

SwissLife
Asset Managers

Active Stewardship Report for Securities 2025

October 2026

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Introduction

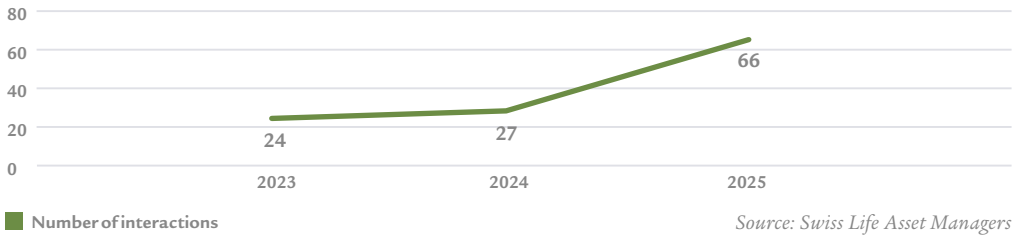
Swiss Life Asset Managers' 2025 Active Stewardship Report for Securities provides a detailed overview of our engagement and proxy voting activities throughout the year. In line with our stewardship principles, we remain committed to strengthening shareholder rights, promoting transparency and supporting initiatives that enhance human rights, address climate change and protect biodiversity, particularly at investee companies where these issues are material.

Over the course of 2025, we updated our engagement policy to consider the recommendations of the International Corporate Governance Network's Global (ICGN) Stewardship Principles, the Swiss Stewardship Code and other local standards of our fund management companies.

Active Stewardship in Securities – At a glance

ESG engagement

Figure 1. Development of engagement activities



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

66 Engagement interactions such as conference calls and written exchanges

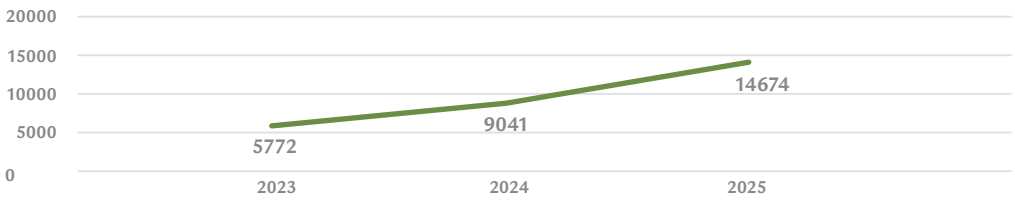
65% of our engagement interactions focus on climate change

70% of investee companies under engagement reached at least Milestone 1 in our monitoring framework (i.e. engagement issue acknowledged by the investee company)

42 investee companies under active engagement

Proxy voting

Figure 2. Development of proxy voting activities



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

14 674 proposals voted on at annual general meetings

798 Annual General meetings voted at

34% voted against the recommendations of the investee companies' management for environmental and social items, mainly in support of shareholder resolutions seeking increased transparency on ESG issues

75 climate-related shareholder proposals voted, even if they were not supported by the investee companies' management

1 Approach and strategy

Swiss Life Asset Managers' responsible investment approach was developed with the intention to contribute to financing a sustainable economy, while managing risks and impacts from a double materiality perspective[1] to deliver long-lasting value for our clients. The measures under the responsible investment approach of Swiss Life Asset Managers are applied in different ways depending on the client.

We believe that responsible investment and active ownership contribute to building more resilient companies that are better positioned to withstand exogenous shocks and seek to encourage sustainable business practices, supporting long-term value creation and delivering positive outcomes for investors, companies, society and the environment[2].

This report covers Swiss Life Asset Managers' 2025 engagement activities for the securities asset class for assets managed on behalf of its clients, unless a client with an individual mandate has chosen to opt out of these activities. For individual mandates, engagement activities are carried out by default, while proxy voting rights are exercised only at the client's specific request. Some investments such as loans, mortgages, sovereigns and fund-of-funds are generally out of scope, mainly due to the specificities of those instruments that are not compatible with our active stewardship approach.

1.1 Engagement

Engagement activities at Swiss Life Asset Managers in securities have specific objectives and milestones, which aim to improve the long-term stakeholder value of investee companies and ultimately the quality of investments for our clients. The engagement outcomes influence our investment and voting decisions, where relevant, and inform our escalation process.

We prioritise our engagements based on two engagement pillars, incident and thematic engagement, and several other considerations. This includes the following:

- Engagement topics are identified based on the materiality of ESG issues for protecting and enhancing the long-term financial value of our investments.
- Companies with significant exposure to key sustainability risks, such as companies in high-GHG-emitting sectors, where transition plans are expected to have a material impact on financial performance, are prioritised.
- Engagement activities are aligned with the stated objectives of specific investment strategies and mandates, supporting their sustainability ambitions and contributing to long-term value creation.

The specific details on our engagement objectives per thematic pillar, our key engagement forms and priorities, engagement monitoring and escalation measures are described in the dedicated engagement policy[3] and are summarised below.

[1] The double materiality perspective encompasses both the financial impacts of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors on the company and the company's impacts on society and the environment.
[2] Please refer to our Proxy voting and Engagement policy for more details.
[3] Swiss Life Asset Managers' Engagement Policy

Thematic engagement

Thematic engagement is our proactive engagement pillar for securities, aimed at promoting sustainable business practices at our investee companies. Swiss Life Asset Managers has selected the following thematic engagement topics: climate change, social & human rights, and biodiversity.

Based on the SFDR[4], Swiss Life Asset Managers uses thematic engagement activities to address several principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators[5]. Swiss Life Asset Managers' engagement activities aim to contribute indirectly to the mitigation of adverse impacts. This means that our engagement activities may play a role in the mitigation of some of the adverse impacts, however, the engagement objectives are not explicitly or exclusively related to PAIs.

Incident engagement

The incident engagement pillar takes a reactive approach, focusing on investee companies where we identify negative ESG signals, such as ESG controversies and misalignment with the UN Global Compact or with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. In line with the recommendations of the OECD, Swiss Life Asset Managers prioritises cases that are severe and systematic in nature and where we expect positive engagement outcomes. The objectives of these engagement activities are to encourage the company to take relevant remediation actions, gain a better understanding of the mitigation/remediation measures and to incentivise the company to implement stronger policies and processes to prevent similar ESG risks in the future.

Table 1. ESG engagement pillars

Thematic engagement	Engagement activities related to the focus topics climate change, social & human rights, and biodiversity with the aim of proactively promoting sustainable business practices at our investee companies, when relevant.
Incident engagement	Engagement initiatives related to ESG controversies, or other adverse ESG signals (e.g. ESG ratings, UN Global Compact misalignment) with the aim of mitigating or remediating the identified sustainability issues.

Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

[4] Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

[5] More information (e.g. specific PAIs addressed through stewardship activities) can be found in the "Statements on Principal Adverse Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors" as per Article 4 of the SFDR, published annually by relevant Swiss Life Asset Managers entities on their respective website.

Engagement monitoring and escalation process

The ESG and portfolio management teams regularly monitor investee companies with ongoing engagement activities. With our monitoring process, we ensure that engagement activities remain on track and check if the portfolio companies progress on the engagement objectives and milestones. Along the process, we can assess investee companies' most recent disclosures and review potential ESG controversies and news flows. The level of progress in achieving the engagement objective is measured with a milestone framework and is regularly reported to the ESG Securities Committee:

Figure 3. Milestone framework



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

We understand the importance of holding constructive dialogues with our investee companies based on clear engagement objectives and milestones. However, there are situations during our engagement activities where we consider that shareholder value and/or stakeholder value is at risk, making escalation measures necessary to encourage collaboration. In cases where a significant portion of our engagement concerns cannot be resolved through collaborative interactions, or where investee companies fail to meet pre-defined milestones, we will consider escalation measures. The decision to apply escalation measures depends on several factors, such as the nature and severity of the unresolved issues, the sustainability characteristics the fund aims to promote, the significance of our holdings and the urgency for action on the topic. Please refer to our engagement policy[6] for more details.

