CARIBBEAN CENTRE FOR MONETARY STUDIES' 7TH ANNUAL SENIOR LEVEL POLICY SEMINAR

on

PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS 2002 - FUTURE
BENEFITS THROUGH EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT
INVESTMENT AND MANAGEMENT IN THE
CARIBBEAN

"PENSIONS AND INVESTMENTS FOR THE SMALL MAN"

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PENSIONS

- Pensions exist for 3 primary purposes
 - avoidance of poverty
 - consumption smoothing
 - insurance against longevity
- Pension arrangements pose a challenge to policy-makers for decades
- Globally pension reform has either taken place, is underway or is being contemplated

PENSION REFORM

- Nature of reform determined by
 - historical factors
 - socio-cultural factors
 - demographics
 - macroeconomic conditions
 - financial environment

FACTOR DRIVING REFORM

- Attributable to problems with legacy schemes
 - Financed by payroll taxes on PAYGO
 - Defined benefit arrangements
- Maturity leads to problems of
 - Sustainability/solvency
 - Equity
 - Effect on growth

PROBLEMS WITH LEGACY SCHEMES

- Sustainability/solvency
 - Generous benefits -> implicit debt
 - >100% of GDP
 - Declining dependency ratio
 - parametric changes
 - Political feasibility?
 - Instability?
- Growth
 - Negative effect on economic growth

PROBLEMS WITH LEGACY SCHEMES

- Equity
 - Rich benefit more
 - Larger future pension financed by others
 - Generous benefits to 1st generation retirees

- Structural changes
 - PAYGO to Funding
 - Long term savings and financial market effects
 - Defined Benefit to Defined Contribution
 - Labour market effects
 - Social Safety Net
 - Poverty reduction effects

- 3-Pillar Approach (World Bank Model)
 - Pillar 1
 - Publicly managed; non-contributory; taxfinanced
 - mandatory basic pension for poverty reduction
 - Pillar 2
 - Mandatory forced savings
 - Publicly/Privately managed personal accounts
 - Pillar 3
 - Voluntary savings
 - providing more protection for old age

- Many countries in Latin America,
 Europe & Asia in 1990s adopted reforms
 - individual variations on 3-Pillars
 - many common features
 - defined contribution
 - partial pre-funding
 - shared public/private sector responsibility
 - separate poverty prevention element

- Also significant differences
 - nature & size of public pillar
 - options for management of pillar2
- influenced by
 - initial conditions
 - political economy

EXPERIENCE/SUCCESS OF REFORMS

- Chile often cited as success story for 3-Pillar approach
 - longest experience reformed since 1981
 - some successes
 - matching of assets and liabilities
 - average annual real returns > 10%
 - increased long term savings
 - development of financial markets
 - protection for the poor
- reform said to be significantly contributing to high growth rate
 10/11/2002 Pensions & investment for the Small

EXPERIENCE/SUCCESS OF REFORMS

- However, there are downsides
 - Pillar 1 not very effective in mitigating poverty
 - Only Pillar 2 contributors eligible for Pillar 1 benefits
 - only about 55% of labour force covered in Chile
 - lower coverage in lower income countries
 eg about 25% in Peru & 11% in India
 - low wage earners the small man typically excluded

IMPACT ON SMALL MAN

- Excludes many low wage earners, eg
 - domestic servants
 - agricultural labourers
 - caregivers
 - workers in informal sectors
- Forced savings generally disadvantageous to poor
 - increased savings = reduced consumption
 - most of income of very poor expended on necessities
 - food, healthcare, education, etc
 - even more so, if pooled with wealthy

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PROVIDING FOR THE SMALL MAN

- Pension Objectives
 - avoidance of poverty
 - consumption smoothing
 - insurance against longevity
- For small man, retirement in dignity of fundamental importance
 - provision of stable basic income that prevents impoverishment required

PROVIDING FOR THE SMALL MAN

- New Zealand 2-Pillar Model
 - Pillar 1
 - Flat rate, non-contributory universal pension
 - Tax financed on PAYGO basis
 - Pillar 2
 - Voluntary savings
 - No mandatory savings pillar!

