



CEPS-ECMI TASK FORCE

ASSET ALLOCATION IN EUROPE:
What challenges and opportunities lie ahead?

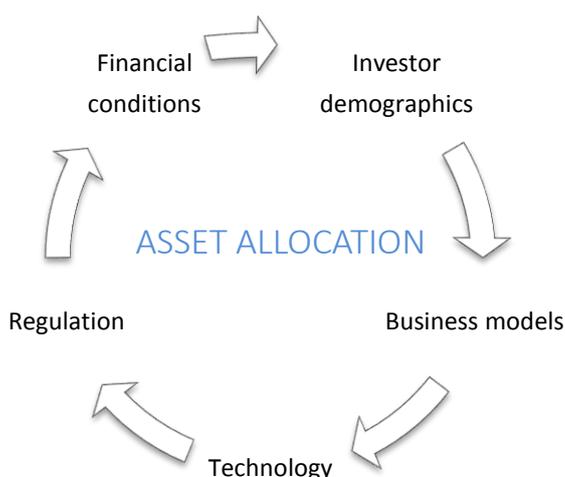
Prospectus

ASSET ALLOCATION IN EUROPE:

What challenges and opportunities lie ahead?

1. CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

In the coming years, asset allocation will be impacted by the changing macroeconomic environment, evolving investor demographics, technology and regulation. **CEPS** and **ECMI** are inviting policymakers, industry representatives and academics to take part in a special Task Force. The purpose is to contribute to the public debate about the need to facilitate European households' access to savings products with stable returns over time, and to promote long-term investment across the EU through more capital markets-based financial intermediation.



2. BACKGROUND

Well-functioning, deeper and highly integrated European capital markets could play a greater role in providing alternative financing sources for companies, increasing options for retail/institutional investors, and enhancing market-based, private risk-sharing mechanisms. At present, capital markets are at different stages of development across the EU, and matching the supply and demand of capital on a cross-border basis remains problematic. In relation to the area of asset allocation, the CMU Action Plan sets out three main priorities: fostering direct/indirect retail investors' participation in capital markets, increasing long-term, infrastructure and sustainable investment by institutional investors, and facilitating cross-border investment.

At the end of 2015, the financial assets of European households amounted to €30 tn, while the total assets of asset management companies, insurance companies and pension funds totalled over €35 tn. In past years, the investment climate has been characterised by falling short- and long-term interest rates, with cyclical and structural drivers reinforcing each other. Higher rates and steeper yield curves are envisaged soon in Europe, provided that a series of factors materialises, such as strong growth, inflationary pressures, less accommodative monetary policies, etc.

While the consequences of the low interest rates environment vary across companies, depending on their business models, balance sheet structures and risk management practices, all had to re-examine the notion of risk-free assets, make changes to the composition and risk/return profile of their portfolios and question whether their asset allocation techniques are still working. Against the background of low/negative returns on traditional assets, thematic/factor investment began to gain traction. This goes beyond the traditional regional or sectoral investment approach in that it is about identifying asset classes/projects, regions or sectors by taking into account both financial and non-financial information.

The methods for measuring portfolio diversification fall into three major categories: indicators that rely on portfolio weightings; approaches based on contribution to risk; and measurements based on exposure to fundamental factors. Portfolio diversification, calculated on the basis of contribution to risk, depends on volatility and on correlations. Risk has many dimensions (credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, maturity risk, market risk, volatility risk, currency risk, inflation risk, country/region risk). QE, among other things, also led to higher cross-asset correlations (equity and fixed income markets), which in turn increased the return sensitivity to market-wide factors. Investment strategies in fixed income markets have also become more crowded. In most cases, the risk premia component seemed to count more than the actual economic fundamentals in the asset valuation process. Sustained search-for-yield strategies has also become a cause for concern.

A common pattern observed during the past few years is that some institutional investors have shifted their asset allocation to lower-rated securities (further down the credit risk spectrum), to less liquid assets (lower volatility) and increased the duration of their portfolios (venturing into longer and longer maturities). This may leave them more exposed to nominal changes in both rates and spreads. Investment funds have been increasing their exposure to the non-financial corporate sector and, most importantly, to the non-euro area bond markets, including those of the United States, emerging markets and the rest of the EU.

