

# BRIDGING THE GAP: MATCHING SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR LONG TERM ASSETS

Investing in Long Term Europe:
Re-Launching Fixed, Network and Social
Infrastructure
12 December 2014

#### Raffaele Della Croce

Lead Manager, LTI Project, Financial Affairs Division - OECD raffaele.dellacroce@oecd.org





#### Contents

- 1. The Demand for LT Assets Large Pension Fund Survey
- 2. Investing in the Real Economy Matching Supply and Demand, Policy Role



#### The Demand for LT Assets

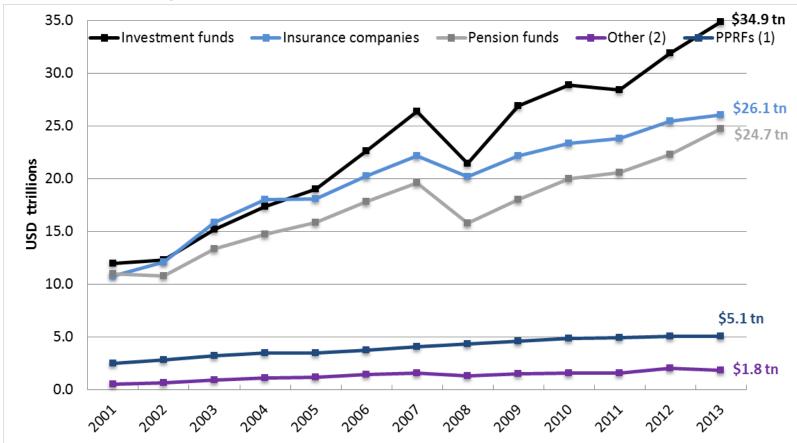
THE LARGE PENSION FUND SURVEY



#### Role of Institutional Investors

### Inst Investors AUM have been growing to USD 92tr AUM in OECD countries

#### Assets held by Institutional Investors in the OECD, 2001-2013 (USD Tn)



Source: OECD Global Pension Statistics, Global Insurance Statistics and Institutional Investors' Assets databases, and OECD estimates.



### Adapting to a Challenging Environment

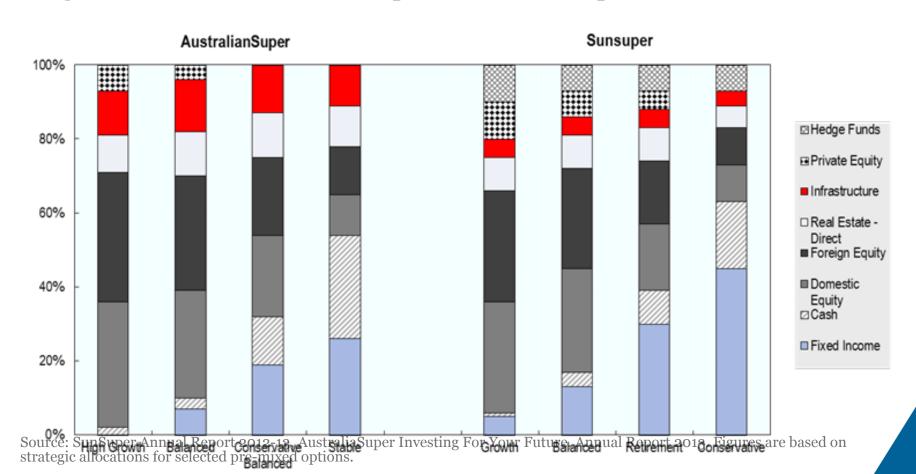
#### **Emerging Trends and Practices**

- Alternative Investment in DC systems
- Credit Opportunities
- Opportunistic Strategies and Alternative Techniques
- LDI and De-risking Glide Paths
- Emerging Markets
- Green & ESG Investment
- Hedge Funds



