

# A system in flux

Changing regulation on fiscal and investment matters never ceases to be a challenge for pension funds, finds Rachel Fixsen

## Regulation

Efforts by Italy's government to revitalise the domestic economy are feeding through into reforms – particularly fiscally – for the country's pension funds.

While a combination of hikes in tax on pension fund investment and promises of tax credits for real economy investments appears to have failed to encourage local investment, politicians are revealing their new ideas to achieve the same goal.

Stefano Gatti of Milan's SDA Bocconi School of Management, highlights a potential move to cut tax on investments in Italy's real economy as the key regulatory issue.

Tommaso Nannicini, undersecretary of state to the prime minister, Matteo Renzi, spoke in May about the possibility of reducing the fiscal cost for pension funds deploying their money in this way.

"It is one of the government's priorities, so it could well be part of the stability legislation package to be put before parliament by the autumn," Gatti says.

When and if they materialise, these new conditions are likely to create incentives by abolishing capital gains tax on returns from investments on certain projects seen to help the development of the real economy.

Claudio Pinna, managing director of Aon Hewitt in Rome, says last year's amended tax rates for pension fund investment, aimed at incentivising investment in the real economy, are just too complicated to be effective.

While the overall tax rate was increased, real economy investment is subject to rebates. However, the conditions that have to be fulfilled to receive this tax credit are labourious and unclear on certain points, Pinna says.

"So the final result of the proposal is that most pension funds won't be able to get this," he adds. Without this element in the new tax regime, taxes have increased for pension funds, which is contrary to the government's intentions of incentivising pension saving. Nevertheless, Pinna says this unintended consequence will be corrected in the next budget law.

Silvio Bencini, managing partner at European Investment Consulting, says that 2015's increases in capital gains tax on pension fund investments have not had much impact because, even after the tax increase, pension funds are still treated better than mutual funds and direct investments. "Few funds are already investing in the assets eligible for the tax rebate of 9%, mainly infrastructure and credit," he observes. The main problem has been the uncertainty, because it seems clear that the second pillar is also exposed to the political risk of changing rules, he adds.

The new law on investment freedoms, 166/14, has changed the landscape for Italian

## At a glance

- ➔ The Italian government is cutting tax on investments in the real economy to promote domestic growth.
- ➔ Current rules promising tax credits on growth-supporting investments are seen as complex.
- ➔ The 166/14 law on investment freedom has changed the landscape for pension funds.
- ➔ Pension funds are forging links to pool skills in alternatives.



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Claudio Pinna

pension funds, according to Gatti. "This contains a principles-based rule, meaning that as long as you can demonstrate your fund has the skills to understand the complexity of a financial instrument, you are free to invest in it," he says.

Antonio Iaquina, head of institutional business for Italy at State Street Global Advisors (SSGA), says the legislation is now at the stage where pension funds are getting the last pieces of paperwork finished. "The 18 months of grand-

fathering following the 166 decree of 2014 are now over, so complementary pension schemes are finalising the last formal aspects related to the new regulatory framework," he says.

But, on the other hand, the casse di previdenza – first-pillar funds for white-collar workers – are waiting for their own '166 decree' to appear, he says, which seems to be under discussion.

"These are some formal steps that need to be taken care of, for instance, conflict-of-interest policies, definition of regulated markets and updating the relevant documentation of the pension schemes. As far as casse di previdenza are concerned, there have been rumours that the appointment of delegated managers should follow the strict rules of public tenders," he says.

Iaquina says SSGA has seen many schemes taking advantage of the flexibility allowed by 166/14, mainly through increasing their exposure to high yield or emerging markets – both equities and bonds.

"This has come at a time of revision of strategic asset allocation for many investors, also to take into account the current and future environment of slow growth and low yields," Iaquina says. "Many were impacted by the restrictions on currency exposure, so had to revisit the hedging policy that was in place. On the other hand, we have seen very few examples of exposures to alternative asset classes, meaning private equity, private debt or infrastructure."

Pinna says because of the requirement within 166/14 that pension funds have to prove their competence to manage the risks of new investment classes, the funds are now considering ways of collaborating in this area in order to pool resources and save costs.

"There are several alternative asset classes that pension funds are considering taking on to get a higher return or regulate the volatility in the market. In order to do this, they are trying to analyse what specific processes they will have to introduce to manage the risk of these alternatives," Pinna says. "Since the issue is common to many of the funds, some are making moves to produce a common solution."

