Liechtenstein Life

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

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

Principal Adverse Impact Statement

Last updated: 30 June 2026

Financial Market Participant
Liechtenstein Life Assurance AG (LEI: 529900RMYJQQFOR4SP58)

Summary
Liechtenstein Life Assurance AG (LEI: 529900RMYJQQFOR4SP58; hereinafter referred to as “Liechtenstein Life”, “we” or “us”) is a company of the prosperity company AG, which is part of Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, S.A. The group is one of the leading providers of primary insurance and digital and innovative risk solutions worldwide.

Liechtenstein Life takes account of the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. This statement constitutes the consolidated statement of Liechtenstein Life Assurance AG on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

This statement on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors relates to the reference period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. The systematic integration of ESG criteria constitutes a basic component of the investment strategy pursued by Liechtenstein Life. We take a holistic view of the topic of sustainability and therefore make material ESG aspects part of our investment decisions. This helps us identify ESG-related risks and opportunities beyond a conventional financial analysis and make responsible investment decisions over the long term. In principle, investment control is based on three pillars: specification of grounds for exclusion within the framework of our mandatory guidelines, focus on investments (e.g. in renewable energies) and systematic ESG integration in the investment process.

Liechtenstein Life is a service company whose own activity as an insurance undertaking does not cause adverse impacts such as measurable water pollution (emissions in water) in the way the activity of a manufacturing company might. Generally, the climate indicators and/or the other environment-related indicators at the company level of Liechtenstein Life do not paint a negative picture. As a company, we must rely on the offers made by energy suppliers in Liechtenstein. The regional energy supplier, Liechtensteinische Kraftwerke, however, has a broad range of electricity from hydropower to solar energy on offer. The activity pursued by Liechtenstein Life does not require any radioactive substances or devices which contain any such substances.

We pursue the primary objective of meeting our commitments to our clients while respecting the legal requirements with regard to the Prudent Person Principle in all regards at the same time. Therefore, all decisions are subject to high-level security requirements.

In order to assess, measure and monitor the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, Liechtenstein Life Assurance AG uses the services of the external data provider MSCI ESG Research, which provides extensive sustainability data.

Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors
The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are those impacts on investment decisions which have adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Among other things, sustainability factors include all environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, as well as anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. In 2025, Liechtenstein Life further intensified the consideration of ESG ratings and the application of the best-in-class approach in the investment process with respect to systematic implementation of the sustainability strategy. In April 2024, “LAB: Sustainability, Prosperity, and Provision” was established as a collaborative project of the University of Liechtenstein and the prosperity company, a specialist provider of innovative wealth planning and pension plan solutions. It focused on research into the effects of impact investments within various investment portfolios, as well as options for managing profitability, risk diversification and improvements for people and the environment. The analysis demonstrated that sustainable investments have a dual impact – economically through stable long-term returns and environmentally through a positive contribution to the environment and society.

Within the framework of the Disclosure Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, we will, as of 2022, collect data on the legally defined environmental and social indicators in order to measure and assess adverse impacts on sustainability factors. The 20 indicators include 18 mandatory indicators as well as two optional indicators which we have selected from several indicators contained in the Disclosure Regulation. They comprise indicators for investments in companies, countries, supranational organisations and real estate.

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies						
Sustainability indicator for adverse impacts		**Metric**	**Impact 2025**	**Impact 2024**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
Climate and other environment-related indicators						
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	40,643.90 t CO_2e	33,496.81 t CO_2e	Coverage: 97.57 % Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions comprise the direct release of climate-damaging greenhouse gases by the invested companies.	We restrict all risks through a long-term strategy and conduct an extensive assessment of the business and risk strategy and, if needed, we will make adjustments. Furthermore, for direct investments, issuers are screened for ESG controversies in order to exclude issuers affected by serious controversies related to energy and climate change.
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	10,063.95 t CO_2e	7,600.52 t CO_2e	Coverage: 97.57 % Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions comprise the indirect release of climate-damaging greenhouse gases by energy suppliers of the invested companies.	
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	315,454.37 t CO_2e	232,315.33 t CO_2e	Coverage: 97.51 % Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions comprise the indirect release of climate-damaging greenhouse gases in the upstream and downstream supply chain of the invested companies (estimated).	
		GHG emissions in total	360,388.38 t CO_2e	271,981.09 t CO_2e	Coverage: 97.37 % The key figures for total greenhouse gas emissions comprise Scope 1, Scope 2 and estimated Scope 3 emissions.	
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	336.01 t CO_2e / EUR million invested	325.07 t CO_2e / EUR million invested	Coverage: 97.37 % Carbon footprint Scope 1, 2 and estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions	
	3. GHG emissions intensity of investee companies	GHG emissions intensity of investee companies	795.31 t CO_2/ EUR million of revenue	779.11 t CO_2/ EUR million of revenue	Coverage: 97.69 % Scope 1, 2 and estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions	
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel industry	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	7.02 %	6.91 %	Coverage: 97.66 % Companies active in the fossil fuel sector means companies that derive revenues from the exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transport, storage and trade, of fossil fuels.	