### Superannuation Industry in Australia

#### Target asset allocation of select pre-mixed fund options:



6



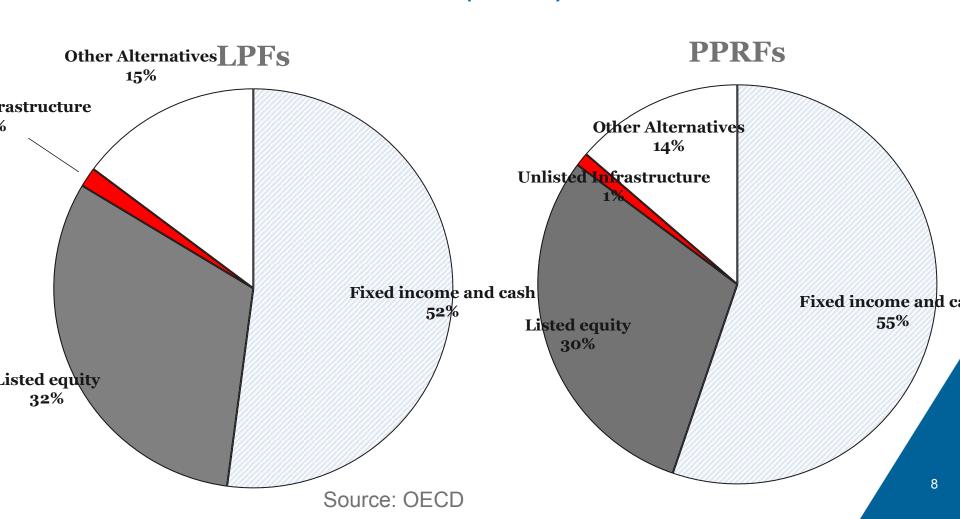
### Green Investments and ESG

|                     |  | Total                                 | Total Green investments (as a % of total investments) |             |                                       |                         |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Country head office | Name of the fund or institution          | investments in<br>2013 (in USD<br>m.) | Green equity  | Green bonds | Alternative<br>green asset<br>classes | Other green investments |
| Netherlands         | ABP (1)                                  | 445,303                               | 1.5   | 0.0         | 1.2                                   |                         |
| Netherlands         | PFZW                                     | 189,397                               | 1.4   |             |                                       |                         |
| United States       | New York City Combined Retirement System | 150,853                               | 0.3   |             |                                       |                         |
| South Africa        | GEPF                                     | 133,428                               |   | 0.2         | 0.6                                   |                         |
| Brazil              | Previ (2)                                | 71,997                                |   |             |                                       | 0.0                     |
| Netherlands         | PMT                                      | 66,595                                |   |             | 0.1                                   |                         |
| United Kingdom      | USS (3)                                  | 66,442                                | 0.0   | 0.0         | 0.0                                   | 0.7                     |
| Denmark             | PFA Pension                              | 54,515                                | 0.2   |             | 0.1                                   |                         |
| United States       | United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund  | 51,366                                |   | 0.2         |                                       |                         |
| Sweden              | AP2                                      | 41,207                                |   | 0.6         | 2.6                                   |                         |
| Sweden              | AP4                                      | 40,456                                | 2.7   |             |                                       |                         |
| Sweden              | AP3                                      | 40,234                                | 0.0   | 0.9         | 0.0                                   | 0.0                     |
| France              | ERAFP (4)                                | 23,832                                | 27.0  | 0.0         |                                       |                         |
| New Zealand         | New Zealand Superannuation Fund          | 20,629                                | 0.0   | 0.0         | 0.0                                   |                         |
| Spain               | Fonditel                                 | 3,941                                 | 0.9   | 0.0         | 0.1                                   | 0.0                     |
| Brazil              | FAPES                                    | 3,479                                 | 0.2   | 0.0         | 0.0                                   | 0.0                     |



#### Trends in Asset Allocation

### Average asset allocation of Large Pension Funds (LPFs) and Public Pension Reserve Funds (PPRFs) in 2013





### Adapting to a challenging environment: new opportunities and new risks

- Financing the real economy
- Risks at investor level
  - Risk Management
  - Governance of Funds
- Systemic risk Financial Stability
- Role of Regulation



**Investing in the Real Economy** 

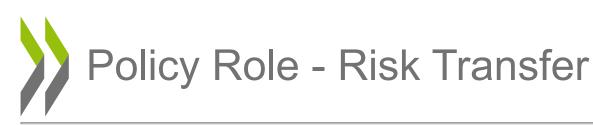
### Matching Demand and Supply for Long Term Investment



### Potential Demand for Infrastructure

#### High Demand... facing major barriers...

| Country           | Name of the fund or institution  | Actual allocation to<br>Unlisted<br>Infrastructure (2013) | Target Allocation<br>to Unlisted<br>Infrastructure |  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Canada            | OMERS                            | 14.9%   | 21.5%  |  |
| Australia         | AustralianSuper                  | 9.8% 11-14%   |  |  |
| Mexico            | Afore XXI Banorte                | 0.3%  | 5.0%   |  |
| Netherlands       | ABP                              | 1.5%  | 3.0%   |  |
| Canada            | OTPP                             | 8.4%  | 8.5%   |  |
| United<br>Kingdom | USS                              | 4.4%  | 5.0%   |  |
| Australia         | Sunsuper                         | 5.1%  | 4-5%   |  |
| Canada            | Quebec Pension Plan              | 4.0%  | 5.0%   |  |
| Netherlands       | PFZW                             | 2.4%  | 3.0%   |  |
| Netherlands       | PMT                              | 0.6%  | 1.0%   |  |
| Argentina         | Sustainability Guarantee<br>Fund | 13.6%   | 5-20%  |  |

