## Information resulting from Article 7(1) of the SFDR[1] and from Articles 4-10 and Annex I of the Delegated Regulation[2]

## Statement on principal adverse sustainability impacts[3] of investment decisions at product level

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| **Financial product** | Individual endowment insurance with bonuses<br>PZU Perspektywa na Przyszłość |
| **LEI** | 549300TNSHGVU2UXO005[4] |

## Summary


This statement constitutes a statement on the principal adverse sustainability impacts resulting from PZU Życie SA's activities at product level. The product is PZU Perspektywa na Przyszłość individual endowment insurance with bonuses (endowment insurance).

This statement on the principal adverse sustainability impacts covers the reference period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

PZU Życie SA makes investment decisions in respect of investing funds to cover insurance liabilities arising from PZU Perspektywa na Przyszłość individual endowment insurance with bonuses. The funds intended to cover liabilities are earmarked in accordance with a strategy that provides for investment in:

- debt securities issued, backed or guaranteed by the State Treasury of the Republic of Poland – under a Conservative agreement,
- at least 65% of funds in debt securities issued, backed or guaranteed by the State Treasury of the Republic of Poland and the remaining portion of such funds in other financial instruments – under a Moderate agreement.

In respect of its PZU Perspektywa na Przyszłość individual endowment insurance with bonuses, PZU Życie SA, when managing funds to cover its liabilities under the insurance contracts, takes into account the principal adverse sustainability impacts of its investment decisions at product level, except that these decisions are made within the framework of the aforementioned investment strategy.

PZU Życie SA also publishes the principal adverse sustainability impacts in quantitative terms, so that the information is based on Annex I of the Delegated Regulation. This information is published below.


1 Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector
2 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022, supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the details of the content and presentation of the information in relation to the principle of 'do no significant harm', specifying the contents, methods and the form of presentation of the information in respect of sustainability indicators and adverse sustainability impacts, as well as specifying the contents, and the form of presentation of the information in respect of promoting the environmental or social aspects as well as sustainable investment objectives in the documents made available prior to the conclusion of the agreement, on Internet websites and in interim reports.
3 Pursuant to the SFDR, adverse sustainability impacts shall be understood as effects of investment decisions which have negative influence on aspects of sustainable development, i.e. the environmental, social and employee issues, issues related to the respect for human rights as well as combating of corruption and bribery
4 LEI for PZU Życie SA

## Description of the principal adverse sustainability impacts

A specific metric applied to assess each indicator of principal adverse impacts is given in the “Metric” column in each table, and the result of measurement is given in the “Impact” column. Some indicators of principal adverse impacts are calculated in absolute values and therefore they cannot change in time with changes in the values of investments of PZU Życie SA. Other indicators of principal adverse impacts are calculated in relative values and therefore they take into account changes in time in the relevant basis of calculations.

PZU Życie SA notes that not all of the companies in which the funds have been invested are required to prepare and publish data on the indicators of adverse sustainability impacts. Some of these companies publish such information on a voluntary basis. PZU Życie SA has not performed any data estimates in respect of the indicators for the companies that do not publish the data, because such estimates would not be reliable and could be misleading for customers.

In the “Explanation” column, it is indicated what percentage of the investment portfolio accounts for companies that have published a given indicator. For indicators in which this percentage is low, the data published may not reliably reflect the principal adverse sustainability impacts of PZU Życie SA’s operations. Data coverage percentages are given for all the investments of PZU Życie SA rather than a given asset class, which affects the level of presented indicators.

| Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies | | | | | | |
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| **Adverse sustainability impact indicator** | | **Metric** | **Impact [2025]** | **Impact [2024]** | **Explanation** | **Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period** |
| CLIMATE-RELATED INDICATORS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS | | | | | | |
| Greenhouse gas emissions | 1. Greenhouse gas emissions | Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions | 0.01 K MT CO2e | 0.00 K MT CO2e | Data coverage – Scope 1: 94.40% (2024: 96.75%)<br>Data coverage – Scope 2: 94.40% (2024: 96.75%)<br>Data coverage – Scope 3: 94.40% (2024: 95.75%)<br>Data coverage, total emissions: 94.40% (2024: 96.75%)<br><br>For each investee company, the share of the current value of the investment in the company’s enterprise value is calculated, which is multiplied by the company’s greenhouse gas emissions – in this way we compute the exposure of the financial product to the greenhouse gas emissions of a given company. In the next step, the exposure to all investee companies is summed up – in this way we compute the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the financial product. The indicator is expressed in metric kilotons (K MT) of carbon dioxide ($CO_2$). It is higher for financial market participants holding more assets, and lower for financial market participants holding less assets. | Figures may differ in any period as a result of changes in the values of assets of the financial product and in connection with the market circumstances which affect the assets and asset weights of the financial product.<br><br>At present, PZU Życie SA’s insurance agreements currently in force do not envisage the objective of mitigating the principal adverse impacts of investments. PZU Życie SA does not exclude that in the future the objective of mitigating the principal adverse sustainability impacts of investment decisions will be introduced for selected financial products.<br>For such products, the description of adverse impacts will comprise both a description of the adverse impacts as well as the procedures introduced in order to mitigate their effects. Furthermore, PZU Życie SA discloses principal adverse impacts of its investments.<br>PZU Życie SA has not set targets for reducing or achieving specific levels of the impacts (indicators). |
| | | Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions | 0.00 K MT CO2e | 0.00 K MT CO2e | | |
| | | Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions | 0.06 K MT CO2e | 0.01 K MT CO2e | | |
| | | Total greenhouse gas emissions | 0.06 K MT CO2e | 0.01 K MT CO2e | | |

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| | 2. Carbon footprint | Carbon footprint | 2.71 K MT CO2e/ EUR million invested | 3.06 K MT CO2e/ EUR million invested | Data coverage: 94.40% (2024: 96.75%)<br>The greenhouse gas emissions attributable to a financial market participant is calculated (in the manner described above for indicator 1 “Greenhouse gas emissions”), which is then divided by the current value of all investments.[5] It is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. | |
| | 3. Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions in investee companies | Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions in investee companies | 7.00 K MT CO2e/EUR million in revenues | 6.37 K MT CO2e/EUR million in revenues | Data coverage: 94.26% (2024: 96.75%)<br>The current value of investment into a given company is divided by the current value of all investments - in this way we compute the share of investment in a given company in the total value of all investments (assets) of the financial product. In the next step, for each investee company we divide its greenhouse gas emissions by its revenue in EUR million - in this way, the intensity of the company’s greenhouse gas emissions is computed. Then, the share of investment in a given company in the value of all investments is multiplied by the intensity of the company’s greenhouse gas emissions - in this way we compute the exposure of a financial market participant to the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of a given company. In the next step, the exposure to all investee companies is summed up – in this way we compute the greenhouse gas emission intensity attributable to the financial market participant. It is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. | |

5 The term “current value of all investments” means the value, expressed in EUR, of all investments for a given financial product. The term “all investments” should be understood as both direct as well as indirect investments funding the investee companies or sovereigns, through funds, funds of funds, bonds, equity instruments, derivative instruments, loans, deposits, cash and any other securities or financial contracts (question III.2 in consolidated questions and answers JC 2023 18)

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| 4. Exposure to enterprises of the fossil fuel sector | Share of investments made in enterprises operating in the fossil fuel sector | 0.08 | 0.08% | Data coverage: 92.96% (2024: 95.43%)<br>The current value of investment in (i) enterprises that generate any kind of revenues from exploration, mining, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite; (ii) enterprises that generate any kind of revenues from exploration, mining, distribution or refining of liquid fossil fuels; and<br><br>(iii) enterprises that generate any kind of revenues from exploration and mining of gas fossil fuels or their dedicated distribution, is divided by the current value of all investments.<br>The indicator is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. |
| 5. Share of energy used and generated from non-renewable sources | Share of non-renewable energy consumed and generated by investee companies, relative to energy resources from renewable sources, expressed as a percentage of the total energy resources | Consumption 0.64%<br>Production 0.00% | Consumption 0.47%<br>Production 0.00% | Consumption: Data coverage: 86.54% (2024: 85.55%)<br>Production: Data coverage: 0.39% (2024: 0.42%)<br>The share of energy from non-renewable sources consumed and the share of energy from non-renewable sources generated by investee companies are presented separately. The share non-renewable energy consumed and generated by the investee companies, relative to energy resources from renewable sources, expressed as a percentage of the total energy resources, is computed by the way of dividing the current value of investment in a given company, multiplied by the share (percentage) of energy from non-renewable sources consumed or generated by the company in the total energy resources, by the current value of all investments. For example, the share (percentage) of energy from non-renewable sources used by a company which represents 1% of the current value of all investments (assets) accounts for two times lower a final share in the financial product than the share |

