



Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

OP-Eläkesäätiö
June 2024

Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

Version history

Applied (date)	Version	Changes
30.6.2021	1.0	Consideration of Principal Adverse Sustainability Impacts in Investing and Insurance Operations
28.6.2023	2.0	Added a list of indicators (including indicators applied to investments in governments and supranational organisations and property investments).
22.12.2023	2.1	Updated reporting for Table 1 indicators 6, 8 and 9.
30.06.2024	3.0	The statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors was changed from an OP Financial Group-level statement to a company-level statement.

Financial market participant: OP-Eläkesäätiö Oy (171JCS0VWWKKHLBC5005)

Summary

OP-Eläkesäätiö pension foundation (OP-Eläkesäätiö) considers the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. This statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors applies to OP-Eläkesäätiö. This statement on principal adverse sustainability impacts covers the reference period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

This statement is issued in the manner required by the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, SFDR (2019/2088, Article 4). Reports related to the indicators of adverse impacts during the reference period are presented in Table 1 in Appendix I of the SFDR's Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1288). The statement is reviewed annually.

This statement also describes the principles applied at OP Financial Group, including OP-Eläkesäätiö, in relation to the identification and prioritisation of the principal adverse sustainability impacts, and how these principles are updated and applied.

OP-Eläkesäätiö has outsourced its investment activities to OP Asset Management Ltd (OP Asset Management). OP-Eläkesäätiö has issued its own responsible investing and shareholder engagement principles. Through the outsourcing, OP Asset Management's principles of responsible investing and international standards observed by OP Asset Management are also considered in the investment activities.

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are divided into the following themes:

Indicators applied to investments in companies as investment products:

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Biological diversity
- Water
- Waste
- Social and employee matters

Indicators applied to investments in governments and supranational organisations:

- Greenhouse gas intensity

- Investee countries subject to social violations

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability are analysed by screening all investments for the metrics provided in Table 1 and reporting these once per year. For the time being, it is challenging to identify the principal adverse impacts of investments, since entities we invest in do not report them comprehensively. The available information is combined with the estimated information from external service providers in order to obtain an indicative picture of what kind of sustainability impacts different companies have. The adverse sustainability impacts of the entities we invest in are combined, and the combined figure is monitored on the level of the financial market participant. Comparing the investments is difficult since our investment portfolios contain different asset classes and industries. Depending on the size and asset class distribution of the investment portfolio, the sustainability indicator figures describing the adverse impacts may vary by financial market participant.

Because the indicators have only been analysed for two full calendar years, no significant changes have been observed so far. Carbon emissions have decreased, as these are calculated systematically according to the methods described in the table below. In addition, there have been changes to indicators related to biodiversity, emissions to water, and lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UN Global Compact principles or the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises. In these areas, the changes are due to improvements in the coverage and accuracy of data and analysis obtained from a third-party service provider.

Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Sustainability factors refer to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, and anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. Companies included in the portfolio may have adverse impacts on sustainability factors through their economic activities. OP Asset Management Ltd aims to make transparent the adverse sustainability impacts that the business operations may have on the environment or society. The principal adverse sustainability impacts are acknowledged by screening the investments using the key climate, environmental and social principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators (see Table 1). The table also includes a description of the current and planned measures and goals to prevent and/or reduce adverse sustainability impacts.