[6] Engagement policy

1.2 Proxy voting

In our voting activities we focus on the most relevant annual general meetings (AGMs) by voting at investee companies where our vote has a meaningful weight or when key topics appear on the agenda. We vote at most AGMs that include environmental and/or social items on their agenda. We follow core proxy voting principles when exercising voting rights:

- Act in the best interests of our clients, to enhance the long-term financial value of their investments.
- Promoting sustainability and best practices at investee companies in line with the interest of our clients, while safeguarding a reasonable cost/benefit ratio of exercising voting rights.

Swiss Life Asset Managers generally supports proposals that substantively improve the management of the company according to recognised principles, which promote social aspects, good corporate citizenship, and environmental stewardship, while enhancing long-term shareholder and/or stakeholder value. The specific guidelines and objectives of our proxy voting activities are described in the dedicated policy[7].

During 2025, we revised our proxy voting policy with minor amendments, mainly extending our voting scope to cover more AGMs:

Table 2. Main updates in the proxy voting policy

2025 main proxy voting policy updates
We will now vote at all annual general meetings (AGMs) of companies included in the Swiss Performance Index (SPI), provided we hold an investment in the company on the AGM date. Previously, voting was limited to SPI companies with an index weight above 10 basis points (bps).
We will vote at a minimum of 90% of AGMs for holdings in products with the most ambitious sustainability objectives within the Swiss Life Asset Managers product range (e.g. sustainable impact funds and French Label ISR funds). Previously, these products were generally subject to our standard voting scope criteria.
We lowered the voting scope threshold from 2% to 0.5% of the fund's net asset value (NAV), based on the individual stock's portfolio weight, to cover more companies within our standard voting scope.

[7] Proxy voting policy

Proxy voting processes and research

The voting decisions were primarily based on the recommendations provided by Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), our external service provider, as well as additional internal research and the consideration of other sources such as the UN PRI, Climate Action 100+ and data providers such as MSCI ESG Research. The recommendations of ISS are customised in line with Swiss Life Asset Managers' policy[8]. Specific items (e.g. environmental and social items) are reviewed by Swiss Life Asset Manager's ESG team on a case-by-case basis.

1.3 Governance and resources

Governance

Swiss Life Asset Manager's responsible investment approach aims at integrating sustainability considerations in relevant processes to streamline the implementation and to create internal synergies. Swiss Life Asset Managers' ESG Board, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee has been established. The escalation body of the ESG Board is the Executive Committee of Swiss Life Asset Managers, which bears overall responsibility for Swiss Life Asset Managers. The Executive Committee of Swiss Life Asset Managers is embedded in the Governance Framework of the Swiss Life Group.

Asset class-specific topics (including active stewardship) are discussed in the respective asset class-specific ESG committees. These committees are responsible for breaking down the overarching ESG corporate strategy into asset class-specific strategies, defining targets, implementation approaches, and policies such as investment guidelines and overseeing their implementation. The asset class-specific ESG committees report to and inform the ESG Board.

Resources

All portfolio managers managing funds within the scope of our engagement and voting policy, together with the ESG Securities team, are responsible for our stewardship activities. They collaborate closely with Legal & Compliance, Risk Management, and other relevant teams to review policies, monitor stewardship activities, and integrate the outcomes into investment decisions. During the reporting year, the ESG Securities team comprised 8 FTEs. The team is responsible for defining the stewardship framework and related policies, as well as for executing engagement and proxy voting activities in collaboration with portfolio managers. Within the ESG Securities team, 1.5 FTEs were specifically dedicated to active stewardship topics.

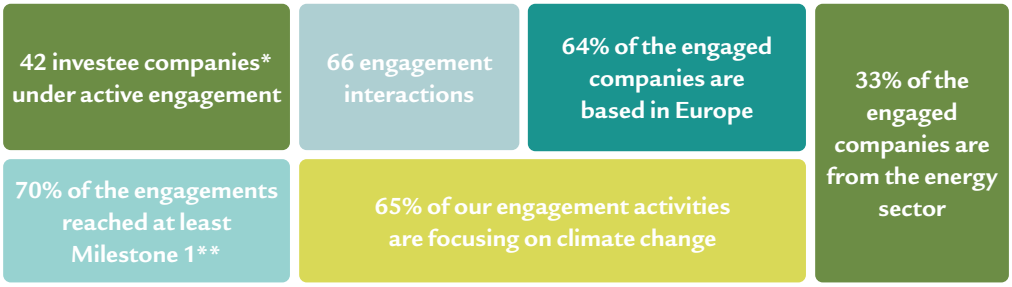
[8] Proxy voting policy

2 Report on engagement activities in 2025

In 2025, Swiss Life Asset Managers engaged via one-to-one dialogues, written exchanges, collaborative initiatives and public support of investor letters or AGM statements.

We did not work with an external engagement service provider in 2025. While ESG specialists often lead engagements, the identification and analysis of the key sustainability issues and the interactions with the investee companies are done in close collaboration with the portfolio managers. This collaboration forms the basis for building a comprehensive view of investee companies' activities within their industry context. It helps make engagement activities as effective and productive as possible and ensures that engagement outcomes are considered in our investment and voting decisions.

2.1 How we engaged in 2025



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

*Our 2025 individual and collaborative engagement activities covered about 4.5% of assets under management (AUM) of our total equities and corporate bond portfolio (investments eligible for engagement as defined in Swiss Life Asset Managers' Engagement Policy).
**Please find the definition of the milestone framework in Figure 3

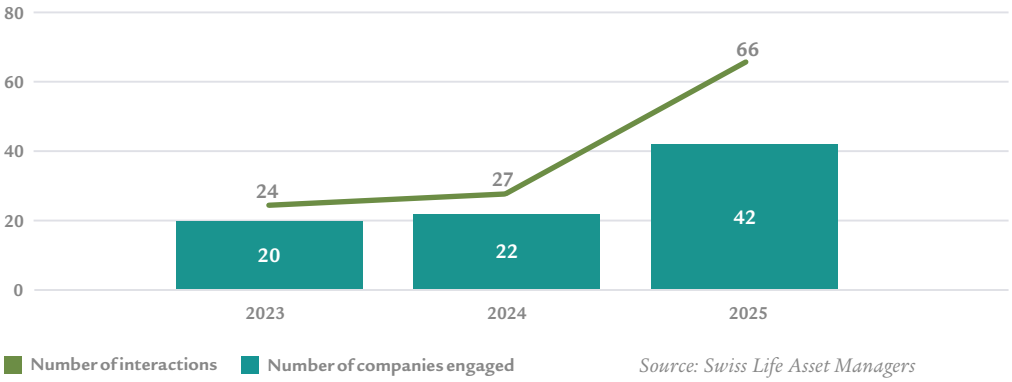
We engaged with 42 investee companies and had 66 engagement interactions, compared to 22 investee companies and 27 engagement interactions in 2024. This increase was primarily driven by more intensive dialogue within our climate-related engagements, as well as the implementation of revised French Label ISR engagement guidelines, which strengthened its engagement requirements.

Our engagement activities were primarily conducted in written form and by conference calls. In cases where we engaged in written form, we transparently communicated our engagement objective, shared specific gaps of the investee companies' business practices or policies, provided a comparison to best practices and added specific questions on the company's position and ambition to reach the relevant objectives.

The most prevalent topic in the reporting year was again our thematic engagement on climate change. Our industry and region split focuses mainly on energy and industrials sectors in Europe and North America.

