Central- and Eastern Europe: Strategies to Address High Fees

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The Framework

- Country examples
 - The World Bank model: the pillars
- Concluding remarks

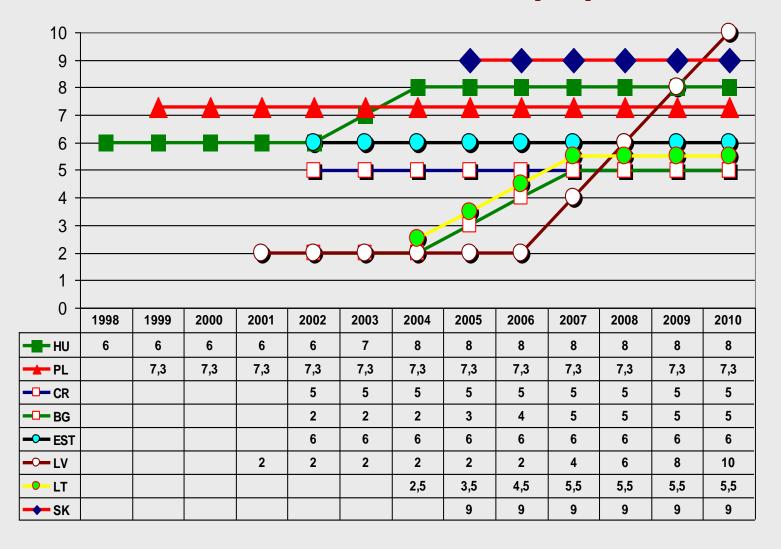




Decade for Reforms

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Contributions (%)





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Czech Republic

- pension funds are not allowed to charge fees for members
- asset of the members and the pension funds are not separated
- therefore costs of pension funds are included in the fund's profit and members' yields calculations
- no limits on costs or fees paid by the funds set by law
- pension fund expenses/members
 - 19,16 CZK/part. → 2000
 - 42.53 CZK/part. → 2007



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Poland

- upfront fee by law: 7 % 2008-10 \rightarrow 3,5 % 2014 and up
- asset management fee by law:

$$0,54\%$$
 \to an amount + 0,18 %

scale: if assets PLN 8 billion and below

- → above PLN 65 billion
- (in practice: additional nominal cap)
- switching fee:
 - free \rightarrow membership after 2 years 80 PLN membership 1 2 years 160 PLN membership < 1 year
- maximum rates: no price competition



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Croatia

cost limits:

- operational fee 0.8%
- asset management fee: 0.8% of net asset + max 25% of return
- limits on switching fees

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Bulgaria

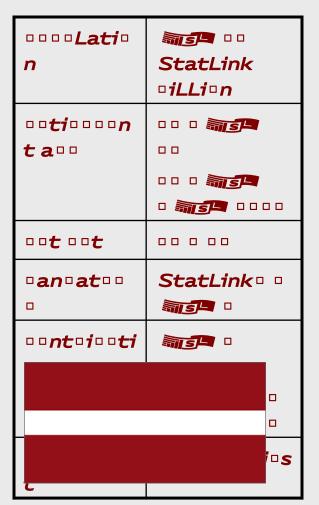
- operational fee (on contribution):
 - mandatory: no more than 5 %
 - voluntary: up to 7%
- asset management fee
 - mandatory: max 1 % of the asset
 - voluntary: max. 10% of the return
- switching fee: up to cca. 13 USD
- switching signed by lawyers
 commission for recruitment: no regulatory requirement)
- custody fee: no regulatory requirement

Estonia

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- no limit on
 - upfront fee
 - operational costs
 - commission for recruitment
- redemption fee: max 1 % asset
- asset management fee (mandatory):
 - max: 1.5 % (conservative investment policy)
 - max: 2.0 % (other investment policy)
 - no regulatory limit in the voluntary system
- plans for further regulation

Latvia



- no regulatory cost limits
- the pension plan
 - shall indicate the procedure whereby expenses of the pension plan are covered
 - provide information on maximum commissions on administration
 - fees payable to the asset manager and the custodian,
- board decides on actual limits

Lithuania

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- upfront fee, operational and custody fees, asset management fee:
 - 1 % of the asset (in practice: 1 %)
 - 10 % of the contribution (in practice: 3 %)
- switching fee:
 - − 0.2 % once a year
 - 0.4 % more than once a year

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Ukraine

- mandatory system: framework regulation (with public administration)
- voluntary system
 - upfront fee: max 6.0 % (average 3.5 %)
 - asset management fee: max: 4.2 %
 - custody fee: max: 0.5 %
- switching fee not limited



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Slovak Republic

- mandatory system:
 - upfront fee: 1 % of member's contribution
 - fee for transfer of member's contribution to the Pension Management Company (PMC):
 0.5 % of member's contribution
 - commission for recruitment: 6 % of average monthly salary
 - marketing cost: 1000X the average monthly salary
- asset management fee
 - mandatory: 0.065 % / month
 - voluntary: 3% of the asset, annually
- switching
 - between companies, not funds!: cca. 24 USD
 - voluntary: 5% of asset in 5 years, 1% after

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Romania

- private pension system from 2007
- upfront fee: max 2.5% of member's contribution
- asset management fee: 0.6 %
- commission for recruitment: cca 78 USD



Macedonia

- second pillar exists for two years (third pillar: legal framework only)
- operational fee: 6.9% of the contribution
- Central Bank as custodian: 0.4 % of the contributions
- asset management fee 0.05% / month,
- switching fee: 0-25 EURO depending on the duration of the membership (>24 month, < 6 month)
- central collection system: 0.5% of the contributions
- supervisory fee: 2.5% of the contribution



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Hungary

- upfront fee: max 4.5 % of member's contribution
- switching fee: max. cca. 20 USD
- asset management fee: max. 0.8
- commission for recruitment: cca.
 20 150 USD
- central collection system from 2007: no fee

Concluding remarks

- types: liberal balanced stringent
- limits on every single aspect? focus?
- sub-types: asset management fee on asset, or on return, switching fee depending on the duration
- fees paid to public organizations?
- changes over time?
- are the limits effective? are there lower fees in the market? there is a fee competition?
- influential factors?
 - mandatory versus voluntary, size of the market, market structure



Concluding remarks

- why limits? against
 - agents
 - frequent switching
 - the lack of competition
 - the lack of public trust
- to limit the costs and fees or to control the phenomenon results high fees?
- why not total fee regulation?
- contra effect? growing fees? less competition?
- annuity market?
 - transition fee? operational fee? asset management fee?





" I've run every test known to man, and it turns out you're allergic to medical bills."