# Insurance and Re-insurance Stakeholders Group

Opinion on EIOPA Draft Advice on IORP Revision – Outline of OPSG main proposals

IRSG Meeting 12 December 2011, Frankfurt am Main

#### **OPSG Opinion:** Process/1

- **OPSG meeting 20 July 2011:** Set up Steer Group + Exchange of views: CfA 1 scope; CfA 4 prudential regulation; CfA12&20 outsourcing; CfA 16 internal control.
- OPSG members invited to submit inputs: 19 September 2011
- OPSG written inputs 1st round closed: 7 October 2011
- Steer group meeting: 18 October 2011
- OPSG Meeting 1st discussion Steer group proposal 19
   October 2011 [CfA1 scope and main messages]

#### **OPSG Opinion:** Process/2

- OPSG written inputs 2nd round closed: 4 November 2011
- Steer group meeting: 16 November 2011
- Steer Group Meeting discussion draft proposal: 22
   November 2011
- **OPSG Meeting** 22 November 2011: discussion Steer group proposal [CfA 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 23]
- Steer Group meeting: 8 December 2011
- **OPSG draft Opinion :** to be circulated by 13 December 2011
- **OPSG meeting** 19 December 2011: adoption of Opinion

#### **OPSG:** Main messages

- Objectives of IORP Review the primary objective should be to improve the security of pension benefits across EU, taking into account the particular nature of institutions for occupational retirement provision
- Security shall be enhanced through a holistic approach: balance between affordability, adequacy and level of security
- Both quantitative impact studies and qualitative impact assessments at every stage of the legislative process are needed.

# **CfA-1, 2**: Scope of the IORP Directive and Cross-border activity

- **CfA** 1: OPSG recommends the complete review of Regulation 883/2004, the **clarification** of division between the **3 pillars** of pension provision
- OPSG supports EIOPA's option 1 accepting that be excluded: Individual voluntary pension plans, book reserves and 1st pillar bis (mandatory DC schemes in CEEC)
- **CfA 2**: Need more **precise definition**. Definition not the reason for limited prevalence of CB activity.
- New option proposed: Host MS defined as that whose SLL is applicable to the scheme.
- There should be a single Home Supervisor and

### CfA-5,6,8: Quantitative requirements (1): General Points

- Do not pile prudence on prudence
- Level of security up to Member States
- Uniform security level is unwarranted (part of the pension promise)
- Different pension promises lead to difference in valuation of liabilities
- Adequate recovery periods (long)
- Holistic Balance Sheet (HBS): a theoretical instrument and very unclear impact
- Quantitative impact assessments are essential
- Supervisory flexibility
- Revise Art.17 and allow room for hybrid schemes

### **CfA 5,6,8:** Quantitative requirements (2): Holistic Balance sheet approach

#### • Pros:

- Avoidance of arbitrage
- Appropriate account of IORPs' specificity
- Assessment different contracts at abstract level possible
- Considering steering mechanisms in the balance sheet

#### Cons:

- Objective not clear and pseudo security
- Difficulties in calculating (complex techniques, incomplete markets, incomplete pension contracts...)
- Impact still unclear (level 2 parameters to be defined)
- Not proportionate for small funds

### CfA 5,6,8: Quantitative requirements (3): Valuation

- Transfer value is not a good concept for IORPs
- Market consistent ≠ market valuation
- Consider different nature/content of the contract
- Member States to decide on valuation rules
- Special assumptions necessary for valuating of conditional promises such as indexation
- No allowance in technical provisions for pure discretionary benefits
- Obligation of a complete contract leads to limitation of freedom of social partners and trustees

#### CfA-5,6,7,8: Quantitative requirements (4)

- Procyclicality:
- Harmonisation with life insurance reinforces procyclical effects
- 2. **Discount rates** can be used as counter-cyclical element
- 3. Long enough (and flexible) recovery periods
- Investment rules Key responses:
- Prudent person principle: DB and Hybrid schemes
- 2. Default investment options for DC: a useful way
- 3. Member States' option for quantitative restrictions in DC: a highly political option

#### CfA 7: Investment rules

- Investments should be made in the best interest of members/beneficiaries
- Prudent Person should remain guiding principle; qualitative investment rule
- Quantitative restriction accepted for self investment
- Investment rules consistent with retirement objectives of an IORP based on future liabilities - Asset Liability context
- Limits on investments in foreign currencies unwarranted
- Subordinated loans to be exempted from the prohibition of borrowing

### CfA 9-18: Governance and other qualitative requirements

- CfA 9: Importance of proportionality when applying supervisory requirements. Take into account different cultures and history of occupational supplementary pensions
- CfA 10: Include stress testing for IORPs. Publicity of Penalties: MS to decide. Host Supervisor should not intervene directly, without advising Home supervisor
- CfA 11: Current supervisory review should be retained and capital add-ons not appropriate for IORPs
- **CfA 12**: Art 38(1) Solv. II could be introduced into IORP Dir. No modification of "Home State" definition unless evidence.
- **CfA 13,17, 18**: Support for EIOPA proposition. Governance elements to be used in proportionate/reasonable manner

# CfA 14 & 23: Fit/proper & Information to members/beneficiaries

- CfA 14: Importance of fitness, probity and integrity. No need to add further requirements.
- **CfA 23**: Information to members/beneficiaries:
  - Information should be correct, understandable (expressed in a simple way), useful and not misleading.
  - Importance of IT tools
  - KIID-like document:
    - For pre-enrolment information (identification, scheme rules, institution, performance, costs/charges, risk/reward profile)
    - Ongoing information: Annual statement to each member, personalised pension projection (DC), information on benefits.

### Thank you!

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**Insurance and Re-insurance Stakeholders Group**