



SURVEY OF INVESTMENT REGULATION OF PENSION FUNDS

June 2011

2010 SURVEY OF INVESTMENT REGULATIONS OF PENSION FUNDS

Background

This report describes the main quantitative investment regulations applied to pension funds in OECD and selected non-OECD countries as of December 2010.

The questionnaire covers all types of pension plans financed via pension funds. Where regulations vary depending on the type of plan (occupational, personal, mandatory, voluntary, DB, DC, etc), the tables identify the types of plan that the investment regulations apply to.

The information collected concerns all forms of quantitative portfolio restrictions (minima and maxima) applied to pension funds at different legal levels (law, regulation, guidelines, etc). The survey also includes information on investment regulations pertaining to selected non-OECD countries that participate in the meetings of the Working Private Pension Party (WPPP) as observers (*i.e.* Brazil, Colombia, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa).

The survey contains four different tables. Table 1 contains only portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes. Table 2 contains quantitative restrictions on foreign investment. Table 3 contains other quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation. Table 4 shows the main changes to pension fund investment regulations during the period 2002-2010.

Main regulatory changes regarding pension fund investments during 2010

The main regulatory changes made during 2010 were in New Zealand, Chile, Hungary and Turkey.

With regards to New Zealand, responses contained in Tables 1 and 4 have been modified to reflect the requirement of a restriction on the amount of Growth Assets being not less than 15% or more than 25% of the default allocated members assets in growth assets for the KiwiSaver

In Chile, the Investment Regime changed the definition of hedging in January 2010. Until 2009, the hedging was made in relation to the denomination currency of mutual funds and investment funds. Since 2010, hedging can be made in relation to denomination currency (only until 50% of foreign investments) or in relation to the currency of underlying assets of mutual funds and investment funds.

Also during 2010 the Central Bank increased the global investments limit in foreign assets to 65% and limits of each type of fund to 85% (Type A), 75% (Type B), 65% (Type C), 35% (Type D) and 30% (Type E). New increases to these limits are scheduled in 2011.

In Hungary, a new limit on repo deals was set for pension funds, at 20% for securities issued by government only.

Finally, in Turkey, portfolio caps on investment fund, and bank deposit investments were increased from 10% to 20. Also, the utilization of derivatives for investment purposes was allowed for the first time, subject to specific conditions. (Before the amendment, they were only allowed for hedging purposes.)

Table 1: Portfolio limits on OECD pension fund investment in selected asset categories

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
OECD COUNTRIES							
Australia ¹²	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit	- No limit	- No limit	- No limit - Loans or financial assistance to members and their relatives are not permitted.	- No limit
Austria	- Shares, negotiable securities equivalent to shares, corporate bonds and other equity securities and other assets ³ : - 70% (commitments without minimum yield guarantee) - 50% (commitments with minimum yield guarantee ⁴).	- No limit (see also table 3).	- See equity	- Limits apply to the underlying components of investment funds	- Limits apply to the underlying components of investment funds	- No limit	- No limit

¹ In addition to the prohibition on loans or financial assistance to members and their relatives, superannuation funds are also not permitted to invest more than five per cent of their assets in in-house assets. That is, funds are not permitted to make investments in, or loans to, an employer-sponsor, a member or their associates, subject to some exceptions.

² Australia does not prescribe specific portfolio limits. However, diversification of assets is required. This must be documented in the Board approved risk management strategy for each fund.

³ Investment in debt securities, shares and securities equivalent to shares which are not admitted to trading on a regulated market < 30%.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Belgium	- No limit	- No limit.	- No limit	- No limit	- No limit	- No limit	- No limit
Canada⁵	- No limit.	-No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.

