



The Current State of Responsible Investment in Denmark

– Dansif Study 2021

Table of Contents

Executive summary **4**

Executive summary (dansk) **6**

Introduction and methodology. **8**

Overview of the 50 largest institutional investors in Denmark. **10**

Responsible investment policies **12**

ESG incorporation for internally managed assets **13**

Collaborative organisations and initiatives. **14**

Responsible investment governance **16**

Responsible investment tools for listed equities **18**

Active ownership - engagement **22**

Active ownership – voting **24**

Responsible investment policy when using external managers. **26**

Investors and climate change **28**

Investors and the UN Sustainable Development Goals **30**

SFDR **32**

Executive summary

Main findings

- 1. Since 2019, the survey respondents have increased the number of dedicated responsible investment staff from an average of 2.6 to 4.3.
- 2. 46% of the survey respondents have committed to a net zero GHG target. Of the respondents that have not yet comitted to a net zero GHG target, 69% indicate that they are planning to do so.
- 3. 83% of survey respondents indicate that they cast votes either directly or indirectly through third-parties. This is the highest level of voting recorded in the DANSIF studies since 2011.

Responsible investment policies

All the 24 survey respondents have a responsible investment (RI) policy, which covers the majority or all of their total AuM. The RI policy is publicly available for 92% of the respondents.



There is a positive correlation between AuM and number of dedicated staff among the respondents as has also been seen in previous Dansif surveys.

Responsible investment strategies

A combination of screening and integration remains the most popular strategy for incorporating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into investment strategies for actively managed listed equities. A combination of screening, integration and thematic investing is the second most used strategy for listed equities, followed by screening alone.

Compared to 2017 and 2019, fewer investors apply negative screening of companies based on controver-

sial products. More investors apply negative screening based on companies' ESG practices and performances, geography, and controversial activities.

More investors apply norm-based screening based on established frameworks and conventions compared to 2019. The UN Global Compact principles remain the framework that is most used for norm-based screening as has been the case since 2017.

Active ownership

96% of respondents carry out engagement on listed equities. Out of this group, 70% disclose information on their engagements publicly. 60% of engagements are carried out via external service providers. 38% of the respondents say they participate directly in certain engagements with their service providers.

The use of voting is continuously increasing among Danish institutional investors and in the 2021 survey 83% of respondents say they vote. All investors use service providers to make voting recommendations or to provide research that guides voting decisions. 88% of respondents disclose information about their voting publicly.

Most popular collaborative organisations

- The UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
- Regional or National Networks (e.g., Dansif)
- UN Global Compact

Additionally, many Danish investors are engaged in networks focused on climate change (e.g., IIGCC or CDP).

Climate-related risks and opportunities

All the respondents specified at least one tool that they use to manage climate-related risks and opportunities. The climate-related tools that are used the most are scenario planning and measurement of carbon footprint of investment portfolios. This has not

changed compared to the 2019 Dansif survey.

Net zero greenhouse gas target

69% with no net zero greenhouse gas target indicate that they plan to set a target.

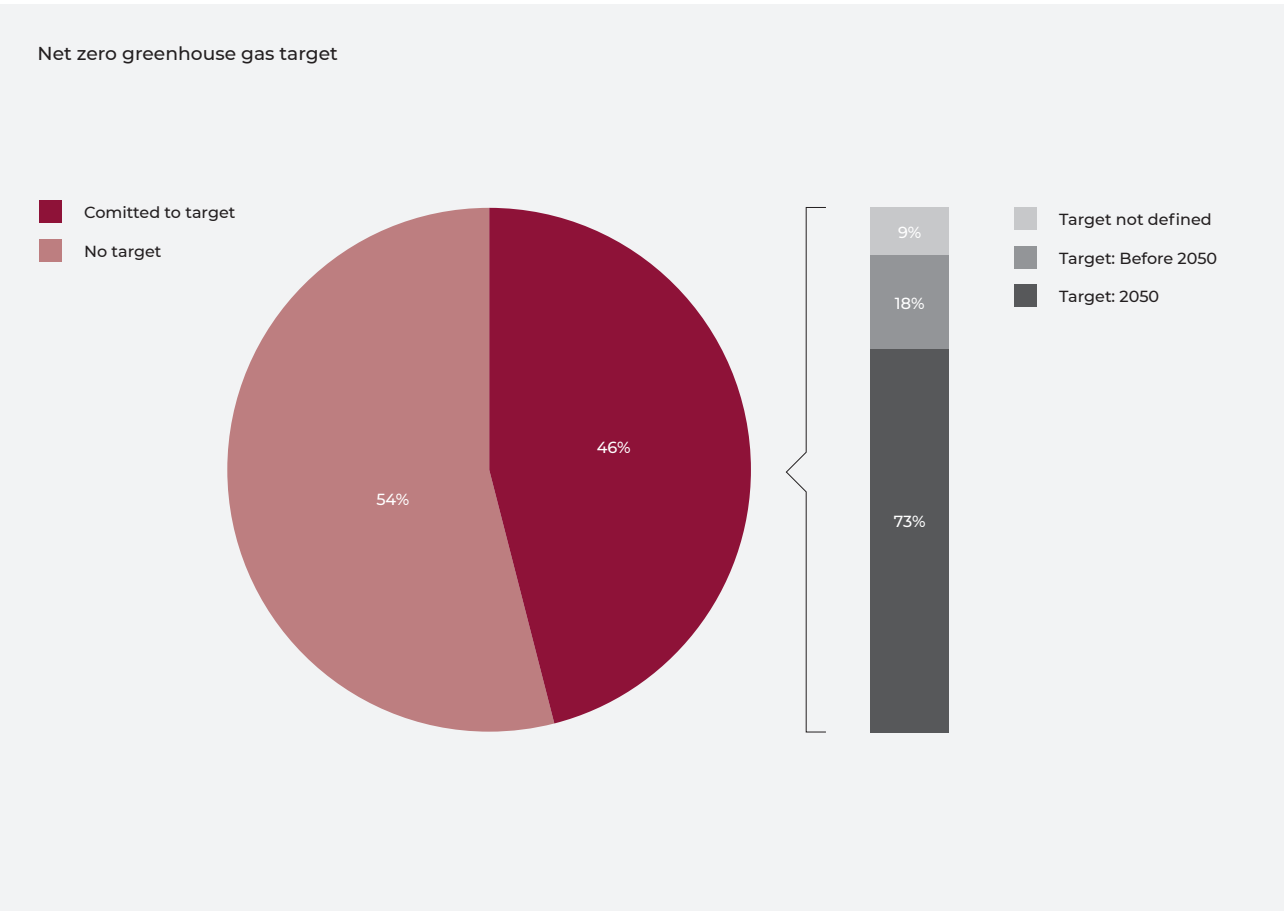
SFDR

67% of the survey respondents have categorized products under the SFDR. 0.5% of the respondents' investment products are categorized as article 9 products, while 90% of investment products are categorized as

article 8 products.

Sustainable Development Goals

68% of the respondents say they actively use the SDGs for impact mapping, asset allocation or in other ways.



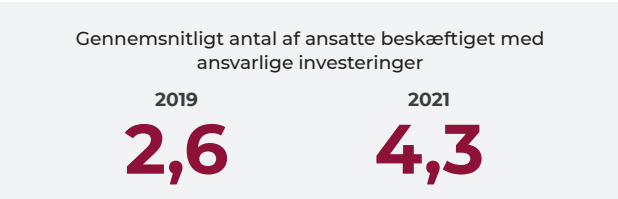
Executive summary (dansk)

Hovedkonklusioner

- 1. Siden 2019 har undersøgelsens respondenter øget antallet af ansatte, der beskæftiger sig med ansvarlige investeringer, fra et gennemsnit på 2,6 til 4,3.
- 2. 46% af respondenterne svarer, at de har forpligtet sig til et neutralitetsmål ("net zero") for drivhusgasudledninger. 69% af respondenterne uden et mål indikerer, at de planlægger at sætte et neutralitetsmål for drivhusgasudledninger.
- 3. 83% af respondenterne indikerer, at de stemmer enten direkte eller gennem tredjeparter. Dette er det højeste niveau målt i en DANSIF-undersøgelse siden 2011.

Politik på ansvarlige investeringer

Alle 24 respondenter har en politik, der omhandler ansvarlige investeringer. Politikkerne gælder enten for majoriteten af eller de samlede aktiver under forvaltning. Politikken på ansvarlige investeringer er offentlig tilgængelig hos 92% af respondenterne.



Som det har været tilfældet i tidligere undersøgelser, er der en positiv sammengæng mellem kapital under forvaltning og antallet af ansatte beskæftiget med ansvarlige investeringer.

Strategier for ansvarlige investeringer

Kombinationen af screening og integration er fortsat den mest benyttede strategi for at inkorporere ESG-faktorer (miljømæssige, sociale og ledelsesmæssige) i investeringsstrategier for aktivt forvaltede, noterede aktiver. En kombination af screening, integration og tematiske investeringer er den næstmest benyttede strategi for noterede aktiver. Derefter

kommer screening som den tredjemest benyttede strategi.

Sammenlignet med 2017 og 2019 bruger færre investorer negativ screening af virksomheder baseret på kontroversielle produkter. Flere investorer bruger negativ screening baseret på virksomheders ESG-praksis, geografi eller kontroversielle aktiviteter.

Sammenlignet med 2019 anvender flere investorer norm-baseret screening, der bygger på etablerede rammeværk og konventioner. Det mest benyttede rammeværk for norm-baseret screening er FN's Global Compact principper, hvilket har været tilfældet siden 2017.

Aktivt ejerskab

96% af respondenterne udfører aktivt ejerskab på noterede aktiver. Af denne gruppe offentliggøre 70% information om deres aktive ejerskab. 60% af det aktive ejerskab er udført gennem eksterne leverandører. 38% af respondenterne siger, at de selv deltager direkte i aktivt ejerskab sammen med deres leverandør.

Brugen af stemmeafgivelse stiger blandt de danske institutionelle investorer. 83% af respondenterne i 2021 siger, at de stemmer. Alle investorer bruger leverandører til stemmeanbefalinger eller til undersøgelser som vejleder stemmeafgivelsen. 88% af respondenterne fremlægger information af stemmeafgivelser offentligt.