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| | | | | (percentage) of energy from non-renewable sources used by a company which represents 2% of the current value of all investments (assets). The indicator is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. |
| 6. Energy consumption intensity per given sector with significant climate impacts | Energy consumption expressed in GWh per EUR million generated in revenues of investee companies attributable to the respective sector with significant climate impact | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | Data coverage: 23.22% (2024: 10.88%)<br>Energy consumption (in GWh) per each one EUR million of the investee company's revenue is multiplied by the ratio of the current value of investment in this company and the current value of all investments. In the next step, the indicators for all investee companies are summed up. For example, the consumption of energy per each one EUR million of revenues (energy consumption intensity) of a company which represents 1% of the current value of all investments (assets) accounts for two times lower energy consumption intensity attributed to the financial market participant than the consumption of energy per each one EUR million of revenues of a company which represents 2% of the current value of all investments (assets). The indicator is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. |
| | Energy consumption intensity per sector A with significant climate impacts: Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | |
| | Energy consumption intensity per sector B with significant climate impacts: Mining and quarrying | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | |
| | Energy consumption intensity per sector C with significant climate impacts: Manufacturing | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | |
| | Energy consumption intensity per sector D with significant climate impacts: Electricity, gas and steam supply | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | |
| | Energy consumption intensity per sector E with significant climate impacts: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | |
| | Energy consumption intensity per sector F with significant climate impacts: Construction | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | |
| | Energy consumption intensity per sector F with significant climate impacts: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | |
| | Energy consumption intensity per sector H with significant climate impacts: Transportation | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | |

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| | | Energy consumption intensity per sector L with significant climate impacts: Real estate activities | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | 0.00 GWh/EUR million in revenues | | |
| Biodiversity | 7. Activities resulting in adverse impact for biodiversity sensitive areas | Share of investments made in companies having facilities/conducting operations in biodiversity sensitive areas or in the vicinity of such areas, if the operation of such companies exerts an adverse impact on these areas | 0.00 | 0.00 | Data coverage: 2.91% (2024: 0.83%)<br>It is assumed that if companies have facilities / conduct operations in biodiversity sensitive areas or in the vicinity of such areas, the operation of such companies has adverse impact on these areas. Share of investments made in companies having facilities/conducting operations in biodiversity sensitive areas or in the vicinity of such areas, if the operation of such companies exerts an adverse impact on these areas, is computed as the share (percentage) of the current value of investments in companies that have at least one facility or conduct operations in such area in the current value of all investments. The indicator is comparable for various assets. | |
| Water | 8. Emissions into water | Tons of emissions into water generated by investee companies per each one EUR million invested; the indicator expressed as a weighted average | 0.00 tons/EUR million invested | 0.00 tons/EUR million invested | Data coverage: 2.15% (2024: 1.59%)<br>Tons of emissions into water generated by investee companies are multiplied by the ratio of the current value of investment in a given company and the current value of all investments. In the next step, the indicators for all investee companies are summed up. For example, a ton of emissions into water generated by a company which represents 1% of the current value of all investments (assets) accounts for two times lower a share in the indicator for a financial product than a ton of emissions into water generated by a company which represents 2% of the current value of all investments (assets). The indicator is expressed in tons of emissions into water per EUR million of investment value | |

