

The Danish DC Pensions - Beauties and Challenges

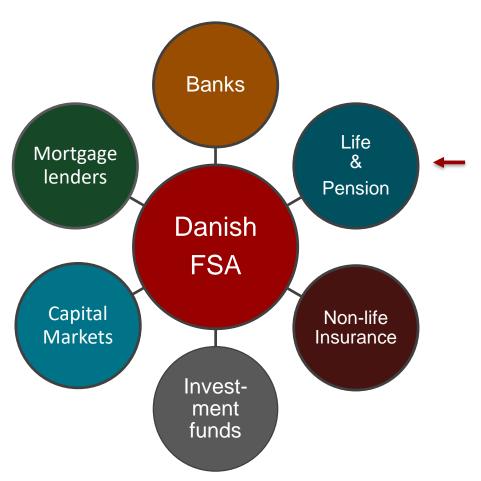
The Association of Chilean Pension Funds - AAFP Conference March 27 2018

Henning Hansen



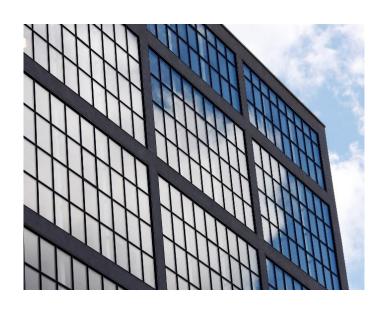
The Danish FSA







Danish FSA - Supervising Life Assurance & Pension Funds



We do (e.g.):

- On-site general inspections
- Theme based inspections and surveillances
- Off-site surveillance (QRT, ORSA, RSR & SFCR)
- Preparation of legislation
- Guidelines
- Longevity benchmark
- Fit & Proper approvals

We are (among other things) assessing that:

- The management is running and controlling the pension provider in a sound manner (best practice)
- There is sufficient capital to cover assumed risks
- Decent and fair profit sharing among the pension savers
- Decent and fair profit sharing between the pension provider and the pension savers



The Danish Pension System – Well recognized....

Melbourne Mercer Global pension Index 2017:

B+ Grade 80 B Grade 70 C+ Grade C Grade 60 D Grade 50 40 30 20 10

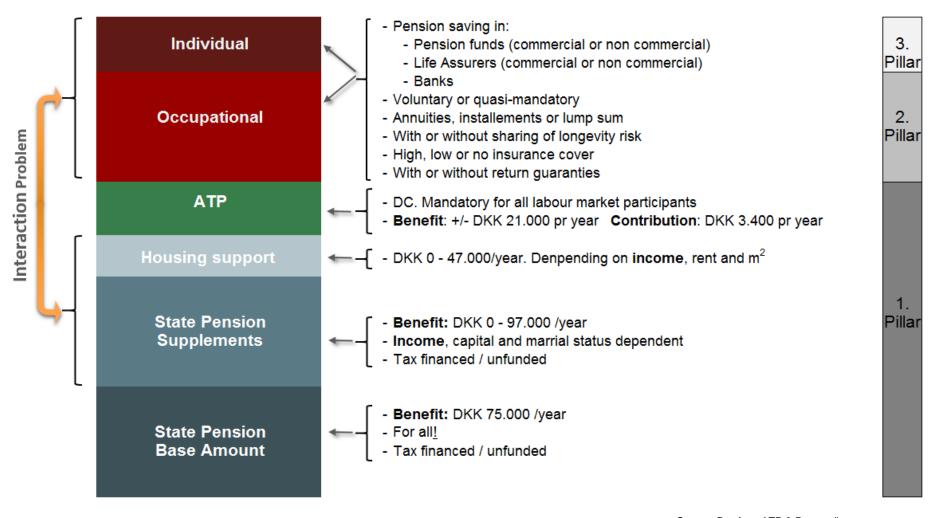
Mercer is testing for:



Source: Mercer



The Danish pension system – building blocks

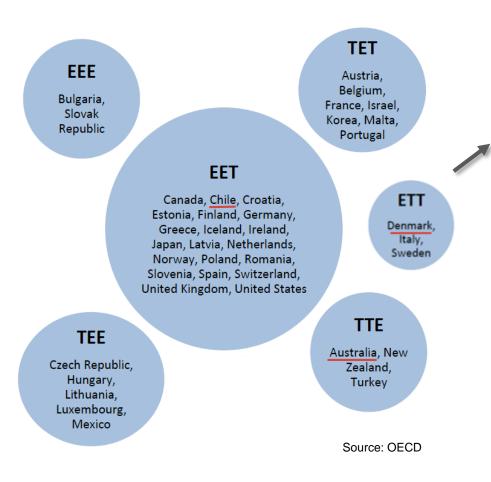


Source: DanAge, ATP & Borger.dk





Pension Taxation – Handling the interaction problem with a XL "E"



	Saving	Return	Pension
EET	<u>E</u> xempt	<u>E</u> xempt	<u>T</u> axed
Етт	<u>E</u> xempt	<u>T</u> axed	<u>T</u> axed

Tax agreement February 2018:

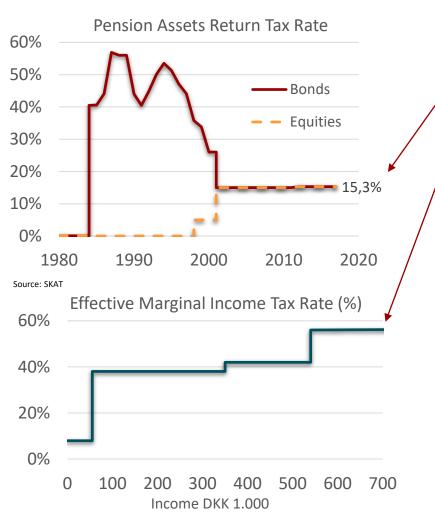
- 108,2 % exemption* for saving done
 15 years before retirement
- 103,1% exemption* for saving done
 > 15 years before retirement

^{*)} up to DKK 70.000/year





Danish Pension – ETT - Taxation of investment return



- Return taxation of 15,3%
- A relatively flat marginal tax curve

Is pension saving still attractive?

15,3% return tax is still attractive compared to taxation of non-pension savings:

- Equities 17/27/42%
- Bonds 28-42

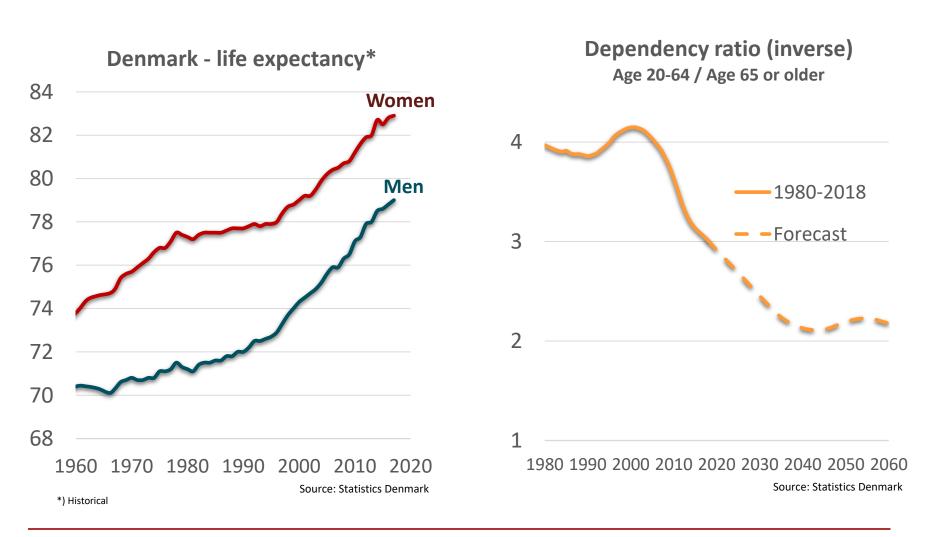
.....and 15,3% is low compared to history

