



Public consultation on institutional investors and asset managers' duties regarding sustainability

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

At the end of 2015, governments from around the world chose a more sustainable path for our planet and our economy by adopting the Paris agreement on climate change and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Sustainability has since long been at the heart of the European project. The EU is committed to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs ([Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'Next steps for a sustainable European future European action for sustainability' {SWD\(2016\) 390 final}](#)).

The EU wants its financial system to be aligned with its sustainability objectives. The commitment to incorporating sustainability elements into EU financial services policies and cross cutting initiatives is ingrained in the Mid-Term Review of the Capital Markets Union Action Plan ([Mid-Term Review of the Capital Markets Union Action Plan - COM\(2017\) 292 final](#)).

To develop the overall vision of sustainable finance that this requires, the Commission decided last year to appoint a High-Level Expert Group (HLEG) on sustainable finance under the chairmanship of Christian Thimann. This group is supporting the Commission to develop an overarching and comprehensive EU strategy on sustainable finance.

On 13 July 2017, the HLEG published its interim report which provided a comprehensive vision on sustainable finance. It identified two imperatives for Europe's financial system. "The first is to strengthen financial stability and asset pricing, by improving the assessment and management of long term risks and intangible factors of value creation. The second is to improve the contribution of the financial sector to sustainable and inclusive growth by financing long-term needs and accelerating the shift to a sustainable economy".

In its interim report ([EU High-Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance, 'Financing a sustainable European economy' Interim report, July 2017](#)), the HLEG proposed eight early recommendations for policy action on sustainable finance. The third recommendation focused on establishing a "fiduciary duty"

that encompasses sustainability. The HLEG suggested clarifying that the duties of institutional investors and asset managers explicitly integrate material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors and long term sustainability.

Given the maturity and the interest of the HLEG recommendation, the Commission has decided to start work on an impact assessment to assess whether and how a clarification of the duties of institutional investors and asset managers in terms of sustainability could contribute to a more efficient allocation of capital, and to sustainable and inclusive growth.

The duties of care, loyalty and prudence are embedded in the EU's financial framework governing obligations that institutional investors and asset managers owe to their end-investors/scheme members. These duties are the foundation of investment process.

The implementation of these duties implies fulfillment of various obligations for asset managers and institutional investors that include, for instance, the duty to act in the best interest of beneficiaries /investors, with due care, skill and diligence in performing their activities, including the identification and management of conflict of interests. They are also required to act honestly, and ensure adequate and proportionate performance of their activities.

Although these duties are embedded in the EU financial legal framework, it appears unclear that they require institutional investors and asset managers to assess the materiality of sustainability risks (i.e risks relating to environmental, social and governance issues). Market practices indicate that institutional investors and asset managers generally understand these duties as requiring a focus on maximising short-term financial returns and disregard long-term effects on performance due to sustainability factors and risks. This can lead to misallocation of capital and might give rise to concerns about financial stability since markets can be vulnerable to abrupt corrections, such as those associated with the delayed transition to low carbon economies.

This consultation will help the Commission gather and analyse the necessary evidence to determine possible action to improve the assessment and integration of sustainability factors in the relevant investment entities' decision-making process.

Please note: In order to ensure a fair and transparent consultation process **only responses received through our online questionnaire will be taken into account** and included in the report summarising the responses. Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require particular assistance, please contact fisma-investors-duties-sustainability@ec.europa.eu.

More information:

- [on this consultation](#)
- [on the protection of personal data regime for this consultation](#)

Glossary

Relevant investment entities: entities managing assets entrusted to them

Sustainability factors: for the purpose of this consultation, sustainability factors refer to environmental, social and governance issues as defined by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) ([UNEP Inquiry, Definitions and Concepts: Background Note, 2016](#)). The exact scope of sustainability factors to be addressed is also the object of this consultation.

