolten tasa-arvon osalta korjaamaton sukupuolten välinen palkkaero on 13.81 %, ja tietojen kattavuus on edelleen alhainen, vain 14.86 %. Sukupuolten moninaisuus hallintoneuvostoissa, jolla tarkoitetaan nais- ja miespuolisten hallintoneuvoston jäsenten keskimääräistä suhdelukua prosentteina kaikista hallintoneuvoston jäsenistä, on 34.36 prosenttia sijoitetuissa yrityksissä.

Kiistanalaisiin aseisiin (jalkaväkimiinat, rypäleammukset, kemialliset ja biologiset aseet) kohdistuu 0.03 % koko yhtiön sijoituksista.

#### **Muut indikaattorit**

Edellä mainittujen tietojen täydentämiseksi raportoitavaksi valittiin kaksi muuta investointiprosessiin integroitua indikaattoria. Sijoitusten osuus yrityksiin, joiden toimipaikat sijaitsevat alueilla, joilla on suuri vesistökuormitus ja joilla ei ole vesihuoltopolitiikkaa, on 9.22 %. Sijoitetuissa yrityksissä oli otettu käyttöön ihmisoikeusrikkomusten tarkastus- ja valvontajärjestelmä, joten raportointikauden aikana havaittiin 0 vakavaa ihmisoikeuksiin liittyvää ongelmaa ja tapahtumaa.

## **Valtiot ja ylikansalliset yritykset**

Valtioihin tehtävien investointien osalta kasvihuonekaasupäästöjen intensiteetti on 387.55 tonnia CO<sub>2</sub>e miljoonaa euroa BKT:tä kohti. Sosiaalilainsäädännön rikkomuksia esiintyy yhteensä 8 maassa, joihin tehdään sijoituksia, mikä on 4.11 % kaikista maista.

## **Kiinteistöt**

Fossiilisten polttoaineiden hankintaan, varastointiin, kuljetukseen tai tuotantoon käytettävien rakennusten osuus on 0.00 %. Energiatehokkaiden rakennusten osuus on 0.00 %.

Lisäksi 0.00 %:ssa rakennuksista ei ole jätteiden lajittelu- ja hävittämistiloja.

## **Summary - italian**

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) prende in considerazione i principali impatti negativi delle sue decisioni di investimento sui fattori di sostenibilità. La presente dichiarazione è la dichiarazione consolidata relativa ai principali impatti negativi sui fattori di sostenibilità di Erste Asset Management GmbH.

La presente dichiarazione sui principali impatti negativi sui fattori di sostenibilità si riferisce al periodo dal 01.01.2023 al 31.12.2023.

Per il periodo dal 01.01.2023 al 31.12.2023, i principali indicatori negativi di Erste Asset Management GmbH vengono calcolati sotto forma di media su 12 mesi dei valori di fine mese.

## **Società**

Il totale delle emissioni di GHG finanziate delle società investite ammonta a 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, di cui le emissioni di GHG Scope 1 rappresentano 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, le emissioni di GHG Scope 2 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e e le emissioni di GHG Scope 3 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Applicando l'approccio della proprietà azionaria, il metodo assegna le emissioni a un investitore sulla base del capitale investito in una società e quantifica la responsabilità di un operatore di mercato per le emissioni di GHG delle singole partecipazioni. Questi parametri misurano le emissioni di GHG assegnate al portafoglio in cifre assolute, dipendenti dall'entità dell'investimento. La quota di portafoglio delle relative emissioni aumenta al crescere della partecipazione percentuale in una società.

L'impronta di carbonio Scope 1, 2 e 3 è pari a 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per milione di euro investito. L'impronta di carbonio Scope 1, 2 e 3 è pari a 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per milione di euro investito, 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per milione di euro investito e 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per milione di euro investito. A differenza delle emissioni totali, l'impronta di CO<sub>2</sub> consente di confrontare i portafogli su una base comparabile, normalizzando le dimensioni dei portafogli.

L'intensità dei GHG delle società partecipate Scope 1, 2 e 3 è complessivamente pari a 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per milione di euro di fatturato. L'intensità dei GHG delle società partecipate di ambito 1, 2 e 3 ammonta a 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per milione di euro di fatturato, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per milione di euro fatturato e 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per milione di euro fatturato. L'intensità media ponderata dei gas serra mostra l'impegno degli investimenti in società ad alta intensità di carbonio.

La quota dell'investimento totale in società operanti nel settore dei combustibili fossili è pari al 5.60 %. Occorre considerare che tale cifra include le società che generano ricavi da esplorazione, estrazione, produzione, lavorazione, stoccaggio, raffinazione o distribuzione di combustibili fossili, compresi il relativo trasporto, stoccaggio e commercio.

La quota di consumo e generazione di energie non rinnovabili per tutte le società in cui sono stati operati investimenti è pari al 68.99%.

L'intensità del consumo energetico per ciascun settore ad alto impatto climatico è mediamente pari a 1.17 GWh per milione di euro di fatturato. Il settore caratterizzato dalla maggiore intensità di consumo energetico è quello della mining and quarrying , seguito dall'electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Tra gli altri settori rilevanti per il clima figurano manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, la cui intensità di consumo energetico nel periodo preso in esame è inferiore a 2 GWh per milione di euro di fatturato.

Gli investimenti in società aventi impatti negativi su aree sensibili alla biodiversità sono pari allo 0.08 %.

Le emissioni in acqua da parte di società investite ammontano a 422.62 t per milione di euro, mentre la quota relativa a rifiuti pericolosi è di 9.87 t per milione di euro.

Per quanto riguarda i principali indicatori sociali, la quota di investimenti in società che hanno violato i principi del Global Compact delle Nazioni Unite e delle Linee Guida dell'Organizzazione per la Cooperazione e lo Sviluppo Economico (OCSE) destinate alle imprese multinazionali, pari allo 0.45 %, rispecchia il successo conseguito nell'integrare i criteri di sostenibilità nel processo di investimento.