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| | | | | | (assets) of the financial product. The indicator is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. | |
| Wastes | 9. Indicator of hazardous waste and radioactive waste | Tons of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per EUR million invested (indicator expressed as a weighted average) | 0.00 tons/EUR million invested | 0.01 tons/EUR million invested | Data coverage: 19.56% (2024: 20.07%)<br>Tons of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies are multiplied by the ratio of the current value of investment in a given company and the current value of all investments. In the next step, the indicators for all investee companies are summed up. For example, a ton of waste emissions generated by a company which represents 1% of the current value of all investments (assets) accounts for two times lower a share in the indicator for a financial product than a ton of waste emissions generated by a company which represents 2% of the current value of all investments (assets). The indicator is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. | |
| INDICATORS IN RESPECT OF SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE ISSUES, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMBATING CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY | | | | | | |
| Social and employee issues | 10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles or Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. | Share of investments in companies that violated or continue to violate the Global Compact initiative or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | 0.25% | 0.07% | Data coverage: 91.91% (2024: 95.08%)<br>The share of investments in investee companies that have violated or continue to violate UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in the current value of all investments. | Figures may differ in any period as a result of changes in the values of assets of the financial product and in connection with the market circumstances which affect the assets and asset weights of the financial product.<br>At present, PZU Życie SA's insurance agreements currently in force do not envisage the objective of mitigating the principal adverse impacts of investments. PZU Życie SA does not exclude that in the future the objective of mitigating the principal adverse sustainability impacts of investment decisions will be introduced for selected financial products. For such products, the description of adverse impacts will comprise both a description of the adverse impacts as well as the procedures introduced in order to |
| | 11. No processes or mechanisms to monitor compliance with Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and without grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the Global Compact initiative principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | 2.22% | 1.64% | Data coverage: 91.91% (2024: 95.08%)<br>Share of the current value of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and without grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the Global Compact | |

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| | | | | | initiative principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in the total value of all investments. The indicator is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. | mitigate their effects. Furthermore, PZU Życie SA discloses principal adverse impacts of its investments.<br>PZU Życie SA has not set targets for reducing or achieving specific levels of the impacts (indicators). |
| | 12. Unadjusted gender pay gap | Average unadjusted gender pay gap in investee companies | 0.06% | 0.06% | Data coverage: 2.48% (2024: 3.65%)<br>Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies is multiplied by the ratio of the current value of investment in a given company and the current value of all investments. In the next step, the indicators for all investee companies are summed up. For example, an unadjusted gender pay gap in a company which represents 1% of the current value of all investments (assets) accounts for two times lower a share in the indicator for a financial product than unadjusted gender pay gap in a company which represents 2% of the current value of all investments (assets). The indicator is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. | |
| | 13. Board gender diversity | Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of the total number of board members | 2.27% | 1.69% | Data coverage: 93.76% (2024: 96.82%)<br>Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of the total number of board members, is multiplied by the ratio of the current value of investment in the given company and the current value of all investments. For example, the ratio of female to male board members in a company which represents 1% of the current value of all investments (assets) accounts for two times lower a share in the indicator for a financial product than the ratio of female to male board | |

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| | | | | | members in a company which represents 2% of the current value of all investments (assets). The indicator is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. | |
| | 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 | 0.00% | 0.00% | Data coverage: 91.91% (2024: 95.08%)<br>Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons in the current value of all investments. | |