Environmental issues relate to the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems including biodiversity loss; greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy, energy efficiency, natural resource depletion or pollution; waste management; ozone depletion; changes in land use; ocean acidification and changes to the nitrogen and phosphorus cycles

Social issues relate to rights, well-being and interests of people and communities including human rights, labour standards, health and safety, relations with local communities, activities in conflict zones, health and access to medicine, consumer protection; and controversial weapons.

Governance issues relate to the management of investee entities. Issues include board structure, size, diversity, skills and independence; executive pay; shareholder rights; stakeholder interaction; disclosure of information; business ethics; bribery and corruption; internal controls and risk management; and, in general, issues dealing with the relationship between a company's management, its board, its shareholders and its other stakeholders.

1. Information about you

* Are you replying as:

- a private individual
- an organisation or a company
- a public authority or an international organisation

* Name of your organisation:

Accountancy Europe

Contact email address:

The information you provide here is for administrative purposes only and will not be published

vita@accountancyeurope.eu

* Is your organisation included in the Transparency Register?

(If your organisation is not registered, [we invite you to register here](#), although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultation. [Why a transparency register?](#))

- Yes
- No

* If so, please indicate your Register ID number:

4713568401-18

* Type of organisation:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Academic institution | <input type="radio"/> Media |
| <input type="radio"/> Company, SME, micro-enterprise, sole trader | <input type="radio"/> Non-governmental organisation |
| <input type="radio"/> Institutional investor | <input type="radio"/> Think tank |
| <input type="radio"/> Consultancy, law firm | <input type="radio"/> Trade union |
| <input type="radio"/> Consumer association | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other |
| <input type="radio"/> Industry association | |

* Please specify the type of organisation:

Professional association

*Where are you based and/or where do you carry out your activity?

Belgium

*Field of activity or sector (*if applicable*):

at least 1 choice(s)

- Accounting
- Auditing
- Banking
- Credit rating agencies
- Insurance
- Occupational pension provision
- Personal pension provision
- Collective Investment Management
- Individual portfolio management
- Financial advice
- Market infrastructure operation (e.g. CCPs, CSDs, Stock exchanges)
- Service provider (e.g. index provider, research providers)
- Other
- Not applicable

*Please specify your activity field(s) or sector(s):

We represent professional accountants, auditors and advisors at European level



Important notice on the publication of responses

*Contributions received are intended for publication on the Commission's website. Do you agree to your contribution being published?

([see specific privacy statement](#) )

- Yes, I agree to my response being published under the name I indicate (*name of your organisation /company/public authority or your name if your reply as an individual*)
- No, I do not want my response to be published

2. Your opinion

2.1 Questions addressed to all respondents:

I. General overview

1) Do you think relevant investment entities should consider sustainability factors in their investment decision-making?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain the reasons:

In our experience, investors are increasingly paying attention to sustainability and ESG factors across all sectors. ESG factors, until recently seen as specific issues affecting particular sectors (such as extractive industries and the energy sector, for example), are becoming more important in investors' assessment of the long-term sustainability of all companies. Businesses that consider, evaluate and report ESG factors are more likely to take a long-term view of their business and have a better appreciation of the risks that could impact on their business model than those that do not. As such, consideration of ESG factors is relevant to investment decisions and has the potential for increasing investment return without a commensurate increase in investment risk.

It is important to clarify that non-financial information (NFI), which is equally important, goes well beyond Environmental, Social and Governance key performance indicators (ESG). Indeed, non-financial information should also address operating performance metrics which are indicators of long term value creation. Some specific examples of such indicators include for example the number of trademarks registered, customer loyalty, customer satisfaction scores, and employee motivation.

NFI is, in some cases, more forward-looking than financial information, and is, as such, very valuable.

Financial information combined with non-financial information will assist stakeholders in getting a more complete picture of the performance of an entity. State of the art corporate reporting, i.e. reporting covering interconnected financial and non-financial information, will meet the needs of a wider stakeholder audience. Academics also highlighted the positive relationship between the disclosure of non-financial information and capital markets.