La quota di investimenti in società investite non dotate di procedure e meccanismi di monitoraggio del rispetto dei principi del Global Compact delle Nazioni Unite e delle Linee guida OCSE destinate alle imprese multinazionali è del 30.01%.

Per quanto concerne l'uguaglianza di genere, il divario retributivo di genere non rettificato è pari al 13.81 %, mentre la copertura dei dati rimane bassa, attestandosi appena al 14.86 %. La diversità di genere nei consigli di amministrazione, il rapporto medio tra donne e uomini nei consigli di amministrazione delle società investite, espresso come percentuale di tutti i membri del consiglio, è del 34.36 %.

L'esposizione verso armi controverse (mine antiuomo, munizioni a grappolo, armi chimiche e biologiche) ammonta allo 0.03 % degli investimenti nell'intera società.

### **Indicatori aggiuntivi**

A integrazione delle informazioni sopra menzionate, sono stati selezionati per la rendicontazione altri due indicatori, che sono integrati nel processo di investimento. La quota di investimenti in società con sedi in aree a elevato stress idrico non dotate di una politica di gestione dell'acqua ammonta al 9.22 %. Grazie all'implementazione della verifica e del monitoraggio dei diritti umani presso le società partecipate, durante il periodo in esame sono stati riscontrati 0 casi di problemi e incidenti gravi legati ai diritti umani.

### **Stati e società sovranazionali**

L'intensità dei GHG per gli investimenti negli Stati è pari a 387.55 tonnellate di CO2 equivalenti per milione di euro di PIL. I Paesi investiti interessati da violazioni sociali sono complessivamente 4.11, corrispondenti al 8 % di tutti i Paesi in cui si operano investimenti.

### **Immobili**

La quota di edifici utilizzati per l'estrazione, lo stoccaggio, il trasporto o la produzione di combustibili fossili ammonta allo 0.00 %. La quota di edifici ad alta efficienza energetica ammonta allo 0.00%. Lo 0.00 % degli edifici non è dotato di impianti per la cernita e lo smaltimento dei rifiuti.

### **Summary - swedish**

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) beaktar sina investeringsbesluts huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenserna för hållbarhetsfaktorer. Detta uttalande är det konsoliderade uttalandet från Erste Asset Management GmbH om de huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenserna för hållbarhetsfaktorer.

Detta uttalande om de huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenserna för hållbarhetsfaktorer avser referensperioden 01.01.2023 till 31.12.2023.

För perioden 01.01.2023 till 31.12.2023 beräknas de huvudsakliga negativa indikatorerna för Erste Asset Management GmbH som ett 12-månadersgenomsnitt av månadens slutvärden.

### **Företag**

De totala finansierade utsläppen av växthusgaser från företag som det investerats i uppgår till 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, varav utsläpp i omfattning 1 står för 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, utsläpp i omfattning 2 står för 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e och utsläpp i omfattning 3 står för 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Genom att tillämpa kapitalandelsmetoden allokerar metoden utsläppen till en investerare baserat på det kapital som investerats i ett företag och kvantifierar en marknadsaktörs ansvar för de enskilda objektens utsläpp av växthusgaser. Dessa mått mäter de utsläpp av växthusgaser som allokeras till portföljen i absoluta tal som beror på investeringens storlek. Ju högre procentuellt ägande i ett företag, desto större andel av portföljens utsläpp.

Koldioxidavtrycket från omfattning 1, 2 och 3 uppgår till 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro som investerats. Koldioxidavtrycket från omfattning 1, 2 och 3 uppgår till 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro som investerats, 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro som investerats och 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro som investerats. Till skillnad från totala utsläpp gör koldioxidavtrycket att portföljer kan jämföras baserat på jämförbara grunder genom att normalisera portföljernas storlek.

Investeringsobjektets växthusgasintensitet för omfattning 1, 2 och 3 uppgår totalt till 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro omsättning. Investeringsobjektets växthusgasintensitet för omfattning 1, 2 och 3 uppgår till 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro omsättning, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro omsättning och 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro omsättning. Den viktade genomsnittliga växthusgasintensiteten visar engagemanget för investeringar i koldioxidintensiva företag.

Andelen av de totala investeringarna i företag som är verksamma inom fossilbränslesektorn är 5.60 % . Det är viktigt att notera att i denna andel ingår företag som genererar intäkter från prospektering, exploatering, utvinning, produktion, bearbetning, lagring, raffinering eller distribution, inklusive transport, lagring och handel, av fossila bränslen.

Andelen konsumtion och produktion av icke förnybar energi är 68.99 % i alla företag där investeringar gjorts.

Energiförbrukningsintensiteten per sektor med hög klimatpåverkan är i genomsnitt 1.17 GWh/miljoner euro omsättning. Den sektor med högst energiförbrukningsintensitet är mining and quarrying, och därefter electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Andra klimatrelaterade sektorer inbegriper manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management

and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, vars energiförbrukningsintensitet under den aktuella perioden är mindre än 2 GWh/miljoner euro omsättning.

Investeringar i företag som det investerats i som negativt påverkar biodiversitetskänsliga områden är 0.08 %.

Utsläpp till vatten från de företag som det investerats i är 422.62 t/miljoner euro, och andelen farligt avfall är 9.87 t/miljoner euro.

Vad gäller de huvudsakliga sociala indikatorerna är andelen investeringar i företag som har brutit mot principerna i FN:s initiativ om en global pakt och de vägledande principerna för multinationella företag som utgivits av Organisationen för ekonomiskt samarbete och utveckling (OECD) 0.45 %, vilket återspeglar en framgångsrik integration av hållbarhetskriterier i investeringsprocessen.

Andelen investeringar i företag som det investerats i som saknar förfaranden och mekanismer för övervakning av efterlevnaden av principerna i FN:s initiativ om en global pakt och OECD:s vägledande principer för multinationella företag är 30.01 %.

Vad gäller jämställdhet är den ojusterade löneskillnaden mellan könen 13.81 %, medan uppgifternas täckning förblir låg på endast 14.86 %. Könsmångfald i styrelser, det genomsnittliga förhållandet mellan kvinnliga och manliga styrelseledamöter i de bolag som investerats i, uttryckt i procent av alla styrelseledamöter, är 34.36 %.