Mest populære samarbejdsorganisationer

- FN's principper for ansvarlige investeringer (PRI)
- Regionale eller nationale netværk (f.eks. Dansif)
- FN's Global Compact

Derudover er mange danske investorer engageret i netværk fokuseret på klimaforandringer (f.eks. IIGCC eller CDP).

Klima-relatede ricisi og muligheder

Alle respondenter identificerer som minimum ét værktøj, som de benytter sig af til at håndtere klima-relaterede ricisi og muligheder. De mest benyttede værktøjer for scenarie-planlægning og måling af CO2-aftryk af investeringer er klima-relaterede værktøjer. Dette har ikke ændret sig siden DANSIF-undersøgelsen i 2019.

Neutralitetsmål for drivhusgasudledning

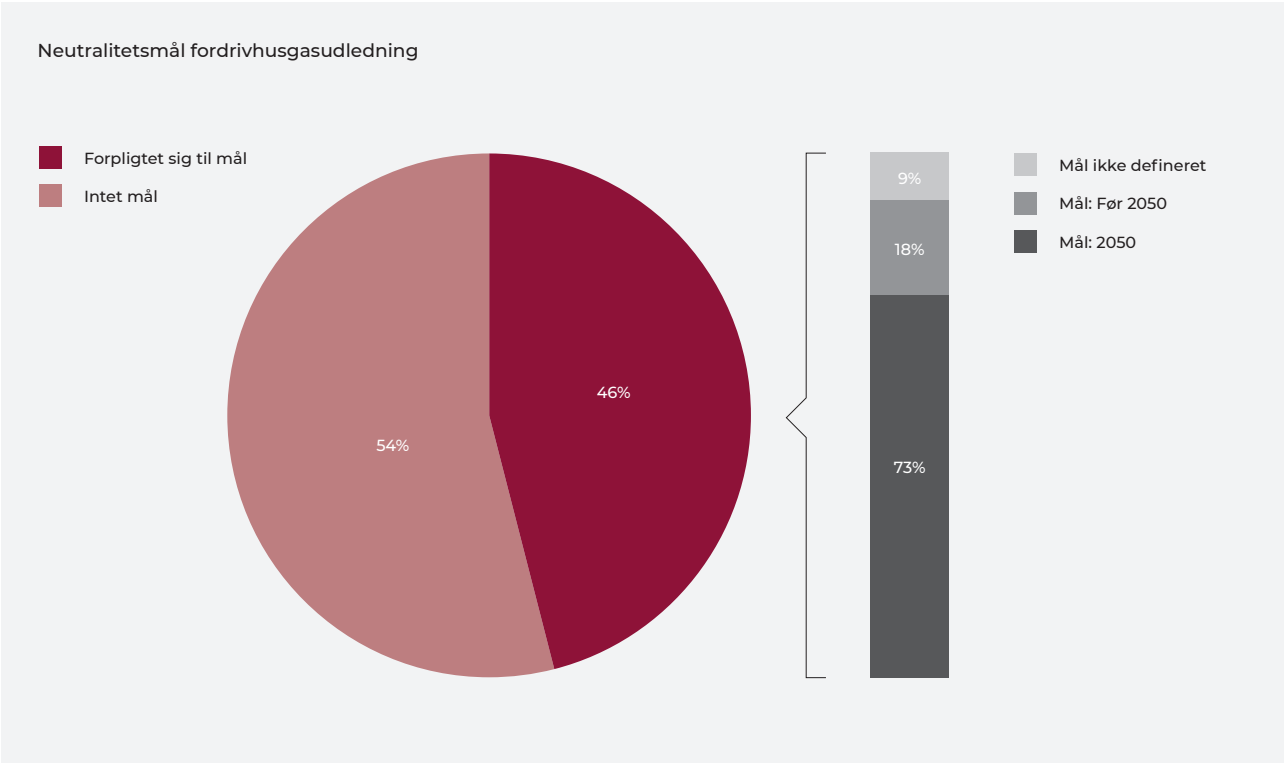
69% af respondenter uden et neutralitetsmål for drivhusgasudledning indikerer, at de planlægger at sætte et mål for det.

SFDR

67% af respondenterne har kategoriseret produkter under SFDR. 0,5% af respondenternes investeringsprodukter er kategoriseret under SFDRs Artikel 9, hvor 90% af investeringsprodukterne er kategoriseret som Artikel 8 produkter.

FN's 17 verdensmål (SDG'erne)

68% af respondenterne siger, at de bruger SDG'erne aktivt til kortlægning af impact, allokering af aktiver eller på andre måder.



Introduction and methodology

The 2021 Dansif Study of Responsible Investment in Denmark is focused on the 50 largest institutional investors. The analysis is based on two different data sources:

- A survey questionnaire has been distributed among the 50 largest institutional investors in Denmark and data has been collected by the Dansif administration. Most of the questions in the survey have been selected from the PRI questionnaire. PRI has over the past years made several changes to the questionnaire, which in some instances limit the possibility to compare the current survey with previous survey results from 2019, 2017, and 2015. The Dansif administration has ensured the anonymity of respondents before sending the survey results to Klinkby Enge, an advisory firm, who has carried out the analysis and written the report. The survey has been based on the PRI 2020 reporting framework.
- For the institutional investors that did not respond to the survey, the Dansif administration has carried out desk research to collect the following data points: AuM, investor type, Dansif, PRI and UN Global Compact membership, if a Responsible Investment policy is publicly available and if active ownership/engagement policy is publicly available.

Participation rate in the survey

24 out of the 50 largest institutional investors in Denmark have participated in the survey. This represents a lower participation rate than the previous 2019 Dansif survey, where 31 participated. Thus, the conclusions of the report must be viewed in the light of a smaller population of survey respondents. The 24 survey respondents manage DKK 6,133 bn, equivalent to 64% of the total AuM of the 50 largest institutional investors. The remaining 36% of total AuM is managed by the 26 institutional investors that did not respond to the

survey. The AuM for these investors is identified based on desktop research.

Assets under Management

The total AuM numbers used for the respondents in this report are as of 31 December 2020 and in DKK. For the investors, who did not respond to the survey, the AuM numbers are as of the end of the 2020 reporting year.

Type of institutional investor

The institutional investors included in the study have been categorized either as Asset Owner or Investment Manager in line with the PRI survey. In this survey, the investors have been able to select the category which best represents their primary activity. Some of the Danish institutional investors have significant activities in both categories, in particular banking groups that own pension companies. These investors are in this study included in the Investment Manager category.

Terminology

In this report the term “investors” refer to the 24 respondents, unless otherwise specified.

Questions or feedback

Dansif can be contacted on dansif@dansif.dk or +45 33 32 42 66 for questions or feedback related to this report.



Overview of the 50 largest institutional investors in Denmark

By the end of 2020, the 50 largest institutional investors in Denmark represented a total AuM of DKK 9,533 bn, see Table 1.

32 of the 50 largest institutional investors are asset owners, typically pension funds or foundations. The remaining 18 investors are investment managers, typically banks and mutual funds.

14 of the respondents were asset owners, representing 39% (DKK2,386 bn) of the total AuM for respondents. The remaining 10 respondents were investment managers, representing 61% (DKK3,747 bn) of total AuM.

The survey has a bias towards larger investors, as larger organisations have a higher response rate compared to smaller organisations.

22 of the 24 respondents in the 2021 survey also participated in the 2021 survey.

For the survey respondents, the largest share of AuM is invested in developed markets. Investment in emerging or frontier markets typically represent less than

10% of their total AuM or between 10-50% of total AuM. This is similar to the previous 2019 Dansif survey. On average 47% of total AuM is invested in fixed income and 34% is invested in listed equities. The remaining is invested in alternative asset classes. Respondents typically have a larger share of internally managed assets compared to externally managed assets, see Table 2.

Table 1: Overview of survey population

Survey population	Number	AuM DKK (M)	Change in AuM compared to 2019	
Asset Owner	32	4,410,518	+ 21%	
Investment Manager	18	5,122,846	+ 43%	
Total	50	9,533,364	+ 32%	

Survey respondents	Number	AuM DKK (M)	% of AuM for respondents	% of AuM for all 50 investors
Asset Owner	14	2,386,225	39%	25%
Investment Manager	10	3,746,894	61%	39%
Total	24	6,133,119	100%	64%

Note: The figure includes an overlap in AuM as investment managers in the study manage some of the assets of the asset owners among the 50 largest institutional investors. This leads to significant double counting and the total AuM figure should be interpreted accordingly.