	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	58.19 %	58.68 %	Coverage: 83.00 % Non-renewable energy sources means energy sources to which the following definition does not apply: renewable non-fossil energy sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogas.	We restrict all risks through a long-term strategy and conduct an extensive assessment of the business and risk strategy and, if needed, we will make adjustments. Furthermore, for direct investments, issuers are screened for ESG controversies in order to exclude issuers affected by serious controversies related to energy and climate change.
	6. Energy consumption per high-impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per EUR million of revenue of investee companies, per high-impact climate sector	0.35 GWh 1.11 GWh 0.33 GWh 2.62 GWh 0.80 GWh 0.11 GWh 0.31 GWh 1.22 GWh 0.63 GWh	0.29 GWh 1.09 GWh 1.72 GWh 2.77 GWh 1.15 GWh 0.14 GWh 0.30 GWh 1.79 GWh 1.18 GWh	Coverage for all sectors: 84.20 % NACE code A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing) NACE code B (Mining and quarrying) NACE code C (Manufacturing) NACE code D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply) NACE code E (Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities) NACE code F (Construction) NACE code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) NACE code H (Transportation and storage) NACE code L (Real estate activities)	
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	9.73 %	9.45 %	Coverage: 97.56 % Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas lead to the deterioration of natural habitats and the habitats of species and disturb the species for which a protected area has been designated.	For direct investments, issuers are screened for ESG controversies in order to exclude issuers affected by serious controversies related to biodiversity and land use.

Water	8.	Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million euros invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.26 t	0.24 t	Coverage: 5.86 % Emissions to water means direct emissions of prior-ity substances and direct emissions of nitrates, phosphates and pesticides.	For direct investments, issuers are screened for ESG controversies in order to exclude issuers affected by serious controversies related to toxic emissions and waste, as well as impacts on the community.
Waste	9.	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million euros invested, expressed as a weighted average	8.89 t	4.28 t	Coverage: 45.86 % Hazardous waste is relevant in certain economic sectors in particular (chemicals, mining, etc.).	
Indicators for social and employee matters, respect for human rights and anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters							
Social and employee matters	10.	Violations of the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles 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	0.15 %	0.14 %	Coverage: 97.77 % The percentage of the market value of the portfolio attributable to issuers for which there are very serious controversies in connection with the business activity and/or products of the company.	The principles of the UN Global Compact are taken into account when selecting direct investments. Companies that violate at least one of the ten principles are excluded.
	11.	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC 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	0.63 %	1.23 %	Coverage: 97.77 % The percentage of the market value of the portfolio invested in companies that are not signatories to the UN Global Compact.	We restrict all risks through a long-term strategy and conduct an extensive assessment of the business and risk strategy and, if needed, we will make adjustments.

