

Your pension has a huge role to play in combating climate change – here's how to make it sustainable

July 16 2020, by Stephanie Giamporcaro and Jean-Pascal Gond



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

The onus to live sustainably has never been greater. It drives everyday actions from making sure we recycle our rubbish to carrying reusable cups and bottles with us wherever we go. But there's an enormous part of many people's lives that they probably don't pay much attention to and

that's where their pension money is invested.

While you might be cutting meat out of your diet to save the planet, it is very likely that your [pension](#) is contributing to its destruction by being invested in companies that are destroying forests, producing unrecyclable plastics, or contributing to high carbon emissions via the fossil fuels, aviation or big food retail industries, to name but a few.

People can end up in an absurd situation where they are willing to make significant lifestyle changes to reduce their [carbon footprint](#) but have no clue as to whether the companies involved in these products or services feature predominantly in their retirement or employees savings-investment portfolio.

It is difficult to know how our money is actually invested when it's in a pension fund. Accessing this information is difficult since many of the financial service providers that manage [pension funds](#) do not provide this level of financial reporting.

If you're an employee, you can start asking questions and demanding more clarity from your employer [about your pension provider](#). But our individual effort alone is unlikely to make the cut without additional collective action coming from the pension funds, the broader asset management industry and policymakers.

Thankfully, we are witnessing a series of events in the UK that could lead to a transformation in this regard. Prominent UK investment groups, [such as the Church of England](#), have been at the forefront of the fight against [climate change](#) through disinvestment from fossil fuels. Meanwhile, some pension funds are pushing their asset managers [to reduce their exposure to climate change](#), recognising the business case for sustainable investments.

Research also [shows](#) that pension funds have considerable power to influence the activity of the companies they invest in—to decrease their carbon footprints and adopt new business models that can help address the [climate](#) change challenge.



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Government pressure

Governments have a big role to play in ensuring financial markets become more sustainable. We showed this recently in [research](#) which shows how France introduced regulation that got its entire pension funds industry to address its climate change impact. This was notably done by the end of 2015 when the French government made it mandatory for large retirement funds [to disclose their climate change risks and](#)

[opportunities](#).

Policymakers in the UK are taking similar steps. The Financial Reporting Council, one of the country's main financial regulators, published a [new stewardship code in 2020](#) for [asset managers](#) and [asset owners](#). For the first time, it introduces an obligation to systematically integrate climate change "to fulfil their responsibilities" as signatories. But the code remains a [voluntary reporting scheme](#). While it can help identify UK institutional investors that are transparent, it will not necessarily name the ones performing badly.

Meanwhile, a new pensions funds bill is progressing [through the House of Lords](#). Amendments to this bill [were proposed in February](#) that could make it mandatory for large UK pension funds to assess climate risks and opportunities. If passed, funds will have to report climate risks clearly to scheme members or see their funds face fines of up to £50,000.

Our research into France's experience suggests that this kind of regulation that forces firms to disclose their climate risks is necessary but not sufficient to trigger enough change. Governments can play a more active role by supporting public investment funds to develop in-house expertise on climate-change friendly investments to give them more insight on what asset managers can offer.

As often in the sustainability domain, [the risk of greenwashing remains high](#) – it can be hard to know if funds aren't just talking about climate change and whether their sustainable investment innovations are genuine. One way of preventing this in [France](#) and [Europe more broadly](#), is the use of clear labels that designate the level of carbon impact that various investment products have. So, when given the choice of how and where to invest, it is easy to see how carbon-friendly different products are.

Creating these labels requires agreement on what activities should be considered as green and monitoring tools that will convincingly measure their ecological impact. Part of this involves a discussion between businesses and civil society. We found this fostered important debates about what's involved in making business practices sustainable. It's something other countries, including the UK, would benefit from. This way we can ensure our savings, along with our everyday consumption, are sustainable.

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