Exponeringen för kontroversiella vapen (truppminor, klusterammunition, kemiska och biologiska vapen) är 0.03 % av investeringarna inom hela verksamheten.

#### **Ytterligare indikatorer**

För att komplettera ovanstående information har två ytterligare indikatorer som är integrerade i investeringsprocessen valts ut för rapportering. Andelen investeringar i företag som är belägna i områden med hög vattenbrist och som inte tillämpar vattenförvaltningspolitik är 9.22 %. Under rapportperioden identifierades 0 fall av allvarliga problem och incidenter som berör mänskliga rättigheter efter granskning och övervakning av kränkningar av mänskliga rättigheter bland investeringsobjekten.

#### **Stater och övriga nationella företag**

För investeringar i stater är växthusgasintensiteten 387.55 ton Co<sub>2</sub>e/miljoner euro BNP. Totalt 8 länder som det investerats i drabbades av kränkningar av sociala rättigheter, vilket representerar 4.11 % av alla länder som det investerats i.

#### **Fastigheter**

Andelen byggnader som används för utvinning, lagring, transport eller produktion av fossila bränslen är 0.00 %. Andelen energieffektiva byggnader är 0.00 %. Vidare är 0.00 % av byggnaderna inte utrustade med sopsortering och avfallshantering.

#### **Summary - spanish**

Erste Asset Management GmbH (LEI 52990086YE3BU6UKPL70) tiene en cuenta los principales impactos negativos que sus decisiones de inversión tienen en los factores de sostenibilidad.

Esta declaración es la declaración consolidada sobre los principales impactos negativos en los factores de sostenibilidad de Erste Asset Management GmbH.

Esta declaración sobre los principales impactos negativos en los factores de sostenibilidad se refiere al período de referencia comprendido entre el 01.01.2023 y el 31.12.2023.

Para el período comprendido entre el 01.01.2023 y el 31.12.2023, los indicadores negativos más importantes de Erste Asset Management GmbH se calculan como media de 12 meses de los valores a final de mes.

## **Empresas**

El total de emisiones de GEI financiadas de las empresas en las que se invierte es de 20,169,421.19 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, de las cuales las emisiones de GEI de alcance 1 ascienden a 2,481,302.93 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, las emisiones de GEI de alcance 2 ascienden a 593,103.68 tCO<sub>2</sub>e y las emisiones de GEI de alcance 3 ascienden a 17,095,014.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Al adoptar el enfoque de la participación en propiedad, el método asigna las emisiones a un inversor en función del capital invertido en una empresa y cuantifica la responsabilidad de un participante en el mercado por las emisiones de GEI de cada participación individual. Estas cifras miden las emisiones de GEI asignadas a la cartera en términos absolutos, dependiendo de la cuantía de la inversión. Cuanto mayor sea el porcentaje de participación en una empresa, mayor será la participación de la cartera en sus emisiones.

La huella de carbono de los alcances 1, 2 y 3 en conjunto es de 465.66 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/millón de euros invertidos. La huella de carbono 57.31 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/millones de euros invertidos en el alcance 1, de 13.70 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/millones de euros invertidos en el alcance 2 y de 394.65 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/millones de euros invertidos en el alcance 3. A diferencia de las emisiones totales, la huella de carbono permite comparar carteras sobre una base similar normalizando el tamaño de dichas carteras.

La intensidad de GEI de las empresas participadas de los alcances 1, 2 y 3 en conjunto asciende a 1,023.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/millón de euros de facturación. La intensidad de GEI de las empresas participadas es de 121.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/millón de euros de facturación en el alcance 1, 34.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/millón de euros de facturación en el alcance 2 y 866.13 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/millón de euros de facturación en el alcance 3. La intensidad media ponderada de gases de efecto invernadero muestra el compromiso de las inversiones en empresas con altos niveles de emisiones de carbono.

La inversión en empresas que operan en el sector de los combustibles fósiles representa el 5.60 % de la inversión total. Cabe señalar que en esta cifra están incluidas las empresas que obtienen ingresos de la prospección, la extracción, la explotación, el procesamiento, el almacenamiento, el refinado o la distribución, inclusive el transporte, el almacenamiento y el comercio, de combustibles fósiles.

La cuota de consumo y de generación de energías no renovables es del 68.99 % en el conjunto de las empresas en las que se ha invertido.

Por término medio, la intensidad del consumo de energía por sector con alto impacto climático es de 1.17 GWh/millón de euros de facturación. El sector con mayor intensidad de consumo energético es el mining and quarrying, seguido de la electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. Otros sectores de gran impacto climático son la manufacturing, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transportation and storage, real estate activities, cuya intensidad de consumo de energía sea inferior a 2 GWh/millón de euros de facturación en el período pertinente.

Las inversiones en empresas participadas que tienen un impacto negativo en zonas sensibles desde el punto de vista de la biodiversidad ascienden al 0.08 %.

Las emisiones al agua de las empresas en las que se invierte son de 422.62 t/millón de euros, mientras que la proporción de residuos peligrosos asciende a 9.87 t/millón de euros.

En cuanto a los principales indicadores sociales, la proporción de inversiones en empresas que han infringido los principios del Pacto Mundial de las Naciones Unidas y las Directrices de la Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE) para Empresas Multinacionales es del 0.45 %, lo que refleja una integración satisfactoria de los criterios de sostenibilidad en el proceso de inversión.

La proporción de inversiones en empresas participadas que carecen de procedimientos y mecanismos para supervisar el cumplimiento de los principios del Pacto Mundial de las Naciones Unidas y las Directrices de la OCDE para Empresas Multinacionales es del 30.01 %.

En cuanto a la igualdad de género, la brecha salarial entre hombres y mujeres no ajustada es del 13.81 %, mientras que la cobertura de datos sigue siendo baja, pues asciende a tan solo el 14.86 %. En lo que se refiere a la diversidad de género en los consejos de administración, la proporción media de mujeres y hombres en los consejos de administración de las empresas en las que se invierte, expresada como porcentaje de todos los miembros del consejo, es del 34.36 %.

