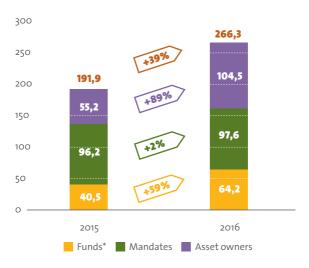
FIGURE 1: Sustainable Investments in Switzerland (in CHF billion)



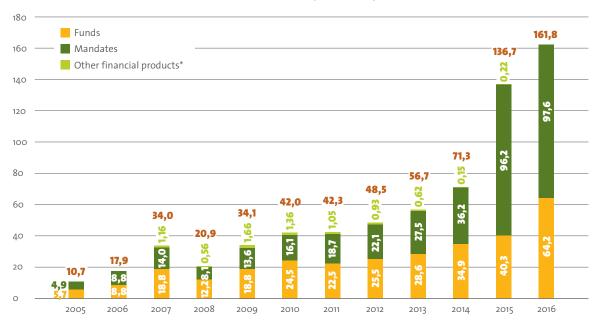
^{*} The fund figure for 2015 also includes other financial products Source: Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen, Swiss Sustainable Finance

TABLE 1: Sustainable investments in Switzerland in 2015 and 2016 (in CHF billion)

Year	2016	2015	Change in per cent
Funds*	64,2	40,5	+59%
Mandate	97,6	96,2	+2%
Asset owners	104,5	55,2	+89%
Total	266,3	191,9	+39%

^{*} In 2015, the funds also included other financial products. Source: Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen, Swiss Sustainable Finance

FIGURE 2: Sustainable investment funds and mandates in Switzerland (in CHF billion)



^{*} As of 2016, "Other financial products" will not be reported separately Source: Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen/Swiss Sustainable Finance

FIGURE 3: Sustainable investment approaches as of end of year 2015 and 2016 (in CHF billion)

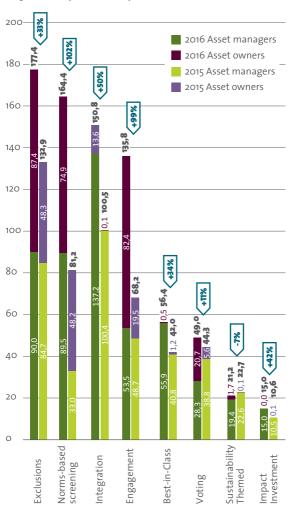


TABLE 2: Top ten exclusion criteria in Switzerland 2016

(in CHF billion)		
1.	Violation of human rights	130,2
2.	Violation of labour rights	111,2
3.	Corruption and bribery	109,4
4.	Environmental destruction	105,5
5	Weapons (production and trade)	900

4.	Environmental destruction	105,5
5.	Weapons (production and trade)	90,0
6.	Tobacco	80,0
7.	Pornography	66,2
8.	Nuclear power	61,3

Genetic engineering 58,9 9. 48,9 Gambling 10.

TABLE 3: Top five exclusion criteria for countries in Switzerland

2016 (in CHF billion)			
1.	Nuclear power	7,	
		_	

1.	Nuclear power	7,6
2.	Corruption	6,3

6,2

5,3

4,3

1.	Nuclear power	
2.	Corruption	

Non-ratification of environmental conventions

Source: Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen, Swiss Sustainable Finance

Violations of arms proliferation treaties

3.

5.

Death penalty

TABLE 4: Norms-based screening (in CHF billion)

1.	ILO-Conventions	110,1
2.	UN Global Compact	109,8
3.	OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	53,1

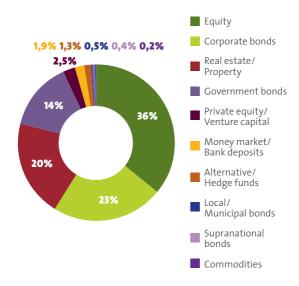
TABLE 5: ESG engagement themes in Switzerland in 2016 in order of importance

1.	Corporate governance
2.	Climate change (risks, GHG emissions disclosure, targets, strategy, measures)
3.	Business ethics
4.	Supply chains
5.	Human rights
6.	Environmental management system & reporting
7.	Environmental impact of investments / products and services
8.	Environmental controversies
9.	Employment
10.	Community involvement