	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	12.60 %	11.60 %	Coverage: 47.68 % Gender pay gap for investee companies.	
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	35.31 %	35.70 %	Coverage: 97.00 % The percentage represents the share of female board members (e.g. executive and supervisory board members) in investee companies.	
	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	0.05 %	0.07 %	Coverage: 97.77 % The percentage of the market value of the portfolio invested in companies with a connection to the industry, land mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons. Note: A connection to the industry includes ownership, manufacture and investment. Connections to land mines do not include relevant security products.	When selecting direct investments, issuers involved in the production of controversial weapons, such as nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines, are excluded.
Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals						
Sustainability indicator for adverse impacts		**Metric**	**Impact 2025**	**Impact 2024**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
Environmental	15. GHG emissions intensity	GHG emissions intensity of investee countries	232.49 t CO_2 / EUR million of GDP	225.72 t CO_2 / EUR million of GDP	Coverage: 98.49 % Greenhouse gas emissions intensity means the sum of all greenhouse gas emissions of sovereign issuers per EUR million of the respective gross domestic product.	We restrict all risks through a long-term strategy and conduct an extensive assessment of the business and risk strategy and, if needed, we will make adjustments.
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in	Absolute number: 8	Absolute number: 7	Coverage: 96.20 % Number of individual sovereign issuers in the portfolio against which the European External Action Service (EEAS) has imposed restrictive measures (sanctions) on imports and exports.	The development of the key figure is monitored on an ongoing basis, and possible measures are being analysed. We seek to keep investments in this category as low as possible.

		international treaties and conventions, the United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	Relative number: 6.97 %	Relative number: 6.00 %	Coverage: 96.20 % Percentage of individual sovereign issuers in the portfolio against which the European External Action Service (EEAS) has imposed restrictive measures (sanctions) on imports and exports.	
Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets						
Sustainability indicator for adverse impacts		**Metric**	**Impact 2025**	**Impact 2024**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
Fossil fuels	17. Exposure to fossil fuels through investing in real estate assets	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels	None collected	None collected		Not significant
Energy efficiency	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets	None collected	None collected		Not significant
Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors						
Sustainability indicator for adverse impacts		**Metric**	**Impact 2025**	**Impact 2024**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
Water, waste and material emissions	9. Investments in companies producing chemicals	Share of investments in investee companies, the activities of which fall under section 20.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006	0.01 %	0.02 %	Coverage: 99.82 % Companies which produce pesticides, plant protection products and disinfectants	The development of the key figure is monitored on an ongoing basis, and possible measures are being analysed. We seek to keep investments in this category as low as possible.
Anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters	15. Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies	Share of investments in companies without policies on anti-corruption and anti-bribery consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	0.65 %	0.84 %	Coverage: 97.47 %	The development of the key figure is monitored on an ongoing basis, and possible measures are being analysed. We seek to keep investments in this category as low as possible.

Description of the strategies for identifying and weighting the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Sustainability is very important to Liechtenstein Life, and we include it in all relevant investment decisions. Besides the Head of Investments, the Internal Investment Committee, the Management Board and the Investment Commission as the body of the Board of Directors are responsible for its implementation. In this context, two types of investment decisions (a) and (b) and the consequent sustainability impacts in the investment decision-making process (c) must be distinguished:

(a) On the one hand, investment decisions which include an investment of our assets at our own risk must be considered. In these cases, the Head of Investments considers the sustainability of the investments in relation to their term and amount and sets out any prevailing concerns in a statement. Irrespective thereof, the members of the bodies mentioned above also inform themselves on the sustainability of the individual investment options. The inclusion of sustainability is considered independently of each other in the individual bodies of Liechtenstein Life. If, after the discussions have been completed, any prevailing concerns regarding the inclusion of sustainability cannot be ruled out, no capital investment may be made, irrespective of the term, the expected yield and the amount to be invested.

As a result, Liechtenstein Life will not invest in companies which

- produce or sell weapons for military or private use;
- generate more than 5 % of their annual revenue from the extraction and generation of electricity from coal;
- make their revenue contingent upon the development of prices for agricultural raw materials;
- produce tobacco products; and
- have been involved in the development and operation of gambling or the production and sale of pornographic content.
- In addition, we exclude investments in companies which violate the UN Global Compact.

This enumeration is not exhaustive. Investments which do not violate the requirements above may be rejected as well. The provisions set out above apply to all investment decisions and share classes on which we, as the capital investor, have a direct influence. We obtain the sustainability information necessary for our decisions from various providers of sustainability data. Among other things, we use the service of the external data provider Morningstar Sustainalytics, which provides extensive sustainability data.