We recognise that non-financial information is a complex domain as it covers a lot of topics of different natures. Materiality is an important concept considering the large scope of non-financial information. Not all non-financial information is relevant for all reporting entities and users will benefit from entity specific information. The inherent link between financial information and non-financial information also adds to the complexity.

The financial statements (financial information) will however continue to be an important part of corporate reporting, in particular because of their confirmatory value. Stakeholders will benefit from higher quality, less voluminous financial reporting: what is relevant to address, considering a specific reporting entity.

We also would like to refer to the 'Core & More' concept which was launched by Accountancy Europe in the thought-leadership paper *The Future of Corporate Reporting – creating the dynamics for change* (2015): https://www.accountancyeurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/FEECogitoPaper_-_TheFutureofCorporateReporting.pdf

Core & More aims to present corporate reporting in a smarter way, organising financial and non-financial information based on the interests of users. Information relevant for a wide range of stakeholders would be in the Core report, and supplementary details for a more limited audience would form the More reports.

Technology would be key in organising the Core and More reports. Stakeholders would, for example, be able to navigate swiftly through the different layers of information via online navigation tools.

More information on the Core & More concept can be found in our Cogito paper *Core & More – An opportunity for smarter corporate reporting* (2017): <https://www.accountancyeurope.eu/publications/core-more-smarter-corporate-reporting/>

2) What are the sustainability factors that the relevant investment entities should consider? (Please make a choice and indicate the importance of the different factors (1 is not important and 5 is very important). (Please refer to the definition in the Glossary).

	Yes	No	No opinion
Climate factors (these include climate mitigation factors as well as climate resilience factors)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other environmental factors	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social factors	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Governance factors	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Others	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please specify others:

It may also be useful to consider risks that can come via the supply chain to make sure suppliers do not engage in malicious activities, for example, slavery or child labour.

Importance for climate factors:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Importance for other environmental factors:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Importance for social factors:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Importance for governance factors:

- 1

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Importance for others:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Please specify, which specific factors within the above categories you are considering, if any:

Non-applicable

3) Based on which criteria should the relevant investment entities consider sustainability factors in their investment decision making?

Please explain:

This point is not within the scope of our expertise as we do not represent investment entities.

4) Which of the following entities should consider sustainability factors in their investment decision-making? (Possibility to select several answers). If so, please indicate the level of impact that this would have (1 is the smallest impact and 5 is the highest impact).

	Yes	No	No opinion
Occupational pension providers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Personal pension providers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Life insurance providers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-life insurance providers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collective investment funds (UCITS, AIF, EuVECA, EuSEF, ELTIF)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual portfolio managers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain:

Companies that take ESG factors into account are overall more forward looking and usually have a long-term view of their business. This suggests a better assessment of externalities, risks that could impact the business and the mitigation of those risks. Such companies would have contingency plans in place and therefore adapt better to unexpected market changes. Companies integrating ESG factors into their long-term strategy and decision-making overall have a steady financial performance and this normally means increasing market value and increasing value for shareholders.

Therefore, from the investor's perspective, consideration of ESG factors is important as it has a potential for higher returns on investment.

Level of impact for occupational pension providers:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Level of impact for personal pension providers:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Level of impact for life insurance providers:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Level of impact non-life insurance providers:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Level of impact for collective investment funds (UCITS, AIF, EuVECA, EuSEF, ELTIF):

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Level of impact for individual portfolio managers:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

II. Problem

5) To your knowledge, what share of investment entities active in the EEA (European Economic Area) currently consider sustainability factors in their investment decisions?

	All or almost all	More than two thirds	More than half	More than a third	None or almost none	No opinion
Occupational pension providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Personal pension providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Life insurance providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Non-life insurance providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Collective investment funds (UCITS, AIF, EuVECA, EuSEF, ELTIF)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Individual portfolio managers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

6) To your knowledge, which is the level of integration of sustainability factors by the different investment entities (active in the EEA)?