⁴ In this case additional up to 20% investment grade bonds are possible

⁵ On October 27, 2009, the Minister of Finance announced that the government was planning to make a number of changes to pension fund investment rules: 1) These proposals are as follows: Remove the quantitative limits in respect of resource and real property investments; 2) Amend the 10 percent concentration limit to limit pension funds to investing a maximum of 10 percent of the market value of assets of the pension fund (rather than the book value) in any one entity. An exception to this rule will exist for pooled investments over which the employer does not exercise direct control, such as mutual fund investments; and 3) Prohibit direct self investment (e.g., an employer would no longer be permitted to invest any amount of its pension fund in its own debt or shares). The government intends to bring these rules into force before June 2010.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Chile ^{6,7}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max Limit for variable income securities⁸: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% fund A • 60% fund B • 40% fund C • 20% fund D • 5% fund E - Min Limit for variable income securities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% fund A • 25% fund B • 15% fund C • 5% fund D • 0% fund E - Domestic public limited companies (sub-limit): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% fund A • 50% fund B • 30% fund C • 15% fund D • 5% fund E 	-Direct investment is not allowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government bonds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% fund A • 40% fund B • 50% fund C • 70% fund D • 80% fund E - Bond of Public and private companies, including convertible and commercial papers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% each type of fund - Convertible bonds, local plus foreign (sub-limit) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% fund A • 30% fund B • 10% fund C • 10% fund D • 3% fund E - Not investment grade bonds (sub-limit): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% fund A • 4% fund B • 3% fund C • 2% fund D • 0% fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint limit for closed-ended and open-ended mutual funds shares and committed payments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% fund A • 30% fund B • 20% fund C • 10% fund D • 5% fund E - Sub-limit mutual fund shares: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% for each type of fund, including fund E. - committed payments for closed-ended funds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% for each type of fund, including fund E. 	- Not allowed.		

⁶ A new Law implemented in August 2002 requires to each Pension Fund Administrator (AFP) to offer mandatory four different types of funds, called simply Funds B, C, D and E, which vary according to the degree of risk. AFPs may also offer voluntarily a Fund A. The funds are differentiated by the proportion of their portfolio invested in variable income securities (such as equities) and fixed income (such as bank deposit, mortgages, or government bond that offer a low level of risk or variability).

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Czech Republic	- 70% for equity traded on OECD regulated markets (a common overall limit for securities traded on OECD markets, open-ended mutual funds, movable assets and real estate) (Non-OECD equity can be included in 5% limit for other assets).	- 10%	- No limit (if issued or guaranteed by OECD member state or its central bank or EIB). EBRD, IBRD or other international financial institution where the Czech Republic is a member. 70% if other than above and traded on OECD regulated markets. In other cases, bonds can be included in 5% limit for other assets.	- 70% if open-ended (also see the information in the first column).	- If traded on OECD regulated markets: 70%, if not, they can be included in 5% limit for other assets (also see the information in the first column).	- 0% (not allowed)	- No limit.
Denmark	- 70%	- No limit (if gilt-edged).	- No limit (if gilt-edged). 70% (if non-gilt edged).	- 70% (no limit, for UCITS with only listed gilt-edged bonds as underlying assets).	-10% hedge funds, private equity funds and other funds.	- No limit (if gilt-edged). - 2% (if non gilt edged).	- No limit.

⁷ The law enacted in 2008 includes only the structural limits for multifunds and those limits which avoid obtaining controlling interest. Other limits are included in the Investment Regime.

⁸ Including public limited company shares, real estate public company shares, mutual fund shares and investment fund shares.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory system: • up to 75% - except. conservative funds • 0% conservative funds. - Voluntary system: • No limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory system: 40% - Voluntary system: 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed: No limit - Unlisted: 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandatory system: No Limit - Voluntary system: No limit.
Finland Voluntary pension plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% (listed). - 10% (non-listed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit in government bonds, local government bonds and bonds issued by corresponding institution. - 10 % (non-listed); other than government bonds, local government bonds and bonds issued by corresponding institution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit, when the fund invests in bonds issued by government, local government or corresponding institution; 10% (non- listed) - 50% when the fund invests in equities; 10% (non-listed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5% hedge funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% if mortgage loans including investment in real estates and buildings; 10% if subordinated loans⁹. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit.