1 DKK = 100 CLP

Source: SKAT and own calculations (Marginal tax cur is calculated as per December 2018. New Smaller adjustments is coming during 2018. The calculation is done for a person with labour income only (No interest rate income an no social benefit income)

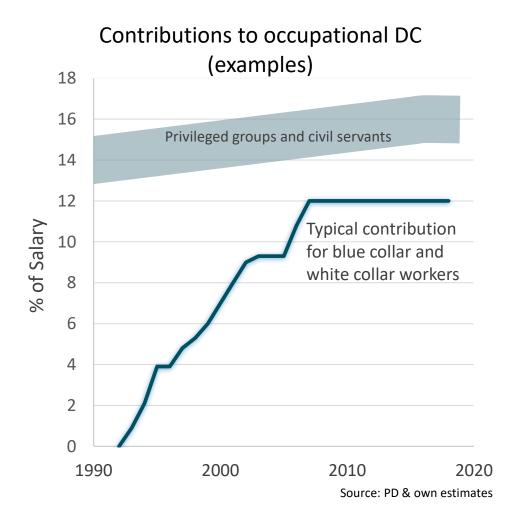


Danes are getting older





Pension saving needed to be increased



Late 80'ties and early 90'ties mutual agreement between...

- Politicians
- Employers' organizations
- Trade unions

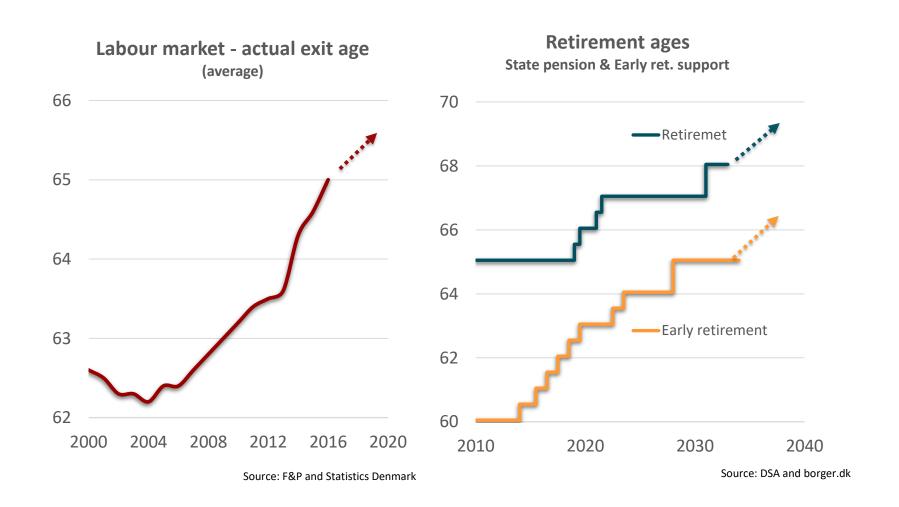
.....to gradually implement more pension saving for more people

Evolution:



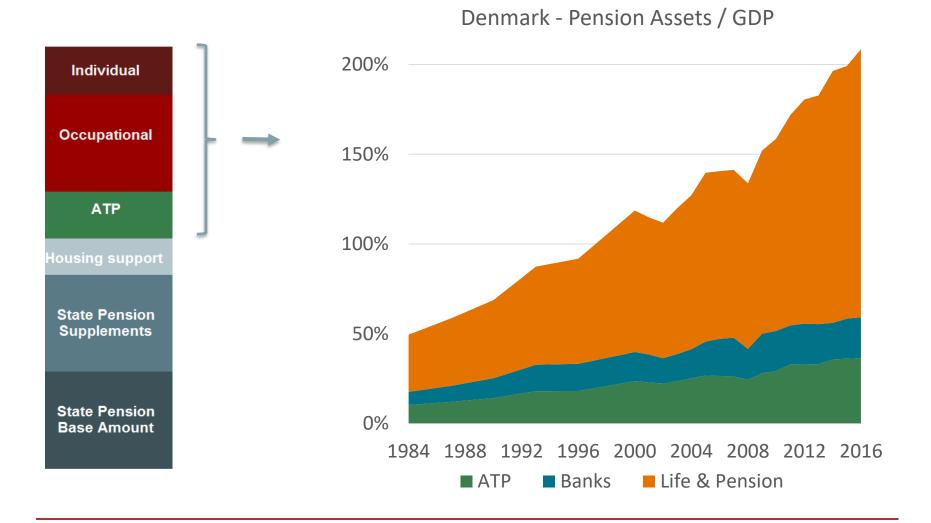


Working longer.....



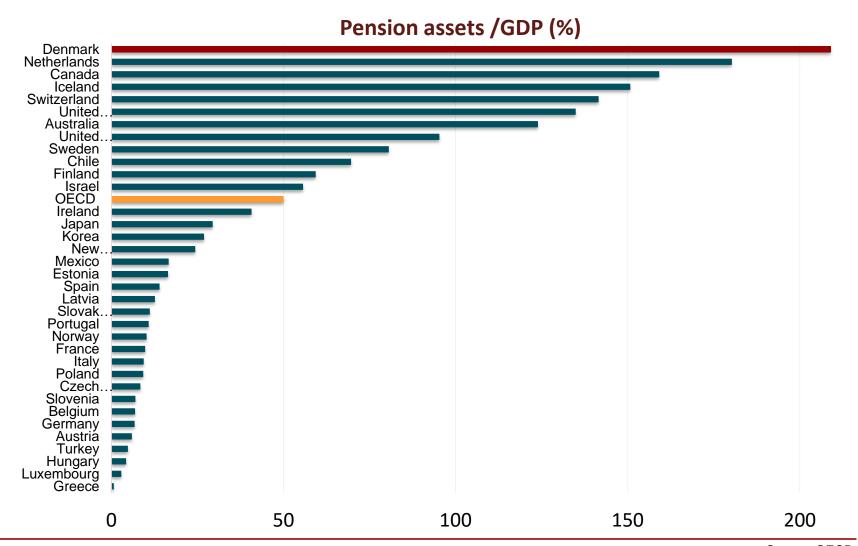


Denmark – much more sustainable now





Pension Assets / GDP

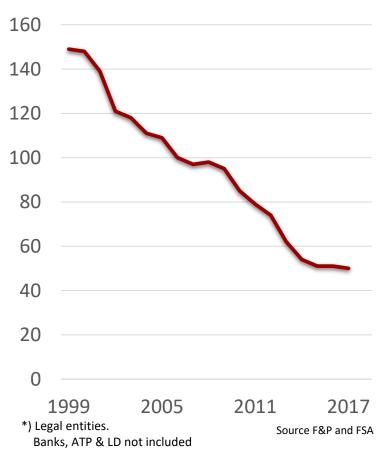


Source: OECD



Consolidation – 15 largest pension providers are holding 96% of assets





Largest pension providers:

Dansies Dussides	Assets	T
Pension Provider	BDKK	Туре
PFA	514	Commercial
Danica + SEB	489	Commercial
PKA + Farma	261	Non-commercial
Sampension + PJD+AK	290	Non-commercial
Nordea L& P	227	Commercial
PensionDenmark	222	Non-commercial
Industriens Pension	157	Non-commercial
PenSam	133	Non-commercial
MP Pension	107	Non-commercial
AP + ISP	123	Com. / Non-Com.
JØP + DIP	111	Non-commercial
Teachers	93	Non-commercial
Medical Doctors	84	Non-commercial
PBU	63	Non-commercial
Topdanmark	54	Commercial