Table 2: Breakdown of AuM of respondents across asset classes and markets

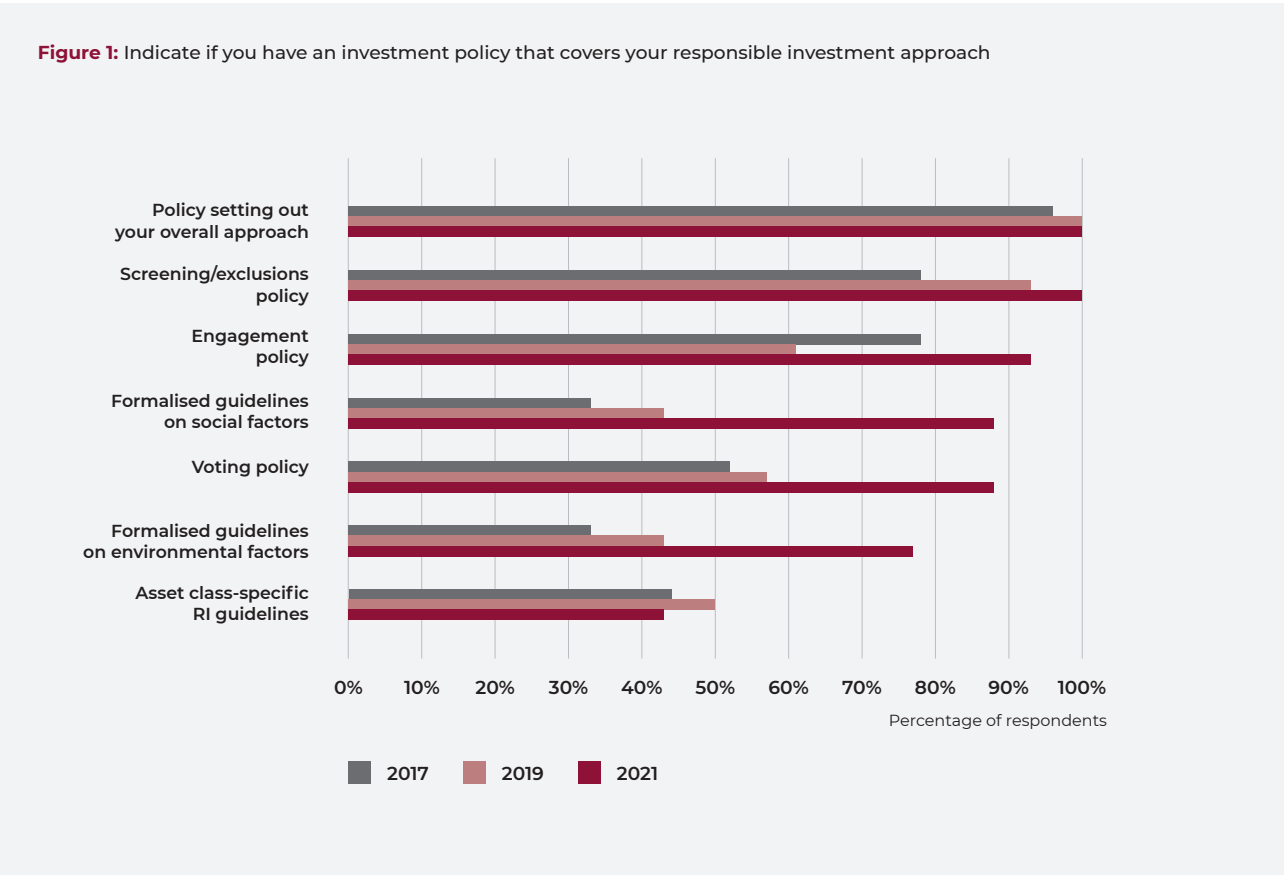
	None	<10 %	10-50 %	>50 %
Developed Markets	2%	0%	12%	86%
Emerging or Frontier Markets	2%	50%	47%	2%

AuM across asset class, avg.	Fixed income	Listed equities	Private equity	Property	Infra-structure	Other assets
Internally managed	37%	20%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Externally managed	10%	14%	6%	1%	2%	4%

Responsible investment policies

All 24 survey respondents have a RI policy and 92% make it publicly available. 71% of respondents indicate that their RI policy covers all AuM and the remaining 29% say it covers a majority of AuM. The levels were, respectively, 64% and 36% in 2019.

Investors are increasingly integrating responsible investing in their approach as has also been the trend in the previous two Dansif surveys, see Figure 1. Especially formalised environmental and social factors as well as policies regarding voting and engagement are used more widely, compared to 2017. The only component that saw a decline was asset class-specific RI guidelines.



Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys. The percentages indicate the number of investors responding that the given components are part of their RI policy.

ESG incorporation for internally managed assets

ESG incorporation¹ has risen across all asset classes since 2017, except infrastructure, see Table 3. For infrastructure, ESG incorporation decreased from 31% to 25%.

Listed equities and fixed income are still the asset classes with the highest ESG incorporation coverage. Fixed income (corporate) and fixed income (securitized) are the asset classes alongside property, that has seen the largest increase in ESG incorporation coverage from 2017 to 2021.

Table 3: Internally managed asset classes in which you addressed ESG incorporation into your investment decisions and/or your active ownership practices during 2020

	Listed equity	Fixed income – SSA	Fixed income – Corporate	Fixed income – Securitised	Private equity	Property	Infrastructure
2021	79%	67%	79%	50%	46%	46%	25%
2019	66%	59%	59%	41%	45%	41%	31%
2017	72%	52%	48%	28%	34%	28%	21%

Note: The numbers that were published in the 2017 survey are different from the 2017 numbers published here, due to a change of methodology. In the 2017 Dansif survey, respondents indicating a zero share of AuM invested in each asset class were removed from the calculation. In the 2019 and 2021 survey, respondents indicating that they address ESG incorporation in any asset class have been included even if the respondent has indicated a zero share of AuM in the given asset class.

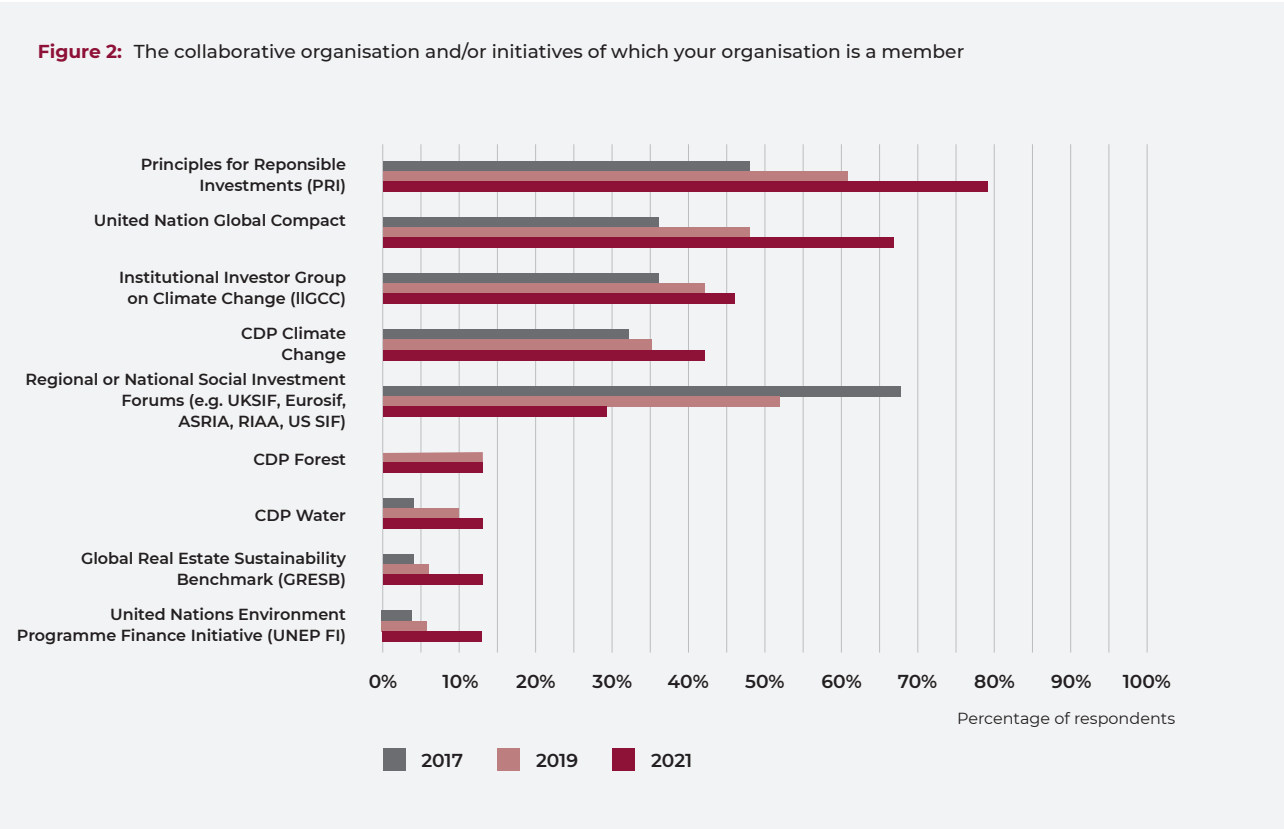
Note: SSA: supra-sovereign, sovereign and agency.

¹ PRI refers to ESG incorporation as the review and use of ESG information in the investment decision-making process.

Collaborative organisations and initiatives

Based on the survey respondents, the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) is the most popular RI initiative. The UN Global Compact is second most popular while IIGCC and CDP Climate Change come in third and fourth, respectively. All of the four above-mentioned RI initiatives have seen successive increases since 2017. Regional or national social investment forums have seen a significant fall from 2017 to 2021, see Figure 2. Dansif is the most common national network that respondents are members of.

Danish institutional investors are mostly engaged in initiatives that focus on climate change. More than 40% of respondents are signatories to CDP Climate Change. 13% are signatories to CDP Forest and to CDP water. Investors also mention engagement with a number of other climate initiatives where Climate Action 100+, Net-zero Asset Owner Alliance, and TCFD are the most popular.



Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys.