⁹ No limit if a debtor or a guarantor is an EEA State, municipality, a municipal authority, a parish located in an EEA State, a deposit bank or an insurance company licensed in an EEA State or a bank or an insurance company comparable to the above mentioned.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Finland Statutory pension plans	- No limit (listed) - 15% (non-listed). The limit 15% is set for the total number of non-listed securities (excluding real estate investments) including equities.	- No limit	- No limit - 15% (non-listed). The limit 15% is set for the total number of non-listed securities (excluding real estate investments) including bonds other than government, local government and corresponding bonds	- No limit - 15% (non-listed); when the fund invests in non-listed securities (excluding real estate investments)	- 15% (non-listed). The limit 15% is set for the total number of non-listed securities (excluding real estate investments).	- No limit - 5 % in unsecured loans if a debtor is other than government, local government or corresponding institution	- No limit
Germany Pensionskassen	- 35% (if listed). - 15% (non-listed).	- 25%	- 50% - 7.5% ABS/CLN altogether*	- depends in what the funds invest (see e.g. limits for equity and bonds) "look through" principle. - 15% if close-end funds	- 5% hedge funds. - depends in what the funds invest (see e.g. limits for equity and bonds) "look through" principle. - 5 % for commodity related risks	- 50% (if mortgage) - 50% (if other) - 7,5% ABS/CLN altogether * - 15% (non listed) subordinated loans - 35% (if listed) subordinated loans	- 50%
Germany Pensionsfonds	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.
Greece	- 70% where pension funds' members bear the investment risk.	- No limit.	- Government Bonds : No limit - Corporate Bonds: 70% in pension funds where members bear the investment risk	- 70% of technical provisions in mutual funds.	- 5% in venture capitals and new financial products (hedge funds, etc.).	- Loans are not permitted.	- No limit

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Hungary ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed: No limit. - Non-listed equities: 5 % (both of domestic and foreign equities). - Conventional portfolio: max. 10% - Balanced portfolio: min. 10%, max. 40% - Growth portfolio: min. 40%¹¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPF: 5% directly, 10% together with real estate investment funds. - VPF: 10% directly or through real estate investment funds. Conventional portfolio: 0% - Balanced portfolio: max. 10% - Growth portfolio: max. 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government bonds: No limit - Hungarian corporate bonds: 10% - Hungarian municipalities bonds: 10% - Mortgage bonds: 25 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPF: No limit - VPF: No limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derivative fund: 5% - Risk capital: 5% - Conventional portfolio: 0 % - Balanced portfolio: max. 3%, max. 2% per issuer - Growth portfolio: max 5%, max 2% per issuer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPF: 0% - VPF: Max. 30% of the total amount of the individual account of the member who took the loan. - VPF: 5% of all assets can be given only to fund members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listed: No limit.

¹⁰ MPF stands for mandatory pension fund and VPF for voluntary pension fund.

¹¹ Postponed until July of 2011.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Iceland (MPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Max. 60% listed equities. - Max. 20% non-listed securities within OECD and Liechtenstein (joint limit with bonds and units or shares of other collective investment undertaking). - Max 60% joint limit with listed equities and shares in funds that are not directed by public surveillance. -Max 15% of total shares. -Max 10% in related parties 	- 0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Max. 50% in bonds issued by financial institutions, - Max. 50% in municipality bonds. -Max 50% in other bonds (e.g. issued by companies) - Max. 20% non-listed securities within OECD and Liechtenstein (joint limit with equities and units or shares of other collective investment undertaking). -Max 10% in related parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Open-end underlying assets are added to directly owned assets of same type. - Units or shares of other collective investment undertaking. -No limit for funds fulfilling UCITS and act #30/2003 given that underlying assets fulfil investm.reg. - Max. 20% non listed securities within OECD and Liechtenstein (joint limit with bonds and equity). -Max 25% within the same management company -Max 25% of total shares within the same fund. -Max 10% in related parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Max. 50% in non UCITS investment funds. - Max. 10% in investment funds not directed by public surveillance (non UCITS). - Max. 60% (joint limit with equities). -Max 25% within the same management company -Max 25% of total shares within the same fund. -Max 10% in related parties 	- 0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit -Max 25% in each bank.
Ireland	- No limit.	- No limit ¹² .	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No Limit.	- No limit.	- No limit

¹² Regulations effectively limit aggregate unquoted investments to 50% of total assets for schemes with more than 100 members. Same regulation applies for private investment funds and loans.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Israel ¹³	- No limit.	-No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.
Italy ¹⁴	- No limit.	- Only indirect investment allowed.	- No limit.	- Closed-end funds (retail and private): 20% of the pension fund's asset and 25% of the closed-end fund's value. In the 20% limit investments in real estate funds are included.	- Closed-end funds (retail and private): 20% of the pension fund's asset and 25% of the closed-end fund's value. In the 20% limit investments in real estate funds are included.	- 0%	- 20% (including short-term bills).
Japan	- No limit.	- Not permitted.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- Not permitted.	- No limit.
Korea Personal pension	- non-listed Equity 10%	- 15%	- No limit.	No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.