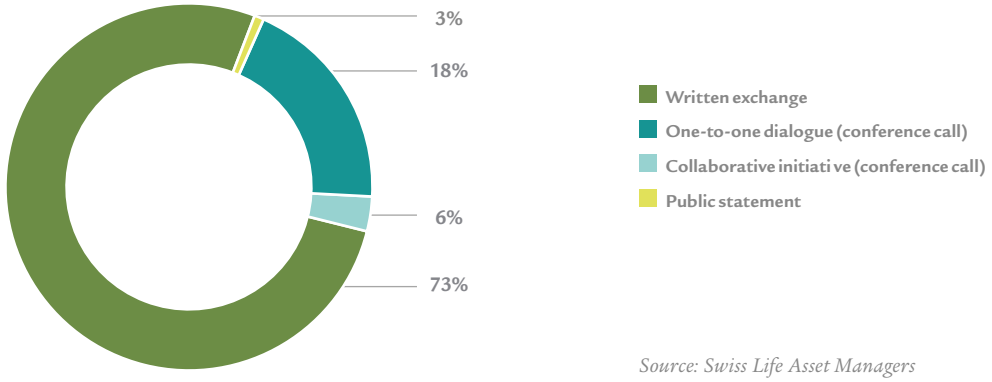
Development of our engagement activities in 2025

Figure 4. ESG engagement activities in 2025



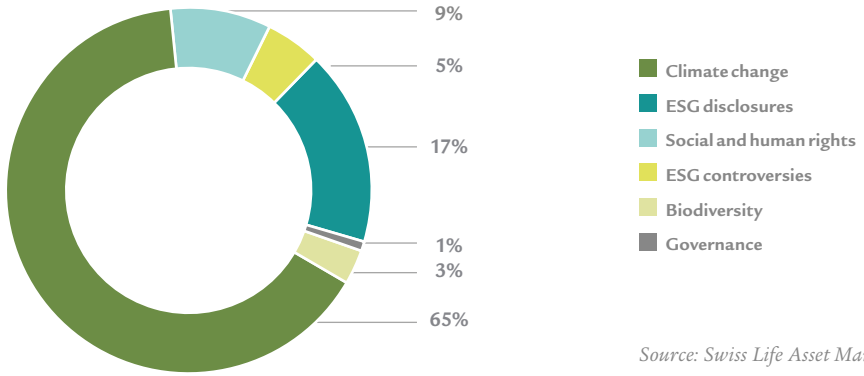
Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

Figure 5. ESG engagement interaction forms



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

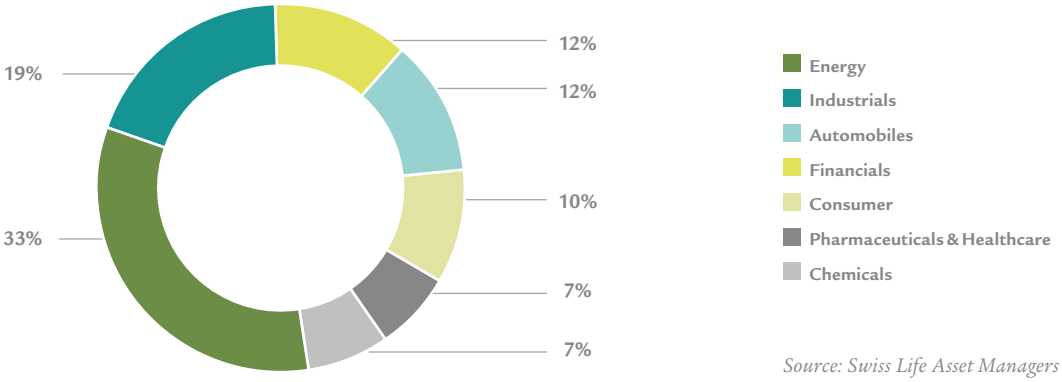
Figure 6. ESG engagement interaction across themes



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

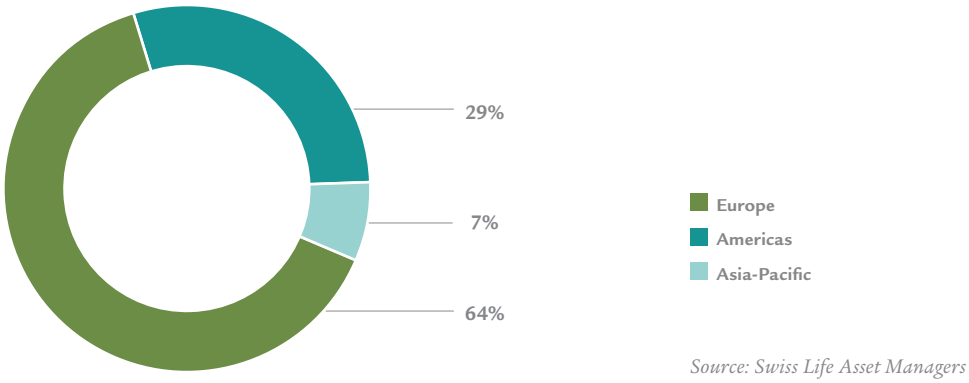
Engagement activities by sector & region and engagement progress based on milestone framework

Figure 7. Companies engaged by sector



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

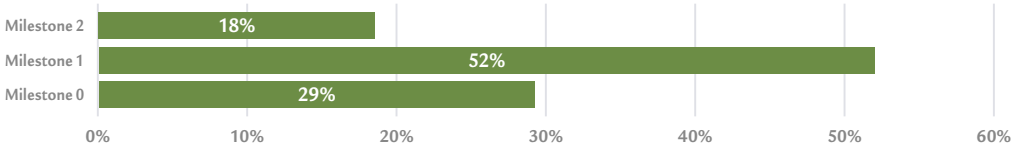
Figure 8. Companies engaged by region



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

70% of our engagements reached at least Milestone 1, including some showing progress toward Milestone 2, while for 29% of our engagements (12 out of 42 companies under engagement) we applied at least one of our escalation measures[9].

Figure 9. Engagement progress

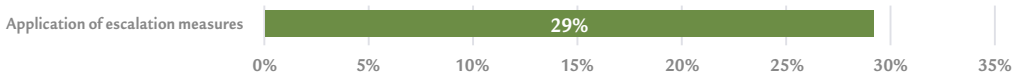


Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

Table 8. Milestone definition

Milestone 0	The engagement was initiated, no evidence of progress.
Milestone 1	The investee company acknowledges the concern that was raised.
Milestone 2	The investee company takes actions to address the concern.
Milestone 3	The investee company successfully achieves the engagement objectives.

Figure 10. Engagement escalation



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

[9] Please refer to our Engagement Policy for details on our escalation process.

Case studies

2.2 Engagement case studies

Below we include some case studies of our engagement activities with selected companies.

Toyota

Context

Thematic engagement: label ISR, labour & human rights, Milestone 2

Swiss Life Asset Managers manages a selection of funds that apply the guidelines of the Label ISR[10] (Investissement Socialement Responsable), a certification established by the French Ministry of Economy and Finance to promote transparency, accountability, and the systematic integration of ESG criteria into investment decisions. A key requirement of the Label ISR is to engage with the lowest-rated ESG issuers in the asset manager's investment portfolios.

In this context, Toyota, a global automotive manufacturer headquartered in Japan, was selected for engagement. Based on our peer benchmarking, we decided to focus on their electric vehicles (EV) sales ambitions and supply chain due diligence process.

Engagement activities and objectives

The engagement began through written correspondence, where we shared our analysis and peer benchmarking results, highlighting gaps in Toyota's disclosures alongside clarification questions. This was followed by a conference call with Toyota's Investor Relations team and Swiss Life Asset Manager's Portfolio Management and ESG teams.

During the call, we discussed Toyota's disclosures on supplier due diligence and raw material sourcing. In their responsible sourcing disclosures, coverage remains limited, with the company addressing around 10 raw materials, compared to the broader coverage observed among some European peers. Transparency regarding enhanced due diligence efforts in conflict-affected and high-risk areas is also limited.

Toyota mentioned that it is working to strengthen its due diligence processes and related disclosures. They mentioned their participation in the industry platform "Drive Sustainability", where they collaborate with peers to develop common risk assessment methodologies, supplier tools (such as supplier self-assessment questionnaires), and grievance escalation mechanisms to address systemic supply chain challenges.