"Although, it is not clear what form this co-operation might take, it could conceivably involve the creation of joint committees between the pension funds," he suggests. While there was talk last year of new legislation to create a degree of competitive freedom between pension funds, as part of the DDL Concorrenza bill, in the end the bill was introduced without any reference to the pension fund sector.

"The DDL Concorrenza should have enhanced the freedom of competition between pension funds by granting the so-called employer contribution not only to fondi pensione negoziale [labour contract-based pension funds] but also to members of open pension funds and insurance plans," Bencini says. The proposal was shelved, he explains, because of strong opposition from employers and trade unions.

Are more changes in regulation on the horizon? Iaquina points to discussions taking place around the overall pension system, which are focusing on allowing greater flexibility for people to retire. "The cost of this flexibility could be partially sustained with the support of the complementary pension schemes," he says.

Other discussions, including potential auto enrolment for occupational pension schemes, are also happening.

One of the key trends in the pension sector which Gatti sees as likely to become more pronounced, is a push by pension funds for a revision of the tax treatment of members. While pension fund saving is not heavily taxed for individuals at present, the rules do not do much to encourage greater saving either, he says.

# IPE Survey Managers of Italian Institutional Assets

## In summary

### Survey overview

Total number of managers in survey	41
Total assets managed for Italian institutional clients (€m)	532,470
Total managed for Italian pension fund clients (€m)*	69,831
Total managed for Italian insurance company clients (€m)*	363,923
Total managed for all other Italian institutional clients (€m)*	51,416
Total managed through segregated accounts (€m)*	404,417
Total managed through pooled funds (€m)*	63,770
Total actively managed (€m)*	382,711
Total passively managed (€m)*	19,959
Total in balanced mandates (€m)*	193,108
Total in specialist mandates (€m)*	85,684

\*Where disclosed

### Top 10 – Italian pension assets

Company	€m	As at
1 Eurizon Capital	11,579	31/12/15
2 State Street Global Advisors	7,610	31/03/16
3 Pioneer Investments	6,923	31/12/15
4 BlackRock	5,582	31/03/16
5 Generali Investments	4,384	31/12/15
6 Banca Esperia	3,561	31/05/16
7 AXA Investment Managers	3,482	31/12/15
8 ARCA SGR	3,423	30/04/16
9 Credit Suisse	3,374	30/04/16
10 Allianz Global Investors	2,262	31/12/15

### Top 10 – Italian institutional assets

Company	€m	As at
1 Generali Investments	139,832	31/12/15
2 Eurizon Capital	101,027	31/12/15
3 Pioneer Investments	54,287	31/12/15
4 Allianz Global Investors	31,896	31/12/15
5 BNP Paribas Investment Partners	30,908	31/03/16
6 AXA Investment Managers	26,171	31/12/15
7 BlackRock	21,768	31/03/16
8 Anima	20,921	31/12/15
9 Amundi	16,700	31/03/16
10 State Street Global Advisors	9,862	31/03/16

### Top 10 – Italian inst. assets in segregated accounts

Company	€m	As at
1 Generali Investments	125,918	31/12/15
2 Eurizon Capital	92,283	31/12/15
3 Pioneer Investments	53,296	31/12/15
4 Allianz Global Investors	31,595	31/12/15
5 AXA Investment Managers	25,113	31/12/15
6 BlackRock	19,550	31/03/16
7 BNP Paribas Investment Partners	10,239	31/03/16
8 Credit Suisse	9,727	30/04/16
9 State Street Global Advisors	8,269	31/03/16
10 Groupama Asset Management	6,485	31/03/16