Table 1*

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact [2023] ** ***	Impact [2022]	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
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Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	21 056 tCO ₂ e (94%)	16 521 tCO ₂ e (97%)	ESG-analysi: OP-Eläkesäätiö monitor's investments carbon intensity and aims to reach investment net zero by 2050. A concrete intermediary goal for equity and fixed income investments is to cut the carbon intensity by half by the end of 2030 in comparison with the level of 2019.
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	6 048 tCO ₂ e (94%)	4 481 tCO ₂ e (97%)	
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	298 006 tCO ₂ e (81%)	267 556 tCO ₂ e (75%)	
		Total GHG emissions	325 111 tCO ₂ e	288 558 tCO ₂ e	
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	785 tCO ₂ e/m€	850 tCO ₂ e/m€	Climate metrics are used in investment operations as part of the corporate analysis. This contains indicators that allow us to model the Paris Agreement's warming goals for investment products, and information on the emissions reduction goals of the target companies.
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	708 tCO ₂ e/m€ (90%)	714 tCO ₂ e/m€ (95%)	
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	6,6% (90%)	8,1% (96%)	
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources	62% (65%)	68% (82%)	Exclusions: OP Asset Management excludes all direct, active investment in companies where over 20% of production's turnover is dependent on coal or coal-based energy.
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	NACE A 0,4 GWh /m€ (48%)	NACE A 0,2 GWh /m€ (92%)	Active ownership: OP Asset Management's goal is that by the end of 2025, all companies we have invested in, and that have been identified as having a high climate risk, are covered by tangible engagement measures. These include voting at shareholders' meetings, engaging in direct dialogue, and collective engagement initiatives in which OP Asset Management is actively involved for the company in question.

		NACE B 1,2 GWh /m€ (80%)	NACE B 1,6 GWh /m€ (84%)		
		NACE C 1,3 GWh /m€ (86%)	NACE C 1,3 GWh /m€ (88%)		
		NACE D 3,8 GWh /m€ (77%)	NACE D 4,6 GWh /m€ (87%)		
		NACE E 1,6 GWh /m€ (67%)	NACE E 0,9 GWh /m€ (95%)		
		NACE F 0,2 GWh /m€ (77%)	NACE F 0,3 GWh /m€ (78%)		
		NACE G 0,1 GWh /m€ (84%)	NACE 0,14 GWh /m€ (85%)		
		NACE H 0,9 GWh /m€ (78%)	NACE H 0,8 GWh /m€ (80%)		
		NACE 0,5 GWh /m€ (75%)	NACE L 0,3 GWh /m€ (77%)		

Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	7,4% (90%)	0,03% (96%)	Due to improvements in the accuracy of data analysis by MSCI ESG Research, more companies with activities affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas have been identified.	ESG analysis: In the case of globally distributed investments, investors still have only limited possibilities to assess financial risks related to nature, because location-specific impacts on biodiversity can only be measured indirectly in most cases. We have conducted a preliminary analysis of the dependencies of our two funds on natural capital, and our goal is to continue and expand this analysis. Active ownership: OP Asset Management participates by supporting the cooperation initiative to mitigate deforestation and focus on biodiversity loss (IPDD – Investor Policy Dialogue on Deforestation).
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0,002 t/m€ (1,3%)	1,0 t/m€ (0,4%)	The methodology used by MSCI ESG Research for analysing emissions to water has been changed slightly. For some companies, the data for 2022 also includes emissions other than primary emissions.	ESG analysis: In terms of water, we monitor the amount of wastewater from industrial activities, and how the company's functions focus on areas of sparse water resources in the fields of operation where it is relevant.
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0,7 t/m€ (31%)	0,6 t/m€ (34%)		ESG analysis: The amount of hazardous waste caused by the companies' operations will be assessed as part of a portfolio-specific ESG analysis in those fields of operation where it is relevant.

Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0,1% (90%)	0,4% (96%)		ESG analysis: OP has signed the principles of the UN Global Compact initiative. Investment options are screened regularly for possible violations of international norms. Active ownership: If a norm violation is detected, we will begin a shareholder engagement process with the company. As a last resort, the company will be excluded from investment.
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0,5% (90%)	56% (96%)	The methodology of the metric used by MSCI ESG Research has been revised. Companies must have at least policy covering some of the principles of the UN Global Compact or OECD guidelines, as well as a follow-up method or mechanism for addressing shortcomings.	ESG analysis: OP has signed the principles of the UN Global Compact initiative. When screening for investments, we identify investment options that have problems with principles and/or are not in line with the principles.
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	10,4% (16%)	10,2% (27%)		ESG analysis: At the moment, data coverage is too low. We have acquired an indicator from an external service provider who strives to improve the data coverage. The poor data coverage is due to the fact that only a few companies use the indicator in question in their reporting.
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	34% (90%)	32% (96%)		ESG analysis: OP Asset Management monitors the gender distribution of companies we have invested in and if needed, reviews the company further if its Board does not acknowledge gender diversity.