La exposición a armas controvertidas (minas antipersona, municiones de racimo, armas químicas y biológicas) asciende al 0.03 % de las inversiones en toda la empresa.

#### **Indicadores adicionales**

Para complementar la información anterior, para la presentación de informes se seleccionaron dos indicadores adicionales que se han integrado en el proceso de inversión. La proporción de inversiones en empresas con sedes situadas en zonas de gran estrés hídrico y sin una política de gestión del agua es del 9.22 %. Durante el período de referencia, 0 detectó ningún caso de problemas o incidentes graves relacionados con los derechos humanos como consecuencia de la aplicación de los mecanismos de revisión y supervisión de las violaciones de derechos humanos en las empresas participadas.

#### **Estados y empresas supranacionales**

En el caso de las inversiones en los Estados, la intensidad de GEI es de 387.55 toneladas de CO<sub>2</sub>e/millón de euros del PIB. Un total de 8 países en los que se invierte están afectados por violaciones sociales, lo que representa un 4.11 % de todos los países en los que se invierte.

#### **Inmobiliarias**

La proporción de edificios utilizados para la extracción, el almacenamiento, el transporte o la producción de combustibles fósiles es del 0.00 %. La cuota de edificios energéticamente eficientes es del 0.00 %. Además, el 0.00 % de los edificios no están equipados con instalaciones de clasificación y eliminación de residuos.

## Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

### Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact [year n]	Impact [year n-1]	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
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### CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions of investee companies expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent	2,481,302.93	2,656,885.78	-	**
		Scope 2 GHG emissions of investee companies expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent	593,103.68	686,976.45	-	**
		Scope 3 GHG emissions of investee companies expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent	17,095,014.58	18,390,830.74	-	**
		Total GHG emissions of investee companies expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent	20,169,421.19	21,734,692.97	-	**
	2. Carbon footprint	Total GHG emissions expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent per million EUR invested	465.66	522.73	-	**
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG emissions in tonnes per million EUR of revenue of investee companies	1,023.99	936.12	-	**



4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	5.6 %	5.74 %	-	**
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	68.99 %	71.76 %	-	**
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				
	A - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	0.24	2.1	-	**
	B - MINING AND QUARRYING	3.41	3.05	-	**
	C - MANUFACTURING	0.87	0.75	-	**
	D - ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	2.97	3.25	-	**
	E - WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	0.76	1.6	-	**
	F - CONSTRUCTION	0.26	0.38	-	**
	G - WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	0.22	0.32	-	**
	H - TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	1.12	1.21	-	**

		L - REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	0.66	0.47	-	**
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	0.08 %	0.15 %	-	**
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	422.62	1,686.89	-	**
Waste	9. Hazardous waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	9.87	22.19	-	**

## 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	0.45 %	0.69 %	-	**
	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 Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	30.01 %	31.64 %	-	**
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap between female and male employees	Average gender pay gap between female and male employees of investee companies	13.81 %	14.5 %	-	**
	13. Management and supervisory board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male management and supervisory board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	34.36 %	33.79 %	-	**
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.03 %	0.02 %	-	**
Additional Indicators	1. 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	9.22 %	5.46 %	-	**
	2. Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents	Number of cases of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to investee companies on a weighted average basis	0 number of cases	0 number of cases	-	**

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**Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals**

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Environmental	15. Sovereign GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee countries	387.55 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/EUR million GDP	434.69 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/EUR million GDP	-	**
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Investments in investee countries subject to social violations from international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and where applicable national laws or principles	8 count 4.11 %	8 count 4.33 %	-	**

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**Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets**

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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 %	-	-	**
Energy efficiency	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy inefficient real estate assets	0 %	-	-	**
Additional Indicators	20. Waste production in operations	Share of real estate assets not equipped with facilities for waste sorting and not covered by a waste recovery or recycling contract	0 %	-	-	**

\*\* see below the description of the measures

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## Explanations, actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period

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All climate and other environment-related indicators and indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery matters as set forth in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 are considered in principle. PAIs are addressed by the application of the Management Company's ESG toolbox as part of the investment process. Two sets of measures are in place, company-wide measures, and product-specific measures.

- **Company-wide measures** - Erste Asset Management implements Coal Divestment Policy, Controversial Weapons Policy for all actively and discretionarily managed mutual funds and portfolios.

Under active ownership, engagement and voting are in action to address matters of primary concerns in the areas of environmental, social and governance.

- **Product-specific measures** - Noting that specific funds may have special focus and tailored guidelines, product-specific measures are further implemented to ensure that all environmental, social, and corporate governance criteria that are relevant for the assessment of the respective investment are considered in the assessment of that investment.

		Erste Asset Management company-wide measures				Product-specific measures							
PAI		Coal divestment policy	Controversial weapons policy	Engagement	Voting	Exclusions	Norm-based Screening	ESG Risk Analysis/ESGenius score	Best in Class	EAM Integration Minimum Standards	Themed Funds	Focused Sustainability Impact	Austrian ECO label/FNG label
Environment	1. GHG emissions	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	2. Carbon footprint	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	8. Emissions to water			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	9. Hazardous waste ratio			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

PAI	Erste Asset Management company-wide measures				Product-specific measures							
	Coal divestment policy	Controversial weapons policy	Engagement	Voting	Exclusions	Norm-based Screening	ESG Risk Analysis/ESGenius score	Best in Class	EAM Integration Minimum Standards	Themed Funds	Focused Sustainability Impact	Austrian ECO label/FNG label
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap between female and male employees			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	13. Management and supervisory board gender diversity			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓



		Erste Asset Management company-wide measures				Product-specific measures							
PAI		Coal divestment policy	Controversial weapons policy	Engagement	Voting	Exclusions	Norm-based Screening	ESG Risk Analysis/ESGenius score	Best in Class	EAM Integration Minimum Standards	Themed Funds	Focused Sustainability Impact	Austrian ECO label/FNG label
Additional Indicators	1. Exposure to areas of high water stress			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
	2. Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Sovereign	15. Sovereign GHG intensity							✓	✓				
	16. Investee countries subject to social violations					✓	✓						✓