Traditionally, insurance companies and pension funds have been seen as sources of long-term capital with investment portfolios built around the two main asset classes (fixed income and equities). ICPF have progressively diversified portfolios by adding allocations to alternative investments (private debt, private equity, infrastructure and real estate, direct loans, hedge funds etc) which are naturally illiquid, but this represents a very small share compared to the other asset classes. With respect to retail investors, the main problem to tackle is the overexposure to cash and bank deposits, which do not find their way into capital markets.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVE

This Task Force wishes to engage **a diverse group of stakeholders** in a structured dialogue, in order to:

- identify the factors at macro- and micro- level that will drive investment decisions in Europe in the short, medium and long run;
- analyse the impact on households/retail investors and on different categories of financial intermediaries (asset managers, investment banks, insurance companies, pension funds); and
- put forward a list of policy recommendations to strengthen the long-term savings & investment channel in Europe.



Research questions:

- What topics are likely to dominate the investment space in Europe (reflation, low returns ahead, growth opportunities, sources of yield and risk diversification, sustainable finance etc)?
- Does the current supply of investment products meet the needs of retail investors across the EU? Is it necessary to support the creation of new retail investment products?
- Are institutional investors equipped for major market/regulatory/technological shifts? If so, what will this mean for their business models and asset allocation strategies?
- Does the current regulatory framework (at national or EU level) provide the incentives for long-term, sustainable investment, on a cross-border basis?

4. ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

The **Chairperson** is an external expert appointed by CEPS-ECMI.

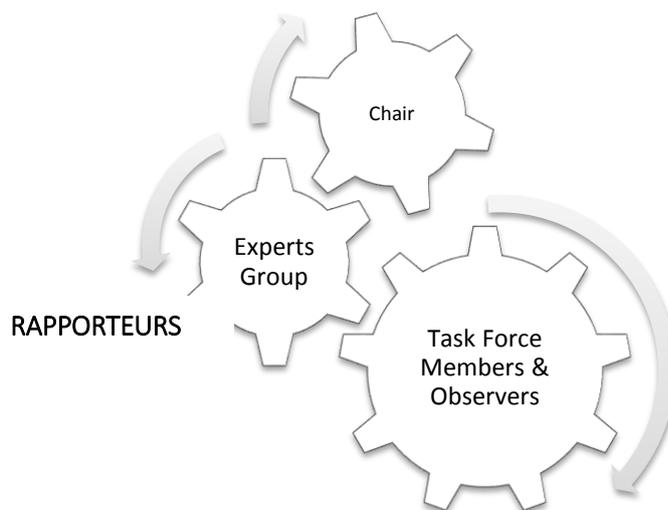
The **Rapporteurs** (ECMI staff) will host the meetings, conduct research independently and draft the final report.

The **Experts Group** will have a more important role in steering the research agenda of the meetings, together with the chairman; consult with the broader Task Force and observers; review the final report and comment on the list of recommendations.

The **Task Force** includes a broader group of stakeholders: industry representatives and observers (academics, policymakers, regulators, supervisory authorities, consumer/investor associations, etc) that will actively participate during the meetings.

All participants (except for the special guests) are required to attend (or designate another person) at least 3 out of the 4 closed-door meetings; they will be also invited at the public event dedicated to the launch of the final report.

The roles are described in detail in the **ANNEX**.



Based on the research agenda outlined in this prospectus, CEPS and ECMI will organise a series of meetings that will be held under the Chatham House rule and be closed to the press. Participation is limited to members of the Expert Group, Task Force, observers and selected invitees. The Chairperson will make sure that multiple interests are represented and taken into account. A detailed agenda will be distributed prior to each meeting.

Each meeting will consist of 2-3 sessions (panel debates, presentations, roundtable discussions, wrap-up). Post-meeting reports will be prepared and circulated. Based on these discussions and its own independent research, CEPS-ECMI will publish a final report drafted by the Rapporteurs.

