Glossary

Article 6 products	Non-sustainable investment products (according to Disclosure Regulation).
Article 8 products	Subgroup of ESG product definition of sustainable investment products (according to Disclosure Regulation): These “light green” products take into account environmental (E) and social (S) characteristics in their investment strategy.
Article 9 products	Subgroup of ESG product definition of sustainable investment products (according to Disclosure Regulation): These “dark green” products make a concrete contribution to environmental objectives according to the EU Taxonomy, i.e. to achieving sustainable investment objectives.
Disclosure Regulation	EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR).
DNSH	Do no significant harm: The sustainable investment products are evaluated for their harmlessness (DNSH). Sustainable investments must not harm any environmental objective, which means the adverse impact on sustainability factors must be taken into account.
EU Action Plan	The EU Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth includes, in particular, the sustainability-related adjustments to investor protection (MiFID II Amendment) as well as the rules governing disclosure of sustainability issues (Disclosure Regulation) and the classification system for environmental objectives (EU Taxonomy).
EU Taxonomy	The EU Taxonomy Regulation creates a sustainability classification system using harmonised criteria to determine whether an economic activity is climate-compatible. As a further development of the EU Taxonomy, social aspects will increasingly also be taken into account.
Impact investments	Impact investments are environmentally sustainable investments that pursue a specific investment objective as defined by the EU Taxonomy (Article 9 products – “dark green”).
MiFID II	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II: The EU directive which regulates and harmonises securities trading throughout Europe and ensures a high level of investor protection. Pursuant to implementation of the EU Action Plan, clients' sustainability preferences must be ascertained as part of investment advice and portfolio management.
MSS	Minimum social safeguards: All sustainable investments must, as a basis, comply with a minimum level of social protection.
PAIs	Principal adverse impacts: Principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability must be disclosed by financial market participants for their investment decisions, and companies must disclose on a regular basis how PAIs on environmental and social concerns can be taken into account or avoided.
Sustainability	The criterion of sustainability introduces a new aspect when assessing a financial investment. In sustainable investments, the non-financial criterion of sustainability is taken into account in the investment strategy in addition to the three financial components (return, security, and liquidity). This means that environmental, social, and governance factors (ESG) are explicitly and substantially incorporated into the investment conditions.
Sustainability factors (ESG)	Environmental, social, and governance factors.

Sustainability preferences	The decision of a (potential) customer as to whether and, if so, to what extent sustainability criteria should be incorporated into the investment decision through the use of sustainable investment products: - Article 9 products for achieving sustainable investment objectives - Article 8 products for promoting environmental or social characteristics - Products that take into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs).
Sustainability risks	An ESG event or condition whose occurrence has an actual or potential material adverse impact on the value of the investment.