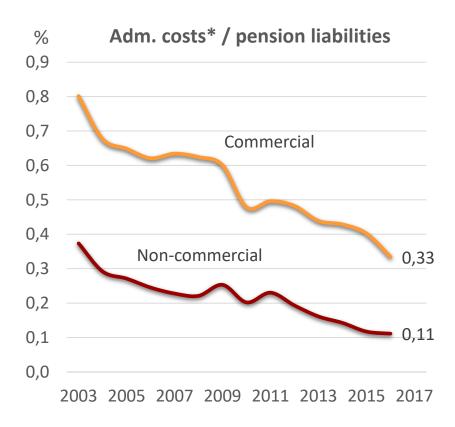
Source: F&P and Danish FSA

1 BDKK = 100 BCLP

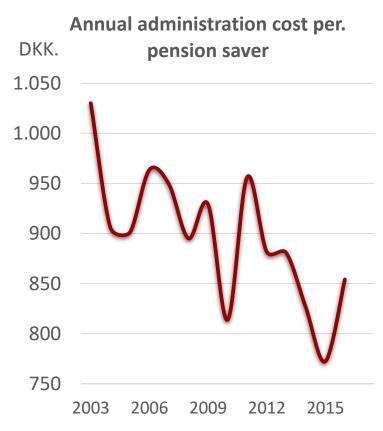


Consolidation = cost efficient pension products, and......





Source: Pension providers' reporting to Danish FSA



^{*)} investment costs not included

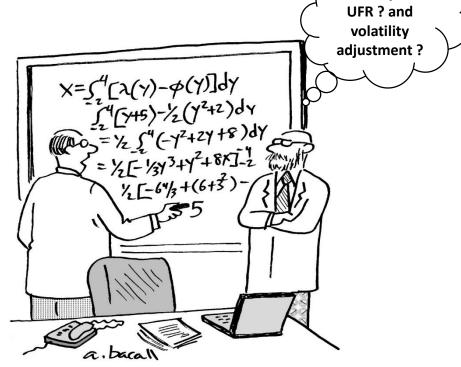


Consolidation gives better scale to run high level expert organizations

Risk Management, Risk Assesment, Due Diligence, Portfolio Optimization, Actuarial Assumptions, Benchmarking, Vega, Curve Risk, Enchanched indexing, Ultimate Forward Rate (UFR), Volatility Adjustment



"Well he certainly does a very thorough risk analysis"



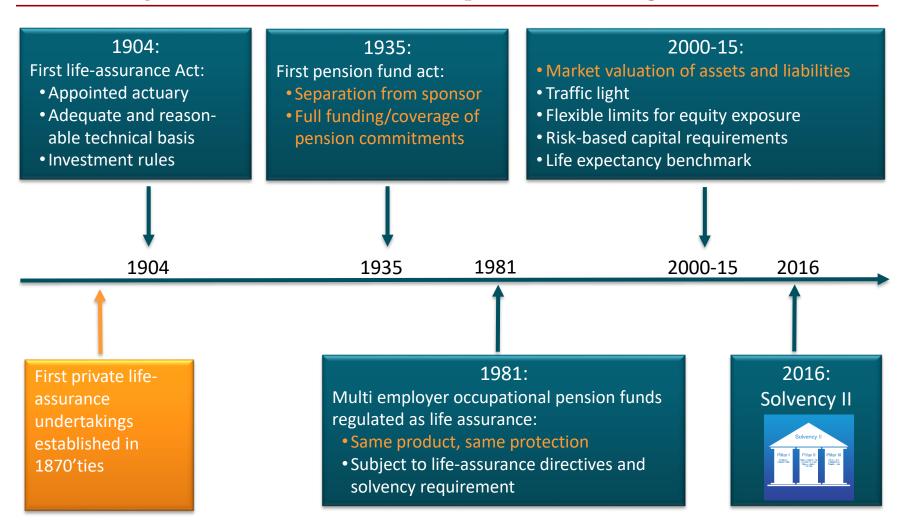
"Yes,- US dollar will go up and we are solvent => we can actually pay out pensions!"