5. AGENDA AND TIMELINE

MEETING 1 – 14 JUNE 2017

Focus: short vs long term investment, asset management

Proposed topics:

- outlook for investment portfolios (overweight/underweight on which asset classes – equity, rates, credit, currencies, real assets)
- asset allocation options (equities vs. fixed income, credit vs. government bonds, small and mid cap vs. large cap equities, financial vs. non-financials, cyclicals vs. non-cyclicals etc.)
- discretionary mandates vs. investment funds, retail vs. professional/institutional investors
- trends in investment strategies: active vs. passive, defensive vs. aggressive, impact of fintech – robo advice, investors' demographics
- revision of management fees, unbundling of research, quality of trade execution, advisory services

MEETING 2 – 24 OCTOBER 2017

Focus: institutional investors (insurance companies and pension funds)

Proposed topics:

- portfolio allocation strategies (equity, fixed income, alternatives) and risk-management processes
- interest rate sensitivity, valuation effects on the assets/liability side, duration gap, reinvestment risk
- in (out)- sourcing of asset management, co-investment with other institutional investors
- operational efficiencies, funding pressure, regulatory incentives, stress testing
- product portfolios shifts (capital-guaranteed vs. unit-linked policies, defined benefit vs. defined contribution schemes)

MEETING 3 – JANUARY 2017

Focus: retail investors

Proposed topics:

- direct or indirect participation in capital markets, the supply of retail investment products, evolving distribution channels and access to investment advice
- cross-border competition among product manufacturers and distributors, risk-return performance, transparency of costs and fees
- Pan-European Personal Pensions Product (legal regime, default fund allocation, tax treatment etc)

MEETING 4 – MARCH 2018

Review of the draft final report

A final report will be prepared by the ECMI research staff. This will set out a series of policy recommendations supported by in-depth quantitative and qualitative analysis. Strong emphasis will be placed on the nature of cross-border securities holdings (instrument type, holder sector and issuer sector). The report will be discussed in detail with the Members of the Expert Group and Task Force, with a view to publication and presentation.

MEETING 5 – MAY 2018

Launch of the final report

The final report will be launched at a public event in Brussels, open to the press, in the presence of high-level policymakers and market participants. Additional launch events in other European capitals may be organised.

6. CHAIRMAN



Jean-Pierre Pinatton is the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Oddo BHF Group.

Oddo BHF is today the largest privately-owned full service investment bank in France and Germany where it has recently extended its activities with the acquisition of BHF Bank. After 10 years in the Corporate Finance Department at Smith Barney in New-York and Paris, he joined Gilbert Thorp (Member of the Paris Stock Exchange) in 1981, succeeded as General Partner in 1984 and led the brokerage company and the eponymous group. In addition, Jean-Pierre Pinatton was a Member of the Stakeholder Group of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) (2011-2016) and Honorary Chairman of the board of the Association Française des Marchés Financiers (AMAFI), the French Financial markets professional association. He was Member of the board of AMF (the French Capital Market Regulator) from 2003 until May 2011. Since December 2012 he is a member of the Board of the Commission de Contrôle des Activités Financières (CCAF) of Monaco. Graduate in Economy of the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales (ESSEC), he holds a Master in Law of the Paris University Law School and a MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business.

7. RAPPORTEURS



Karel Lannoo, CEO, CEPS and General Manager, ECMI

Karel Lannoo has published numerous books and articles in newspapers, specialised magazines and journals on general European public policy, and specific financial regulation and supervision matters. His latest book is 'The Great Financial Plumbing, From Northern Rock to Banking Union', published in 2015. Karel is a regular speaker in hearings for national and international institutions (EU Commission, European Parliament and related), at international conferences and in briefings for executives. He is also the rapporteur for many CEPS task forces, chaired by senior European officials and business leaders (with Helmut Schlesinger, Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, Jose-Maria Roldan, Thomas Huertas). He is also the General Manager the European Capital Markets Institute (ECMI) and the European Credit Research Institute (ECRI), both operated by CEPS. Karel is also an independent director of BME (Bolsas y Mercados Espanoles), the listed company that manages the Spanish securities markets. He is also a member of the Euribor Steering Committee, European Money Markets Institute (EMMI) and a non-executive director of Lannoo Uitgeverij Group.