		Erste Asset Management company-wide measures				Product-specific measures							
PAI		Coal divestment policy	Controversial weapons policy	Engagement	Voting	Exclusions	Norm-based Screening	ESG Risk Analysis/ESGenius score	Best in Class	EAM Integration Minimum Standards	Themed Funds	Focused Sustainability Impact	Austrian ECO label/FNG label
Real Estate	17. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets												
	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets												
Additional Indicators	20. Waste production in operations												

## ***Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors***

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At EAM, the following policies are in place to prioritize the consideration of principal adverse impacts:

- 2009: Signing of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI) and integrating the PRI principles in the management company's ESG approach
- 2012: Adoption of the policy on the exclusion of controversial and outlawed weapons
- 2013: Adoption of the policy on the renunciation of food speculation
- 2015: Implementation of the sustainable voting policy for all EAM mutual funds
- 2016: Adoption of the policy on the exclusion of coal production
- 2021: Expansion of the coal policy to include coal-fired power generation
- 2022: Adoption of EAM Stewardship Policy
- 2022: Adoption of EAM firmwide minimum standard for ESG funds
- 2022: Expansion of the food speculation policy to include ETCs

While EAM calculates all PAIs that are specified in the SFDR RTS depending on data quality and availability to provide insights to asset management, it focuses on environmental footprint, in particular carbon emission and water consumption, analysis of risks occurring from negative impacts on biodiversity, water stress or from hazardous waste, as well as social factors such as involvement in controversial weapon, respect for human rights, labor standards and diversity matters, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery matters. Moreover, EAM deploys proprietary ESG analysis and scoring to assess the investability of issuers which cover a wider range of sustainability factors than principal adverse impacts and oftentimes are sector specific.

### **Allocation of responsibility for implementation within organizational strategies and procedures**

The integration of principal adverse impacts in the investment process involves the following parties: Management Board, Chief Investment Officer/Chief Sustainability Officer, Responsible Investments, Investment Teams, Risk Management and Data Management.

The Management Board and the Chief Sustainability Officer are responsible for overseeing the sustainable investment strategy and implementation.

The Responsible Investments Team acts as the focal point for EAM's sustainable investment activities and delivers expertise and insights for the investment teams. It is primarily in charge of formulating sustainable investment policies, performing due diligence, making analysis, ESG risks and opportunities, calculating ESG scores, defining investable universe for ESG funds, generating exclusion screens for company as whole as well as for specific funds as well as engaging with investee companies on relevant ESG topics and exercising voting rights according to the responsible voting guideline.

Investment Teams for asset classes are responsible for the implementation of ESG strategies, policies, thereby reducing actual and potential adverse impacts, as well as follow up with engagement or divestment where necessary.

Based on the research and analysis done by the Responsible Investment Team, Risk Management screens all concerned funds towards compatibility with EAM's internal ESG standards on a daily basis.

Data Management enables data and analysis being available and accessible to all relevant divisions.

Through data provided by external partners and the Erste Asset Management's in-house research capabilities, PAIs are identified and monitored on both a fundamental and quantitative basis. The principal adverse impacts are calculated for EAM as entity and for relevant funds to identify the largest contributors.

### **Methodologies to select the indicators & an explanation of how those methodologies take into account the probability of occurrence and the severity of those principal adverse impacts, including their potentially irremediable character**

In line with the expectation of OECD Guidelines "Responsible business conduct for institutional investors", EAM prioritizes its due diligence efforts using a "risk-based approach". It considers the significance, or severity, of an adverse impact as a function of its scale, scope, and irremediable character, which are referred as follows:

- Scale refers to the gravity of the adverse impact.
- Scope concerns the reach of the impact, for example the number of individuals that are or will be affected or the extent of environmental damage.
- Irremediable character means any limits on the ability to restore the individuals or environment affected to a situation equivalent to their situation before the adverse impact.

Specifically, the risk-based approach recognizes the following factors to prioritize the management company's due diligence efforts.

- Sector-specific: concerned/nature of activities (e.g., labor and working conditions in healthcare facilities, factories) of investee companies.
- Country-specific:
  - o socio-economic factors of the context in which investee companies operate (e.g., indigenous communities, countries lack of access to basic needs)
  - o governance context in which investee companies operates (e.g., authoritarian regime, corruption issues or weak rule of law)
- Company-specific: investee companies themselves (e.g., poor track record in responsible conducts, such as fraud and bribery, labor disputes, poor environmental performance etc.)

### **Methodologies to identify and assess the principal adverse impacts**

There are two phases to identify and assess the principal adverse impacts, ex-ante investment, and ex-post investment.

- Before investments, EAM conducts research to identify adverse impact risk, prioritizing by severity. The quantitative process is based on internally developed tools. In addition, there is a qualitative overlay by the analysts of the Responsible Investment team. Unqualified issuers are excluded from the investment universe. If issuers of relevance are not covered in the database, analysts will perform a due diligence and add it to the database.
- Ex-post, investments are screened by Risk Management on an ongoing basis for fulfilling the fund specific ESG criteria based on the investable universes defined by the Responsible Investment Team. The investable universes are updated on a regular basis.

Within portfolios, the selection of principal adverse indicators depends on product strategy and objectives. According to the SFDR, EAM classified three groups of funds, namely, article 6, article 8- EAM ESG Integration Funds and EAM Responsible Funds and article 9 funds-Impact Funds. The classification depends on whether the fund concerned has a sustainable objective and if yes, the extent it incorporates a sustainable investment approach. Consequently, a different set of indicators applies to these groups and individual funds. Built on a companywide exclusion criteria regulated by the EAM Coal Divestment policy, Controversial Weapon Policy as well as the Policy against speculation on food and agricultural commodities that apply to all public funds to reflect the management company's general ethical standards, ESG Integration Funds are overlaid with additional exclusion criteria including Child Labour, Discrimination, Forced Labor, Human Rights Violations, Military & Weapons, UN Global Compact Violations, and keep a minimum ESG rating of 30 (out of 100) for investee issuers, with data coverage no less than 51% of fund's NAV. EAM Responsible Funds and Impact Funds use best-in-class approach with the ESG rating threshold of 50 (or the sector specific median) and apply a variety of exclusion criteria depending on the product setting. Details can be found [here](#).