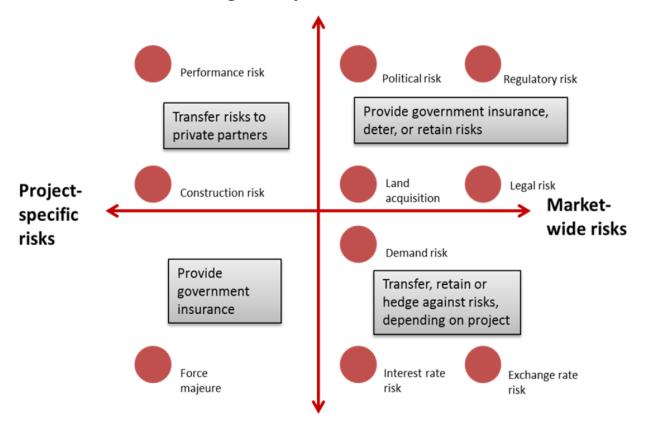


#### What are the risks? How are allocated bt public and private sector?

Proper risk transfers in public private partnerships

Figure 3

#### High ability to control risks



Low ability to control risks



### Taxonomy of Instruments - PART I Addressing the Risks

.. different Instruments have a specific impact on risks, project cash flows and ratios of infrastructure projects
4.3.2 Equity provision – with

Increasing effect on reducing

2.1 Availability based payment

1.2.1 Revenue grant - fixed amount

3.1 Minimum revenue scheme

1.2.2 Revenue grant - revenue integration

downside protection and upside leverage Dividends to meet 5.2.2 Reduced taxation on target IRR equity dividends and capital gains sustainable 3.2/3.3 Guarantee on debt interests on debt, 4.1 Subordinated debt meeting target 4.2.2 Debt provision at interest and lower interest rate DSCR 1.3 Grant on interest Opex and 5.2.1 Reduced corporate taxation corporate taxation 1.1 Lump sum capital grant capex increased 4.2.1/4.3.1 Equity and source of

funding

debt provision at pari

5.1 Reduced gearing

passu condition

by law



## Different investment options imply different management capability, risk tolerance and returns i.e. different set of Investors

Time & expertise versus return

funds

| ment                                    |
|---|
| Emergi                                  |
| OECD                                    |
| of ———————————————————————————————————— |

Source: UBS

14

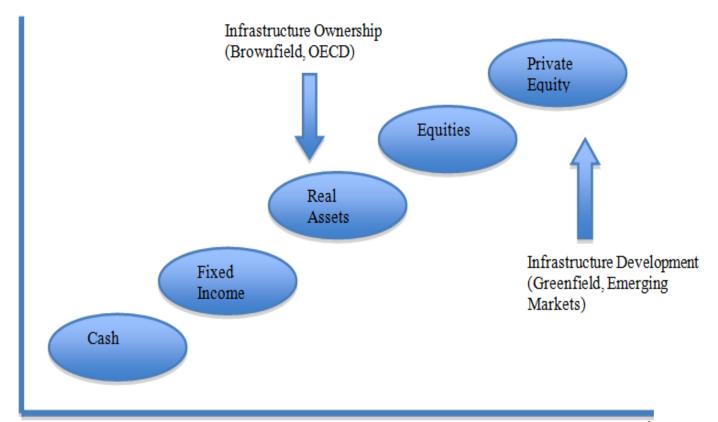


### Matching Supply and Demand

### Infrastructure as an Asset Class: A different risk profile will imply different expected returns from investors

Expected Return

Source: OECD 2014

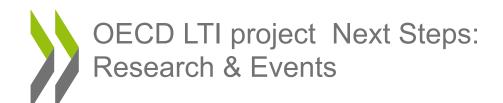


Expected Volatility

# Other OECD Relevant work for the Taxonomy

### OECD is developing a large amount of work, in G20 context relevant for the taxonomy

- <u>Enabling Environment for Investment:</u> OECD Policy Framework for Investment
- Optimization of the role of MDBs: Measuring Official support for Private Investment in Developing Country Infrastructure (circulated to G20 IIWG Aug 2014)
- <u>Development of PPPs</u>: OECD Network of Senior PPP officials (i.e. review of Indonesia and UK PPP system)
- <u>Infrastructure as an Asset Class</u> (i.e. Large Pension Fund survey )
- <u>Engaging the private sector:</u> New Institutional Investors and LTI network



- Forthcoming Research:
  - Large Pension Fund Survey Dec 2014
  - Large Insurance Survey Jan 2014
  - Taxonomy/ Analysis of Instruments and incentives for LTI -
  - Infrastructure as an Asset Class
- Future Events of the new LTI Network :
  - OECD/ADBI Workshop Tokyo March 2015
  - G20/OECD High Level Roundtable on LTI under the Turkish G20 presidency, 2015