Source: Cartoon Stock + own text modification

Solvency II ?,



The history of Danish life assurance & pension fund regulation

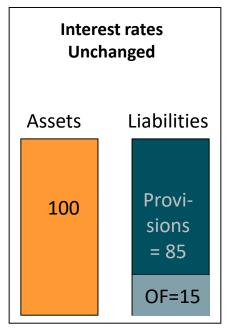


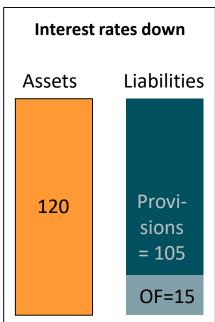


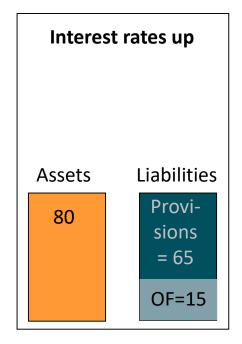
Market Valuation of both Assets and Liabilities

Pension Provision = NPV of future guaranteed pensions => i up = Provisions down Assets = Market value of investment portfolio (bonds) => i up = Assets down

The perfect hedge:

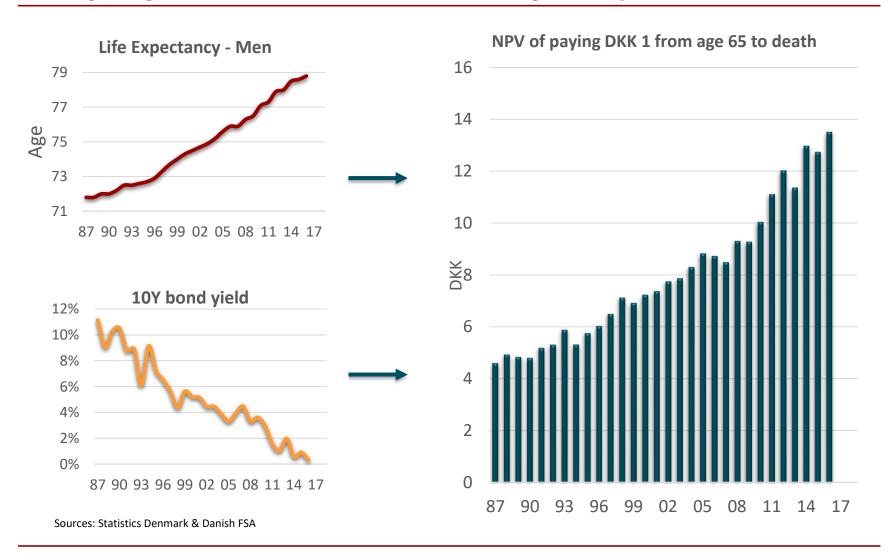








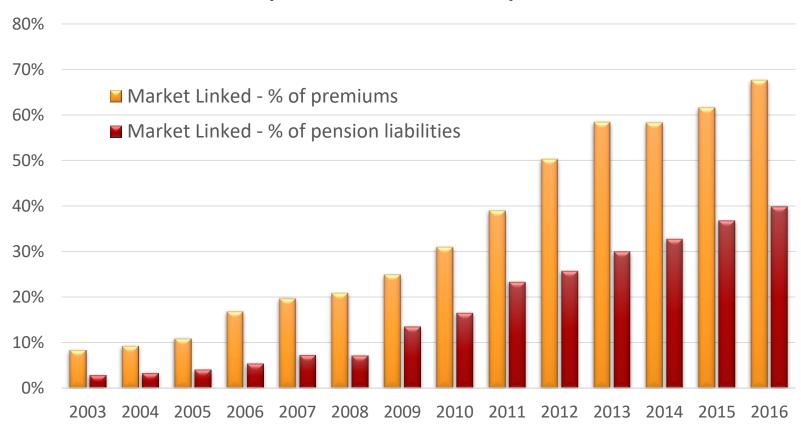
Living longer + interest rates down & below guaranty level.....





