

Il Consiglio europeo perfeziona la sua linea sulle pensioni integrative. Pubblichiamo i materiali con cui il Consiglio apre l'iter legislativo per un ulteriore e definitivo sviluppo in tutta Europa delle pensioni integrative, private e connesse al sistema finanziario. Colpisce e deve colpire ulteriormente in quanto non esiste un provvedimento analogo per quanto riguarda il sistema previdenziale pubblico. Infatti teoricamente la materia previdenziale come quelle sociali viene considerata di pertinenza nazionale. Peraltro, invece, la UE interviene da tempo e pesantemente sull'età pensionabile attraverso i "richiami" alla sostenibilità finanziaria e alla questione della aspettativa di vita. Si guarda bene invece dal calcolare gli aumenti di produttività a conferma che vi è un uso tutt'altro che neutrale della tecnica.

Oggetto: Pensions: Council agrees its stance on pan-European pension product

### **Pensions: Council agrees its stance on pan-European pension product**

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The Council has agreed its negotiating stance on a proposal that would make it easier for people to put money aside for their old age.

On 19 June 2018, EU ambassadors asked the presidency to start negotiations with the European Parliament on the proposed 'pan-European pension product' (PEPP), a new class of personal pension scheme, as soon as the Parliament is ready to negotiate.

The draft regulation is aimed at providing greater choice for people who wish to save for their retirement, and at the same time boosting the market for personal pensions. According to the Commission, only 27% of Europeans between 25 and 59 years of age have subscribed to a pension product.

"The pan-European pension product will bolster our capital markets union plan, as it will help channel savings towards long-term investments", said Vladislav Goranov, minister for finance of Bulgaria, which currently holds the Council presidency. "It will promote competition amongst pension providers, enabling them to sell pension products outside their national markets and giving savers more choice over how and where to place their savings."

Under the proposal, PEPPs would have the same standard features wherever they are sold. They would be offered by a broad range of providers, principally insurance companies, banks, occupational pension funds, investment firms and asset managers.

In Europe the personal pension market is currently fragmented, due to a patchwork of rules that impede the development of a market at EU level. In some member states, the market is virtually inexistent.

For products based on capital market instruments, choice is often limited. This leads to higher costs for savers and a shortage of liquidity on markets. In the United States, for instance, pension funds play a bigger role than in Europe as institutional investors.

The regulation would add a pan-European framework for people who wish to use PEPPs as a saving option. PEPPs would complement state-based, occupational and national personal pension schemes, but not replace or harmonise them.

PEPPs would present the following advantages for savers:

- more choice. Savers would choose from a broad range of PEPP providers in a more competitive environment. They would be able to choose between a default safe investment option and options with different risk-return profiles;

- consumer protection. The regulation would ensure that savers are aware of a PEPP's key features;
- switching providers. Savers would have the right to switch providers, both domestically and across borders, after a minimum of five years from the conclusion of the contract or from the most recent switch. (They could do so more frequently if the PEPP provider so allows.) The fee for doing so would be capped;
- portability. Savers would be able to continue contributing to their PEPP if they move to another member state.

For pension plan providers, the regulation would bring the following opportunities:

- economies of scale. Providers would be able to develop PEPPs in different member states and pool assets more effectively;
- broader reach. Electronic distribution channels would enable providers to reach consumers throughout the EU;
- cross-border distribution. An EU 'passport' would enable providers to sell PEPPs in different member states.

Additionally, when a product reaches maturity, providers and savers would have different options for pay-outs.

Next steps

Negotiations with the European Parliament can proceed as soon as the Parliament has agreed its stance.

A qualified majority is needed for adoption by the Council, in agreement with the European Parliament. (Legal basis: article 292 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.)

<http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9975-2018-INIT/en/pdf>