					Voting at shareholders' meetings: Gender diversity improves a company's management, attracts talented people and develops human capital, which also creates value for stakeholders and society. Gender diversity is one of the main topics when using the right to vote in general meetings of both domestic and foreign listed companies.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0,01% (90%)	0,06% (96%)		Exclusions: OP Asset Management excludes all controversial weapons entirely from its investment.

Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2023	Impact 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Environmental	15. GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee countries	189 tCO ₂ e/m€ (100%)	198 tCO ₂ e/m€ (100%)		ESG analysis: OP Asset Management is committed to promoting the Paris climate goals and achieving net zero emissions from investments by 2050, and it has announced its goal as part of the international Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. As for government bond investments, we monitor the greenhouse gas intensity of governments.
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0 0% (100%)	0 0% (100%)		OP Asset Management complies with sanctions by different international bodies such as the EU, UN and USA. Investments are screened in accordance with these sanctions lists.

Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2023	Impact 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Fossil fuels	17. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels	N/A	N/A	The adverse impacts of real estate investments are reported in the statement by OP Real Estate Asset Management.	
Energy efficiency	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy-in- efficient real estate assets	N/A	N/A		

ADDITIONAL CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Emissions	4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement	51% (90%)	72% (95%)		OP-Eläkesäätiö monitor's investments carbon intensity and aims to reach investment net zero by 2050. A concrete intermediary goal for equity and fixed income investments is to cut the carbon intensity by half by the end of 2030 in comparison with the level of 2019. . Climate metrics are used in investment operations as part of the corporate analysis. This contains indicators that allow us to model the Paris Agreement's warming goals for investment products, and information on the emissions reduction goals of the target companies. Active ownership: The goal is that by the end of 2025, all companies we have invested in, and that have been identified as having a high climate risk, are covered by tangible engagement measures. This includes either voting at shareholders' meetings, engaging in direct dialogue, and collective engagement initiatives in which OP Asset
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						Management is actively involved for the company in question.
ADDITIONAL INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS						
Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies						
Human rights	14. Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents	Number of cases of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to investee companies on a weighted average basis	0,0 (88%)	0,0 (95%)		ESG analysis: Investment screening seeks to identify investment options that have a significant number of identified cases related to human rights violations, and if necessary, we will start monitoring the company more closely.

* Data source MSCI

** The number in brackets indicates data coverage (%)

*** The results were calculated as an average of quarters

1. Kuvaus kestävystekijöihin kohdistuvien pääasiallisten haitallisten vaikutusten tunnistamista ja priorisointia koskevista toimintaperiaatteista

Alla kuvataan OP Ryhmässä (ml. OP-Eläkesäätiössä) sovellettavat "Kestävystekijöihin kohdistuvien pääasiallisten haitallisten vaikutusten tunnistamista ja priorisointia koskevat toimintaperiaatteet".

OP-Eläkesäätiö Oy:n hallintoelin on hyväksynyt nämä "Kestävystekijöihin kohdistuvien pääasiallisten haitallisten vaikutusten tunnistamista ja priori-sointia koskevat toimintaperiaatteet" sijoituspäätöksenteossaan 23.5.2023. OP-Eläkesäätiö on ulkoistanut salkunhoidon OP Varainhoito Oy:lle (jäljempänä "OP Varainhoito") ja OP Varainhoito vastaa näin sijoituspäätöksistä OP-Eläkesäätiön puolesta.

Periaatteiden päivitystarve arvioidaan vuosittain.

Tiedot siitä, miten vastuu näiden toimintaperiaatteiden täytäntöönpanoista on jaettu organisaatioiden strategioissa ja menetylyissä

Vastuullinen sijoittaminen, mukaan lukien näiden toimintaperiaatteiden täytäntöönpano on organisoitu OP Varainhoidossa tavalla, mikä mahdolistaa asianmukaisen päätöksenteon, valvonnan, riskien ja eturistiriitojen hallinnan sekä palkitsemisen. Nämä toimintaperiaatteet hyväksytään OP Varainhoidon hallituksessa. Linjausten mukaisia päätöksiä tehdään OP Varainhoidon vastuullisen sijoittamisen toimikunnassa ja ESG-asiantuntijoiden toimesta. Varsinaisten ESG-strategioiden toimeenpano tapahtuu tapauskohtaisesti ESG-asiantuntijoiden tai salkunhoitajien toimesta ja yhteistyönä.