Guarantees are disappearing

Development in market-linked products*



Source: Danish FSA
*) ATP & LD not included



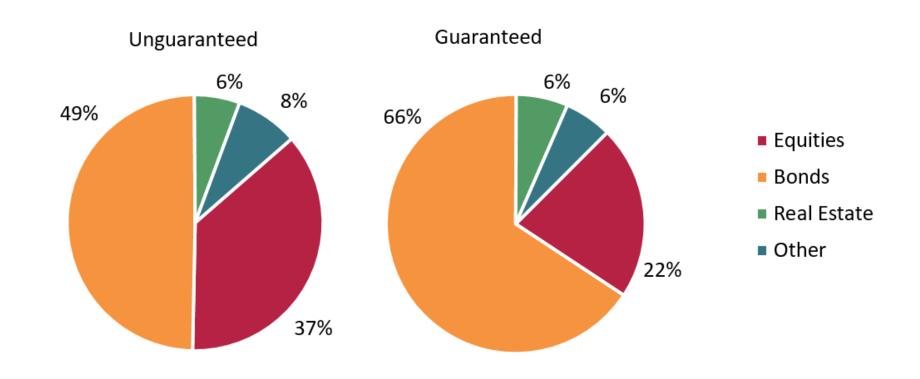
More risk taking in unguaranteed pension products



Source: Jeff Parker + own text



More risk taking in unguaranteed pension products (2) – Asset allocation



Source: Danish FSA



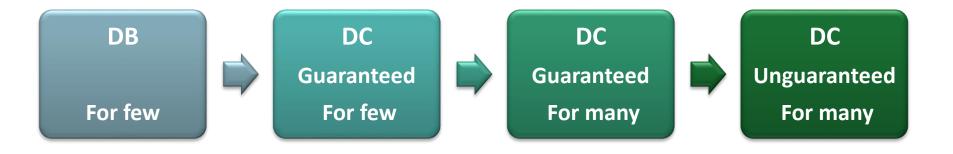
More risk taking in unguaranteed pension products (3) - Alternatives

Alternative investments (ex real estate) % of Pension Assets





Evolution goes on.....





SII "Prudent Person Principle" - Goodbye to quantitative investment limits

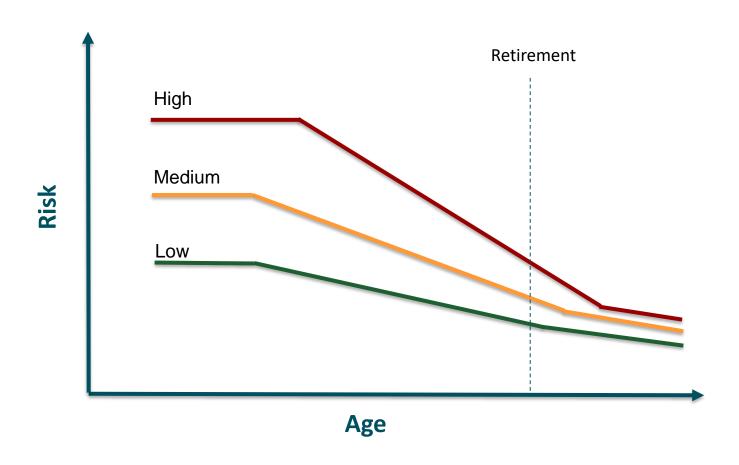


The Prudent Person Principle contains among other things:

- The interests of the policy holders is first priority
- Investment can be done only in products where the undertaking can perform proper risk measurement and risk management
- Assets must be invested in such a manner that security, quality, liquidity and profitability can be assured
- The pension provider has to consider the link between investment assets and the expected pensions