ESG research is conducted with EAM's in-house expertise, with the support of multiple internal and external resources, including company meetings and a range of data providers. Third-party ESG company ratings are systematically incorporated into the management company's research reports to provide additional context. Currently EAM utilizes ESG information from MSCI ESG Research, ISS ESG Research, Sustainalytics as well as Truvalue-Labs to provide a comprehensive, timely and insightful ESG analysis.

### **Real Estate Investments**

In order to take into account PAIs from investment decisions, it is prohibited to invest in real estate related to the extraction, storage, transportation or production of fossil fuels in a special real estate fund managed by the Management Company. As part of the purchase of real estate, there is an effort to acquire the most energy-efficient property possible. In addition, the Management Company strives to equip properties with waste sorting options.

In connection with the purchase of new real estate or the refurbishment of existing properties, the selected PAI indicator is taken into account as follows:

- exclusion of investments in real estate used for the extraction, storage, transport or production of fossil fuels
- targeting investments in energy-efficient real estate (assessed on the basis of energy performance certificates) or renovating existing properties to meet or optimise energy efficiency requirements
- ensuring sufficient waste separation and disposal in real estate

### *Tools*

EAM uses an ESG toolbox to address different sustainability impacts and sustainability indicators. Not all elements of the toolbox (tools) are used in all investment strategies. Rather, the use of the individual tools is determined on the basis of the investment strategy and the expected risk potential for each investment fund. Where shares in investment funds of other management companies are acquired, the aim is to achieve the highest possible consistency at the level of the acquiring fund with regard to the main adverse sustainability impacts and sustainability indicators. Changes in the sense of an extension or reduction of the tools used are possible, provided that a need arises from the regular reviews or on a case-by-case basis. Below is a schematic representation.



# Erste Asset Management ESG-Toolbox

Minimum requirements / use of ESG-tools for products to be classified according to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 Article 8 and Article 9 respectively.

Category	Exclusions			Best-in-Class	Integration	Engagement	Voting**	Focused sustainability impact	Thematic funds***	Fulfill Austrian ecolabel or FNG label criteria
	Minimum criteria	Exclusion criteria	Norm-based Screening							
Art. 6	●					●	●			
Art. 8	●	○	○	○	●	●	●		○	○
Art. 9*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Full use of ESG Tools

○ Partial use of ESG Tools

\* Except ERSTE RESPONSIBLE MICROFINANCE due to its specific investment process focused on microfinance.

\*\* for equity funds as well as directly held shares in selected funds of funds, according to Erste AM's Voting Policy

\*\*\* Thematic funds do not try to depict the economy as a whole, but invest in selected sectors and economic activities. In certain cases, this focus can provide a targeted, positive contribution to environmental and social objectives, for example in areas such as environmental technologies, health or socially and ecologically relevant sectors of the future. Only thematic funds whose theme can make such a contribution shall be considered for classification under Article 8 or 9 on the basis of that theme.

In principle, ESG tools can be used in all investment funds of the management company to take sustainability risks into account as part of the investment process

## Explanation of the associated margin of error within this methodology

As EAM primarily relies on third-party data provider for the raw data to calculate principal adverse impacts, margin of error could arise from the following sources:

- Wrong data
- Incomplete data
- Outdated data
- Different measurement of reported data by issuers
- Erroneous estimation method for estimated data

- Poor data coverage of issuers

EAM recognizes the data limitation and will review carefully in case of abnormality, outliers and abrupt changes and will check the original data source and reports errors to its data provider where identified.

### **Data sources**

EAM data sources include external market research providers, internal financial analysts or responsible investment specialists; specifically, commissioned studies; public information or shared information from peer networks; or collaborative initiatives. Ultimately, information is sourced from:

- Company direct disclosure: sustainability reports, annual reports, regulatory filings, and company websites
- Company indirect disclosure: government agency published data, industry and trade associations, and financial data providers
- Direct communication with companies as described above in Company Communication

ESG Research partners of EAM are:

- ISS ESG
- MSCI ESG
- Sustainalytics
- Factset-Truvalue Labs

### **Engagement policies**

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Within the framework of the Principles of Responsible Investments (PRI), EAM regularly enters into collaborations, especially in the field of engagement, to facilitate positive change even within the biggest companies.

The goal of EAM's engagement approach is to achieve maximum changes towards sustainable management in a direct dialogue with companies and on behalf of its clients. This is not only ethically motivated but also because it is the management company's duty to minimize the ESG risks of its investments while generating new opportunities for its clients.

#### Active Ownership

Erste Asset Management understands 'Active Ownership' as a key pillar in its investing approach. This means that EAM's responsibility is not limited to incorporating sustainability criteria into portfolio selection, but also to be an active investor who engages with investee companies, to promote measures that serve social responsibility, environmental protection and enhanced transparency.

## Engagement

As a committed investor, the management company seeks active dialogue with the management of relevant companies as part of its sustainability process. This exposes weaknesses of the management in handling environmental, social and governance aspects. Furthermore, addressing these issues with companies serves to seek joint solutions for improvement. Engagement is not only a question of responsibility, but also contributes to minimizing risks and thus can improve the long-term investment outlook. Consequently, EAM may exclude companies that fail to show responsiveness. Erste Asset Management employs three engagement strategies:

Local engagement	As market leader in CEE, EAM regards domestic companies as one of its focal areas. EAM's market position and reputation allow to maintain an efficient dialogue with companies. The engagement process is launched as soon as the management company's regular research efforts indicate that engagement would make sense. This automatically ensures a focus on relevant issues.
Collaborative engagement	Bundling of ESG interest with other investors in order to increase the clout with international groups and jointly promote sustainable change through dialogue with companies. In doing so, the management company resorts to international sustainability networks such as Climate Action 100+, PRI, CRIC, and the engagement service of Sustainalytics.
Dialogues	EAM initiates direct dialogue with companies to discuss their sustainability approach and future strategy, and ESG-related concerns are addressed by its fund managers through regular investor calls.

