

Principal Adverse Impacts Statement SRLEV

SRLEV (LEI: 724500ZTKJYJMWVLWJ82)

SRLEV takes account of the main negative effects of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. This statement is the leading adverse sustainability impact statement of SRLEV,

and becomes valid on 30 June 2021.

SRLEV N.V. is a life insurance company offering various types of life insurance and pension schemes. SRLEV uses the brands and trade names Zwitserleven and Reaal. This text uses the name SRLEV.

The life insurance company SRLEV N.V. and Zwitserleven PPI N.V. both use the Zwitserleven brand and trade name. The information in this document is for SRLEV N.V. For Zwitserleven PPI N.V., please read the information in [this document](#).

SRLEV is part of Athora Netherlands N.V. This holding company has overarching policies that apply to all its subsidiaries. In this document we regularly refer to Athora.nl for SRLEV policy.

In Europe, there are rules for providing information on sustainability in the financial services sector. The European Commission (EC) presented the [European Green Deal](#) in December 2019. This is a series of policy initiatives aimed at making Europe climate neutral by 2050. The EC has drafted an [Action Plan for Financing Sustainable Growth](#). This action plan consists of a large number of rules and regulations applying to most financial institutions. The European rules for sustainability disclosure in the financial sector are part of this action plan.

As SRLEV is a financial services provider, these rules also apply to us. You can therefore read information on the following topics:

- how we deal with sustainability risks in our [business operations](#), and
- how we take account of the main adverse impacts on sustainability resulting from our investment policy.

Step by step towards greater transparency

Explaining the main adverse impacts of our investment decisions on sustainability is a gradual process. We do this in cooperation with our fund and asset managers. The regulations on how we publish adverse effects will be implemented in stages. We will therefore continue to supplement and improve the information in this document.

Sustainable investment policy and the main adverse effects

Sustainable investment policy

Our sustainable investment policy is aimed at encouraging companies and countries to contribute to solution(s) for the challenges we collectively face as a society. Our goal is to pave the way for a sustainable society while generating long-term financial returns.

To achieve this, we apply [fundamental investment principles](#).

When selecting our investments, as well as when selecting a fund or asset manager and the cooperation that we establish with them, we apply our fundamental investment principles as comprehensively as possible.

Besides investments made by a fund or asset manager, SRLEV also invests in mortgages and direct real estate in accordance with our [Responsible real estate investment policy](#).

Identification and prioritisation of main adverse effects

Various tools are available to identify [sustainability risks](#) and opportunities, and are also there to minimise the adverse impact on sustainability within the investment universe. We and the fund and asset managers we use deploy one or more of the following [instruments](#):

- Exclusion
- Screening.
- Engagement.
- Exercise of voting rights and ESG integration.

These instruments are often used in conjunction. The way in which we and our external fund and asset managers implement these instruments and the interrelationship between them should contribute to our sustainable investment policy.

Exclusion

We want to exclude companies or countries that structurally violate our fundamental investment principles with serious adverse consequences from investment. We insist that our fund and asset managers do this.

Screening

We believe that companies and sectors are better prepared for the future if they take account of sustainability risks. It would be good to minimise the adverse effects of their activities as far as possible. We also believe that entities will be better prepared for the future if they actively contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN). We want to invest in these companies. To know whether a company meets these requirements, we screen a company before investing in it.

ESG integration

We believe that an asset manager can make better investment decisions if ESG criteria are an integral part of the investment process. This can be done, for example, by working with ESG scores for countries and companies. We expect that a higher score will reflect lower sustainability risks and less adverse impact. We aim to select fund and asset managers with ESG scores that are higher than the benchmark.

Voting

Companies and investment funds hold shareholder meetings. As a shareholder or participant in an investment fund, SRLEV votes in principle at all shareholder meetings. And we publish how we voted. We also expect fund managers to publish how they voted. As a shareholder or participant, you can also put a proposal on the agenda. For example, a specific sustainability topic such as linking remuneration to sustainability performance. We then introduce such a proposal ourselves or together with others. And we expect our fund managers to do the same.

Engagement

We define engagement as entering into dialogue with a company in order to influence its behaviour. This may be in response to a specific incident, or proactively to get a company to think and act in a certain direction.

Engagement policy

Dialogue primarily concerns companies rather than countries. We expect our fund and asset managers to proactively engage in dialogue to influence behaviour within the framework of our sustainable investment policy. This can also be on our behalf.

We believe that cooperation with (social and environmental) organisations and other asset managers can be at least as effective. We are therefore happy to join in dialogues initiated by others.

During an engagement process, we expect our fund and asset managers to set clear goals and milestones. This allows us to monitor behavioural changes. A dialogue with a company with major adverse sustainability effects needs to be successful over time. If this is not the case, we expect this to lead to exclusion of the company concerned.

Compliance with international standards

Our fundamental investment principles are based on various international conventions and best practices, such as the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. These international guidelines are considered to be universal. Violation of these international guidelines is seen by us as a violation of our fundamental investment principles.