Menetelmät

Haitallisten kestävysvaikutusten säännöllinen läpivalaisu: Pääasialiset haitalliset kestävysvaikutukset analysoidaan säännöllisesti ESG-asiantuntijoiden toimesta läpivalaisemalla sijoitukset taulukossa 1 esitettyjen haitallisuutta kuvaavien kestävysindikaattoreiden avulla. Mikäli läpivalaisussa tunnistetaan kohdeyhtiötä, joiden haitalliset kestävysvaikutukset ovat huomattavia suhteessa kohdeyhtiön verrokeihin ja kyseinen PAI-mittari todetaan kohdeyhtiölle olennaiseksi, otetaan kohdeyhtiö tarkempaan seurantaan, ja tarvittaessa poissuljetaan tai aloitetaan vaikuttamisprosessi. Rahastojen sijoitukset läpivaltaistaan säännöllisesti myös kansainvälisen normirikkomusten osalta hyödyntämällä ulkopuolisen palveluntarjoajan analysia. Mikäli normirike havaitaan, ensisijainen keino on vaikuttaa yhtiön toimintaan, mutta mikäli se on mahdotonta tai tuloksetonta, yhtiö voidaan poistaa rahastosalkusta ja lisätä poissulkulistalle. Tunnistetuista normirikkomuksista ja näihin liittyvästä vaikuttamisprosessista raportoidaan puolivuosittain omistajaohjauksen raportoinnin yhteydessä.

ESG-analyysi: Sijoitustoiminnassa käytetään ESG-mittareita ja kestävystekijöiden toimialakohtaisen olennaisuuden huomioivaa ESG-analyysia sijoituskohteista, jonka avulla voidaan priorisoida ja tunnistaa, mitkä haitalliset kestävysvaikutukset ovat olennaisimpia millekin sijoituskohteelle.

Poissulkuminen: Rahastot poissulkevat aktiivisista suorista sijoituksistaan kiistanalaisten aseiden valmistajia, tupakan tuottajia, lämpöhiiltä tuottavia kaivosyhtiöitä, lämpöhiiltä käyttäviä sähköyhtiöitä, sekä kansainvälistä normeja rikkoneita yhtiöitä, joihin vaikuttaminen on ollut tuloksetonta. Poissulkulista on julkinen, ja se on saatavilla Internet-sivuilla osoitteessa www.op.fi/vastuullisuus-sijoittamisessa.

Yhtiökokoukset: OP-Rahastoyhtiö, OP Varainhoito ja OP-Henkivakuutus osallistuvat kotimaisiin ja ulkomaisiin yhtiökokouksiin vastuullisuusnäkökulmia huomioivien omistajaohjauksen periaatteidensa mukaisesti. Yhtiökokousäänenestäminen koskee vain tiettyjä OP Rahasto-yhtiön hallinnoimia rahastoja.

Kansainväliset normirikkomukset: Kansainväliset normit, kuten YK:n Global Compact, määrittelevät minimitason vastuulliselle liiketoiminnalle. OP Varainhoito vaikuttaa aktiivisissa suoria sijoituksia tekevissä OP-rahastoissa yhtiöihin, joiden nähdään rikkoneen kansainvälistä normeja. Tavoitteena on, että normeja rikkoneet yhtiöt muuttavat toimintaansa ja alkavat noudattaa kansainvälistä normeja toiminnassaan.

Ulkopuoliset varainhoitajat: OP Varainhoito on asettanut uusille ulkopuolisille varainhoitajille minimikriteerit, jotka niiden tulee täyttää ESG-asioissa. Lisäksi ulkoisten varainhoitajien vuosittainen tarkastelu selvittää, kuinka varainhoitajat huomioivat haitallisista kestävysvaikutuksia sijoitustoiminnassaan.