	High integration	Medium integration	Low integration	No integration	No opinion
Occupational pension providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Personal pension providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Life insurance providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Non-life insurance providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Collective investment funds (UCITS, AIF, EuVECA, EuSEF, ELTIF)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Individual portfolio managers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

7) Which constraints prevent relevant investment entities from integrating sustainability factors or facilitate their disregard. Please provide the importance of the different constraints that you consider relevant (1 is not important and 5 is very important).

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Lack of expertise and experience	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Lack of data/research	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Lack of impact on asset performance	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Inadequate methodologies for the calculation of sustainability risks	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Inadequate sustainable impact metrics	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Excessive costs for the scale of your company	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
No interest from financial intermediaries	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
No interest from beneficiaries/clients	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
European regulatory barriers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
National regulatory barriers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Lack of fiscal incentives	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Lack of eligible entities	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Others	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

8) How challenging is it for relevant investment entities to integrate the different sustainability factors? (1 is not challenging and 5 is very challenging) - Please refer to the definition in the Glossary).

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Climate factors (<i>these include climate mitigation factors as well as climate resilience factors</i>)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other Environment factors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social factors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Governance factors	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Please explain:

Companies may consider risks related to environmental issues more often and usually have more sophisticated disclosures on issues such as climate and environment factors in comparison to social issues due to the developments and the focus on the climate change problems over the last couple of years.

Companies increasingly consider social matters but reporting on these issues remains more diverse and that makes it more challenging to integrate such information into investment analysis.

III. Policy options

9) In which area should relevant investment entities consider sustainability factors within their investment decision-making? Please make a choice and indicate the relevance of the different areas (1 is minor relevance and 5 is very high relevance).

	Yes	No	No opinion
Governance	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Investment strategy	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Asset allocation	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk management	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Relevance for governance:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Relevance for investment strategy:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Relevance for asset allocation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Relevance for risk management:

- 1
- 2
- 3

- 4
- 5

10) Within the area of governance, which arrangements would be most appropriate to enable the integration of sustainability factors? (1 is the not appropriate and 5 is the very appropriate).

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Specific sustainability investment Committee	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Specific sustainability member of the Board	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Sustainability performance as part of remuneration criteria	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Integration of sustainability factors in the investment decision process	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Integration of sustainability checks in the control process	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Periodic reporting to senior management/board	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Others	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

11) Should insurance and pension providers consult their beneficiaries on an annual/periodic basis on their preference as regards sustainability factors?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain:

Insurance and pension providers should be transparent about their investment strategy and decision-making process, including whether and how they factor ESG matters into their investment decisions. However, in practice consulting their beneficiaries on an annual/periodic basis would make it far too complex and even counter efficient.

12) Within the portfolio's asset allocation, should relevant investment entities consider sustainability factors even if the consideration of these factors would lead to lower returns to beneficiaries/clients in the medium/short term?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain:

Currently, the issue is that asset managers focus on short-term investment returns at the expense of ESG factors that have a longer-term focus. Ideally, relevant investment entities should consider sustainability factors in any case, but this may be a decision for investors and end-users.

13) Within the area of risk management, does the current set of corporate disclosures provide the relevant investment entities with adequate information to perform sustainability risk assessments in respect of investee companies?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain where the possible gaps are, if any:

We note a significant proliferation of initiatives and frameworks around non-financial information reporting (e. g. the Climate Disclosure Standards Board, the International Integrated Reporting Framework, the Global Reporting Initiative, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) which makes it challenging to cope with this topic.

In a first step to address this proliferation of non-financial information initiatives and frameworks, the Corporate Reporting Dialogue successfully brought together the different parties promulgating reporting frameworks to cooperate. We think that, given its maturity level, it is now time to take next steps to bring non-financial information reporting to 'investment grade' level.

We suggest that as a next step, the different standard setting bodies and initiatives should coordinate their efforts to streamline existing reporting frameworks addressing similar pieces of non-financial information, with support from the regulatory community.