| Indicators applicable to investments in treasury bonds and bonds issued transnationally | | | | | | |
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| **Adverse sustainability impact indicator** | | **Metric** | **Impact [2025]** | **Impact [2024]** | **Explanation** | **Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period** |
| Environmental issues | 15. Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions | Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions for bond investee countries | 179.50 t CO2e/EUR million GDP | 169.53 t CO2e/EUR million GDP | Data coverage: 100% (2024: 100%)<br>The current value of investment in the bonds of a given country is divided by the current value of all investments – in this way we compute the share of investment in the bonds of a given country in the value of all investments of the financial market participant. In the next step, for each bond investee country we divide the greenhouse gas emissions in this country by the gross domestic product in EUR million - in this way we compute the intensity of the country's greenhouse gas emissions. In the next step, the share of investments in the bonds of a given country in the value of all investments is multiplied by the intensity of the country's greenhouse gas emissions – in this way we compute the exposure of a financial market participant to the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of this country. In the next step, the exposure to all bond investee countries is summed up - in this way we compute the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the financial market participant.<br>It is comparable for financial market participants holding various assets. | Figures may differ in any period as a result of changes in the values of assets of the financial product and in connection with the market circumstances which affect the assets and asset weights of the financial product.<br>At present, PZU Życie SA's insurance agreements currently in force do not envisage the objective of mitigating the principal adverse impacts of investments. PZU Życie SA does not exclude that in the future the objective of mitigating the principal adverse sustainability impacts of investment decisions will be introduced for selected financial products. For such products, the description of adverse impacts will comprise both a description of the adverse impacts as well as the procedures introduced in order to mitigate their effects. Furthermore, PZU Życie SA discloses principal adverse impacts of its investments.<br>PZU Życie SA has not set targets for reducing or achieving specific levels of the impacts (indicators).<br>PZU Życie SA considers the principal adverse sustainability impacts of its investment decisions, except that the |

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| Social issues | 16. Bond investee countries with a record of breaches in respect of social issues | Number of bond investee countries with a record of breaches in respect of social issues (in absolute terms and indirectly, as a percentage of all the countries in whose bonds investment has been made), named in international treaties and conventions, UN principles and, where applicable, national law | 0 | 0 | Data coverage: 100% (2024: 100%)<br>The Bloomberg FH Freedom Status reflects the degree of freedom in the country/territory. Countries/territories may be ranked as Free, Partly Free or Not Free. The combination of the general score assigned for political rights and the general score assigned for civil liberties, with the same weight, translates into the Free, Partly Free or Not Free status. A country having a record of breaches in respect of social issues is deemed to have the Not Free status. Number of bond investee countries with a record of breaches in respect of social issues (in absolute terms and indirectly, as a percentage of all the countries in whose bonds investment has been made), named in international treaties and conventions, UN principles and, where applicable, national law. | investment decisions are made within the framework of an investment strategy which envisages investment predominantly in debt securities issued, backed or guaranteed by the State Treasury of the Republic of Poland. |

| **Indicators Applicable to Investments in Property** | | | | | | |
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| **Adverse sustainability impact indicator** | | **Metric** | **Impact [2025]** | **Impact [2024]** | **Explanation** | **Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period** |
| Fossil fuels | 17. Fossil fuels exposure in connection with property | Share of investments in property related to the extraction, storage, transport or production of fossil fuels | Not applicable. Assets of the financial product are not invested in any property. | | | |
| Energy efficiency | 18. Exposure to energy-inefficient property | Share of investments in energy-inefficient property | Not applicable. Assets of the financial product are not invested in any property. | | | |

### ADDITIONAL CLIMATE-RELATED INDICATORS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

| CLIMATE-RELATED INDICATORS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicators applicable to investments in treasury bonds and bonds issued transnationally** | | | | | | |
| **Adverse sustainability impact indicator** | | **Metric** | **Impact [2025]** | **Impact [2024]** | **Explanation** | **Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period** |
| Green securities | 17. Share of bonds not issued based on the EU regulations on environmentally sustainable bonds | Share of bonds not issued based on the EU regulations on environmentally sustainable bonds | 100% | 100% | Data coverage: 100% (2024: 100%) Share of bonds not issued based on the EU regulations on environmentally sustainable bonds in the current value of all investments. | Explanation is given in the table with a description of the indicators applicable to investments in investee companies and the indicators applicable to investments in treasury bonds and bonds issued transnationally. |

### ADDITIONAL INDICATORS IN RESPECT OF SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE ISSUES, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMBATING CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

| INDICATORS IN RESPECT OF SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE ISSUES, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMBATING CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY | | | | | | |
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| **Indicators applicable to investments in treasury bonds and bonds issued transnationally** | | | | | | |
| **Adverse sustainability impact indicator** | | **Metric** | **Impact [2025]** | **Impact [2024]** | **Explanation** | **Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period** |
| Governance | 22. Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions | Investments in jurisdictions listed in the EU's list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions[6] | 0 | 0 | Data coverage: 100% (2024: 100%) Share of investments in jurisdictions listed in the EU's list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions in the current value of all investments. | Explanation is given in the table with a description of the indicators applicable to investments in investee companies and the indicators applicable to investments in treasury bonds and bonds issued transnationally. |

### OTHER INDICATORS

Not applicable. PZU Życie SA does not apply adverse sustainability impacts in order to identify and evaluate additional principal adverse impacts for a given sustainability factor other than those given in the tables above.