[10] Label ISR - Pour des placements durables et responsables

We also discussed the company's climate change strategy and its focus on hybrid vehicles, its BEV offering, and the level of transparency around its decarbonisation ambitions. As of March 2026, Toyota's cumulative sales of electrified vehicles had reached 36.81 million units, largely driven by strong hybrid sales. At the same time, BEV sales remained relatively modest in 2025, and there is still limited visibility on the future sales mix ambitions across vehicle types and regions. Toyota recognises that BEV demand is difficult to forecast. Rather than committing to long-term investments in advance, Toyota is strengthening its ability to make and execute decisions with short lead times, enabling disciplined investment. At the same time, Toyota is also preparing for scenarios in which BEV sales grow more slowly than anticipated. To ensure the achievement of Toyota's climate ambitions even when customers choose HEVs or PHEVs, Toyota is advancing relevant initiatives, together with a wide range of partners across and beyond industry boundaries, covering the entire value chain, from feedstock procurement to manufacturing processes. This includes hydrogen produced using renewable electricity, e-fuels, and bioethanol fuels, with a focus on reducing CO_2 emissions.

Engagement outcomes

We welcome the company's constructive engagement, including the acknowledgement of our concerns and openness to work on some of the gaps discussed. Toyota indicated its intention to enhance transparency on supply chain matters in line with evolving regulatory requirements, including the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), and to further strengthen its responsible sourcing framework, taking into account investor feedback.

Toyota emphasized its commitment to progressively expanding the scope of critical raw materials covered within its responsible sourcing and risk assessment processes. We emphasised the importance of enhancing transparency on the application of international standards, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) guidelines for heightened human rights due diligence in conflict-affected contexts. While human rights due diligence will be the key focus of our engagement with Toyota, we will continue to monitor the company's disclosures on its BEV sales ambitions and other decarbonisation efforts.

*Multinational energy company based in Europe**

Context

Thematic engagement: Climate change, Milestone 2

The company is focusing on the exploration, production and distribution of oil and natural gas, as well as electricity generation and trading. The energy sector is one of the dominant sources of global greenhouse gas emissions[11].

Engagement activities and objectives

We started our engagement in 2023 and initiated the dialogue with the company through written correspondence and have since held annual conference calls.

The engagement calls included representatives from our ESG and Portfolio Management teams, as well as Investor Relations representatives. Our dialogue has focused on the company's transition strategy, particularly its oil and gas demand forecasts, its exploration efforts and capital discipline, scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets, investments into renewable energies, and its role in trade associations and lobbying activities.

The company noted that its current climate scenario analysis does not anticipate a full phase-out of oil and gas exploration activities and highlighted that exploration efforts are generally concentrated near existing infrastructure, alongside strong capital discipline when considering investments in new oil infrastructure. While pursuing the expansion of its natural gas and LNG business as a central element of its transition strategy, the company also reaffirmed its GHG emissions reduction targets and Net Zero ambition.

While LNG can play a role as a transition fuel, it remains a fossil fuel and, depending on its supply chain, can result in significant lifecycle GHG emissions. We also note that several climate scenarios (including the International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 and Announced Pledges Scenario) point to global LNG demand peaking between 2030 and 2035 before gradually declining. In our view, this highlights the importance of carefully considering potential long-term asset risks and ensuring that investment decisions remain resilient under different demand scenarios.

During the dialogue, we noted that further clarity on the anticipated timeline for when new oil exploration may no longer be economically viable, taking into account carbon price assumptions and the company's Net Zero ambition, would enhance our understanding of their transition plan.

The company is investing in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and biofuels. However, transparency over CAPEX allocation across these decarbonisation levers in the medium term currently appears limited. We emphasised in the dialogue that enhanced transparency, in particular through the disclosure of capital expenditure allocation targets by decarbonisation lever and region beyond the current three-year horizon, would support our assessment of the company's strategic direction.

[11] IEA

* Following the company's request, we have anonymized the case study

We positively note the company's commitment to the International Labour Organisation (ILO)'s Just Transition principles and its transparency in assessing the climate policy positions of industry associations. We encouraged the company to update this assessment regularly, ideally on an annual basis, to ensure continued alignment between its public policy activities and stated principles. While trade associations represent a range of interests, the company, as a major oil and gas company, plays an important role in shaping their objectives. The company recognises the importance of transparency in its lobbying activities and their alignment with its strategy. It has already withdrawn from several associations that were not aligned with the Paris Agreement and has committed to publishing an updated Trade Lobbying and Associations report.

Engagement outcomes

We acknowledge the constructive exchanges with the company and its openness to ongoing dialogue. The company provided additional insights into its energy mix projections and underlying assumptions, as well as its investments in renewable energy projects.

Compared to sector peers and based on Swiss Life Asset Manager's climate scorecard assessment, the company's climate-related disclosures are transparent and with some progress noted since the start of our engagement, particularly regarding CAPEX and climate lobbying. We will continue to monitor progress in the key areas identified during the engagement, including further transparency and ambition in CAPEX allocation across specific decarbonisation levers and their expected contribution to GHG emissions reduction, capital discipline in oil and gas exploration activities and alignment of climate lobbying activities.

Yara International

Context

Thematic engagement: Climate change, Milestone 1

Yara International, headquartered in Norway, is a leading global fertiliser producer operating across ammonia production, crop nutrition and industrial solutions. The fertiliser industry is a significant GHG-emitting industry and accounts for around 5% of global greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain[12]. The chemical sector is the largest industrial energy consumer and the third-largest industry subsector in terms of direct CO_2 emissions (IEA[13]). As a major ammonia producer relying on fossil-based feedstocks, and as a starting point for the agricultural and chemical value chains, Yara International has an important role in the transition towards lower-carbon production pathways.

In view of our limited individual influence, we engaged Yara International through the Share-Action Chemical Decarbonisation Investor Coalition[14]. The coalition has been engaging with the company since 2021 through a combination of investor letters, shareholder resolutions, AGM statements and direct dialogue with senior management, including CEO-level meetings.

Engagement activities and objectives

In 2024, ShareAction coordinated a shareholder resolution calling on the company to establish upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets aligned with Yara International's Net Zero commitment. Upstream GHG emissions accounted for approximately 18% of Yara International's total emissions in 2024, and while the company set a target on downstream scope 3 emissions by 2030, a comprehensive upstream target is still missing.

In April 2025, Swiss Life Asset Managers participated in a joint investor engagement meeting with Yara International's senior management, alongside other institutional investors. During the discussion, we addressed the challenges the company faces in setting upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets aligned with internationally recognised frameworks ahead of its 2026 AGM. We also encouraged greater transparency on investments in transition technologies and on the company's ambition to increase the use of low-carbon feedstocks.

At Yara's 2025 AGM, a group of institutional investors, including Swiss Life Asset Managers and coordinated by ShareAction, representing over USD 2.2 trillion in assets, publicly made an AGM statement focusing on Yara's ambition to set an upstream Scope 3 target and questioning which standards or frameworks the company would rely on should it choose to deviate from the SBTi.

[12] Gao & Serrenho (2023)
[13] IEA
[14] ShareAction

Engagement outcomes

We acknowledge that Yara International has taken steps to advance its decarbonisation strategy, including progress towards its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions targets, providing insights into its efforts to substitute fossil-based feedstocks and supplier engagement to reduce GHG emissions. We positively note the company's response to the investor coalition through facilitating regular dialogues with senior management.

However, Yara International has not yet set comprehensive Scope 3 GHG emissions targets and mentioned data-related challenges and the lack of methodological guidance by Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) or alternative frameworks prior to 2025. Yara International also continues to emphasise other external constraints, including demand-related challenges for low-carbon products, the lack of cost-competitiveness of renewable ammonia and regulatory uncertainty.

We continue to engage with the company through the ShareAction investor coalition, with a particular focus on upstream Scope 3 targets and transparency on transition CAPEX.