Cosmina Amariei, Researcher, ECMI

Cosmina Amariei joined ECMI and the Financial Markets and Institutions at CEPS in May 2014. Her main research areas include: capital markets integration, financial stability, trading and post-trading market infrastructure, asset management, retail and institutional investors, corporate financing, fintech. She follows closely a series of dossiers, such as CMU, MiFID 2/MiFIR, MAR, EMIR, CSDR, UCITS, AIFMD, PRIIPS. In the past, she worked at the National Bank of Romania (EU Affairs department) and the Romanian Commercial Bank - Erste Group Bank AG (Financial Institutions division). She has a MSc in International Economics and EU Affairs (Bucharest University of Economic Studies) and a BSc in Economics (Babeş-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca) and participated in an Erasmus Exchange Programme in International Finance (University of Leuven - Campus Brussels).



Apostolos Thomadakis, Researcher, ECMI

Apostolos Thomadakis joined ECMI in October 2016. Prior to this, he was a Visiting Scholar at the Applied Macroeconomic Research Division at the Bank of Lithuania (BoL) and a Visiting Scholar at the Foreign Research Division at the Austrian National Bank (OeNB). He has also completed a Traineeship in the Capital Markets and Financial Structure (CMT) Division of the European Central Bank (ECB) and a PhD Internship in the Country and Financial Sector Analysis Division of the European Investment Bank (EIB). Apostolos has held academic positions and taught Econometrics and Finance courses at University of Warwick, London School of Economics, University of Bath and University of Surrey. He has a PhD Economics (University of Surrey, UK); MSc Business Economics & Finance (University of Surrey, UK); BSc Physics (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)

8. PARTICIPATION

Participation in the Task Force is subject to a fee to cover organisational expenses. CEPS and ECMI members are entitled to a discounted fee and non-members (with a commercial interest) pay the full fee.

The fee covers:

- The research carried out by CEPS and ECMI staff
- Organisational, logistical and other costs of all meetings
- Web access and documentation
- Launch of the final report in Brussels at a public event to maximise exposure
- Press release and communications management
- Printing and editing costs of the final report
- Distribution of the final report to key stakeholders in the industry and among policy circles

Fee Structure (+21% VAT)	
ECMI or CEPS Corporate Member	€ 1,500
Non-Members	€ 5,000*
Observers	free of charge (academics, policymakers, regulators, supervisors, independent experts, consumer/retail investors associations)

* Discount available if non-members decide to join ECMI, namely the participation in the task force at the reduced rate (€1,500) and 1-year ECMI membership at a preferential rate (€3,000). More information about the ECMI membership base is available [here](#).

IMPORTANT NOTE

The first call for participation was open during 14 April – 9 June 2017.

The second call for participation is open from 10 July – 29 September 2017.

Commercial firms or other bodies with or without commercial interests should designate a representative with longstanding experience and knowledge of financial markets as the official member of the Task Force. A CV should be attached to the registration, including for observers.

9. CONTACT US

For further questions, please do not hesitate to contact:

Cosmina Amariei by email at: cosmina.amariei@ceps.eu or by phone on +32 222 93 955

REGISTRATION FORM

CEPS/ECMI corporate members – check the applicable box (+21% VAT)

ECMI Corporate Member | EUR 1,500
 CEPS Corporate Member | EUR 1,500

PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND POSITION OF THE MEMBER YOU PROPOSE (and attach a CV)

First name:	Last name:
Job title:	
E-mail:	Telephone:

Non-members - check the applicable box (+21% VAT)

Full Fee | EUR 5,000
 My company is interested in becoming a member of ECMI

PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND POSITION OF THE MEMBER YOU PROPOSE (and attach a CV)

First name:	Last name:
Job title:	
E-mail:	Telephone:

OBSERVERS

Free or charge

First name:	Last name:
Job title: (and please attach a CV)	
E-mail:	Telephone:

Billing information (only for industry participants)

Company/Association

Department:

Tax register number (VAT for Europe):

Postal address:

Postcode:

City:

Country:

Contact person:

Date:

Signature:

Please return the registration form to Ms. **Maarja Kuusik**, at maarja.kuusik@ceps.eu, Tel: +32 2 229 39 82.

Principles and Guidelines for the Task Force

This appendix offers guidance to members of the Task Force and other parties wishing to understand the functioning of the initiative and the drafting process of the final report. Task Forces represent structured dialogues among industry representatives, policymakers, academics and other relevant stakeholders who discuss topics in dedicated meetings. The final report is the result of the research carried out independently by ECMI-CEPS Rapporteurs.