Kiinteistöt: Haitalliset kestävysvaikutukset arvioidaan säännöllisesti huomioimalla kiinteistövarallisuuteen tehtyihin sijoituksiin soveltuvat PAI-mittarit. Mittarit koskevat altistumista fossiilisiin polttoaineisiin ja energiatehottomuuteen liittyville riskeille sekä kasvihuonepäästöjä ja energiakulutuksen intensiteettiä. Lisäksi kullekin rahastolle määritellyt kestävysindikaattorit (kuten rakennusten energialuokka tai ympäristösertifointi) selvitetään uusien investointien yhteydessä ja raportoidaan vuosittain.

Yllä mainittuihin menetelmiin liittyvä virhemarginaali ja marginaalin selitys

Mahdollisuudet tunnistaa ja analysoida kestävystekijöihin kohdistuvia pääasiallisia haitallisista vaikutuksista riippuu aina tietojen saatavuudesta ja laadusta. Kohdeyritysten raportoimat tiedot ovat etusijalla, mutta suuri osa haitallisista kestävysvaikutuksista on sellaista tietoa,

jota yritykset eivät vielä laaja-alaisesti julkaise. Sovellettu tieto tulee kohdeyritysten lisäksi kolmannen osapuolen tietopalvelujen tarjoajilta. Tiedon laatuja ja kattavuutta pyritään jatkuvasti parantamaan.

Käytetyt tietolähteet

OP Varainhoidossa ensisijaisia tietolähteitä ovat MSCI ESG Research ja S&P Trucost, jotka tarjoavat tietoa muun muassa kohdeyhtiöiden kestävyyriskeistä, haitallisten liiketoimintojen osuuksista, ilmatoriskeistä ja –mahdollisuuksista. Edellä mainitut palveluntarjoajat hyödyntävät sekä yhtiöiden raportoimaa tietoa, että arvioitua tietoa, joka pohjautuu kunkin palveluntarjoajan kehittämään arviointimalliin. Kansainvälisen normirikkeiden analysissä ja seurannassa hyödynnetään Sustainable Analytics-palveluntarjoajaa. Yhtiökokousäänenestyksen tukena käytetään Institutional Shareholder Service (ISS) tutkimusta.

2. Vaikuttamispolitiikat

The principles of shareholder engagement and responsible investment direct advocacy work. The principles are available online at <https://www.op.fi/en/op-ryhma/tietoa-ryhmasta/op-lyhyesti/elakepalvelut> (in Finnish). Acting as the investment manager for OP Bank Group Pension Foundation, OP Asset Management Ltd implements the shareholder engagement principles on the Foundation's behalf.

There are three primary methods of investor engagement with companies:

- dialogue with investee companies;
- participation in annual general meetings;
- participation in joint engagement initiatives by investors.

In addition to financial performance, in active and direct investment the environmental, social and governance issues of the investment options are taken into account. When meeting with representatives of the companies, we will find out, when necessary, how the company's strategy is implemented and what the relevant responsibility questions are. In investment activities, we also monitor companies' compliance with international norms, such as the UN Global Compact and OECD guidelines. International norms define the minimum level for responsible business. If this minimum level is not met, meaning that the company has violated international norms, we begin advocacy work with the company. This advocacy work is linked to item 10 in Table 1. The aim is to exercise influence on the companies' operation through owning shares or promissory notes so that non-compliant companies change their practices and begin to comply with international norms in their operations. Primarily, we try to influence the company that violated norms and only secondarily will we give up the investment if the advocacy work does not work. Any decision to give up an investment is made on a case-by-case basis, taking the severity and extent of the norm violation into account. The decision is approved/rejected in the Committee for Responsible Investment of OP Asset Management.