TotalEnergies

Context

Thematic engagement: Climate change, Milestone 2

TotalEnergies, headquartered in France, is one of the world's largest integrated energy companies, operating across the full value chain including oil and gas exploration and production, liquefied natural gas, refining, chemicals, and renewable energy. TotalEnergies has adopted a multi-energy strategy that combines continued investment in oil and gas with an expansion of its low-carbon and renewable energy business.

Engagement activities and objectives

We began our engagement with TotalEnergies in 2024 as part of our climate engagement. Our analysis of TotalEnergies' climate transition plan revealed several gaps. The company's overall strategy remains heavily reliant on oil and gas, with liquified natural gas (LNG) expansion at the core. CAPEX allocation to its Integrated Power business has decreased from 33% to 26%, and later in 2025 to a target range from 17–23%. However, while reducing the share of CAPEX allocated to its Integrated Power business, TotalEnergies intends to maintain its 2030 power production target. The company argues that its transition strategy should not be assessed solely on the basis of CAPEX directed towards renewable energy, but rather on its ability to reduce the carbon intensity of its energy sales. This, in TotalEnergies' view, depends on increasing the share of electricity in its sales mix while ensuring the profitability of its Integrated Power business. At the same time, the company has not committed to halting its new oil and gas exploration activities and in Swiss Life Asset Manager's view has set only limited absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030.

We initiated engagement through written correspondence and followed up with several detailed discussions via conference call with representatives from the Investor Relations and ESG teams. Our dialogue with the company focused on several key themes: its position on continued fossil fuel exploration and the robustness of stress testing for new projects; planned capital allocation to renewable energy projects; the potential for setting absolute GHG emissions reduction targets for 2035 across all scopes; transparency on climate lobbying practices and alignment with trade associations; and the integration of climate-related criteria into executive remuneration.

During the engagement, TotalEnergies confirmed its intention to publish an updated report assessing the extent to which the activities and advocacy positions of its trade association memberships are aligned with, and support, the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The previous report was published in 2023. The company also highlighted progress on methane emissions reduction, including initiatives aimed at eliminating routine flaring and venting and its ambition to increase electricity production by 20% annually through 2030, with 70% coming from renewables. However, the company also indicated that it is reconsidering some aspects of its renewable and low-carbon ambitions, reflecting weaker demand, ongoing cost challenges related to carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCUS) projects, and shifts in the political and regulatory environment in the United States. However, the company also indicated that it is reconsidering parts of its renewable and low-carbon ambitions, reflecting weaker demand, continued cost challenges related to CCUS projects, and changes in the political and regulatory environment in the United States. Despite these headwinds, the company intends to continue expanding its renewable energy capacity in the US, where it is already one of the top five renewable players. At the same time, the company reiterated that LNG remains a core pillar of its strategy.

Engagement outcomes

We acknowledge positive steps, such as the criteria disclosed for its stress testing of new projects (internal carbon price and GHG emissions intensity thresholds) and the company's ambition to increase its transparency on climate lobbying activities. However, further progress is required in three key areas: increasing CAPEX allocated to renewables, strengthening capital discipline in upstream oil and gas investments, and enhancing the company's absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets. We will continue to prioritise these topics in our engagement.

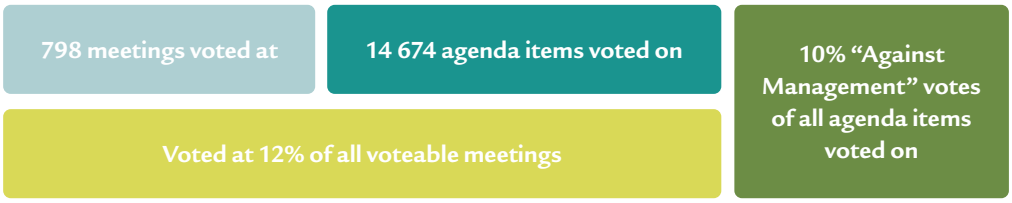
3 Report on proxy voting activities in 2025

3.1 How we voted in 2025

In the reporting year, Swiss Life Asset Managers exercised proxy voting rights at 798 annual general meetings (AGMs), covering a total of 14 674 agenda items, in line with the criteria and scope set out in our Proxy Voting Policy[15]. Compared to previous year, we increased the number of AGM voted on absolute level (from 487 meetings in 2024 to 798 meetings in 2025).

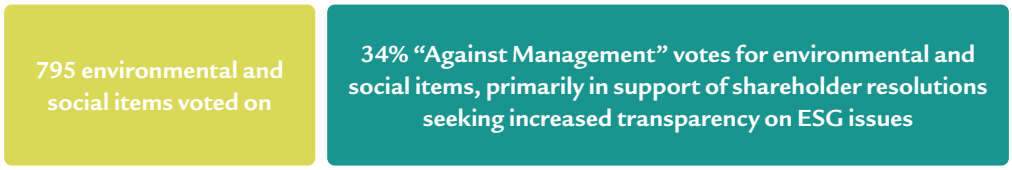
In relative terms, this represents 12% of all AGMs at which we could have voted. A key driver of the lower relative participation at AGMs compared to the previous years is the expansion of our index fund offering, which invests broadly across numerous equities while maintaining only limited exposure to each. In accordance with our policy, we primarily vote at AGMs where our investment exposure exceeds a defined threshold of the NAV of the fund or when agenda items include specific environmental and/or social topics of interest[16].

In addition to the overview presented in this report, Swiss Life Asset Managers discloses its voting activities on its website using Voting Disclosure Services (VDS)[17] from ISS.



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

We continued to vote on relevant environmental and social items with the aim of promoting social or environmental aspects, while enhancing or safeguarding long-term shareholder and/or stakeholder value.



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

[15] This report includes a consolidated view of Swiss Life Asset Managers' voting instructions. Note that holdings from individual client mandates are not in the scope of our proxy voting activities unless there are clear instructions from the client to exercise voting rights, in which case that activity is included in this report.
[16] For the comprehensive list of proxy-voting scope criteria, refer to our proxy-voting policy.
[17] Proxy Voting Dashboard

Throughout the reporting period, we maintained our commitment to encouraging companies to provide enhanced transparency on climate change risks and opportunities. Considering sector-specific expectations, we refrained from supporting climate transition plans if they lacked sufficiently robust short-, medium- and long-term GHG emissions reductions targets. We endorsed resolutions that called for aligning decarbonisation efforts with the Paris Agreement and relevant sector guidance such as the International Energy Agency (IEA). We also supported resolutions urging the adoption of GHG emissions reduction targets in accordance with widely accepted standards. With the objective of supporting investee companies to develop and improve their climate transition planning and potentially achieve emission reductions in line with the Paris Agreement, we supported 75 climate-related shareholder proposals.

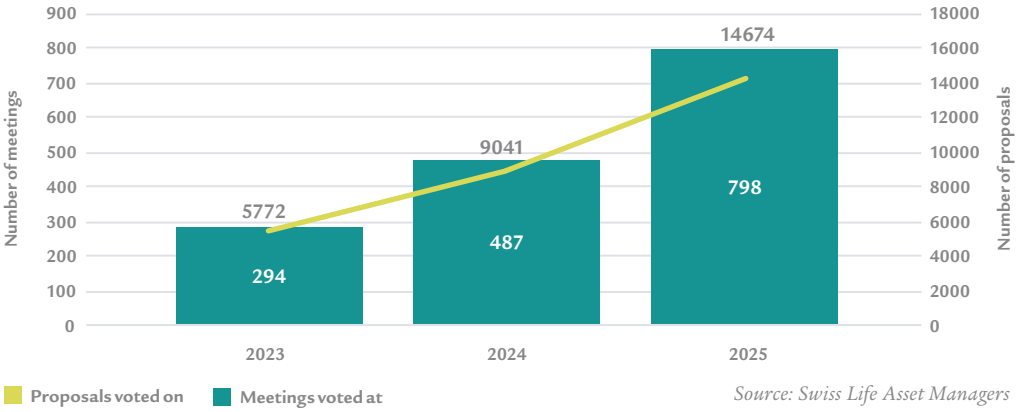
Supported 75 out of 96 climate-related shareholder proposals, against the recommendations of the investee companies' management

Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

All voting decisions are made in accordance with Swiss Life Asset Managers' Voting Policy, which provides for a pragmatic and principles-based application of the voting guidelines. Where company-specific circumstances, engagement outcomes, conflicts of interest, or technical considerations justify a deviation from the standard approach, such votes are considered consistent with the policy's objectives and governance framework. Any voting intention that may fall outside the policy due to exceptional circumstances is escalated to the ESG Securities Committee. During the reporting period, such cases represented only a minor proportion of total proposals voted on.

