

Public Regulation and Supervision Service of Financial Market under Government of the Kyrgyz Republic



Financial Defined Contributions in the Kyrgyz Republic



Solidarity

 is implemented by the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic

Required funded

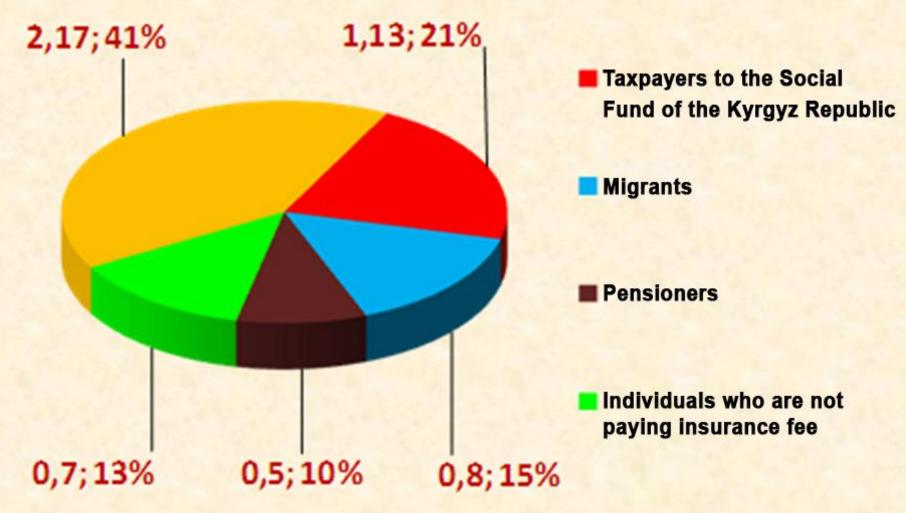
 is implemented by the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic (provided by the concept of 2008)

Voluntary

 is regulated by the State Financial Supervision (provided by the Kyrgyz Republic Law on Non-State Pension Funds")

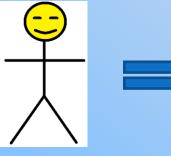
STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION (ONLY 5.3 MILLION OF PEOPLE) ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

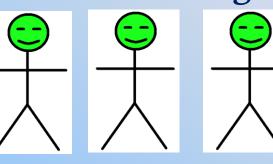
0-19 years old individuals



Coefficient of contingency

According to International Labor Organization:

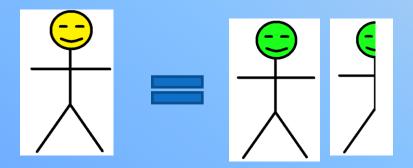




1 Pensioner =

3 Employees (payers)

Situation in the Kyrgyz Republic:



1 Pensioner = 1,2 Employees (payers)

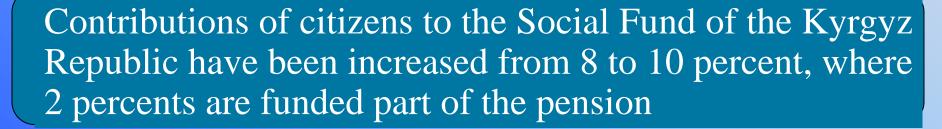
Concept of introduction of funded part in the Kyrgyz Republic