The final step should aim at developing a single global framework for non-financial information reporting. In the longer run, one party should take firm ownership of the development of this much-needed framework.

We also encourage preparers to experiment with non-financial information reporting, both in terms of type and location of this kind of reporting. The input of investors would also be highly appreciated on this topic (e. g. how often, location). The principles underpinning this non-financial information framework should be comparable to those currently existing regarding financial reporting, namely the IFRS Standards.

The IASB is a globally recognised standard setter which has credibility in capital markets around the globe resulting from high quality deliverables, strong governance, and a clear mandate. A more prominent role in broader corporate reporting would allow the IASB to stay at the forefront of corporate reporting developments and to maintain the relevance of its Standards. The IASB decided in November 2017 to revise and update the IFRS Practice Statement Management Commentary to reflect recent evolutions. We believe that this project could be a promising step in the direction of wider corporate reporting.

We refer to our call for action Enhancing the coordination of non-financial information initiatives & frameworks for more details: <https://www.accountancyeurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/170918-Call-for-action-letter.pdf>

14) Do the overall information or risk metrics available enable the relevant investment entities to adequately perform sustainability risk assessments?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain where the possible gaps are, if any:

We kindly refer to the provided explanation under question 13.

15) Do you think that uniform criteria to perform sustainability risk assessments should be developed at EU level?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain:

We kindly refer to the provided explanation under question 13.

16) In case material exposure to sustainability factors is identified, what are the most appropriate actions to be performed by the relevant investment entity?

This point is not within the scope of our expertise and we are unable to provide an answer to this question.

17) Should relevant investment entities disclose how they consider sustainability factors within their investment decision-making?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain:

Investors should be transparent about their investment strategy and decision-making process, including whether and how they factor ESG matters into their investment decisions.

If yes, what areas should the disclosure cover? Please make a choice and indicate the relevance of disclosure within the different areas (1 is minor relevance and 5 is high relevance):

	Yes	No	No opinion
Governance	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Investment strategy	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asset allocation	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Risk management	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Relevance for governance:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Relevance for investment strategy:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Relevance for asset allocation:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Relevance for risk management:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

If yes, where?

	Yes	No	No opinion
Pre-contractual disclosure (e.g. prospectuses)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Semi-annual/annual reports	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Periodic reports	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Website	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Newsletters	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Factsheets	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marketing materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

IV. Impacts for stakeholders

18) Which stakeholder groups would incur costs and which would benefit from integrating sustainability factors within investment decision-making by relevant investment entities?

	Benefits	Costs
Occupational pension providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Personal pension providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Life insurance providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-life insurance providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Collective investment funds (UCITS, AIF, EuVECA, EuSEF, ELTIF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Individual portfolio managers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
General public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retail investors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial advisors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Service providers (index provider, research providers...)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other stakeholders (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please explain:

Relevant investment entities would incur costs in a short-term and therefore the general public and retail investors would as well (as a result of recharging). However, in the long-term, relevant investment entities are likely to have higher returns on their investment as we referred to in question 1. The end-users in such a case would also be better off.

2.2 Questions addressed to end-investors

1) Do you take into account sustainability factors when you choose your investment products or investment entity?

- Yes
- No

3. Additional information

Should you wish to provide additional information (e.g. a position paper, report) or raise specific points not covered by the questionnaire, you can upload your additional document(s) here:

Useful links

[More on the Transparency register \(http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/homePage.do?locale=en\)](http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/homePage.do?locale=en)

[Consultation details \(https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/finance-2017-investors-duties-sustainability_en\)](https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/finance-2017-investors-duties-sustainability_en)

[Specific privacy statement \(https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/specific-privacy-statement-institutional-investors-and-asset-managers-duties-regarding-sustainability_en\)](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/specific-privacy-statement-institutional-investors-and-asset-managers-duties-regarding-sustainability_en)

Contact

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