Company	Aberdeen Asset Mngt.	AGF Management	Allianz Global Investors	Amundi	Anima	ARCA SGR	AXA Inv. Managers	Azimut Capital Management	Baillie Gifford & Co.
<b>Assets under management (€m)</b>									
As at	31/12/15	31/03/16	31/12/15	31/03/16	31/12/15	30/04/16	31/12/15	31/12/15	31/03/16
<b>Institutional clients: Italy</b>	3,012	101.41	31,896	16,700	20,921	4,760	26,171	2,195	111.06
Pension fund clients	326	101.41	2,262			3,423	3,482	2,195	24.84
Insurance company clients		0	29,345			1,337	21,794		0
All other institutional clients		0	289			0	895		86.22
Worldwide	394,213	22,098.7	441,860	987,200	66,887.76	28,880	669,436	36,000	154,728.78
For clients in Europe	295,007	949.92	338,458	842,000	28,880	568,225	31,700	62,268.88	
<b>Institutional clients: Europe</b>	295,007	949.92	162,181	674,500	55,900	5,730	487,554	2,195	49,390.76
<b>Institutional clients: non-Europe</b>	99,206	6,969.83	44,922			0	100,075	0	92,459.9
For third party mandated assets	0	101.41	2,585			4,760	4,794	2,195	111.06
Amount managed through segregated accounts	1,041	101.41	31,595			1,785	25,113	890	86.22
Amount managed through pooled funds	1,971	0	301			2,975	1,058	1,305	24.84
<b>Of total in segregated accounts (€m)</b>									
Actively managed	1,041	101.41	31,595			1,785	25,113	890	86.22
Passively managed	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Balanced mandates	202	0				1,785	24,336	623	0
Specialist mandates	839	101.41				0	777	267	86.22
<b>Institutional assets for clients based in Italy invested in (€m)</b>									
<b>Equities</b>									
Pan-Europe	37	0					48 (2)		0
US	3	0					1		0
Japan	466	0					0		0
Emerging markets	919	0					0		0
Other	74	101.41 (2)							86.22
<b>Fixed Income</b>									
<b>Public debt</b>									
Pan-Europe	271	0					71		0
US	18	0					49		0
Rest of World	692	0					18		0
<b>Corporate debt</b>									
Pan-Europe	1	0					141		0
US	0	0					388		0
Rest of World	154	0					45		24.84
<b>Real estate</b>									
Italy		0					0		0
Rest of World		0					0		0
<b>Cash</b>									
Italy		0					10		0
Rest of World		0					18		0
Other asset classes							4,006 (3)		
<b>Value of new mandates won from institutional clients in Italy 12 month period to 31st December 2015 (€m)</b>									
New clients	202	107.18					547	50	25
Existing clients	10						0	210	0

### Key:

NA= Not available; ND= Not disclosed

### Footnotes:

- (1) Global
- (2) The subsequent asset class breakdown excludes all main funds
- (3) Balanced mandate and other
- (4) Total for asset class
- (5) Includes the BlueBay Global Convertible Bond
- (6) Absolute return, €45m; structured, €2m; global balanced, €20,095m; currency overlay, €503m; convertible bonds, €51m; commodities, €7m
- (7) Includes both public and corporate debt
- (8) Does not include assets under advisory of €19,157m that is included in Italian institutional AUM figure
- (9) Fixed income - other, €588m; absolute return, €362m; multi-asset (balanced), €1,640m
- (10) As at 31/12/15

- (11) Does not include an additional €2.2bn (segregated mandates, pooled and labelled funds) of Italian institutional assets managed by Credit Suisse AG in Zurich
- (12) International
- (13) Infrastructure/multi-asset
- (14) Equity, €3,444m; fixed income government bonds, €5,392m; fixed income corporate bonds, €1,630m; cash, €859m; flexible and total return, €72,545m; balanced, €16,674m; protected/guaranteed, €483m
- (15) Includes global/international fixed income, US fixed income and balanced assets
- (16) Systematic macro
- (17) Alternatives and private equity
- (18) Relates to third party mandated assets
- (19) Currency, €14m; multi-asset class solutions, €641m
- (20) Flexible fixed income, €511m; emerging markets fixed income, €329m; commodities, €16m; multi-asset class investing, 2,611m
- (21) Alternatives

