

# Pension Reforms in Latin America: Advances and Challenges Ahead

Presentation on the book

March 16th, 2011

David Tuesta Chief Economist-Pensions I BBVA Research I Santiago de Chile



# Index

Section 1

### Introduction

Section 2
Starting point for reforms

Section 3
What has been achieved?

Section 4
What lies ahead



### Introduction

### Contextualizing the reforms

- The dynamics of the reforms
- Reforms and reforms (which can be postponed)
- Unavoidable reforms (nothing can be postponed forever)
- Things to come



### Introduction

### Aspects that come into play

- Urgencies
- Economic institutions
- Politics
- Structural factors (a limiting factor...)



# Index

Section 1
Introduction

Section 2

### **Starting point for reforms**

Section 3
What has been achieved?

Section 4
What lies ahead



# Starting point for reforms

Politics	Unsustainable realities
Generous, inexpensive benefits	Unsustainable financial and fiscal risks/parameters of the system not in line with demographic trends
Mismanagement	Problems of contribution evasion/mismanagement of funds/costs of management/opacity to the distribution of funds



## Index

Section 1

Introduction

Section 2

Starting point for reforms

Section 3

What has been achieved?

Section 4

What lies ahead



### What has been achieved?

### A key structural reform for Latin America

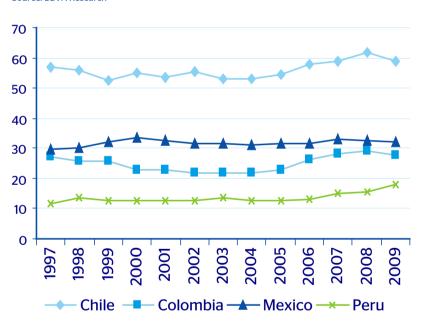
A cornerstone to building a pension system that puts into balance efficiency and equity



### What has been achieved?

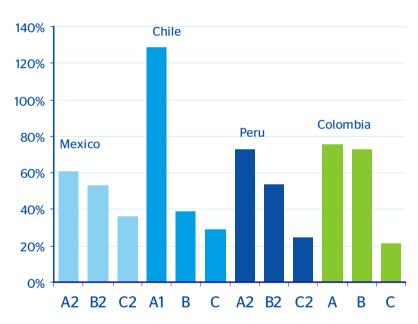
#### Contributors as a percent of beneficiaries (EAP)

Source: BBVA Research



#### **Replacement rate**

Source: BBVA Research





### What has been achieved?

### A key structural reform for Latin America

- A cornerstone to building a **pension** system that puts into balance **efficiency and equity**
- Key role for **fiscal consolidation**
- Important part of the **monetary policy** channel



### What has been achieved?

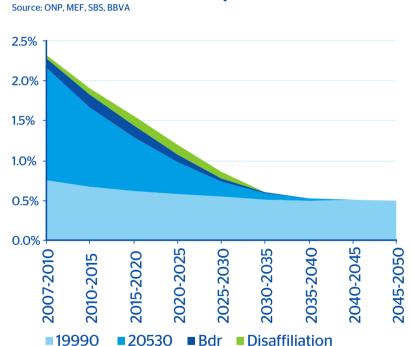
### A key structural reform for Latin America

- A cornerstone to building a pension system that puts into balance efficiency and equity
- Key role for fiscal consolidation
- Important part of the monetary policy channel
- Innovative actor in capital markets
- Impact on growth
- Regulatory framework

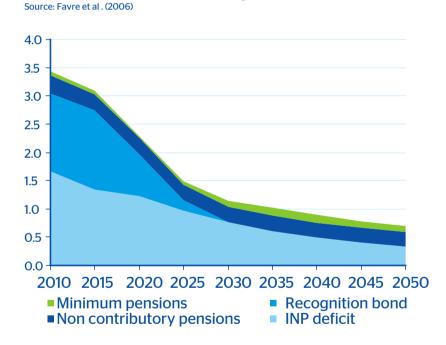


### What has been achieved?

#### Peru: Pension deficit as a percent of GDP



### Chile: Pension deficit as a percent of GDP

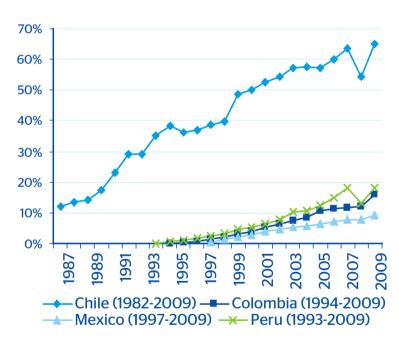




### What has been achieved?

#### Pension funds as a % of GDP

Source: BBVA Research



#### **Investment portfolios**

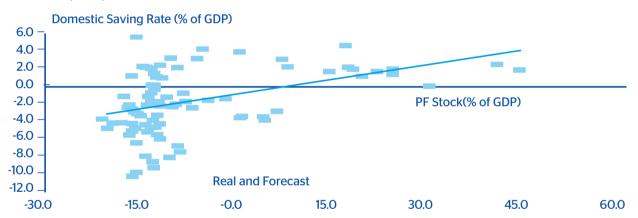
\* May 2010, \*\*fixed-income Source: BBVA Research

Instruments	Chile	Colombia*	Mexico	Peru
Government securities	10.1	42.0	66.0	19.2
Financial	17.3**	4.2	16.0	9.5
Non-financial	11.2**	5.4		11.1
Stocks	14.6	0.0	13.0	30.3
Mutual funds and others	2.4	36.1		3.1
Foreign issues	45.0	12.3	4.0	23.4
Others	-0.6		1.0	3.4



### What has been achieved?

### **Growth and pension funds**Source: Corbon, Scmidt, Hebbel - 2003



#### Pension funds and infrastructure projects

(1) Electricity, Water, Telecommunications; (2) Excludes SB1 and SB2 with O and 5% respectively; (3) December 2008 Source: BBVA Research

	(USD\$ millions)	Indirect Investment (% portfolio)			Maximum limits of direct investment in infrastructure (% portfolio)
Chile	9969(1)	9.17%	1956	1.80%	Without specific limit
Colombia	4431 (3)	17.10%	0	0	Without specific limit
Mexico	5535	6.90%	0	0	10% (2)
Peru	2416	11.50%	700.2	3.30%	Without specific limit



### What lies ahead

More challenges ...