TABLE 6: Key drivers of impact investment in Switzerland in 2016

1.	Desire for stable long-term returns
2.	Contribution to sustainable development
3.	Financial opportunities

FIGURE 4: Proportions of the various asset classes in Switzerland in 2016 (in per cent)



GRAFIK 5 : Die verschiedenen Asset Klassen 2016 und 2015 in der Schweiz im Vergleich (in Milliarden CHF)

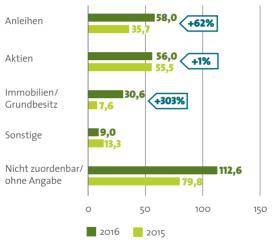


FIGURE 6: Distribution of investor type in Switzerland in 2015 and

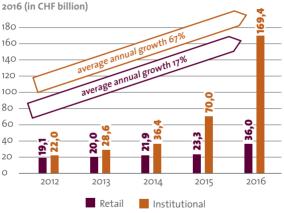


FIGURE 7: Types of SRI institutional investors in Switzerland in 2015 and 2016 (in per cent)

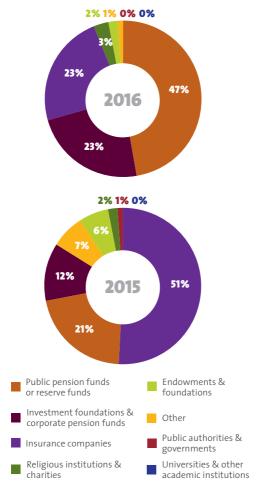


FIGURE 8: Market shares of the leading Swiss asset managers in 2016 (in per cent)

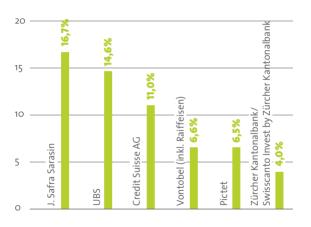


FIGURE 9: Themes covered by Swiss asset owner voting guidelines

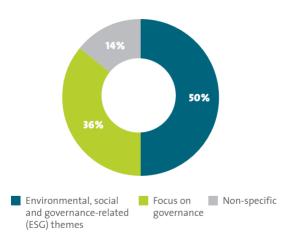


FIGURE 10: Overview of asset overlays in Switzerland (in CHF billion)

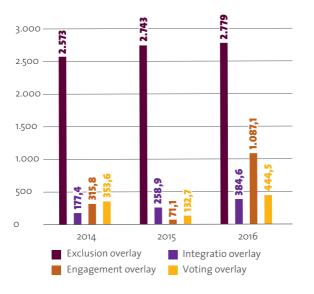


FIGURE 11: Strategies of financial players in Switzerland that take human rights into account (study participants)

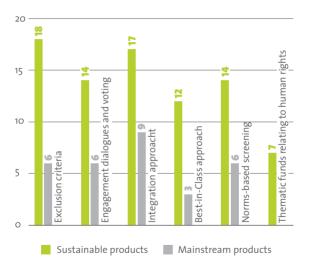


TABLE 7: The three most important norms for human rights in Switzerland in 2016

1. UN Global Compact

1.

ILO Conventions

3. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

TABLE 8: The investment strategies relating to human rights seen as most effective by Swiss asset managers

as most entertie by small asset managers		
1.	Exclusions	
1.	Engagement and voting	

Source: Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen, Swiss Sustainable Finance

Norms-based screening

3.

TABLE 9: Key drivers for taking human rights into account in investments in Switzerland (in order of importance)

1.	Responsibility as asset manager
2.	Reputational management
3.	Risk management
4.	Demand from retail investors
5.	Compliance requirements

TABLE 10: Key drivers for demand in SRI

1.	Demand from institutional investors
2.	Legislative
3.	Notion of fiduciary duty

4.

5. 6.

7.

Demand from retail investors

International initiatives

Materiality

External pressure (NGOs, media, trade unions)

FIGURE 12: Growth forecasts for sustainable investments in Switzerland in 2017 (study participants)