pension system

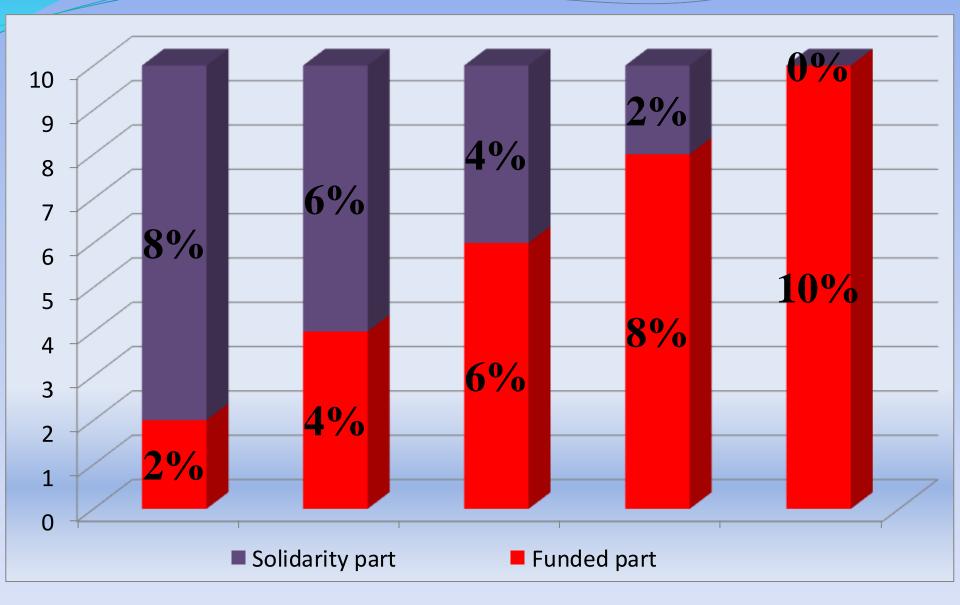
(approved by Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic President in 2008)

Objective – transition to a new model of the pension system by introducing funded component in distribution pension system

Result – funded component of pension system in the Kyrgyz Republic is introduced from January 1, 2010



Ratio of solidarity and funded part



Funded part of pension, 2% (million \$)



Non-State Pension Fund

State pension system consists of non-state forms of organization of pension provision.

It is regulated by the Kyrgyz Republic Law on Non-State Pension Funds in the Kyrgyz Republic (2001).

Non-State Pension Fund (NSPF) – special organizational-legal form of non-profit organization of pension provision of citizens on a voluntary basis.

Non-State Pension Fund

- operates independently of the state pension provision system and in addition to it;
- main task of the activity voluntary non-state pension provision of individuals (citizens) on the basis of pension contracts;
- activity (functions): accumulation of pension contributions, consideration of pension obligations, placing the pension assets for the purpose of their building and paying non-state pensions to recipients.

"Kyrgyzstan" Non-State Pension Fund

(IT HAS BEEN OPERATIONG SINCE 1995)

Pension assets (thousands \$) (forecast for 2012 – 515 thousands \$)



Financial indicators of "Kyrgyzstan" Non-State Pension Fund as of 01.04.2012

Authorized capital – 158 130 \$ (must be at least 107 525 \$)

Owner's equity - 122 580 \$

Pension assets - 500 580 \$ of them:

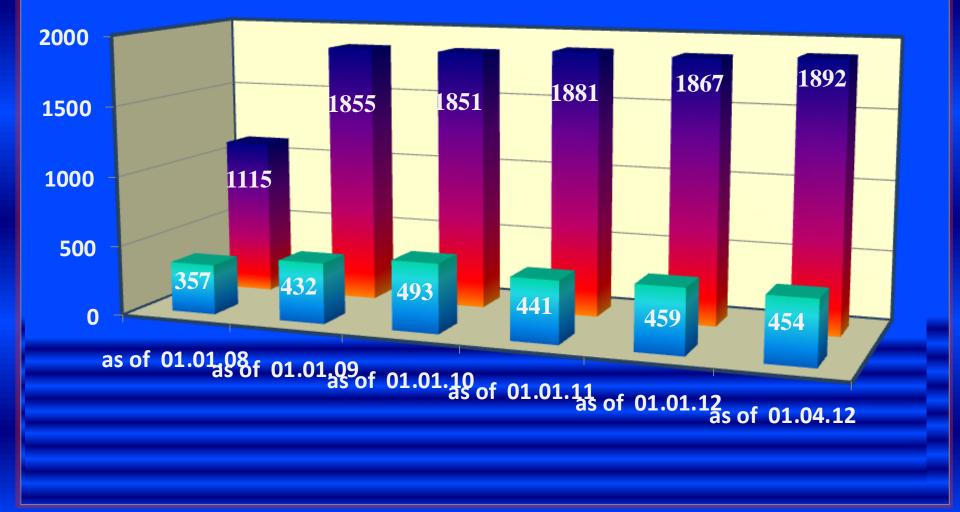
- deposits of commercial banks – 43 010 \$

- real estate - 457 570 \$

Dynamics of contributors and recipients of "Kyrgyzstan" NSPF

Number of recipients

Number of contributors



Main achievements

Concept of introduction of funded part in the pension system of the Kyrgyz Republic (approved by Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic President in 2008)

Allows participation of non-state pension funds in mandatory funded pension insurance system

Basic problem of development of non-state funded pension provision is:

Imperfection of regulatory framework for the regulation of funded pension system and the investment of pension savings.