(b) In addition, investment decisions which include an investment of assets at our clients' risk must be considered. In this case, sustainability is relevant to the selection of funds in the individual investment-based insurance policies of Liechtenstein Life. When we update and enlarge the funds on offer for our clients, we evaluate what funds and to what extent these funds meet the internationally accepted sustainability rules. To the extent possible, we try to make sure that we have at least one fund on offer which meets the ESG criteria in all risk classes and relevant investment classes. We regularly examine compliance with ESG criteria for all internal special-purpose assets, baskets and other capital investment opportunities under our own management and on offer for our clients. For such investment opportunities which do not comply with such ESG criteria at the time of the examination, we will examine and, to the extent possible, implement an adjustment of the investment strategy. In these cases, too, the Head of Investments considers the sustainability of the funds and sets out any prevailing concerns in a statement.

Even though Liechtenstein Life strives to make sure that as many of our clients as possible invest in sustainable funds, we will continue to offer and include funds which formally fail to meet the sustainability criteria. This is how we ensure the widest possible choice and diversity for our clients. However, if the Head of Investments or the actuary in charge has concerns about the investment policy of individual funds, the said fund can no longer be put on offer. On the basis of the established measures, Liechtenstein Life will ensure a comprehensive inclusion of sustainability in its investment decisions. All measures taken are examined, adjusted and enlarged on a regular basis to be able to continue including sustainability for capital investment purposes in the future.

As regards the freely selectable fund universe of Liechtenstein Life, at least 50 % are sustainable funds. Funds that fall under Article 8 or Article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation are classified as sustainable.

(c) In addition, prior to any investment decision in the “alternative investment” and “real estate” capital investment classes, Liechtenstein Life will apply positive selection criteria. In doing so, we will examine and assess the individual investments specifically with regard to the pursuit of certain sustainability goals (known as Sustainable Development Goals). We include the ESG criteria mentioned above in our investment decisions, thus making investments specifically in companies with a business model based on values and a long-term strategy. This helps us reduce any sustainability risks. We exclude companies which are specifically affected by potential impacts of sustainability risks as early as the beginning of the investment decision-making process. This includes both companies whose business model will become less important given sustainability considerations (e.g. coal mining) and companies whose business model can be significantly adversely affected by political decisions (e.g. carbon dioxide pricing).

In order to make sure that the ESG criteria mentioned above are complied with in the face of the abundance of capital investment opportunities, we make use of the IT application of a leading global provider of corporate sustainability analyses and ESG ratings. After an investment has been made and during the entire term of our investments, regular screenings assess and monitor compliance with the ESG criteria mentioned above, including subsequent updates.

Investment decisions may cause adverse impacts on carbon dioxide emissions, the climate, plants and animals, social matters of employees or corruption and fraudulent acts. The rule-based and business field-based exclusion criteria described above, as well as the inclusion of sustainability impacts in the investment decision-making process, serve to further minimise adverse impacts. Companies which after an investment violate our exclusion criteria will be excluded from a new investment completely.

Participation policy

As an active investor, Liechtenstein Life Assurance AG is generally interested in exercising the voting rights in any shares that it directly holds, irrespective of the size of the position. Wherever possible, our vote will be for ESG-promoting measures. For the exercise by Liechtenstein Life Assurance AG of its voting rights, the transparency and integrity of the invested companies are decisive.

Indicators for adverse impacts are currently not part of our participation policy.

Taking into account internationally accepted standards

With regard to direct investments, we access publicly available ESG data (e.g. MSCI ESG Ratings), it being understood that sustainability reports with the companies' relevant sustainability data have an additional impact on the investment decision.

In order to evaluate the extent to which a target investment (ETF/target fund) takes account of ESG factors, we make use of data and analyses provided by Morningstar Sustainalytics. The focus of the analysis lies on the investment/exclusion criteria of the target funds/ETF managers and/or the underlying indices. Furthermore, a best-in-class approach is pursued: In the case of a comparable focus (peer group) and risk/yield parameters, we will prefer those target investments which take greater account of ESG criteria. In addition, preference is given to investment assets classified pursuant to Art. 8 or Art. 9 of the Disclosure Regulation.

Historical comparison

This statement on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors relates to the reference period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. Deviations in some indicators compared to the previous year are mainly due to the growth in investment volume as well as the higher coverage ratio.

Liechtenstein Life

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