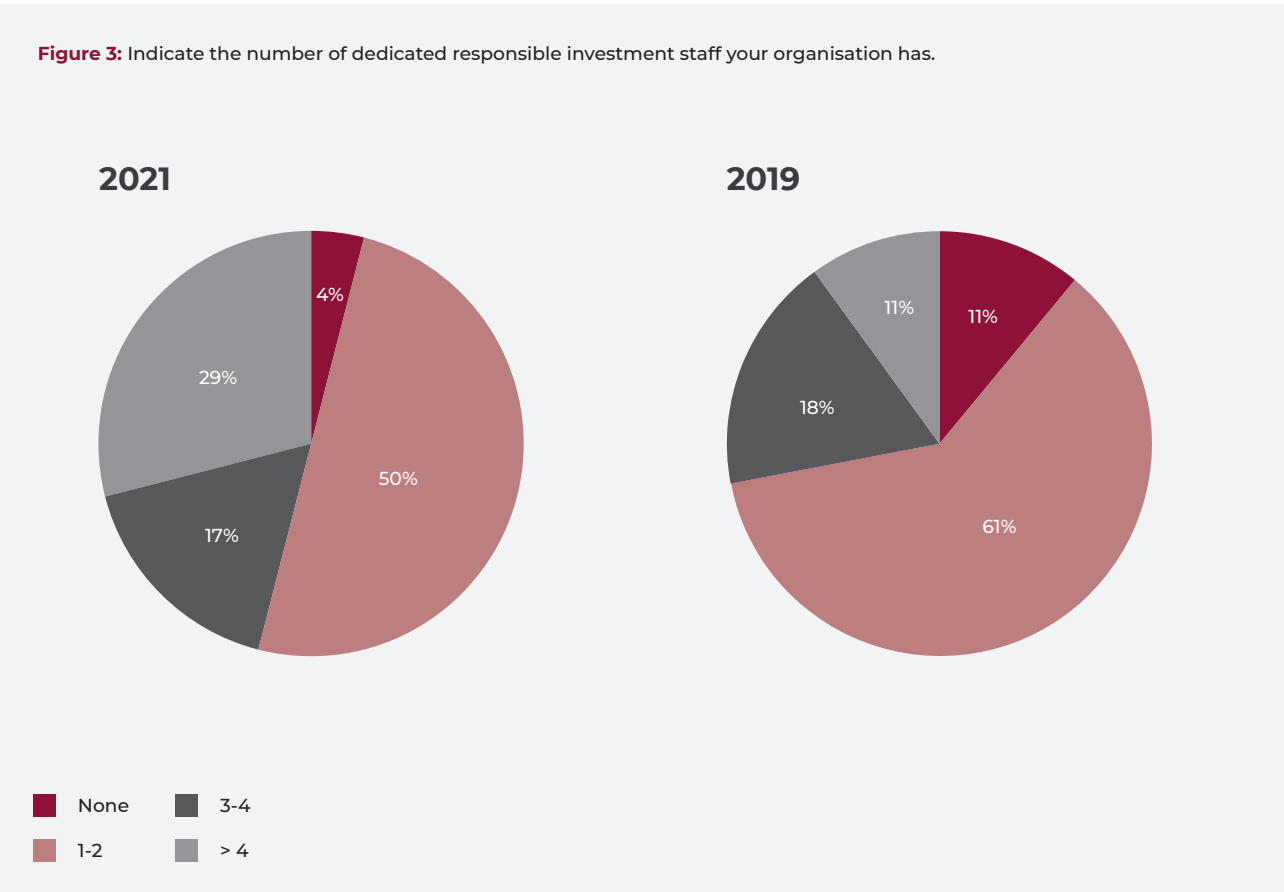
Responsible investment governance

In 2021, 96% of the respondents have dedicated RI staff, which is an increase of 7 percentage points from 2019, see Figure 3. The average number of dedicated RI staff is 4.3 in 2021 compared 2.6 in the 2019 survey. As was the case in 2019, the 2021 survey show a positive correlation between AuM and number of dedicated staff. However, the number of dedicated staff still varies substantially across the sample. Only 4% of the 2021 respondents say they have no dedicated RI staff compared to 11% in the 2019 survey.

Half of the respondents set and review RI objectives annually. As with the 2019 survey, larger investors appear to set and review objectives for their responsible business activities more frequently than smaller investors, who do it on an annual or an ad-hoc basis.

71% of the respondents' board members or trustees have oversight responsibilities² of RI activities. 88% of the respondents have staff at the CEO, CIO, or investment committee-level with oversight responsibilities, and 46% of respondents have staff at these levels involved in the implementation³ of the RI policies, see

Table 4. In most cases, portfolio managers, dedicated RI staff, or external managers are involved in the implementation of RI activities as also seen in previous surveys.



Note: Data for 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys.

Table 4: Indicate the internal and/or external roles used by your organisation, and indicate for each one, whether they have oversight and/or implementation responsibilities for responsible investment.

Roles involved with Responsible investment	2021		2019		2017	
	Over-sight	Implemen-tation	Over-sight	Implemen-tation	Over-sight	Implemen-tation
Board members or trustees	71%	8%	75%	4%	75%	0%
Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Investment Officer (CIO)/Investment committee	88%	46%	82%	50%	93%	36%
Other Chief-level staff or head of department	75%	75%	57%	54%	39%	36%
Portfolio managers	33%	96%	46%	71%	43%	86%
Investment analysts	17%	63%	14%	32%	14%	43%
Dedicated responsible investment/ESG staff	46%	88%	54%	64%	39%	50%
External managers or service providers	17%	54%	29%	64%	21%	57%

Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys.

² Individuals with oversight roles are those with management or governance responsibility for ensuring that the organisation implements its policies and achieves its objectives and targets in relation to responsible investment performance.

³ Individuals with implementation roles are those charged with implementing specific aspects of the organisation's responsible investment practices, for example, conducting ESG-related research, incorporating ESG issues into investment strategies, shareholder voting, engaging with companies and policy-makers.

Responsible investment tools for listed equities

Investors have different responsible investment strategies, which can be divided into screening, thematic, and integration.

Screening is the systematic selection of investments based on a set of criteria⁴.

A thematic strategy is investment in themes or assets specifically related to sustainability (for example clean energy, green technology, or sustainable agriculture).

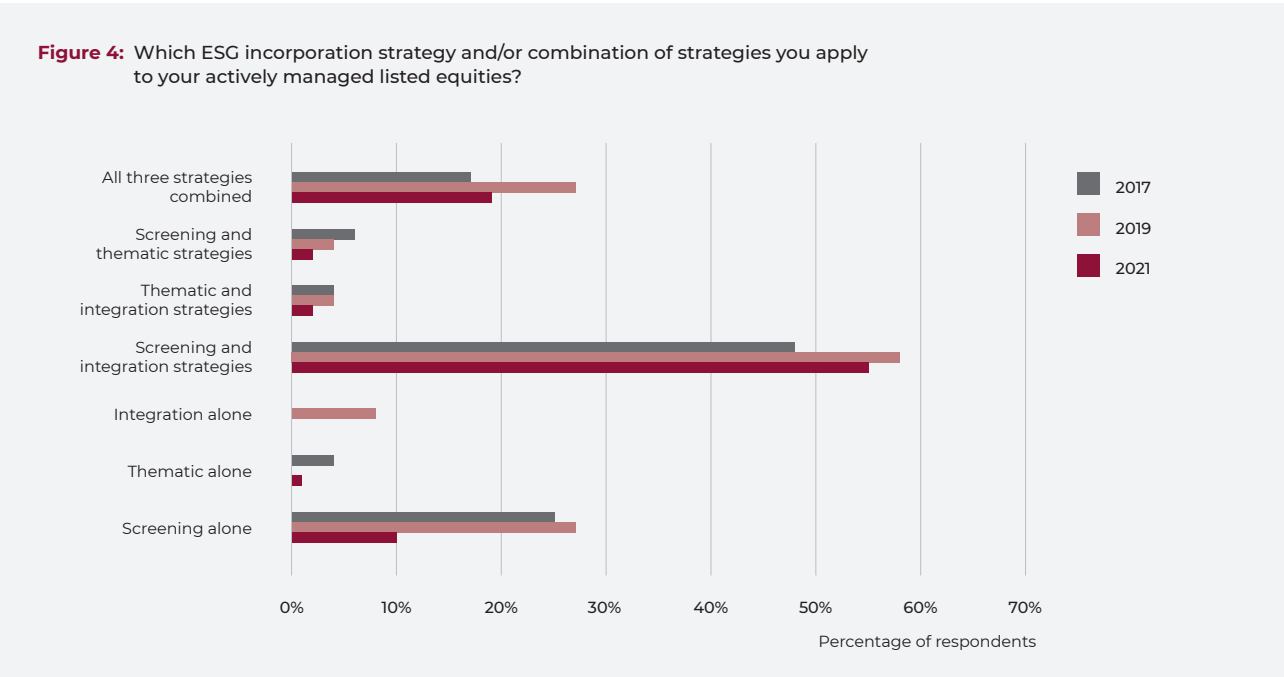
Integration is the systematic and explicit inclusion by investment managers of environmental, social, and

governance factors into traditional financial analysis.

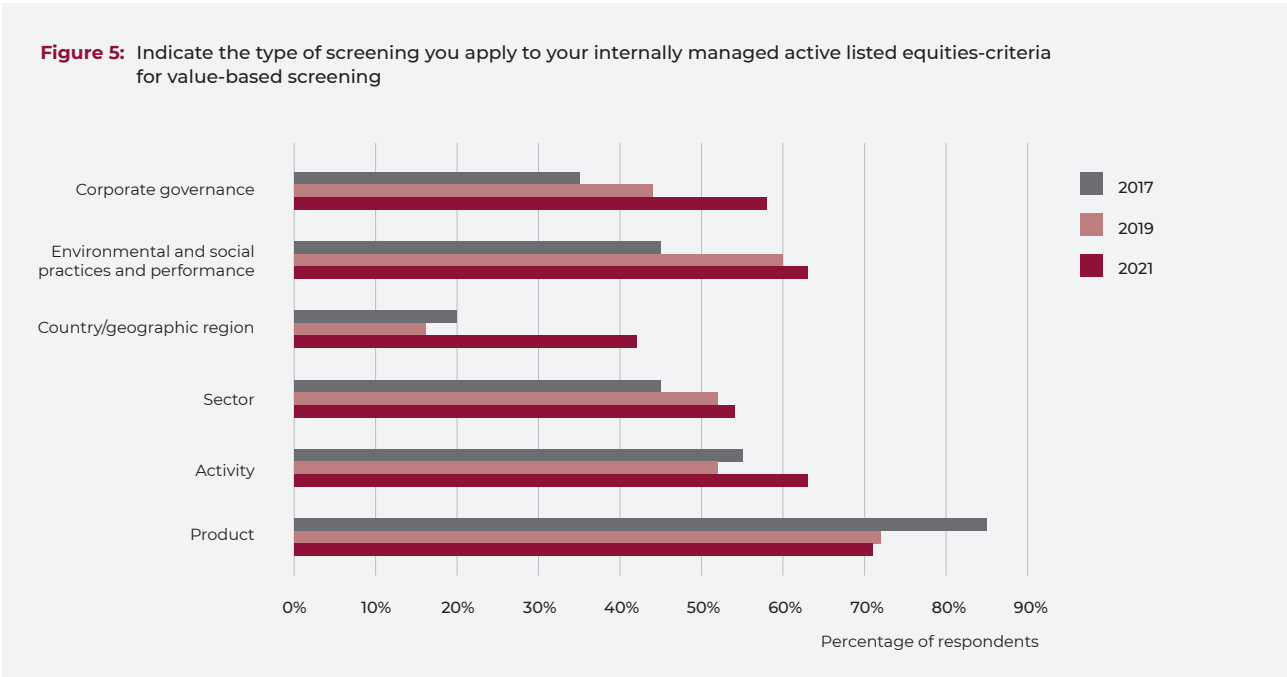
Among the survey respondents, 55% use a combination of screening and integration for a part of their listed equity portfolio. This is the most used strategy for listed equities. 19% use a combination of screening, integration, and thematic investment. 10% of respondents use screening alone. The screening strategy solely is the one that has had the largest decrease compared to 2019, where 27% of respondents used screening alone, see Figure 4.