6 List of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-list-of-non-cooperative-jurisdictions/

## Description of the strategy of identification and hierarchy ranking of principal adverse sustainability impacts

In respect of its PZU Perspektywa na Przyszłość individual endowment insurance with bonuses, when making investment decisions in respect of investing funds covering insurance liabilities, PZU Życie SA applies an ESG criteria-based internal methodology applicable to assess bonds issued, guaranteed or secured by countries, local government units and transnational organizations. PZU Życie SA's sustainability risk assessment is based, among others, on publicly available data (indicators) obtained from independent organizations (such as e.g. the World Bank). For debt securities issued, backed or guaranteed by the State Treasury of the Republic of Poland, as a result of assessment, low risk was assumed in terms of sustainability criteria.

Investment decisions are taken within the framework of an investment strategy which envisages investment in debt securities issued, backed or guaranteed by the State Treasury of the Republic of Poland and in other financial instruments.

Currently, PZU Życie SA's contracts of the PZU Perspektywa na Przyszłość individual endowment insurance with bonuses do not aim to mitigate the principal adverse impacts of investments. Furthermore, PZU Życie SA discloses these principal adverse impacts of investments.

As a result, PZU Życie SA has not developed a strategy of identification and hierarchy ranking of principal adverse sustainability impacts for investment products offered by PZU Życie SA.

**a) date of the strategies' approval by the financial market participant's governance body**

Not applicable.

**b) division of responsibility for the implementation of these strategies in organizational strategies and procedures**

Not applicable.

**c) methods of selecting the indicators referred to in Article 6(1) points (a), (b) and (c) of the Delegated Regulation, as well as the identification and evaluation of the principal adverse impacts referred to in Article 6(1), and in particular an explanation of how these methods take into account the likelihood and severity of such principal adverse impacts, including their potentially irreversible character**

**methods of selecting the indicators referred to in Article 6(1) points (a), (b) and (c) of the Delegated Regulation**

The indicators referred to in Article 6(1)(a) of the Delegated Regulation are the indicators given in Table 2 of Annex I to the Delegated Regulation. These are additional climate-related indicators and other environmental indicators.

Among these indicators, PZU Życie SA, using the expert method on the basis of the arguments presented below, has chosen indicator no. 17 "Share of bonds not issued based on the EU regulations on environmentally sustainable bonds." PZU Życie SA believes that it is an unambiguous indicator, because such bonds can be identified in unequivocal and undisputed manner. Furthermore, the indicator covers important aspects given the impact of green securities on sustainability. Therefore, it represents important information weight for policyholders who have entered into an insurance agreement. In addition, it is a comprehensive factor, rather than one focusing on one section of activities only. In addition, data for the publication of the indicator are easily available.

The indicators referred to in Article 6(1)(a) of the Delegated Regulation are the indicators given in Table 3 of Annex I to the Delegated Regulation. These are additional indicators in respect of social and employee matters, respect for human rights and combating corruption and bribery.

Among these indicators, PZU Życie SA, using the expert method on the basis of the arguments presented below, has chosen indicator no. 22 "Investments in jurisdictions listed in the EU's list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions". PZU Życie SA believes that this indicator is unambiguous because investments in such jurisdictions can be identified in unequivocal and undisputed manner. Furthermore, the indicator covers important aspects given the very adverse impact of investments in such jurisdictions. Therefore, it represents important information weight for the policyholders. In addition, it is a comprehensive factor, rather than one focusing on one section of activities only. In addition, data for the publication of the indicator are easily available.