### **PAI-focused engagement**

Within EAM's engagement activity, it considers the PAI in relation to greenhouse gas emission/ environmental and social matters.

Through these engagements, investee companies measure and report relevant information in respect to PAI affecting their businesses.

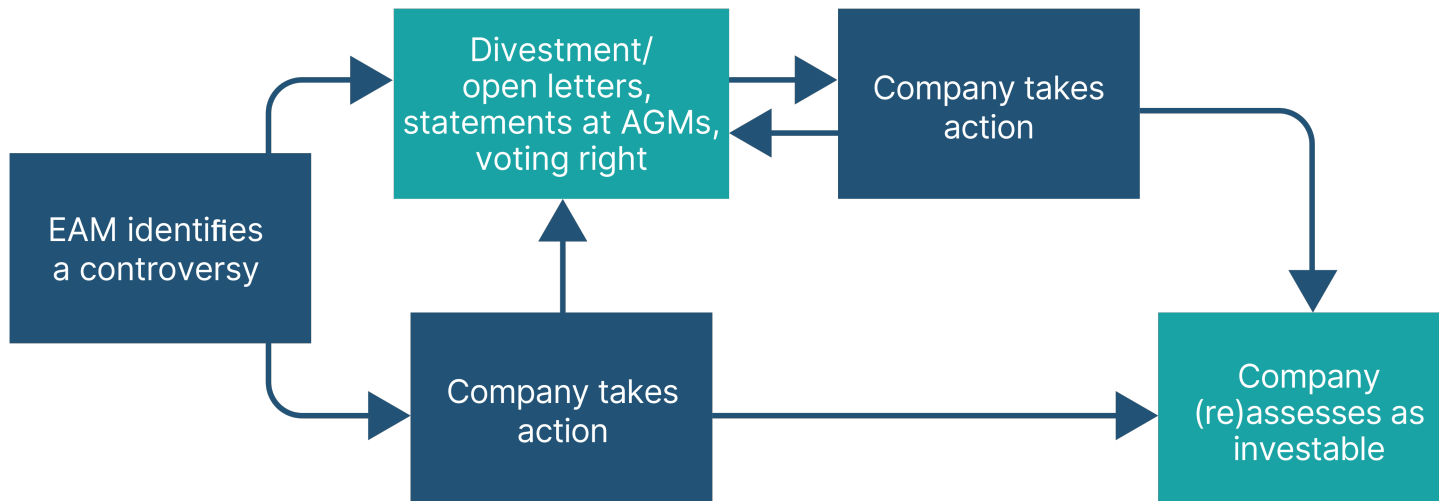
Typically, the objectives of these dialogues on PAI include:

- better disclosure of PAI (including the steps issuers are taking to address them)
- more efficient management of PAI
- commitment for change that are expected to positively impact PAI

Unsuccessful engagements with companies who have had significant adverse sustainability impacts will be subject to EAM's escalation process (i.e., open letters, vote against the management, statements at AGMs) and might lead to divestment (see below).



## Escalation process



Further information on EAMs Engagement Policy and Reports can be found on the management company's [website](#).

### Voting

Voting is a central pillar of EAMs Active Ownership approach. Since 2012, the management company has been exercising voting rights for the shares held in EAM's RESPONSIBLE funds in accordance with the EAM voting policy which follows sustainable guidelines. Since 2016, EAM extended its voting rights to traditionally managed equity funds. As a result, the voice of investors invested in EAM funds is actively perceived as indirect shareholders of the invested companies.

Further information on the voting policy can be found [here](#).

To ensure transparency and consistency of voting behavior, the EAM voting portal regularly and publicly reports on voting behavior ([here](#)).

The plausibility check of the existing guidelines is carried out on a regular basis. Should it be found that no improvement of adverse sustainability effects can be achieved, EAMs engagement strategy will be revised (i.e. the management company's engagement channels, targeted regions/companies, proxy voting policy, thematic engagement...) and new or additional priorities will be set, to increase its leverage. Such policy adjustments would be written according to PAI and engagement results.

## ***References to international standards***

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### **Code of Conduct**

EAM is committed to the basic values of the legally compliant and ethically sustainable corporate culture and bases its own activities on the EAM Code of Conduct with its binding rules for the daily business life of its own activities.

The management company supports several international standards and works together with a diverse range of institutions to make financial markets more sustainable. With collaboration on sustainability issues via these important platforms, EAM contributes actively to help shape the global investment agenda.

Erste Asset Management is signatory of:

- Principles of Responsible Investing (PRI)
- Montreal Carbon Pledge

Erste Asset Management is member/participant of:

- Climate Action 100+
- European Sustainable & Responsible Investment Forum (Eurosif)
- Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen (FNG)
- Association for the Promotion of Ethics and Sustainability in Investment (CRIC)
- Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA)
- Spainsif

Erste Asset Management cooperates with:

- World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF) Austria

Erste Asset Management managed funds (selective) are awarded with:

- Austrian Ecolabel
- German FNG Seal
- Eurosif Transparency Seal

Erste Asset Management supports the following principles and best practices:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- United Nations Convention against Corruption
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- OECD Principles of Corporate Governance
- United Nations Global Compact

Erste Asset Management complies with:

- The International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN) Global Stewardship Principles
- The Responsible Business Conduct for Institutional Investors under the OECD guidelines

As of 1 July 2011, Erste Asset Management (EAM) has committed to abstain from investing in companies that can be tied to being active in the area of „controversial weapons“. Controversial weapons are defined as defense equipment whose use and production are rejected due to the excessive suffering they cause and regulated by several international conventions such as:

- The Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008)
- The Anti-Personnel Landmines Treaty (1997), also known as The Ottawa Treaty (1997)
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (1993)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Weapons and on their Destruction (1972)

In addition, Erste Asset Management is a subsidiary of Erste Group Bank AG. Erste Group Bank AG is signatory and member to various international standards and business codes.