71% of the respondents are applying negative screening of controversial products such as weapons or tobacco, see Figure 5.

Negative screenings based on ESG practices and performance, sector screens as well as screens based on geographical region and activity, all increased in use compared with 2019, see Figure 5.



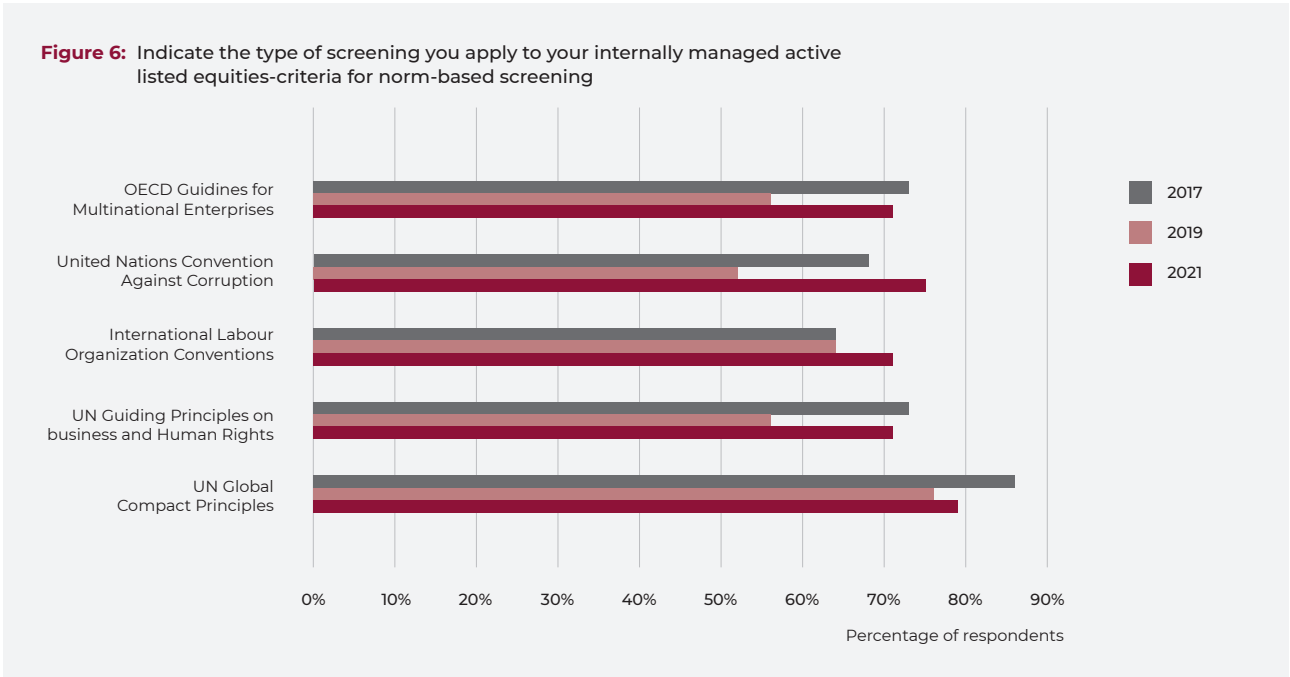
Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys.



Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys.

⁴ Screening in the PRI framework involves three types of screening: negative (exclusion based on specific criteria); positive (investments selected for positive ESG performance); norm-based (screening against minimum standards of business practices based on international norms).

The use of norm-based screening strategies has increased since 2019, see Figure 6. The use of norm-based screening strategies are thereby at a similar level compared to the 2017 survey. This is contrary to the global trend, where AuM subject to norm-based screening has decreased by 12% from 4,679bn USD in 2018v to 4,140 bn USD in 2020⁵.



Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys.

⁵ GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT REVIEW 2020



Active ownership - engagement

96% of the survey respondents carry out engagement in relation to investments in listed equities. 70% of the survey respondents disclose information on their engagements publicly. Of those who disclose engagement activities publicly, 93% disclose the same information to the public as to clients or beneficiaries.

Since 2019, the number of engagements via internal staff or collaborative engagements has increased slightly, but most engagements are still conducted via external service providers. The survey respondents reported a total of 5,428 engagements in 2020. 60% of these engagements were conducted via service providers, see Table 5.

Large organisations typically use internal staff for engagement. The three largest respondents, based on

AuM, conduct 81% of the total engagements individually. This is similar to the level of the 2019 survey. The use of collaborative engagements and service provider engagements is widely used by the relatively smaller Danish investors. The number of engagements vary greatly among the respondents from single digit numbers to three-digit numbers of engagements.

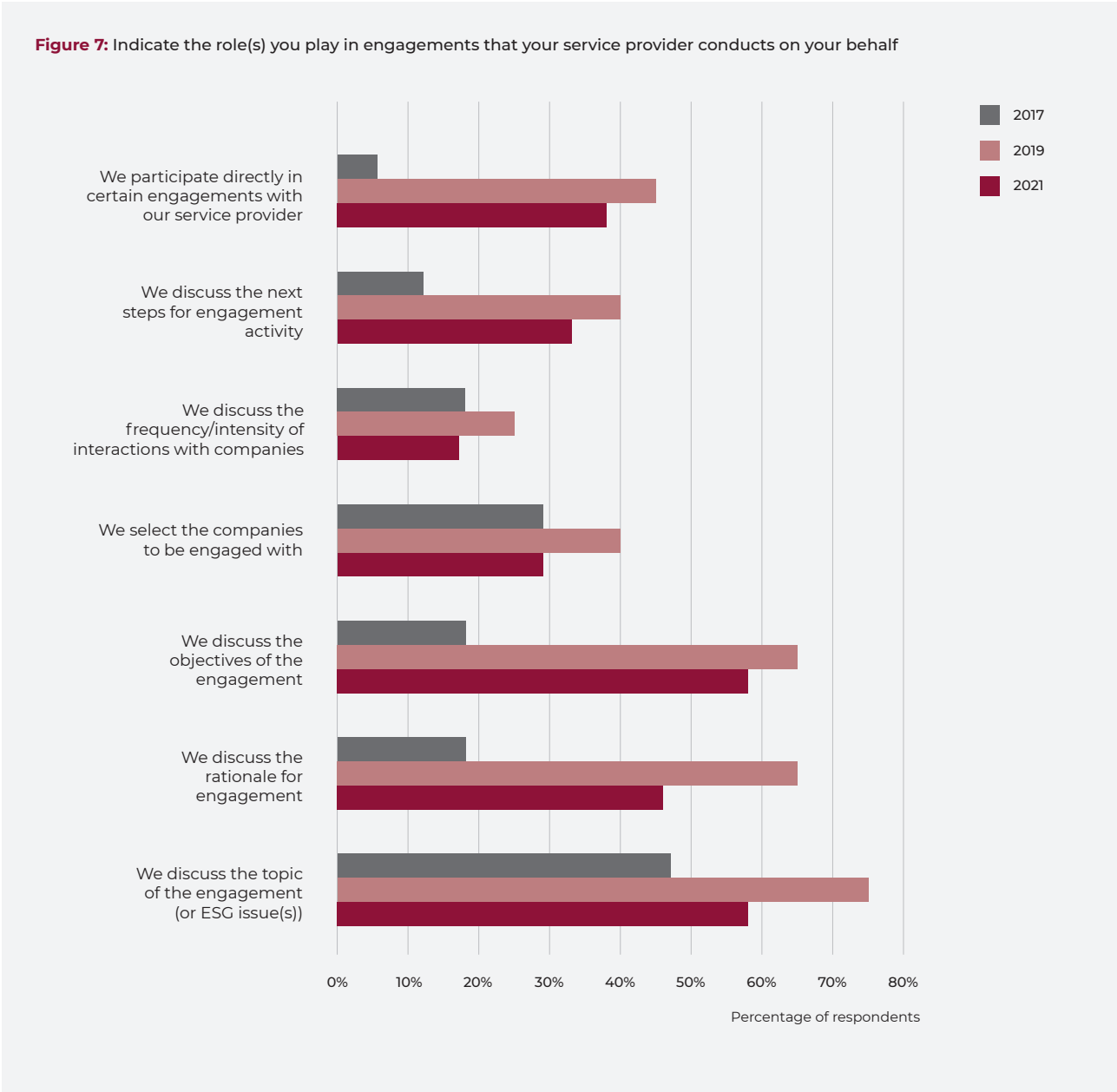
The 2021 survey shows that investors that use service providers participate less in engagements together with their service provider than in 2019, see Figure 7. In 2021, 38% of respondents indicate that they participate directly in engagements conducted for them by service providers. This number is down from 45% in 2019. All role categories have decreased compared to the 2019 survey.

Table 5: Indicate the method of engagement

	Individual/Internal staff engagements	Collaborative engagements*	Service provider engagement*	Do not engage
2021	88%	88%	88%	4%
2019	69%	85%	92%	12%
2017	56%	48%	74%	7%
Total engagements 2021	956	1,234	3,238	
% Of total engagements 2021	18%	23%	60%	
Total engagements 2019	929	837	3,171	
% Of total engagements 2019	19%	17%	64%	

* Collaborative engagements is when a group of investors come together to engage in dialogue with companies on ESG issues. Service provider engagement is conducted on behalf of the investor(s) by a service provider.

Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys.