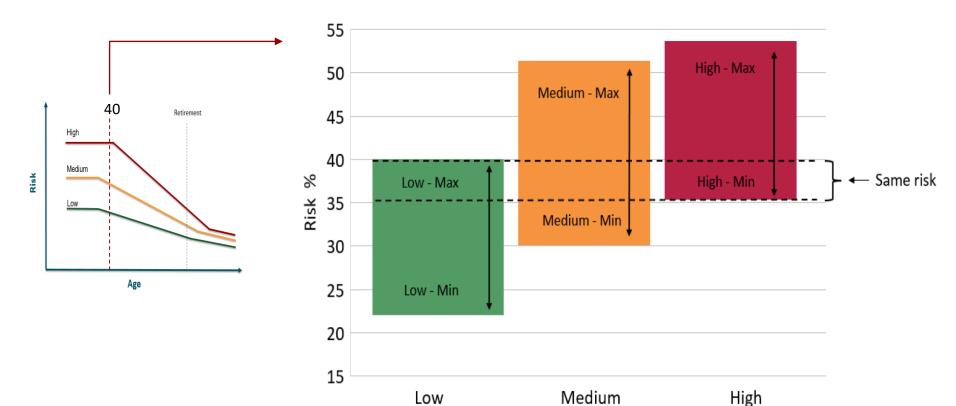
Pension - Life cycle products





Life cycle products – not easy to compare for the pension savers

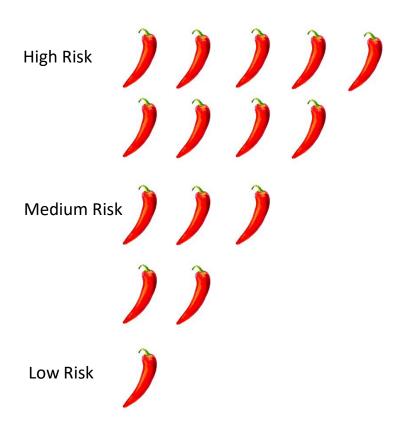
Difference in risk for a 40-years-old pension saver across pension providers



Source: Danish FSA based on Pension providers' risk calculations reported to Danish FSA



Ongoing work: Harmonized risk declaration



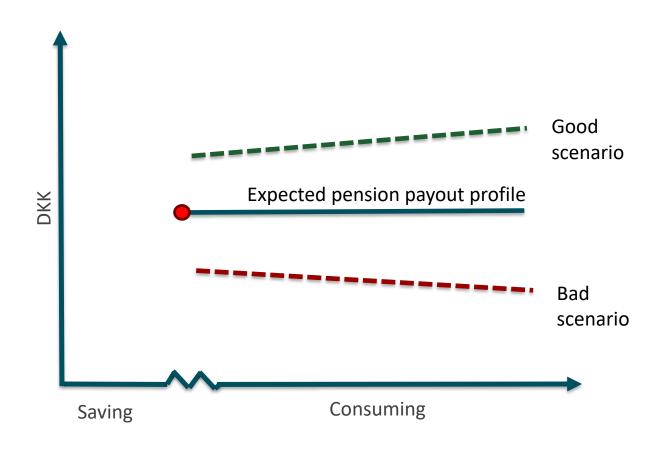
Should be:

- Linked to investment portfolio
- Based on same methodology for all pension providers
- Based on advanced forward looking risk models

.....but at the same time be communicated to and understood by all



Ongoing work: Pension forecasts linked to investment risk



From "one point" to pay-out profiles with uncertainty



Takeaways

- Creating a sustainable pension system takes time and is best supported by unity among and support from all stakeholders
- Pension saving can be mandatory or voluntary. For voluntary savings systems you need to keep up pension saving motivation for the individual pension saver by ensuring that:
 - Tax incentives are consistent and easy to understand
 - Pension saving systems and risk are understandable for the savers
- Competition is nice, but scale is necessary to run cost efficient and professional pension providers
- For DB and DC-Guaranteed regulation Solvency II limits the risk taking (in Denmark) but lower risk also implies lower expected return
- **DC-Unguaranteed** gives wider investment opportunities and higher expected return, but also requires much better information to the pension saver



Thank you!

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