International standards/initiatives we support/adhere to	Indicator used to assess alignment
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Principles of Responsible Investing (PRI) Montreal Carbon Pledge	THG-Emissionen
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Principles of Responsible Investing (PRI) Montreal Carbon Pledge	Carbon footprint
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge	GHG intensity of investee companies

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Principles of Responsible Investing (PRI) Montreal Carbon Pledge	
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Principles of Responsible Investing (PRI) Montreal Carbon Pledge	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Principles of Responsible Investing (PRI) Montreal Carbon Pledge	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
The Convention on Biological Diversity	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	Emissions to water
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	Hazardous waste ratio
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge	Investing in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives
The Convention on Biological Diversity	Natural species and protected areas
Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Rio Declaration on Environment and Development United Nations Convention against Corruption OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises United Nations Global Compact	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Rio Declaration on Environment and Development United Nations Convention against Corruption OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises United Nations Global Compact	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work	Unadjusted gender pay gap
International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work	Board gender diversity
The Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008) The Anti-Personnel Landmines Treaty (1997), also known as The Ottawa Treaty (1997) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (1993) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Weapons and on their Destruction (1972)	Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
OECD Principles of Corporate Governance	Excessive CEO pay ratio
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	Share of bonds not certified as green under a future EU act setting up an EU Green Bond Standard
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Principles of Responsible Investing (PRI) Montreal Carbon Pledge	GHG intensity
Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work United Nations Convention against Corruption OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises United Nations Global Compact	Investee countries subject to social violations
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels
Paris Climate Agreement EU Green Consumption Pledge Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets

EAM utilizes MSCI SFDR Adverse Impact Metrics dataset to calculate the relevant indicators mentioned above along with other datasets provided by third-party providers. Data sources include company direct disclosure, indirect disclosure and direct communication with companies. Currently, the methodology does not predict future performance, due to lack of a wide coverage of reliable data on carbon reduction target and non-comparability of prediction methods with regards to Paris Climate Agreement alignment.

EAM proactively contributes to the objective of the Paris Agreement by disclosing carbon footprint for portfolios under the Montreal Pledge.

The management company also participated the PACTA program to assess portfolio alignment with different climate scenarios in 2021, and it is an active contributor to the initiative Climate Action 100+.

### **CO<sub>2</sub> Footprint**

EAM actively strives to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint in all areas of the company. For this purpose, scope 1 - 2 emissions are measured in accordance with the Green House Gas Protocol. With appropriate data availability, it is also planned to measure Scope 3 emissions. In addition, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions determined are not only compensated in accordance with international standards, but also actively set and pursued targets to reduce emissions (replacement of business trips by video conferences, switching to public transport for the way to work, reduction of paper consumption, etc.).

### **Degree of alignment of EAM with the objectives of the Paris Agreement**

EAM is a member of Climate Action 100+. Climate Action 100+ is an investor coalition launched in 2017 and designed for five years.

The goal is to help the 100 largest global greenhouse gas emitters reduce their emissions and to motivate the financial assessment of climate risks on their balance sheets and to align their business strategies with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The 100 companies contacted are jointly responsible for about two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions. As part of Climate Action 100+, Erste Asset Management has taken the lead in its joint commitment with OMV AG.

EAM decided in May 2020 to participate in PACTA 2020. PACTA stands for "Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment" and is a model developed by the independent non-profit think tank 2° Investing Initiative for the climate impact assessment of financial portfolios. The aim is to measure the alignment of portfolios with the Paris climate goals.

In 2016, EAM signed the PRI Montreal Pledge and since then measures and publishes the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of its equity and bond funds.

### **Predictive climate scenario**

Predictive climate Scenarios are implemented. Based on heuristic scenarios the impact of natural disasters and transition mechanics is measured.

## Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

### Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Comparison versus previous year		
		absolute	relative	
<b>CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS</b>				
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions of investee companies expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent	-175,582.86	-6.61 %
		Scope 2 GHG emissions of investee companies expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent	-93,872.76	-13.66 %
		Scope 3 GHG emissions of investee companies expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent	-1,295,816.16	-7.05 %
		Total GHG emissions of investee companies expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent	-1,565,271.78	-7.2 %
	2. Carbon footprint	Total GHG emissions expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent per million EUR invested	-57.08	-10.92 %
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG emissions in tonnes per million EUR of revenue of investee companies	87.87	9.39 %
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	-0.15 %	-

	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	-2.77 %	-
	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		
		A - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	-1.86	-88.59 %
		B - MINING AND QUARRYING	0.36	11.77 %
		C - MANUFACTURING	0.12	15.46 %
		D - ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	-0.28	-8.53 %
		E - WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	-0.84	-52.64 %
		F - CONSTRUCTION	-0.11	-29.66 %
		G - WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	-0.1	-31.72 %
		H - TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	-0.09	-7.53 %
		L - REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	0.19	40.39 %
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	-0.07 %	
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	-1,264.27	-74.95 %
Waste	9. Hazardous waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	-12.32	-55.5 %



## 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	-0.24 %	-
	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 Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	-1.63 %	-
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap between female and male employees	Average gender pay gap between female and male employees of investee companies	-0.69 %	-
	13. Management and supervisory board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male management and supervisory board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	0.56 %	-
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0 %	-
Additional Indicators	1. 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	3.76 %	-
	2. Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents	Number of cases of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to investee companies on a weighted average basis	0	-

Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals

Environmental	15. Sovereign GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee countries	-47.14 tCO2e/EUR million GDP	-10.84 %
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Investments in investee countries subject to social violations from international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and where applicable national laws or principles	- -0.22 %	- -

#### Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets

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	-	-
Energy efficiency	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy inefficient real estate assets	-	-
Additional Indicators	20. Waste production in operations	Share of real estate assets not equipped with facilities for waste sorting and not covered by a waste recovery or recycling contract	-	-

Column "relative" is only applicable to those PAI indicators, that have absolute metrics.