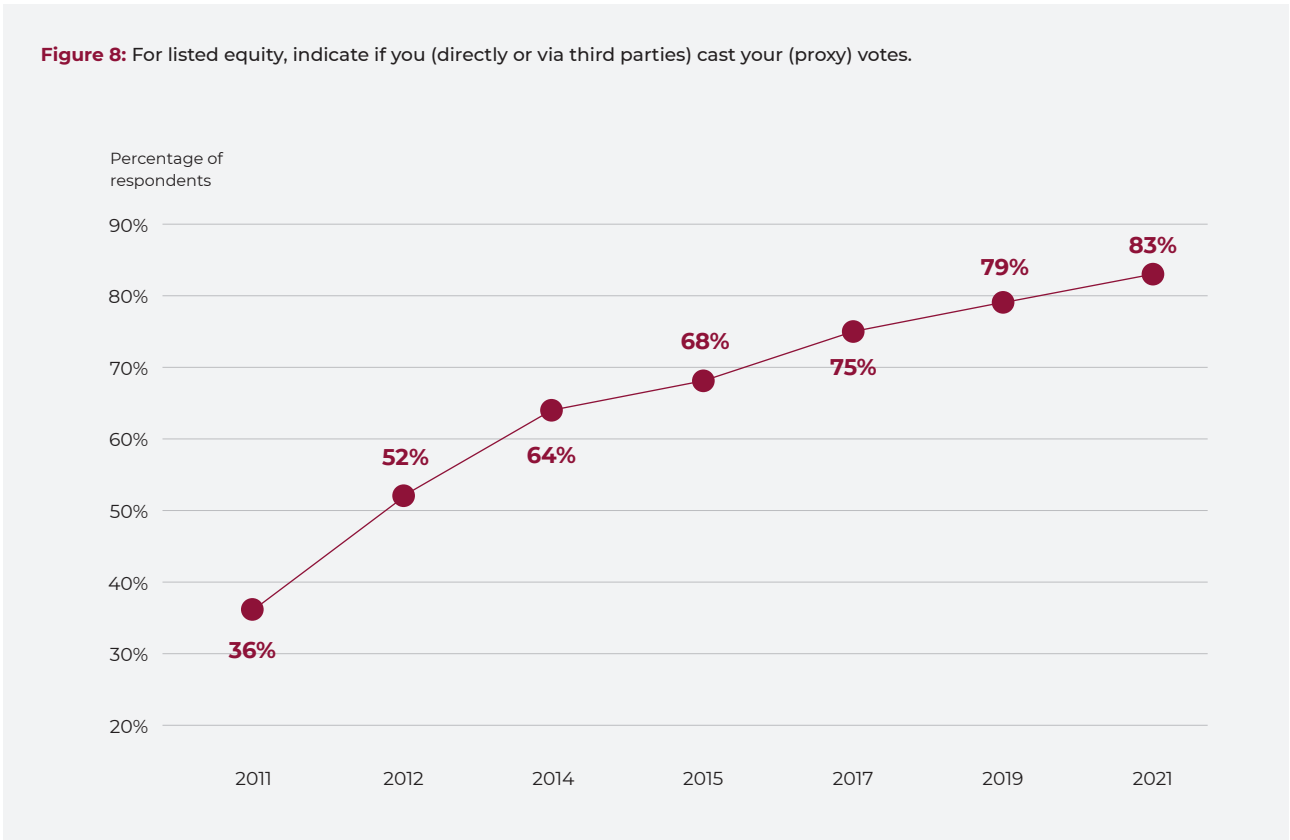
Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys.

Active ownership – voting

The use of voting continues to grow among Danish investors and has reached the highest level of 83% of respondents since 2011, see Figure 8. In 2021, 65% of respondents publicly disclose information on voting activities, which is an increase from 52% in 2019. Of investors who publicly disclose information on voting activities, 88% does so on a quarterly (59%) or annual (29%) basis.

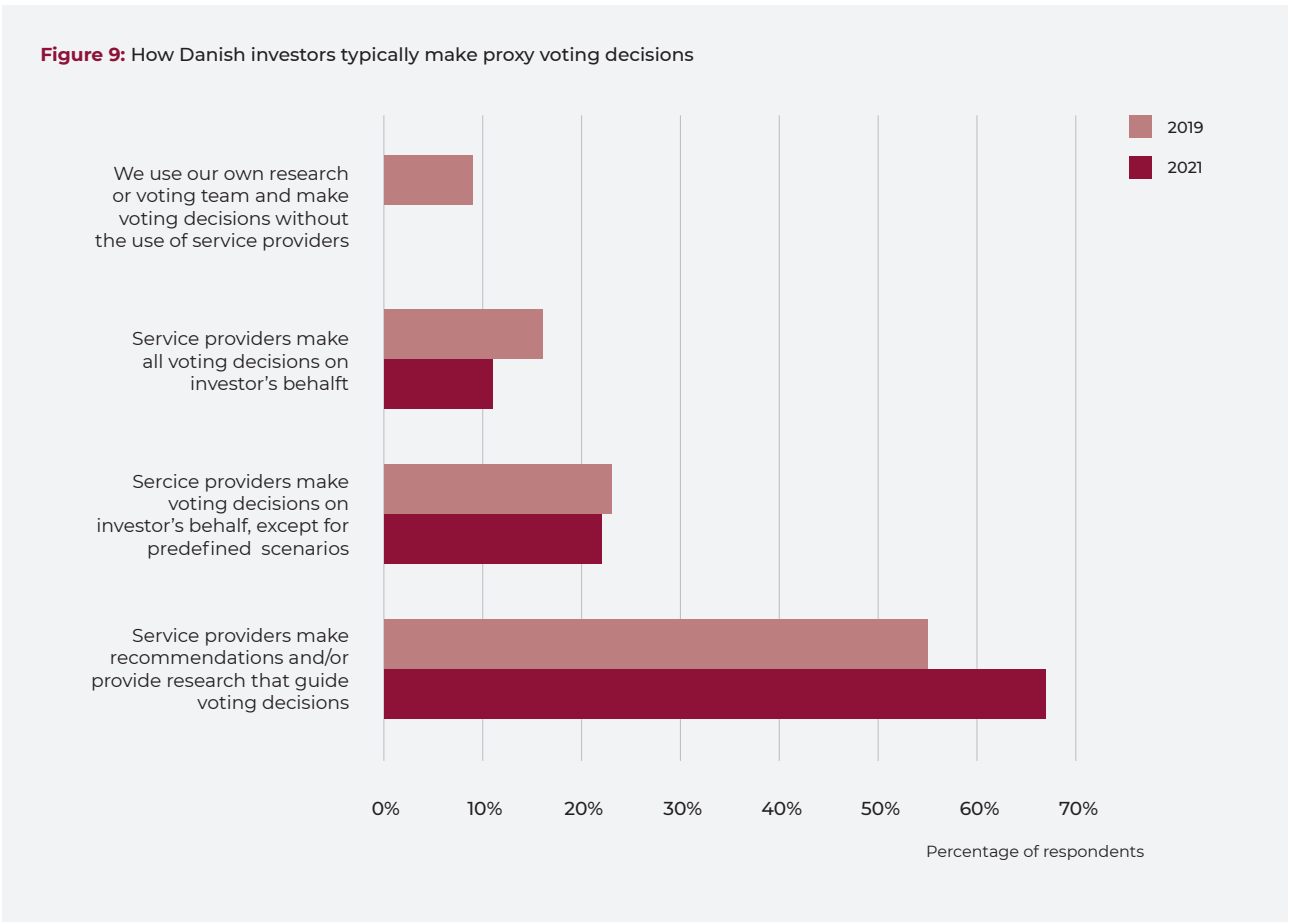
For listed equities, the share of possible votes that are cast by the survey participants varies. In 2021, investors voted on average on 45% of the potential votes, a decrease of 9 percentage points from the 2019 survey. Nine of the respondents voted on more than 90% of the potential votes⁶. There is a positive correlation between AuM and the share of potential votes cast.

All respondents who cast votes, use service providers to either inform their voting decisions or to vote on their behalf, while none of the respondents use their own research to inform voting decisions, see Figure 9. In the 2019 survey, 9% of respondents did not use service providers in any way to inform voting decisions.



Note: Data for 2011-2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys

⁶ There are different ways to measure the percentage of votes cast. 18% uses the total number of ballots, 41% use the total number of company meetings, 29% use the total value of the equity holdings and 12% do not track the information needed to perform the calculation.



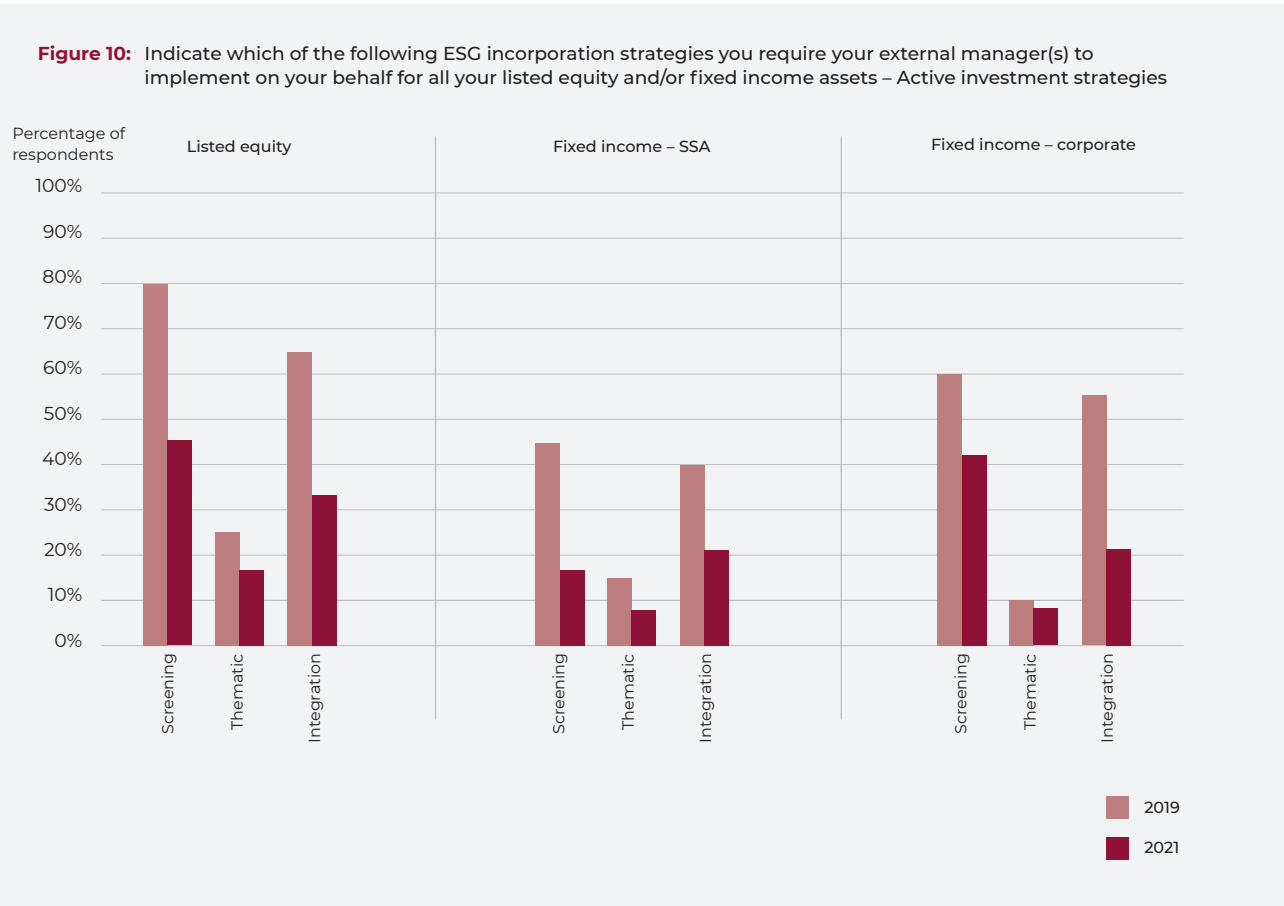
Note: Data for 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys

Responsible investment policy when using external managers

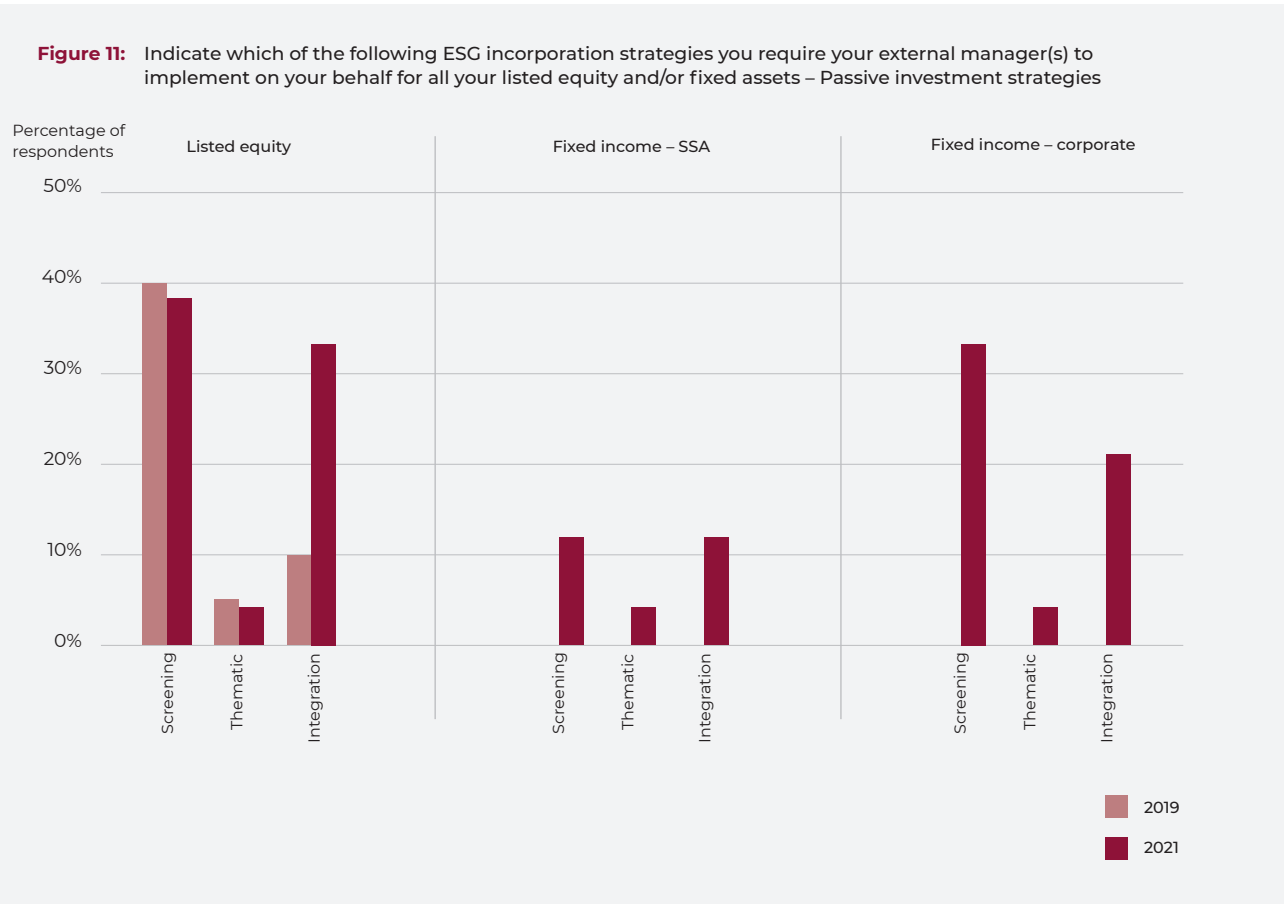
For externally managed assets, screening strategies is the most popular approach to responsible investing for both active and passive investment strategies.

Although screening is the most popular approach of the survey respondents, it is used considerably less for active investment strategies compared to the 2019 survey, see Figure 10. For active investment strategies, screening and integration strategies have declined significantly since 2019.

For passive investment strategies, 38% of investors require their external managers to perform screening of listed equities, compared to 40% in 2019. Integration in passive strategies for listed equities has more than tripled from 10% in 2019 to 33% in 2021, see Figure 11. Alike the 2019 survey, few respondents indicate that thematic ESG incorporation is a requirement for their passive investment strategies.



Note: Data for 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys



Note: Data for 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys. Data for fixed income (corporate and SSA) is not available for 2019.

Half of the respondents using external managers for listed equities require their external managers to engage on their behalf, up from 29% in 2019. 26% of respondents require external managers to vote on their behalf, compared to 14% in 2019. 63% cast votes

on externally managed equities directly themselves or directly via dedicated service providers, a decrease of 19 percentage points compared to 2019 and on the same level as the results in the 2017 survey.

Investors and climate change

All of the respondents indicate that they use dedicated tools to manage climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate-related tools are mostly used for the measurement of carbon footprint of the investment portfolios, scenario planning, and to encourage internal and/or external portfolio managers to monitor carbon emissions and risks. This is similar to the 2019 survey. However, all tools have seen a large increase in use in 2021 compared to 2019, see Figure 12.

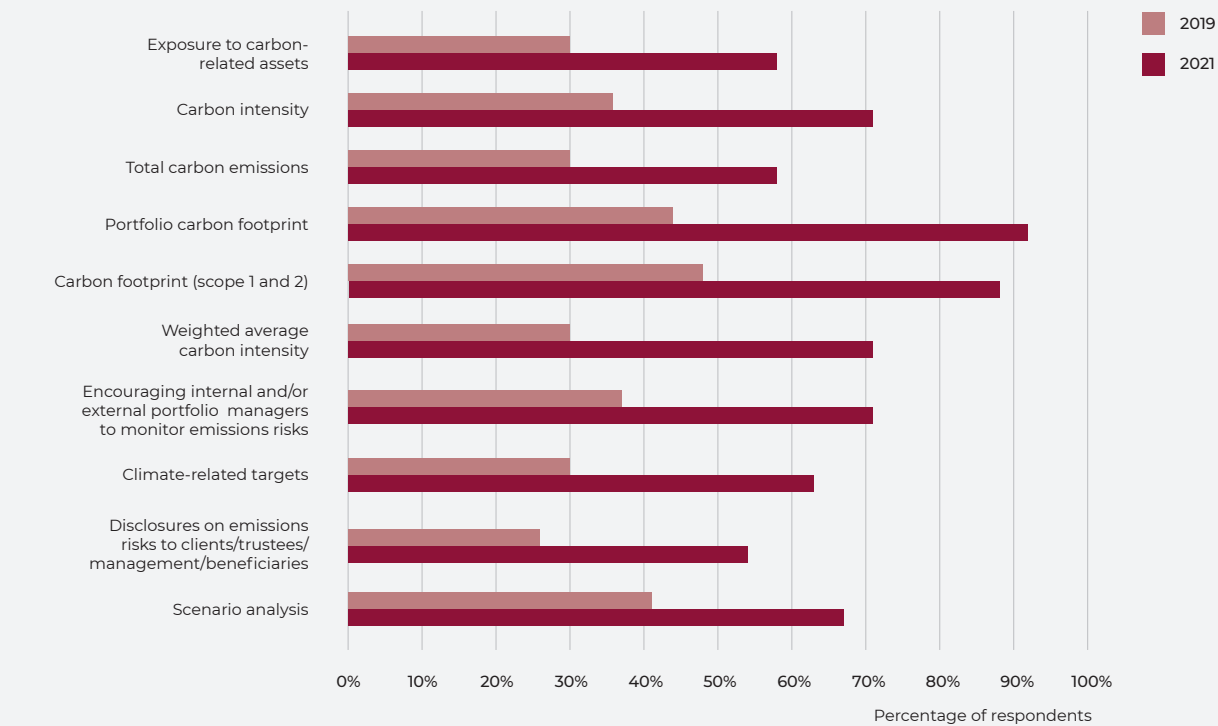
46% of the respondents indicate that they have committed to a net zero greenhouse gas target for their investment portfolio, see Figure 13. Of the committed

respondents, 73% have set 2050 as their target year. 18% of respondents has set a more ambitions target of achieving net zero before 2050, see Figure 14.