The indicators referred to in Article 6(1) point (c) of the Delegated Regulation are potential other indicators. As has been mentioned above, PZU Życie SA does not apply any other adverse sustainability impacts in order to identify and evaluate additional principal adverse impacts for a given sustainability factor.

**methods of defining and assessing principal adverse impacts as referred to in Article 6(1) of the Delegated Regulation**

PZU Życie SA does not apply methods of defining and assessing principal adverse impacts referred to in Article 6(1) of the Delegated Regulation, and therefore it is impossible to provide an explanation of how these methods take into account the likelihood and severity of such principal adverse impacts, including their potentially irreversible character.

**d) each margin of error linked to application of the methods referred to in this section in letter (c), including an explanation of the margin of error**

Methods and processes for determining and monitoring principal adverse impacts depend on data accessibility and the data may be of less than optimum quality. Precise calculation of indicators of principal adverse impacts in investment portfolios requires secured high quality data for reference investee companies. Although many companies measure metrics relevant for calculating indicators of principal adverse impacts and publish reports of such data, discrepancies in reporting systems and disclosures used by various issuers in various sectors and countries result in incoherent accessibility of the required indicators. When estimates are made by a data provider, estimated data may reduce the reliability of the indicators, as they may not accurately reflect the actual impact of the given company.

The approach taken by PZU Życie SA to calculate principal adverse impacts assumes that they should be based on the most recent available information on the impacts of investments, but most of the information used to determine principal adverse impacts is based on historical data, taking into account the timing of disclosure by investee companies and consideration by third-party data providers.

**e) data sources used**

Except for the indicator “Investments in jurisdictions listed in the EU’s list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions”, for which PZU Życie SA obtains data regarding indicators applicable to investments in companies and treasury bonds and bonds issued at transnational level from an external independent data provider, which is Bloomberg. The data include data published by issuers and, in relevant cases, data estimated by an external data provider.

## Engagement Policy

**a) brief summary of the engagement policy, referred to in Article 3(g) of Directive 2007/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council**

N/A

**adverse impacts indicators considered in the engagement policy**

Not applicable.

**a) information regarding how the engagement policy will be adapted if the principal adverse impacts have not been reduced over a time longer than one reporting period**

Not applicable.

**b) brief summary of any other engagement policy to reduce principal adverse impacts**

Not applicable.

## References to international standards

In this section, PZU Życie SA discloses whether and to what extent it observes corporate social responsibility codes as well as internationally recognized standards of due diligence and reporting. Furthermore, PZU Życie SA discloses in the relevant cases to what degree it has complied with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

PZU Życie SA considers the principal adverse impacts for sustainability factors: (10) Violations of UN Global Compact principles or Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and (11) No processes or mechanisms to monitor compliance with Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, in quantitative terms, that is, it publishes data.

Apart from the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, PZU Życie SA does not apply international standards in the context of principal adverse sustainability impacts of investment decisions in respect of products.

**a) information on the indicators used to consider the principal adverse sustainability impacts as referred to in Article 6 sec. 1 of the Delegated Regulation, by means of which the degree of compliance with the said code or alignment with the said objectives referred to above is measured**

Not applicable.

**b) information on the method and data used to measure the degree of compliance with the said code or alignment with the said objectives referred to above, including a description of the scope of application, data sources and how the method forecasts the principal adverse impacts of the investee companies' operations**

Not applicable.

**c) information on whether forward-looking climate scenarios are used and, if so, the name and provider of the scenario and when it was developed**

Not applicable.

**d) if a forward-looking climate scenario is not used – an explanation of why the financial market participant considers forward-looking climate scenarios relevant**

Not applicable.

## Comparison with historical data

A number of factors affect changes of indicators of principal adverse impacts in time. Figures may differ in any period as a result of changes in the values of assets of the financial product, changes to the composition of the investment portfolio and in connection with the market circumstances which affect the assets and asset weights in the investment portfolio. What also affects changes in the indicators are changes in the market between two reference periods as well as extension or limitation of the scope of data presented by the issuers, which is shown by data coverage percentages.