

Sustainable Pensions for European Citizens: How to close the gap?

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Overview



- The challenge
- Complementary private pensions

 o Flexible, adaptive solutions
 o Standardisation of quality features
- Concluding remarks

The challenge (1)



- Demographic and labour market changes
 - o Increasing life expectancy and low birth rates
 - o High unemployment, in particular youth unemployment
 - o New forms of labour
 - o Mobile workforce
 - o Gender gap

 \rightarrow Challenges for work-based pension systems \rightarrow Low disposable income for private savings

The challenge (2)



- Stressed economic environment
 - o Long-term effects of financial crisis
 - o Weak growth and persistently low interest rates
 - o Underfunded DB schemes
 - o Corporate failures

→Shift from DB to DC promises
 →Lowering of guaranteed rates
 →Counter-cyclical role as institutional investor in sustainable investments?

The challenge (3)



- The human side learnings from behavioural economics
 - o Procrastination/ inertia
 - o Loss aversion
 - o Rule of thumb
 - o Role of financial literacy

→Solutions need to address `cognitive barriers'
→Simplification, transparency of the solutions
→Enable taking `good' decisions

Complementary private pensions



- At European level:
 - o 15% of working population members of IORPs
 - o 27% of Europeans between 25 and 59 are saving in personal pension products
- \rightarrow Promote private pensions
- →Make pension solutions attractive to the consumer:
 - safe, simple, cost-efficient and valuable throughout one's life

Flexible, adaptive solutions



- Adaptable to variable, discontinued career paths:
 - o Mobility: prudential, tax and social/labour law
 - o Unconventional career path: adaptable contributions
- Nudging:
 - o Automatic enrolment
 - o Automatic adaptation of contribution levels
- Adapting to personal needs in accumulation and decumulation

 \rightarrow Financial innovation, using digitalisation

- →Mandatory/ semi-compulsory regimes
- \rightarrow Attentive to false sense of security
- \rightarrow Discourage unintended consequences

Standardisation – quality features



- Designing 'defaults' and standardised elements:
 - o Safeguard good pension outcomes
 - o Transparency, comparability for consumers
 - o Benchmarking
 - o Efficiency gains and cost savings to providers
- \rightarrow Powerful tool to:
 - overcome behavioural biases
 - provide for cost-effective solutions
- \rightarrow Role of pre-contractual and regular disclosure
- →Attentive to regulate in a `smart manner', leaving room for innovation

Standardisation – investment strategy



- Prudent person principle:
 - o Best interest of the saver, focusing on retirement income objective
 - o Security, quality, diversification, liquidity and profitabilityo Sustainability
- Life cycling/ reserves, buffers/ guarantees
- Linking accumulation to decumulation

→Innovative decumulation solutions
→Enforcing quality features

Concluding remarks



- Need to save (more) privately to ensure adequate retirement income
- Design transparent, well governed and cost-efficient products and schemes
- 'Smart' default options leaving room for innovation and adaptable to personal needs
- Empowering consumers to take informed decisions
- Effective regulation and supervision



Thank you

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