Participants

The **Chairman** is an expert appointed by CEPS-ECMI to steer the dialogue during meetings and advise as to the general conduct of the activities of the Group.

The **Rapporteurs** are CEPS-ECMI researchers who organise the Group, conduct the research independently and draft the final report.

The **Members** are any individuals, such as academics, policymakers, regulators, supervisors, representatives of commercial companies, trade associations, consumer interests groups, investors' associations, who participate in the activities of the Task Force in a personal capacity. They must have expertise in the topics discussed and provide input to the discussions through presentations and relevant material for the final report.

1. The role of the Experts Group

The Experts Group will:

- Steer the research agenda of the meetings and the content of the active discussions with the Task Force and observers;
- Contribute to meetings with active input, including targeted presentations;
- Support the research of the Rapporteurs and comment on the various drafts of the reports, including the possibility to produce written contributions (subject to the Rapporteurs' approval and editing);
- Ensure that the research behind the final report adheres to the highest standards;
- Have access to all the documents produced during the work of the Group;
- Contribute to the recommendations that will be discussed and added to the final report.

2. The role of the Task Force

The Task Force is the group that will contribute the many viewpoints of the market and more technical expertise in the individual meetings on specific topics. The Task Force will:

- Participate in discussions and actively contribute to meetings (including targeted presentations);
- Be able to see drafts of the final report and provide comments that can improve its content;
- Have access to the internal documents and to the presentations made during the work of the Group.

3. The role of the Observers

A group of policymakers, academics, consumer/investors' associations and independent experts may attend the joint EG and TF meetings. They will attend in an observer capacity, so they will not be required to provide a contribution (unless agreed otherwise). This group will also include speakers invited by CEPS and ECMI to provide individual contributions to one or more meetings.

The lists of members of the Expert Group, Task Force and the Observers will be featured in the final report and on the CEPS and ECMI websites. All members attend the meetings in a personal capacity and do not necessarily endorse the recommendations of the final report.

Objectives of the final report

- The report is meant to contribute to the policy debate by presenting a balanced set of arguments, based on the discussions among participants and internal desk research.
- The report seeks to provide readers with a constructive basis for discussion. The authors will not seek to advance a single position or misrepresent the complexity of any subject matter.
- The report also fulfils an educational purpose, and is therefore drafted in a manner that is easy to understand, with technical jargon fully defined.

Drafting of the main text

- In the main text, rapporteurs detail the results of the research carried out independently in the framework of the Task Force. This part of the report will refer to the discussions during the meetings but also to available data and literature.
- Scientific literature may be cited in this part of the report. Members are not expected to endorse any reference to this literature. A general disclaimer is inserted to clarify this aspect.
- The conclusions of each section will be clearly presented.

Use of data

- The final report features data that are considered both relevant and accurate by the Rapporteurs.
- Task Force members are encouraged to contribute with any data or propose any source of data that Rapporteurs consider as relevant.
- Task Force members may question either the relevance or accuracy of any given data. After consultation with other Group members, the Rapporteurs may decide either to exclude this data or to mention these concerns in the main body of the text.

Drafting of conclusions and recommendations

- The final report will feature a set of policy recommendations, drawn up by the Rapporteurs, which are meant to reflect the Task Force's discussions during the process. For a recommendation to be featured in the report, there needs to be enough information being discussed in the open debates among the TF members. In all cases, the report will seek to identify the points where there is some sort of common understanding of market issues.
- Both policy recommendations and the content of the final report will be summarised at the beginning of the report in the form of an 'executive summary'.
- TF Members will be given ample opportunity to review the final report and provide their input on a draft version. Nevertheless, the authors (Rapporteurs) will be solely responsible for the content of the final report.

Sample disclaimer

The findings presented in this Final Report do not necessarily reflect the views of all the members of this Task Force. However, the members were involved during the drafting of the Final Report and provided input to the discussions through presentations and the provision of data and other materials, which have been used in this Final Report. A set of principles has guided the entire drafting process to allow all of the interests represented in the Task Force to be heard. The Rapporteurs are solely responsible for its content and any errors contained therein. Neither the Experts Group Members nor the Task Force Members (or their respective companies) necessarily endorse the conclusions of the Final Report.