Of the respondents with a net zero greenhouse gas target, 63% indicate that they are yet to develop the reduction pathway, incl. milestones to reach their reduction target.

For respondents that have not yet committed to a net zero greenhouse gas target, 69% indicate that they are planning to do so.

Figure 12: Indicate which of the following tools your organisation uses to manage climate-related risks and opportunities



Note: Data for 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys

Figure 13: Indicate if your organization has a net zero GHG target for the total investment portfolio, and if you have a carbon reduction pathway towards that target.

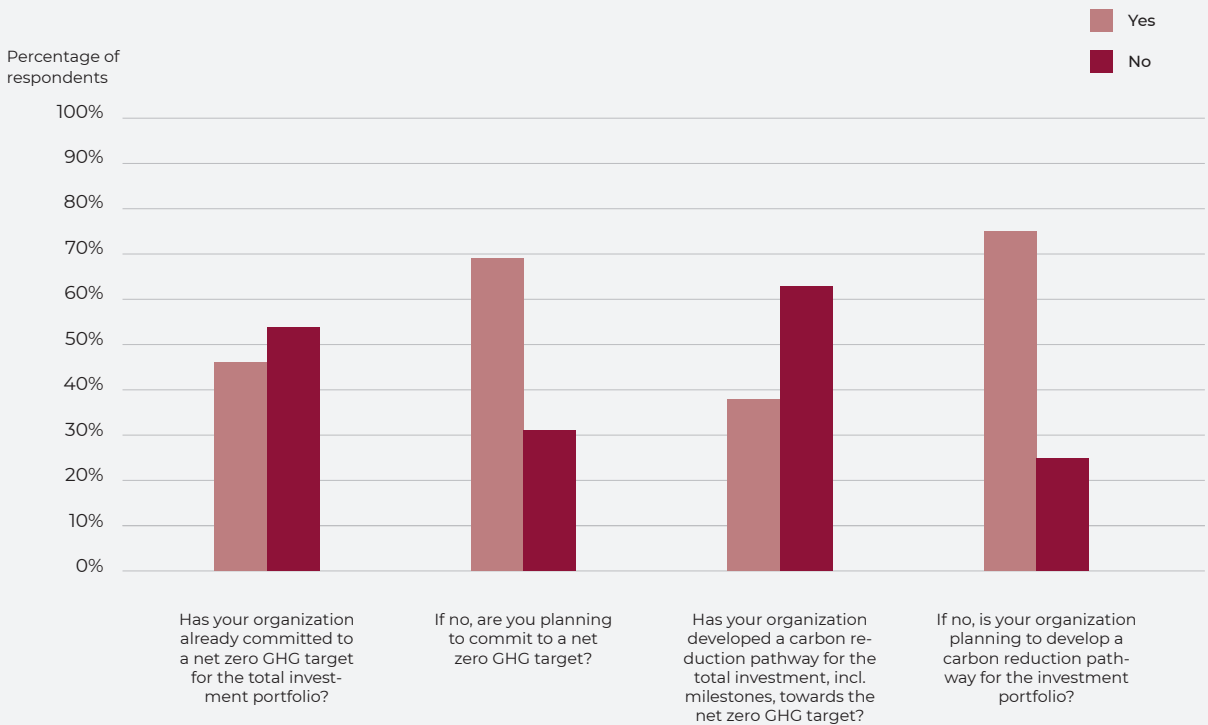
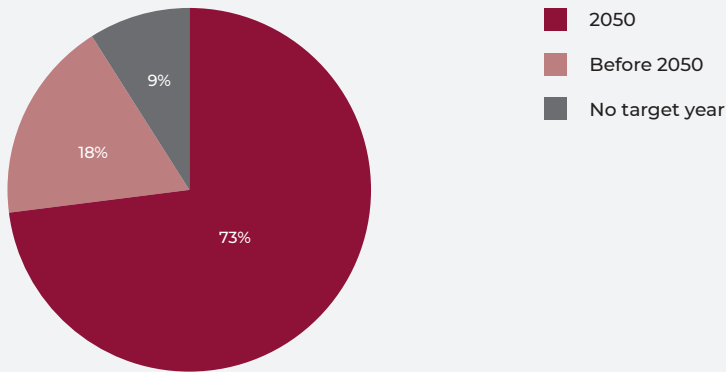
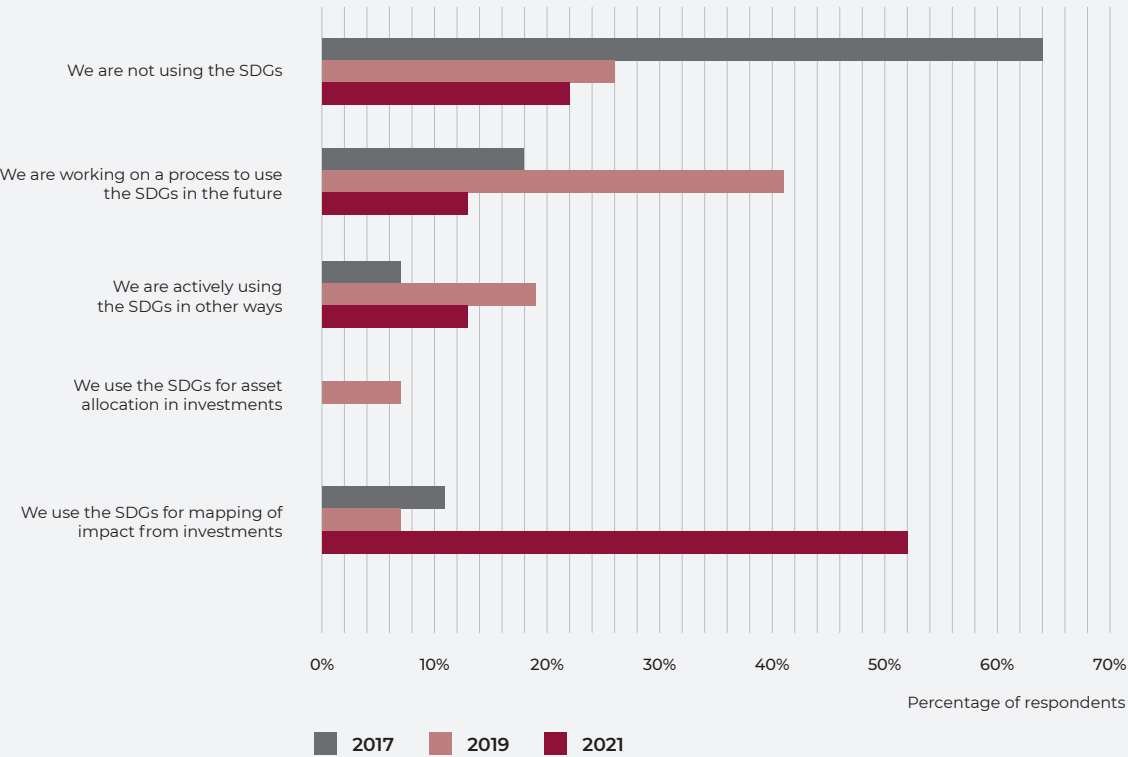


Figure 14: Indicate if your organization has a net zero GHG target for the total investment portfolio, and if you have a carbon reduction pathway towards that target.



Investors and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 15: Does your organisation use the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in asset allocation of investments or to map impact from investments?



Note: Data for 2017 and 2019 is based on previous Dansif surveys

65% of respondents are currently using the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to map impacts from investments or using the SDGs in other ways. This is a large increase compared to 18% in 2017 and 33% in 2019, see Figure 15. Consequently, fewer investors say that they are not using the SDGs or that they are working on a process to use the SDGs in the future.

Especially using the SDGs for mapping of the impact of investments has seen a large increase in 2021. While few investors in 2019 indicated that the SDGs were used for asset allocation purposes, none indicated this in the 2021 survey.



SFDR

67% of the survey respondents indicate that they have categorized products under the SFDR, see Figure 16.

Investors have usually categorized their investment products as article 8 products under the SFDR. Only 0.5% of the total products offering are categorized as article 9 products, while 90% of investment products

are categorized as article 8 products, see Table 6. The remaining products have either not been categorized yet or are products that do not take sustainability risks or adverse impacts into account (negative article 6 and 7 disclosure).

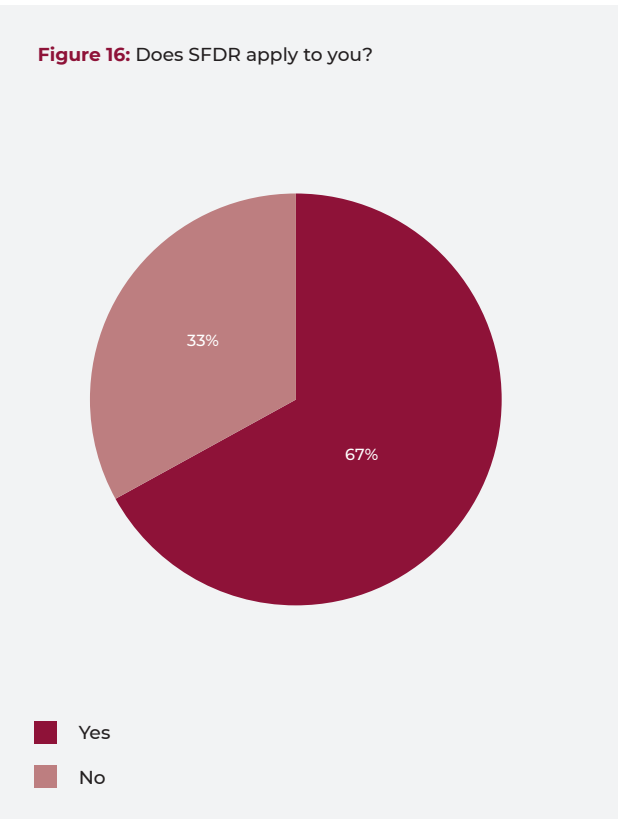


Table 6: Please indicate how you have categorized your investment products under SFDR (as of today).

Investors with Article 9 products (% of total)	13%
Investors with Article 8 products (% of total)	61%
Investment products categorized as Article 9 (% of total)	0.5%
Investment products categorized as Article 8 (% of total)	90%