In addition to direct advocacy work, we may exercise our right to vote at the general meetings of listed companies. Typical items on the general meeting agenda include the composition of the Board, remuneration, changes in capital structure and reporting. In addition to these, the significance of environmental and social matters is continuously growing in general meetings. A significant mean of exerting influence is to use the right to vote in these matters. In principle, OP Asset Management (representing entities such as OP-Eläkesäätiö in accordance with the processes defined in the principles of shareholder engagement, as is verified at the beginning of this document) has a positive view on proposals related to environmental and social topics. In principle, OP Asset Management supports proposals related to climate change, energy efficiency, renewable energy, product safety and human rights. The principles of shareholder engagement include a list of matters that OP Asset Management principally supports in general meetings. These particularly concern the indicators of adverse sustainability impacts, which are listed in Table 1. Year

OP Asset Management Ltd's ESG specialists may also strive to influence topical and material responsibility matters by participating in the cooperation initiatives of investors. They are used to motivate companies to promote climate action, set emissions reduction targets or improve reporting related to climate and the environment.

Given that extensive reported data on the adverse sustainability impacts listed in Table 1 is unavailable for the time being, investor engagement measures currently focus only on the indicators and themes described above. As the availability of data and analysis improve, we will investigate opportunities for expanding our engagement activities to also cover other adverse sustainability impacts.

3. Kansainväliset standardit

OP Varainhoito on sitoutunut noudattamaan useita kansainvälisiä normeja, ja hyödyntää kansainvälisiä viitekehysiä läpivalistessaan sijoituskohteitaan. Käytetty metodologia huomioi mm. seuraavat kansainvälist standardit sekä yleissopimukset:

- YK:n Global Compact periaatteet (UNGC)
- YK:n yrityksiä ja ihmisoikeuksia koskevat periaatteet (UNGPs)
- OECD:n toimintaojeet monikansallisille yrityksille
- Kansainvälisen työjärjestön (ILO) yleissopimukset
- Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)

Pariisin ilmastosopimus

OP-Eläkesäätiön tavoitteena on sijoitustoiminnan hiilineutraaliuden saavuttaminen viimeistään vuoteen 2050 mennessä. Konkreettinen välitavoite on sijoitusten hiili-intensiteetin puolittaminen vuoden 2030 loppuun mennessä verrattuna vuoteen 2019. Sijoituskohteiden ilmastoona liittyvän riskin tunnistamiseen keskeisiä indikaattoreita ovat kasvihuonekaasupäästöt (scope 1, 2 ja 3), hiilijalanjälki ja kasvihuonekaasuintensiteetti. OP-Eläkesäätiön salkun hiilipäästöt raportoidaan vuosittain PCAF-viitekehysen mukaisesti.

Sijoitustoiminnassa ilmastoanalyysi on edellytyksenä on laadukas ja kattava data. Sijoitustoiminnassa hyödynnetään omaa ESG-työkalua osana yhtiö- tai toimialakohtaisista analyysia. Tämä sisältää ilmastomittareita ja tunnuslukuja, mikä mahdollistaa esimerkiksi Pariisin ilmastosopimuksen läpennemistavoitteiden mallintamisen sijoitussalkussa. Mallinnuksessa hyödynnetään Kansainvälisen Ilmastopaneelin (IPCC:n) 1.5°C skenaariota ja Kansainvälisen Energiajärjestön (IEA:n) NZE 2050 skenaariota. Ilmatoriskien rajoittamiseksi OP Varainhoito on tällä hetkellä kieltynyt kaikki suorat, aktiiviset sijoitukset yrityksiin, joiden tuotanto on liikevaihdoltaan yli 20 % riippuvainen kivihiilestä tai kivihiilipohjaisesta energiasta.

4. Historiallinen vertailu

Koska indikaattoreita on analysoitu vasta kahden kokonaisen kalenterivuoden ajan, eivät muutokset toistaiseksi ole huomattavia. Hiilipäästöjen osalta seuraamme pitkän aikavälin trendiä, joka on laskeva. Muutoksia on tapahtunut biologisen monimuotoisuuden, vesipäästöjen ja YK:n Global Compact -periaatteiden tai monikansallisille yrityksille annettujen OECD:n toimintaojeiden noudattamisen seurauksista koskevien prosessien ja mekanismien puuttueeseen liittyvien indikaattorien osalta. Näissä muutokset johtuvat ulkopuoliselta palvelutarjoajalta hankitun datan, sekä analyysin, kattavuuden kasvusta ja tarkentumisesta.