Development of proxy voting activities

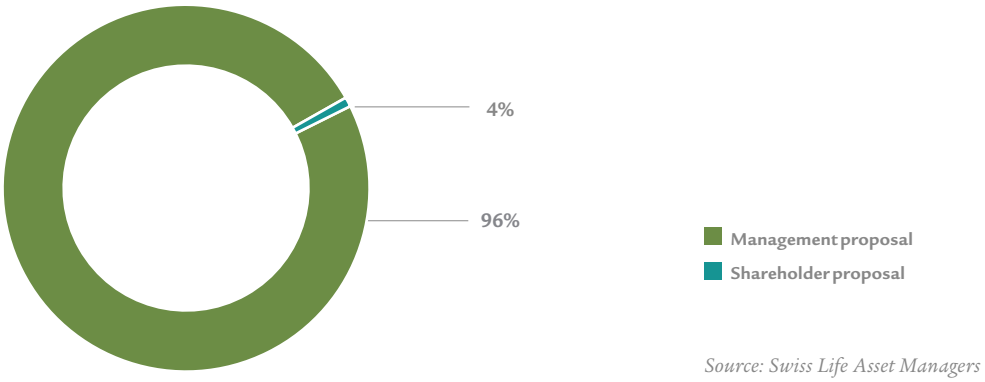
Figure 11. Development of proxy voting activities



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

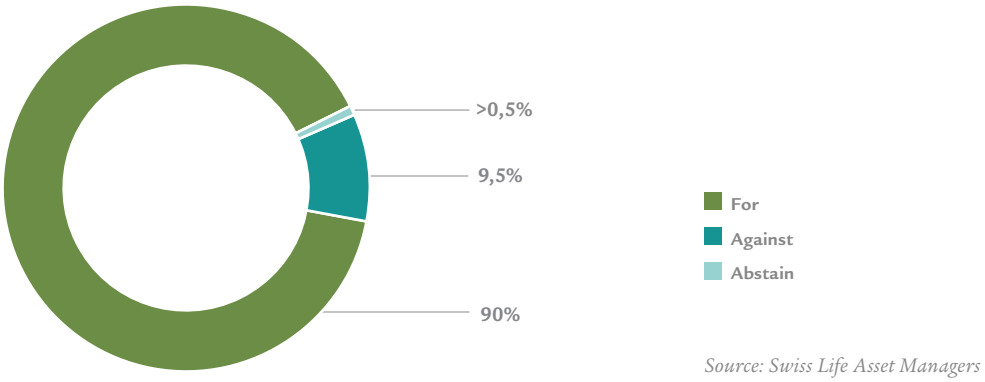
Compared with 2024, we increased the number of agenda items voted on from 9041 to 14 674 and the number of meetings at which we voted from 487 to 798. This growth in proxy-voting activity was primarily driven by the launch of new funds, stricter guidelines for ISR-labelled products, and an expanded voting scope for Swiss companies.

Figure 12. Votes by proposal type



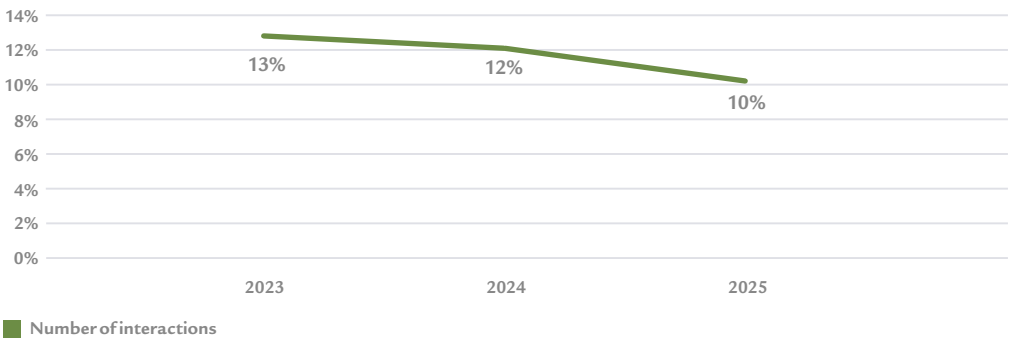
Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

Figure 13. Votes by vote instructions



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

Figure 14. Percentage of "Against Management" votes



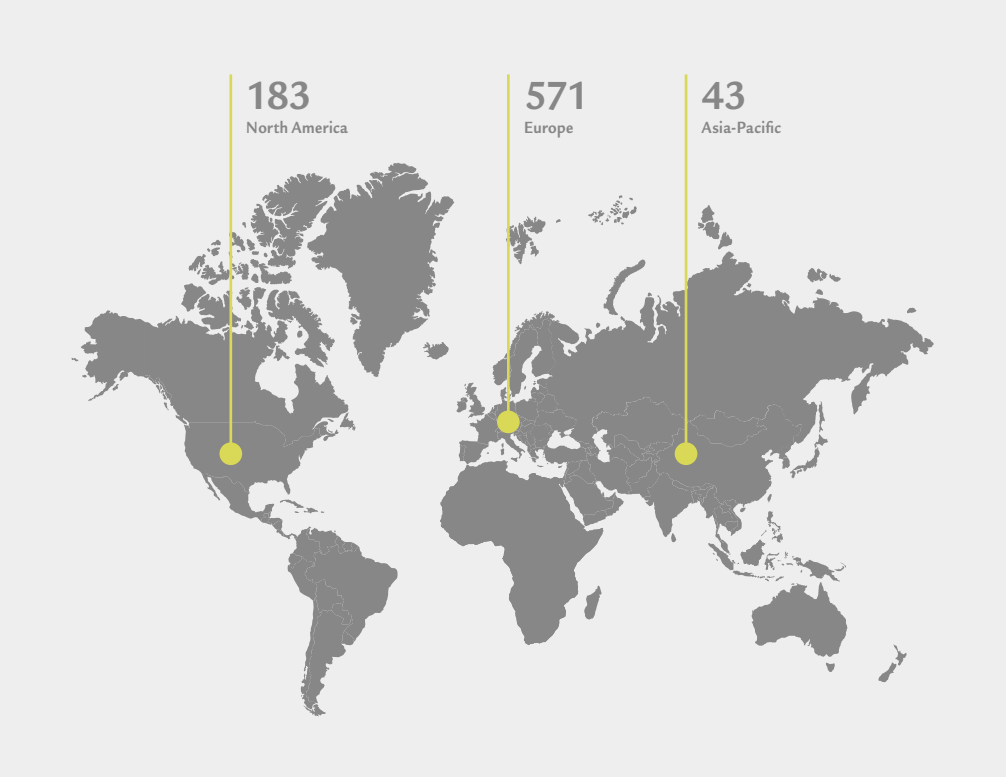
Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

In 2025, we voted in 10% of the cases against the investee companies' management recommendations. We usually vote against management recommendations to express our concerns regarding governance issues or sustainability matters, escalate engagement activities or to support shareholder proposals with the aim of enhancing transparency and accountability on ESG topics. In 2025, the ratio declined from 12% to 10%, mainly because environmental and social shareholder proposals represented a smaller share of our overall voting activity as we expanded our voting scope. In addition, the number of anti-ESG shareholder proposals, particularly in the United States, increased. As investee company management generally recommends voting against these proposals, and we followed management recommendations in such cases, this also contributed to the decline.