- Social Security/National Insurance Schemes
 - Mandatory contributory scheme
 - Financed by payroll taxes on PAYGO basis
 - Defined benefit arrangement
- Occupational pension plans
 - Public Sector
 - Public service pensions non-contributory, PAYGO, funded from Consolidated Fund
 - defined benefit arrangement

- Private Sector
 - mainly fully funded, contributory plans
 - some partially funded non-contributory
 - defined benefit/contribution schemes
- Private Individual Arrangements
 - Typically insurance policy-based
 - Defined contribution arrangement

- Small Man typically covered only by SSS/NIS
 - Dependent on SSS/NIS for retirement income
- As SSS/NIS mature, issues driving reform in other countries increasingly relevant
 - Will need to reform schemes
- Issues affecting Small Man will apply

- Pension funds portfolio allocation inefficient
 - Concentration in domestic bank deposits
 - Exposure to National Governments
- Investment Opportunities
 - Traditionally, limited
 - Underdeveloped financial system
 - Dominated by commercial banks
 - Agency insurance market
 - Lack of organised capital markets

EC AREA SSS/NIS Portfolio Allocation 1980 –1995 period average

Asset Category	EC Area Holdings %
Cash	
Deposits	40
Gov't Securities	19
Other Local Investments	18
Foreign Investment	7
Other	15

THE NEW CAPITAL MARKET REGIME IN THE EC AREA

- Early 1990s Council mandate ECCB to act on Article 4(3)
 - "to promote credit and exchange conditions and a sound financial structure conducive to the balanced growth and development of the economies of the territories of the participating Governments"
 - development of money and capital markets

THE NEW CAPITAL MARKET REGIME IN THE EC AREA

Diagnosis:

- Financial system fragmented
 - 8 separate markets
- Institutions highly fractionalised
 - Large number of small entities
- Existing markets all primary
 - Money markets
 - Treasury Bill market
 - Government Bond market
 - Corporate Securities market

THE NEW CAPITAL MARKET REGIME IN THE EC AREA

- No organised secondary markets
- Result:
 - Inefficient allocation of resources
 - Constraint to development
- Response:
 - thrust to develop and integrate markets => greater
 efficiency in mobilising and allocating resources
 across single financial space

CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- 4 key regional institutions identified for development:
 - E C Home Mortgage Bank (ECHMB)
 - **E C Securities Exchange (ECSE)**
 - E C Unit Trust (ECUT)
 - E C Enterprise Fund (ECEF)

IMPLEMTATION

- Successes to date:
 - Inter-bank market
 - secondary mortgage market
 - ECSM
- to be delivered
 - Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM)

- 2002

IMPLEMENTATION

- ECUT
- ECEF
- Other Initiatives
 - ECIB
 - Human resource development
 - Institute of Accountants
 - harmonised accounting standards

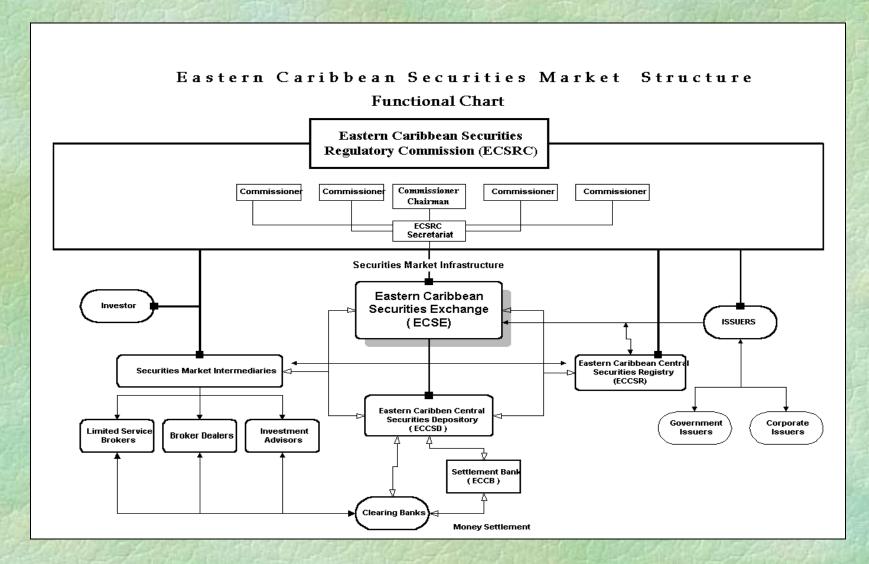
EASTERN CARIBBEAN SECURITIES MARKET (ECSM)

