

# Erste Group Turbo short SAP Open end

ISIN: **AT0000A2J0Y3** WKN: **EB01X6**

## Overview

2021/12/01 17:29:05

<b>Bid</b>	<b>Ask</b>
<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.90</b>
<b>Difference</b>	<b>-9.72% (-0.31)</b>

### General attributes

<b>Issuer</b>	Erste Group Bank AG
<b>Product type</b>	Turbos
<b>Long/ Short</b>	short
<b>Stock exchange</b>	VIE, STU
<b>Underlying</b>	SAP
<b>Underlying ISIN</b>	DE0007164600
<b>Underlying stock exchange</b>	GER
<b>Underlying currency</b>	EUR
<b>Price underlying</b>	117.08 EUR
<b>Date</b>	2021/12/01 17:38:20
<b>Strike</b>	145.5891 EUR
<b>Strike distance in %</b>	24.35%
<b>Barrier</b>	143.5891 EUR
<b>Barrier distance</b>	26.51 EUR
<b>Barrier distance in %</b>	22.64%
<b>Knocked out</b>	no
<b>Pay back value</b>	-
<b>Leverage</b>	4.04
<b>Multiplier</b>	0.1000000
<b>Start price product</b>	1.85
<b>Currency</b>	EUR
<b>Issue date</b>	2020/08/19
<b>First trading day</b>	2020/08/19
<b>Last trading day</b>	Open end
<b>Maturity</b>	Open end
<b>Quanto</b>	no

The calculation of the key figures is

since inception



Information about previous performance does not guarantee future performance.  
Source: FactSet

### + Advantages

- Chance to benefit from falling prices of the underlying instrument
- Disproportionate participation in the performance of the underlying (leverage effect)
- Limited influence of time value and volatility of the underlying

### ! Risks you should be aware of

- The leverage effect causes increased price fluctuations during the life of the product and harbours the risk of disproportionate losses of up to 100% of capital invested.
- The risk of a total loss of capital invested may materialise already as soon as the barrier has been touched or crossed for the first time.
- Redemption hinges on the solvency of Erste Group Bank AG (default risk).
- Turbos Short are generally subject to the risks outlined in the respective prospectus.

based on the most recently delivered price of the underlying (see date/time stamp in tab underlying).

#### Price information

<b>Today open</b>	3.21
<b>Today high</b>	3.25
<b>Today low</b>	2.87
<b>Close (previous day)</b>	3.19
<b>Spread in %</b>	-
<b>Spread absolute</b>	-
<b>Spread harmonised</b>	-
<b>High price (52 weeks)</b>	5.38
<b>Low price (52 weeks)</b>	1.08

#### Performance

<b>Performance YTD in %</b>	-35.71%
<b>Performance 1 month in %</b>	+44.00%
<b>Performance 6 months in %</b>	-15.29%
<b>Performance 1 year in %</b>	-43.53%
<b>Performance 3 years in %</b>	-
<b>Performance 5 years in %</b>	-
<b>Performance since inception in %</b>	+55.68%

## Turbos | Description

### What are Turbos Long/Short?

Turbos offer investors the chance to benefit at a disproportionate degree (leveraged) from a positive (Turbos Long) or negative (Turbos Short) development of the market. The leverage is produced by the considerably smaller size of investment required for this product in comparison with the direct investment in the underlying instrument (e.g. shares, indices, or commodities). As a basic rule, the lower the purchase price of the Turbo, the higher the leverage. Just like an option, the Turbo, too, has a strike price. This price is set by the issuer and is integral to the establishment of the leverage. The leverage is calculated by dividing the strike price by the price of the Turbo while bearing in mind the exchange ratio. In contrast to options, the leverage is largely independent of the intensity of fluctuation (i.e. volatility) of the underlying.

The price of a Turbo depends on the performance of the underlying, with the strike price and the barrier representing the crucial parameters. The margin between the price of the underlying and the strike price determines the intrinsic value of the Turbo. It changes in accordance with the price movements of the underlying, but at a disproportionate degree due to the respective leverage. Once the price of the underlying reaches or falls below (Turbos Long), or reaches or rises above (Turbos Short) the barrier, the product becomes worthless immediately, and investors receive at best a marginal residual compensation.

Even slight fluctuations of the underlying can trigger gains for the investor on account of the leverage effect. However, the high potential return is juxtaposed by the possible total loss of the capital invested.

### How do Turbos Short work?

With a Turbo Short, investors benefit disproportionately from falling prices of the underlying. Price movements in the underlying are levered in accordance with the chosen strike price. The intrinsic value is equal to the difference between the strike price and the price of the underlying. This means that the price of the Turbo Short rises when the price of the underlying falls.

The barrier of Turbo Short is above the current price of the underlying. If the price of the underlying increases to or beyond the barrier, the investor incurs a total loss of capital or investors receive at best a marginal residual compensation.

## Secondary market

From the value date onwards the certificates can be traded on each stock exchange day during trading hours. However, Erste Group Bank AG cannot guarantee the existence or maintenance of an active market throughout the entire life of the certificate. The issuer will, as a rule, continuously quote prices, but is not obligated to do so. Neither is the issuer obligated to redeem the certificates. During the life of the certificate its price will be significantly determined by the general development of interest rates, the fluctuations on the capital market, and the general economic scenario.

# Underlying

Date: 2021/12/01 17:38:20

Underlying Quote

**117.08** EUR

Difference ▲ +3.45% (3.90)

## General attributes underlying

Name	SAP
ISIN	-
Stock exchange (underlying)	GER
Currency (underlying)	EUR
Start value underlying	135.8200
Price	117.08
Time	21/12/01 - 17:38:20
Change in %	3.45%
Today high	117.14
Today low	113.30
High price (52 weeks)	129.74
Low price (52 weeks)	98.69

5y



Information about previous performance does not guarantee future performance.  
**Source:** FactSet

### Notice on chart (only applicable for future as underlying)

The chart displays the performance of the future currently serving as underlying. The underlying changes monthly or quarterly, as shortly before the future expires there is a roll-over in the next due future. Therefore, the price history in the chart solely represents the current future underlying.