Geographic areas

Our voting activities are primarily focused on Europe and North America, reflecting our investment exposure and defined thresholds. Environmental and social proposals are more commonly filed at AGMs in North America, which also drives Swiss Life Asset Managers' voting activity in that region.

Figure 15. Number of meetings voted at per region

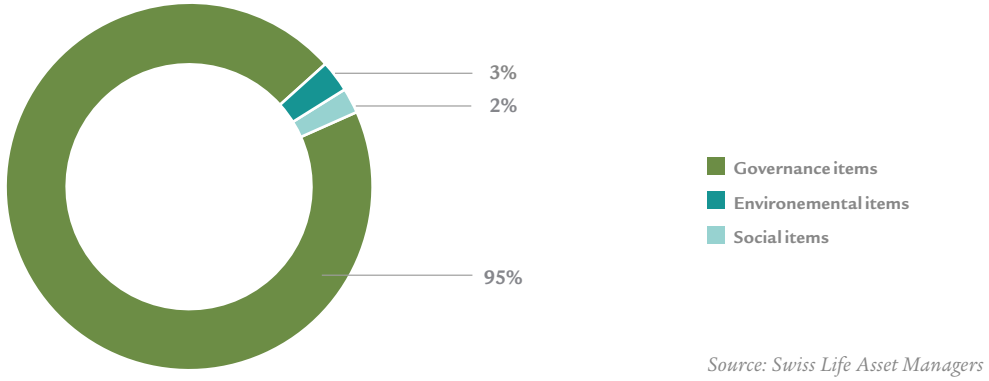


Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

Analysis of votes concerning environmental, social and governance items

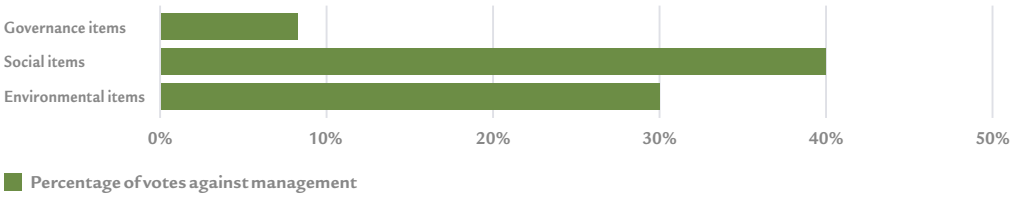
In the figures below, we show the breakdown of agenda items voted on based on environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G)[18] pillars and the agenda items where we voted "Against Management". 95% of the items voted are governance items, while there were 3% environmental and 2% social items. For social items, the percentage of votes against management was the highest at 40%, followed by 30% for Environmental items and 8% for governance items.

Figure 16. Environmental, social and governance items



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

Figure 17. "Against Management" votes for each pillar



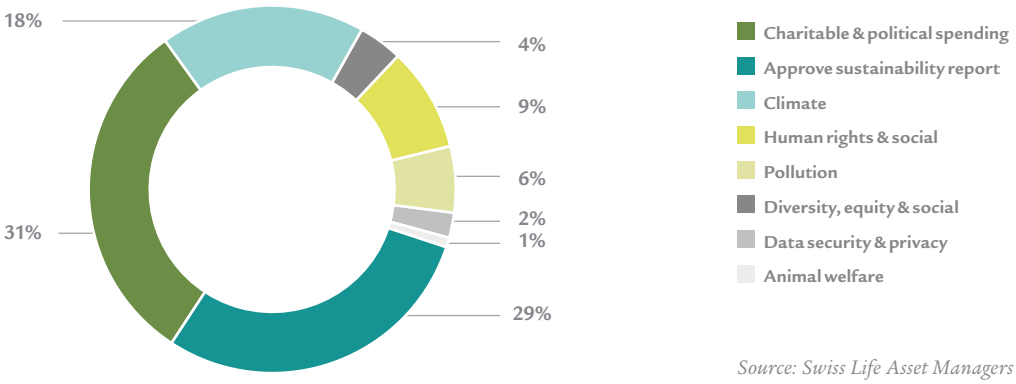
Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

Environmental and social proposals during the reporting year focused on climate-related disclosures, plastic pollution, human rights due diligence processes, as well as corporate practices regarding charitable and political contributions.

In 2025, Swiss Life Asset Managers did not file any shareholder proposal but generally supported proposals which promote social or environmental aspects and benefit the stakeholders of the investee company. In cases where we voted against the recommendations of the investee company's management on environmental and social items, our rationale was to align with our objective of increasing transparency and accountability on ESG issues. Environmental and social items consist mainly of shareholder proposals, but also include management proposals (e.g. the approval of the company's sustainability report).

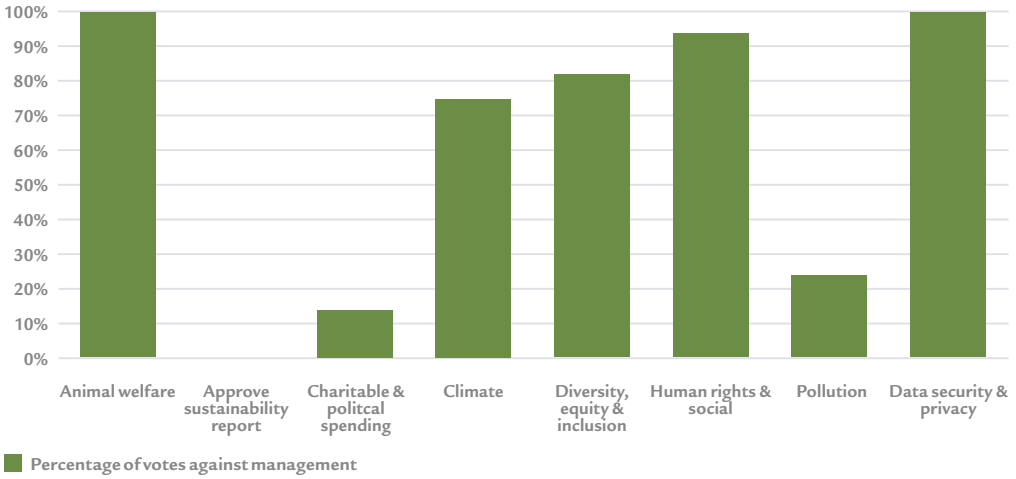
[18] Environmental items are, for example, related to climate change and biodiversity. Social items are, for example, related to human rights due diligence processes and board diversity. Governance items are, for example, related to director elections, financial authorisations and executive compensation. We rely on the categorisation by our external service provider ISS.

Figure 18. Environmental and social items breakdown



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

Figure 19. "Against Management" votes on specific environmental and social topics



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

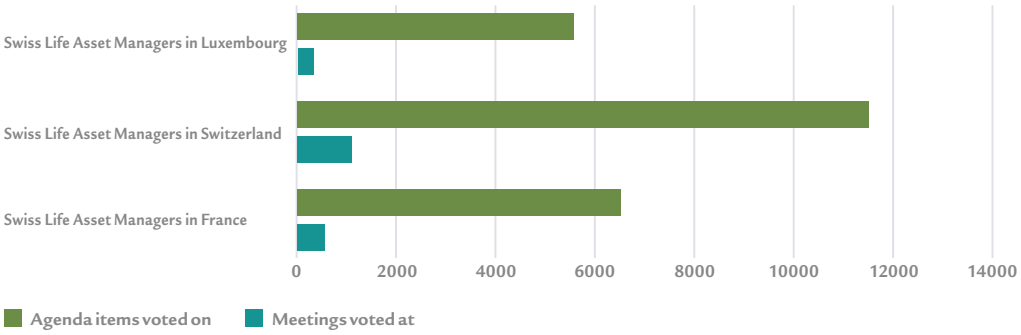
Voted against the re-election of 23 directors at companies with significant GHG emissions

We also voted against management proposals where boards were held accountable for insufficient oversight of climate related risks and a lack of ambition in their transition planning.

Proxy voting activities by local entities[19]

In the illustration below, we provide the proxy voting activities for Swiss Life Asset Managers' local entities[20].