- ECSM launched 19 October 2001
- will transform ECCU financial landscape
- Modern, state-of-the-art market:
 - 1st fully electronic regional market in Western Hemisphere
 - fully dematerialised
 - T+1 settlement cycle
 - DVP settlement

ECSM - MARKET STRUCTURE

- Key Institutions
 - The EC Securities Regulatory Commission
 - The EC Securities Exchange
 - The EC Central Securities Depository
 - The EC Central Securities Registry

ECSM - MARKET STRUCTURE



LEGAL & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Securities Act
 - Passed in all 8 member countries
 - Provides a common legal framework for regulating securities business
 - Vests regulatory authority in the EC Securities Regulatory Commission
- Securities Regulations
 - 8 of 10 finalised
 - Issued in some Member Countries

EC SECURITIES REGULATORY COMMISSION (ECSRC)

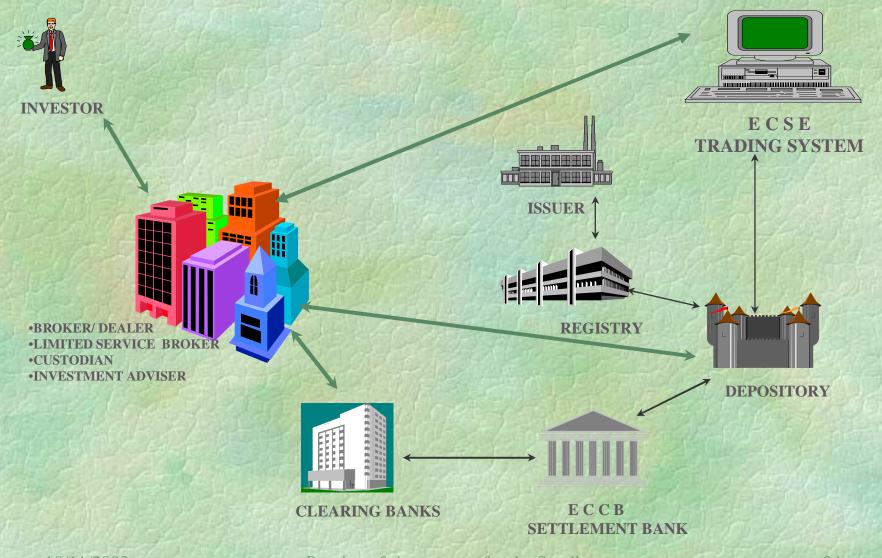
- ECSRC Agreement
 - All countries party to Agreement
 - Has force of law with commencement of Securities Act
- Fully and ultimately responsible for regulation of ECSM
 - licensing
 - formulating regulations
 - monitoring activity to ensure fair, efficient & transparent markets & investor protection

EC SECURITIES REGULATORY COMMISSION (ECSRC)

- Commission
 - independent
 - Appointed by Monetary Council

ECCB providing technical & administrative support

- EC Securities Exchange Ltd (ECSE)
 - Pivotal market institution
 - Provides trading platform for buying & selling securities
- 2 wholly-owned subsidiaries:-
- EC Central Securities Registry Ltd (ECCSR)
 - Maintains security-holders' records in electronic form
- EC Central Securities Depository Ltd (ECCSD)
 - Facilitates post trade clearance & settlement



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Pensions & investment for the Small Man

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- Ownership Structure
 - ECSE
 - Class A ECCB (30% of issue)
 - Class B Public Sector Institutions
 - Class C Financial Intermediaries
 - Class D regional entities, issuers, individuals, etc
 - ECCSD & ECCSR
 - Wholly owned subsidiaries of ECSE

ECSE CAPITALISATION

- Subscription still opened
 - \$10.0M to be raised
 - Subscriptions & commitments about \$9.1M
- Purpose
 - Initial capital expenditure
 - Ongoing working capital
 - Medium term expansion
- Terms of Offer
 - Max Subscription 200,000 shares 20% of issue
 - Min Subscription 2,500 shares