Extend participation



## Index

Section

Introduction

Section 2

Starting point for reforms

Section 3

What has been achieved?

Section 4

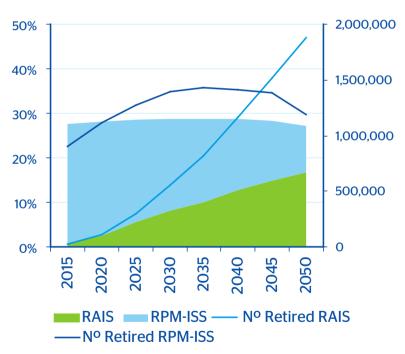
What lies ahead



### What lies ahead

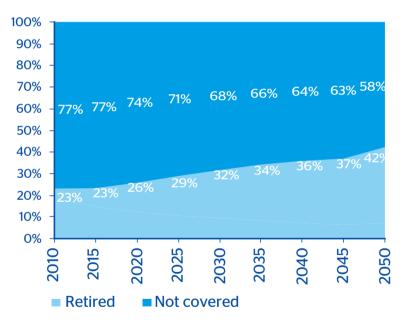
#### Colombia: Coverage of the elderly

Source: BBVA Calcualtions



#### Peru: Coverage of the elderly

Source: SBS, ONP, BBVA/Elaboration





### What lies ahead

### More challenges ...

Extend participation

#### Various alternatives ...

- Matching contributions
- Benefit pools
- Universal schemes
- Focused help

.... the challenge is to not disincentive voluntary saving



### What lies ahead

### More challenges ...

- Extend participation
- Reduce distortions in distribution systems
- The challenge of fiscal sustainability



### What lies ahead

### **Colombia: Replacement rates of the private system (RAIS)**

Source: BBVA calculations

Group	2015	2030	2050
A	75,5%	75,9	76,3%
В	68,0%	70,7%	72,9%
С	12,6%	17,0%	21,3%
D	2,6%	2,7%	3,7%
Replacement Rate Average	34,0%	41,6%	43,2%

### Colombia: Replacement rates of the PAYGO system (RPM)

Source: BBVA calculation

Group	2015	2030	2050
A	92,8%	94,0%	94,1%
В	86,5%	87,3%	88,9%
С	5,4%	7,7%	8,5%
D	1,3%	1,6%	0,9%
Replacement Rate Average	46,5%	47,4%	55,6%



### What lies ahead

### More challenges ...

- Extend participation
- Reduce distortions of distribution systems
- The challenge of fiscal sustainability
- Changing demographics



### What lies ahead

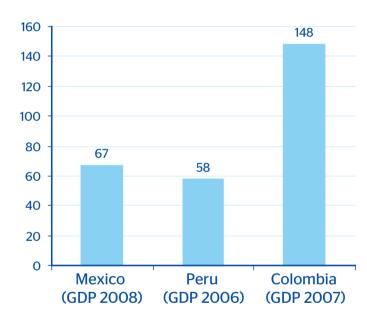
### Colombia: Comparison of average replacement rates

Source: BBVA calculations

2015	2030	2050
	Average Replacement rate	
70,0%	73,5%	74,6%
2015	2020	2050
2013	2030	2050
2013	Average Replacement Rate	2050

### **Projections of the net present value of pension debt**Source: Albo et al (2007), National Provisional Office of Peru, Social Protection Ministry of Colombia/ BBVA

Source: Albo et al (2007), National Provisional Office of Peru, Social Protection Ministry of Colombia/ BBVA calculations

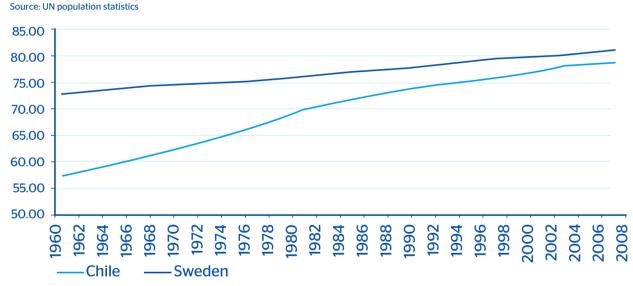


Note: Peru's estimation takes into account the actuarial present value between 2006 and 2050 The discount rate used is 4% for Mexico and Colombia



### What lies ahead

#### Life expectancy from birth: Chile and Sweden



- Longevity risk: How to finance a longer lifespan
- Credit risk: How to prevent insurers from falling into financial problems due to poor assessment of this new risk?
- Reinvestment risk: How to secure more long term assets that are appropriate for the investment of pension funds during the retirement phase?



### What lies ahead

### Ratio of the probability of death considered by the industry to that which is observed

Source: Grouppe Consultative Actuariel Européen - The Cass Business School (2005)



- The differences are apparent between the survival probability used by the industry and that which is observed
- An annuity can vary as much as 20 percentage points when the other alternative mortality table is used in the country

# Thank you

March 16th, 2011

David Tuesta Chief Economist-Pensions I BBVA Research I Santiago de Chile