Figure 20. Proxy voting activities by local entities



Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers

[19] All other reported figures are consolidated over all local entities.
[20] Figures per local entity cover the scope of funds domiciled in the respective location, and not the scope of funds managed by the respective entities.

Case studies

3.2 Proxy voting case studies

Old Dominion Freight Line: shareholder proposal on Paris-aligned GHG emissions targets

Old Dominion Freight Line operates in the transportation and logistics sector, specifically within the less than truckload (LTL) trucking industry, which focuses on moving smaller freight shipments through shared truck capacity. At Old Dominion's 2025 Annual General Meeting, Swiss Life Asset Managers supported a shareholder proposal[21] requesting the company to disclose how it intends to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in alignment with the Paris Agreement.

Despite a similar proposal receiving nearly 25%[22] shareholder support in 2024, the company has not yet established GHG emissions reduction targets. The board argues that zero-emission equipment and supporting infrastructure are not sufficiently mature or widely available to enable credible commitments to interim or long-term targets aligned with the Paris Agreement[23].

While we acknowledge the operational challenges highlighted by the company, particularly given the materiality of Scope 1 emissions in the freight and logistics sector, enhanced disclosure on how the company plans to transition its operations, including scenario analysis, technology roadmaps, and GHG emission reduction target setting, would help us to better assess the company's climate-related risks. As global regulatory expectations and industry standards continue to evolve, the absence of a clear transition plan may increase the company's exposure to reputational and financial risks.

Supporting this proposal reflects our expectation that companies in high-emitting sectors establish credible transition pathways and provide transparent reporting on their decarbonisation strategies. The proposal received 15% support from shareholders.

[21] As you Sow Shareholder Resolution
[22] Form 8-K Old Dominion Freight Line, Inc.
[23] Board's statement

BP: vote against board chair due to lack of climate transition plan ambitions

At BP's 2025 Annual General Meeting, Swiss Life Asset Managers voted against the re-election of Board Chair Helge Lund to escalate our engagement and highlight concerns about the company's climate transition plan and its management of environmental risks. According to our view, BP's rollback of greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, reduced focus on renewable energy investment and issues regarding the company's capital allocation discipline raise concerns about the long-term resilience of its strategy.

BP[24] disclosed its ambition to invest between USD 1.5-2.0 billion per year through 2027 in their transition business; however a breakdown into specific decarbonisation levers with forward-looking CAPEX projections until 2030 would allow us to better assess the credibility of the company's transition plan. Furthermore, over the course of the year, some investors and NGOs raised concerns about BP's undisciplined capital allocation into O&G projects[25], which has also been a focus in Swiss Life Asset Managers' engagement with the company.

Additionally, while BP discloses its memberships in trade associations[26], it has not provided an update since 2023 on its assessment of whether these associations' positions are aligned with the Paris Agreement. We expect the company to conduct such assessments on a regular basis and to clearly outline the engagement actions and escalation measures it will take where material misalignments persist.

Our decision to vote against the re-election of the Board Chair reflects Swiss Life Asset Manager's position that oversight of climate related risks is a core responsibility of the board. The vote result, with 24% of shareholders opposing the Chair's re-election, also indicates broader investor concerns.

[24] BP 2024 Annual Report and Form 20-F
[25] ACCR
[26] BP policy, advocacy and trade associations

Tesla: shareholder proposal on child labour in their supply chain

At Tesla's 2025 Annual General Meeting, Swiss Life Asset Managers supported a shareholder resolution calling on the company to report on the extent to which its business plans for electric vehicles and related charging infrastructure involve, rely on or depend on child labour outside the United States[27].

According to our external ESG data provider, Tesla has been linked to several allegations regarding potential exposure to child labour, particularly linked to cobalt mining, an essential input for electric vehicle batteries and further controversies around potential forced labour in its supply chain. Much of the global cobalt supply comes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where child labour in hazardous conditions is documented.

Tesla addresses these risks through its supplier code of conduct, conflict minerals reporting and responsible sourcing policy[28]. While the company has made commitments and taken some steps, from our perspective, the effectiveness of these efforts is difficult to assess due to limited transparency and a lack of clear performance metrics. Swiss Life Asset Managers would benefit from more comprehensive and transparent disclosures regarding the company's efforts to eliminate child labour from its supply chain.

The proposal received 8% support from shareholders.

[27] Proponent's supporting statement
[28] Tesla's code of conduct, conflict minerals reporting and responsible sourcing policy

Mondelēz: shareholder proposal on plastic packaging

Swiss Life Asset Managers supported a shareholder proposal requesting that the company publish a report outlining how Mondelēz can manage flexible plastic packaging in line with the findings of the Pew Report[29] or other relevant sources, with the aim of reducing its contribution to plastic pollution.

The Pew report identifies flexible plastic packaging as a largely non-recyclable category of packaging. This type of packaging is used by Mondelēz for products like sweets, chips and other snack foods. Among the company's sustainability commitments, plastic use is addressed through targets on both packaging recyclability and reductions in virgin plastic. In their "Snacking Made Right 2024"[30] report, the company discloses that the share of packaging designed to be recyclable remained unchanged at approximately 96%, while recycled plastic content reached about 1.6%, well below the company's 5% target.

Although Mondelēz participates in plastic recycling initiatives, providing more detailed disclosure on its commitments would enhance transparency and give shareholders a clearer understanding of how the company is managing plastic pollution-related risks.

The proposal received 15% support from shareholders.

[29] Breaking the Plastic Wave 2025 | The Pew Charitable Trusts
[30] Snacking Made Right 2024, Mondelēz

4 Report on collaborative and public policy engagement

Participation in collaborative engagement and public policy engagement are key measures that allow us to progress on our engagement priorities, to support sustainability disclosures and to drive sustainable finance regulation forward.

Collaborative engagement is particularly important when we have significant concerns but only a small stake or limited leverage in an investee company. By joining forces with other investors and stakeholders, we are able to strengthen our engagement efforts and to enhance our engagement outcomes. We participate in such engagement activities with the aim of aligning engagement objectives, sharing analysis and research resources and deciding on appropriate engagement measures.

In 2025, we participated in ShareAction's Chemical Decarbonisation Investor Coalition[31] which aims at encouraging chemical companies to adopt credible transition plans and to align them with the Paris Agreement. We also continued to be part of collaborative engagements coordinated by Climate Action 100+[32]. This initiative's ambition is to encourage significant GHG-emitting companies to mitigate climate change risks and to align their transition planning with the Paris Agreement. In both cases, Swiss Life Asset Managers acts as a contributing investor and did not lead the engagement activities. Swiss Life Asset Managers' contribution includes supporting lead investors, participating in meetings and providing input, interacting with the investee companies and supporting relevant engagement measures such as public investor letters, AGM statements or shareholder resolutions.

Swiss Life Asset Managers also participated in public policy engagement. Public policy engagement in the context of responsible investing includes the collaboration of investors with governments, regulators and industry associations to contribute to credible public policies that support sustainability and ESG efforts.

In 2025, we participated in the Asset Management Association Switzerland (AMAS) working group related to the revision of the Sustainable Finance Self-regulation and reporting, Swiss Sustainable Finance (SSF) regulatory working group as well as in a Swiss Insurance Association (SIA) working group related to the Swiss Climate Scores to help shape Swiss sustainable finance standards, develop regulatory frameworks and exchange with peers. We also participated in UN PRI-organised roundtables on stewardship activities in Switzerland, with the objective of sharing best practices and exchanging information on engagement approaches with sector peers.

For more details and a full list of memberships and initiatives that Swiss Life Asset Managers supports, please refer to our website[33]

[31] ShareAction
[32] Climate Action 100+
[33] Swiss Life Memberships

Appendix

This report is related to the following additional publications from Swiss Life Asset Managers:

- Active Stewardship Report 2024
- Engagement Policy
- Proxy voting records
- Proxy voting Policy
- Responsible Investment Policy
- ESG Factsheet

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