ECSM - TRADING METHODOLOGY

- Single Price Call Auction
 - Bids and Offers matched
 - starting with highest bids and lowest offers
 - A single price struck at 2:00pm daily
 - ie price at which maximum volume of bids and offers clear
- Continuous order matching capability exists
 - market will evolve when volumes permit

ECSM - TRADING METHODOLOGY

Pricing Example

Symbol IBM					
Sell Orders			Buy Orders		
Quantity	Price	Time	Quantity	Price	Time
1,000	10.00	9:25 am	500	12.00	2:19 pm
1,200	10.25	8:37am	700	11.75	9:19 am
1,400	10.25	8:45 am	1,000	11.50	10:44 am
800	10.50	11:55 am	2,200	11.25	10:58 am
2,000	10.75	9:15 am	1,500	11.00	2:16 pm
500	11.00	1:12 pm	1,000	10.75	1:03 pm
3,000	11.25	2:05 pm	1,500	10.50	11:22 am
1,100	11.50	2:09 pm	2,000	10.25	11:15 am
1,200	11.75	2:29 pm	3,000	10.00	1:10 pm
1,300	12.00	8:30 am	400	10.00	1:35 pm

All successful investors will receive (sellers) or pay (buyers) the Uniform Price \$10.75 per share of IBM

ECSM - MARKET OPERATIONS

- Market Infrastructure/Institutional Relationships
 - Working efficiently
 - High level of coordination between institutions
 - Clearance & settlements operating smoothly
 - No failures to date
- ECCSR
 - Processed first corporate action
 - Dividend disbursement

ECSM - MARKET ACTIVITY

- Trading volumes low
 - Infancy
 - Narrowness 2 companies listed
 - BON Ltd
 - ECFH Ltd
 - Limited access 7 intermediaries
 - No intermediaries in
 - Anguilla
 - Grenada
 - Montserrat

ECSM - MARKET ACTIVITY

- Potential and Prospects
 - 29 Public Companies
 - Market Capitalisation > \$800M;
- ECSE Marketing, Education & AwarenessProgramme =>
 - more listed companies
 - more intermediaries
 - increased activity

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MARKET (RGSM)

- Developed in tandem with ECSM
- Will leverage ECSM trading platform
- Scheduled for mid- 2002
- Objectives
 - strengthen existing primary T-bill & bond market
 - promote development of secondary market

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MARKET (RGSM)

- Potential and Prospects
 - 8 Governments
 - Securities at 31/3/01 = \$1,089.9M
 - T/Bills
 - \$451.9M
 - yields = 6% 8.3%
 - Bonds
 - \$638.0M
 - yields = 4% 11.5%

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES MARKET (RGSM)

- Benefits
 - deepening & integration of markets
 - provide fillip to ECSM
 - potentially lower cost financing for Governments
 - promotion of free flow of capital & liquidity across ECCU
 - increased savings & investment opportunities

EASTERN CARIBBEAN UNIT TRUST (ECUT)

- Regional collective investment vehicle
 - Facilitate smaller investor access to Securities

 Markets
 - pooling => risk diversification
 - professional management => enhanced investment returns
 - Important element of market initiatives
 - high priority

EASTERN CARIBBEAN ENTERPRISE FUND (ECEF)

- Regional investment/venture capital fund
 - a vehicle to source and channel funds to private enterprise development
 - will provide equity and loan capital
 - focus on most productive areas
 - focus on entrepreneurial development
 - training
 - business advice
 - technical assistance & support

EASTERN CARIBBEAN ENTERPRISE FUND (ECEF)

- will nurture companies to facilitate graduation to ECSE listing
- conceptually, an omnibus financing vehicle
 - will collaborate with national, regional & international institutions
 - participation of all entities in providing capital resources

CONCLUSION

- ECCB promoting the
 - modernisation and deepening of the financial system
 - creation of an enabling environment to provide investment opportunities for both the institutional and the individual investor
- Pensions funds expected to play a major role as the leading institutional investor
- New investment opportunities for the Small Man.

INFORMATION

- Financial & Enterprise Development Dept, ECCB
- Web Site: www.eccb-centralbank.org
- E-mail: eccbmcm@caribsurf.com



- ECSE
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