Lack of consciousness of the population of the benefits of NSPF

Need to improve financial literacy and investment culture of the population

Low salaries of citizens.

In order to improve regulatory framework for regulation of funded pension system by the State Financial Supervision it is developed:



Draft of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on Funded Pension Funds in the Kyrgyz Republic



Draft of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on Amendments to the Kyrgyz Republic Law on State Financial Supervision



Draft of sublegislative regulations

Current structure for placement of pension savings of NSPF:

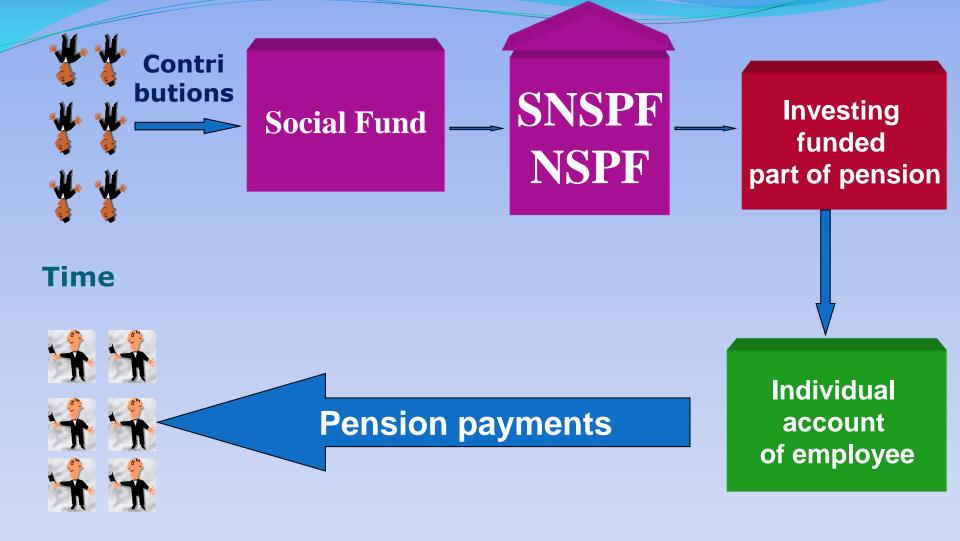
Structure of investment assets

Internal financial tools	%
External financial tools of non-residents	%
Requirements for structure of assets (in detail):	
Securities of the Government, National Bank,	%
municipal bonds	
Corporate bonds	%
Deposits of commercial banks	%
Shares of issuers – residents	%
Shares of issuers – non-residents	%
Investing in gold	%

Proposed structure for placement of pension savings of NSPF:

Structure of investment assets	
Internal financial tools	Not less than 70 %
External financial tools of non-residents	No more than 30 %
Requirements for structure of assets (in detail):	
Securities of the Government, National Bank, municipal bonds	Not less than 40 %
Corporate bonds	No more than 30 %
Deposits of commercial banks	No more than 30 %
Shares of issuers – residents	No more than 40 %
Shares of issuers – non-residents	No more than 20 %
Investing in gold	No more than 30 %

Operation principle of funded system



Expected results:

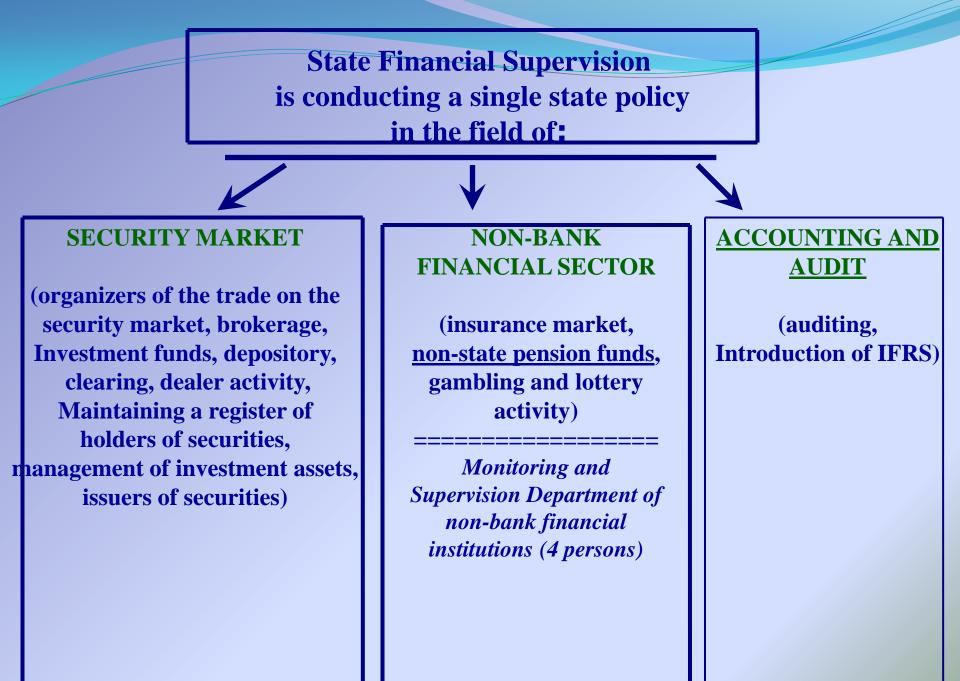
ability of funded pension system

Increasing transparency of investment of funds of pension savings

> Attracting pension "long money" as an investment in the economy of country

Creating conditions for further development of private pension funds

Increasing level of voluntary pension provision in Kyrgyzstan



Supervision is carried out through <u>on-site inspections</u> (planned, unplanned)

Supervision is carried out through <u>desk audits</u>:

1) monthly reporting - financial results (number of depositors, beneficiaries, pension assets, liabilities, share capital);

2) quarterly reporting - report on the deployment of pension assets;

3) annual reporting -1) + 2) + balance sheet

 Kyrgyz Republic Law on the Procedure for Conducting Audits of Businesses dated May 25, 2007 № 72

 Regulations on the procedure for conducting audits of businesses (approved by the Kyrgyz Republic Government's Decision dated November 6, 2007 № 533)

- State Financial Supervision has developed criteria by which it is assessed the degree of risk in the implementation of activity of private funded pension funds.
- In Kyrgyzstan, taking into account the magnitude of risk all business entities fall into one of three levels of risk: high, medium and low.
- Activity of private funded pension <u>funds</u> is classified as high level of risk, and therefore <u>their</u> frequency of planned inspections is not more than once a year.
- For information: for entities with an average risk leval no more than once in three years, for entities with low risk level less than once every 5 years.

NSPF checklist

- Establishment of (formation) Fund
- Formation of the Fund's authorized capital
- Compliance of the Fund's functions with Law
- Compliance of the Fund's rules with Law
- Compliance of pensions contracts with Law
- Compliance of the Fund's duties with Law
- Respect by the Fund for the rights of investors and recipients of the Fund
- Accounting and Reporting
- Fund's assets
- Fund's reserve fund
- Fund's pension assets and their allocation
- Management of the Fund's pension assets
- Storage of the Fund's pension assets
- Distribution of the Fund's investment income
- Management and monitoring agencies of the Fund of its activities

- Due to the fact that in the future it is provided participation of private funded pension funds in the compulsory pension system, it is necessary to strengthen and tighten the control and surveillance activities of NSPF.
- It is provided development of the necessary drafts of regulations that establish:
- requirements for entities of a funded pension system (controlling companies, depositaries, NSPF);
- requirements for investing pension funds to diversify retirement savings;
- requirements for reporting;
- ✓ mechanisms for the preservation of pension savings.



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Thanks for your attention!