# IPE Survey Managers of Italian Institutional Assets

Company	Banca Esperia	BlackRock	BlueBay Asset Management	BNP Paribas Inv. Partners	BNY Mellon	Candriam Inv. Group	Comgest	Credit Suisse	Degroof Petercam Asset Management	Deutsche Asset Management	Eurizon Capital	First Eagle Inv. Management	Fisher Inv. Europe	Fondaco SGR	Franklin Templeton Inv.	Generali Investments
<b>Assets under management (€m)</b>																
As at	31/05/16	31/03/16	31/03/16	31/03/16	31/03/16	31/03/16	31/03/16	30/04/16	31/12/15	31/12/15	31/12/15	31/03/16	31/03/16	29/04/16	31/03/16	31/12/15
<b>Institutional clients: Italy</b>	5,864	21,768	1,048	30,908	2,320	3,687	403	9,727.38 <sup>(1)</sup>	117	2,082	101,027	70.4	18.92	5,117	4,272	139,832
Pension fund clients	3,561	5,582	698	1,608	1,160	1,989	0	3,373.99	0	1,343	11,579	0	0	120	879	4,384
Insurance company clients		10,712	133	27,241	990	269	115	4,185.49	24	241	80,121	0	0	0	0	135,061
All other institutional clients	2,303	5,474	217	2,059	170	1,429	288	2,167.9	93	498	9,327	70.4	18.92	4,997	0	387
Worldwide	8,560	4,187,084	50,808	521,003	1,492,895 <sup>(10)</sup>	94,451	19,860	297,191.95 <sup>(10)</sup>	50,018	739,277	263,323	80,896.29	27,329.68	5,167	652,384	431,451
For clients in Europe	8,560	1,135,401	32,456	418,329	2,320	3,687	14,696	205,062.45 <sup>(10)</sup>	50,018	502,080	262,848	7,341.13	6,340.23	5,167	66,017	431,451
Institutional clients: Europe	5,864	798,072	21,436	218,496	1,160	1,989	14,696	151,746.21 <sup>(10)</sup>	26,029	268,225	100,552	1,541.17	6,340.23	5,167	12,869	423,061
Institutional clients: non-Europe	0	1,889,005	12,699	58,302	0	0	5,164	53,316.24 <sup>(10)</sup>	0	159,093	475	14,997.6	20,989.44	0	176,079	0
For third party mandated assets	2,691	21,768	0	11,174	0	0	0	9,727.38	117	2,082	9,072	0	18.92	5,167	0	7,094
Amount managed through segregated accounts	2,946	19,550	143	10,239 <sup>(10)</sup>	0	0	0	9,727.38	0	1,543	92,283	70.4	0	744	1,682	125,918
Amount managed through pooled funds	2,918	2,218	905	1,512 <sup>(10)</sup>	0	0	0	0	117	539	8,744	0	18.92	4,373	0	13,914
<b>Of total in segregated accounts (€m)</b>																
Actively managed	98	12,471	143	10,239	0	0	0	7,539.61	0	940	90,178	70.4	0	744	1,682	125,918
Passively managed	2,848	7,079	0	0	0	0	0	2,187.77	0	603	2,105	0	0	0	0	0
Balanced mandates	2,227	13,245	0	932	0	0	0	3,138.19	0	573	0	0	0	60	0	108,290
Specialist mandates	719	6,305	143	9,307	0	0	0	6,589.19	432	970	0	70.4	0	684	1,682	17,628
<b>Institutional assets for clients based in Italy invested in (€m)</b>																
<b>Equities</b>																
Pan-Europe	1,364	4,636 <sup>(10)</sup>	0	170	0	39	202	1,559.24	0	118	0	0	0	656	0	14,857
US	616	0	0	62	0	39	0	938.32	0	0	0	70.4	0	472	239	448
Japan	67	0	0	0	0	11	0	61.81	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	0
Emerging markets	12	0	0	17	0	19	201	371.15	0	0	0	18.92	0	318	0	601
Other	46	0	0	109	0	0	0	223.62	24 <sup>(12)</sup>	0	0	0	0	28	1,147	8
<b>Fixed Income</b>																
<b>Public debt</b>																
Pan-Europe	1,401	3,299 <sup>(10)</sup>	0	8,415 <sup>(7)</sup>	0	40	0	5,104.53	1	576	0	0	0	1,626	0	75,359
US	100	0	0	19	0	19	0	322.95	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	729
Rest of World	138	0	190	282 <sup>(7)</sup>	0	179	0	32.24	2	0	0	0	0	803	0	386
<b>Corporate debt</b>																
Pan-Europe	1,163	0	570	0	0	210	0	477.3	83	205	0	0	0	222	0	38,910
US	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	162.38	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	3,322
Rest of World	24	0	106	0	0	263	0	29.42	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	511
<b>Real estate</b>																
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of World	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	192	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Cash</b>																
Italy	227	144 <sup>(10)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	408.19	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3,779
Rest of World	0	0	0	1,259	0	166	0	36.23	0	14	0	0	0	95	1	0
Other asset classes	423	13,689	182 <sup>(13)</sup>	20,703 <sup>(10)</sup>	0	2,590 <sup>(10)</sup>	0	0	1	977 <sup>(13)</sup>	101,027 <sup>(14)</sup>	0	0	0	2,885 <sup>(13)</sup>	922
<b>Value of new mandates won from institutional clients in Italy 12 month period to 31st December 2015 (€m)</b>																
New clients	0	4,124	373	0	0	267	ND	202.88	24	176	824	0	0	29	0	1,197
Existing clients	9	66	41	0	0	57	ND	0	29	0	105	0	0	611	0	508

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- (5) Includes the BlueBay Global Convertible Bond Fund and Direct Lending Fund II SLP
- (6) Absolute return, €45m; structured, €2m; global balanced, €20,095m; currency overlay, €503m; convertible bonds, €51m; commodities, €7m
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