¹³ Old pension funds are private sector defined-benefit pension plans established until 1999. New pension funds are private sector defined-contribution pension plans established after 1995. The new pension funds and the old pension funds must invest 30% in designated bonds, and the remaining has no limit. New pension funds and Old pension funds must invest 30% in designated bonds, and the remaining has no limit.

¹⁴ The limits described refer to the funds instituted after the setting up in 1993 of the current regulatory framework. A softer regime applies to the funds instituted before this date.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Korea Corporate pension It applies only to personal pension insurance. The other types of personal pension including trusts and investment funds have no restriction on these limits.	- DB : only listed equity(Max 30%) - DC : Not Permitted	- DB: Not permitted. - DC: Not permitted.	- Only Government Bonds, municipal Bonds, Special Bonds and corporate bonds rated as investment grade BBB- or higher	-Equity fund (DB:Max50%, DC:Not permitted) Balanced fund (DB:Max50%, DC:Not permitted) Bond fund : No limit	- 30% regarded as direct investment in stocks	- DB: Not permitted. - DC: Not permitted.	- DB: No limit. - DC: No limit
Luxembourg SEPCAV and ASSEP¹⁵	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.

¹⁵ The Luxembourg information concerns the pension funds governed by the law of 13 July 2005 relating to institutions for occupational retirement provision in the form of pension savings companies with variable capital (SEPCAVs) and pension savings associations (ASSEPs).

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Luxembourg – CAA supervised pension funds (all values are for DB CAA supervised pension funds. For DC CAA supervised pension funds, CAA considers each investment strategy separately).	- 10% by issuer. 5% if asset is not traded. For non traded assets, the overall limit is 10%. The sum of issuers >5% has to be <=40% of the total assets. There is a 5% limit for affiliated companies to the pension fund, and 10% for the sum of affiliated companies	- Real Estate is only taken into account up to 80% of the value of the building; 10% overall limit and 5% for a single object/set of objects considered as a single investment	- 10% by issuer. 5% if asset is not traded. 1% for issuers outside OECD. Exception: government bonds	- No distinction retail/private investment fund. 15% by investment fund, or by investment segment of an investment fund. 25% if investment compliant with 85/611/CE.	- No distinction retail/private investment fund. 15% by investment fund, or by investment segment of an investment fund. 25% if investment compliant with 85/611/CE.	- Not allowed, except for liquidity reasons and temporarily. Subordinated loans may be allowed, if they have an undefined term and if their reimbursement is subject to CAA's approval	- 20% global and by issuer, except for terms < 3months preceding reception of a contribution, a surrender or market turmoil

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Mexico	<p>Only through ETFs, derivatives and stocks, all of them should replicate authorized indices. For domestic equity, investment IPOs and individual stocks listed on the Mexican stock market are allowed too.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Fund 1: 0% • Basic Fund 2: 20% • Basic Fund 3: 25% • Basic Fund 4: 35% • Basic Fund 5: 35% <p>- Voluntary funds:35%</p>	<p>Not allowed directly.</p> <p>Although pension funds can invest in Real Estate through Mexican REITS (called FIBRAS)</p> <p>Also is possible to invest through the certificates of capital development (CCDs or CKDs)</p> <p>The limit for FIBRAS and CKDs consolidates into a single limit as an asset class, called Structured Instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Fund 1: 0% • Basic Fund 2: 10% • Basic Fund 3: 15% • Basic Fund 4: 15% • Basic Fund 5: 15% <p>And through equity of listed firms classified as developers. The equity limits apply in this case.</p> <p>Finally through bonds issued by developers, banks and development banks, as long as the securities fulfils the regulation for debt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No limit for those issued by the Federal government and Central Bank. • Aggregate limits for corporate and government agencies and state and municipal entities with same credit rating (the limits refer to long term securities of common or preferred debt, except as indicated, in local scale): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit: AAA; - 50%: AA; 20%: From A to "BBB+" and for subordinated debt with at least "BBB-" • Individual issuer limits apply (see Table 3). • Securitized instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic Fund 1: 10% - Basic Fund 2: 15% - Basic Fund 3: 20% - Basic Fund 4: 30% - Basic Fund 5: 40% 	<p>- Mutual funds are not allowed, neither domestic nor international. SIEFORES are allowed to invest in authorized Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs).</p>	<p>Only through authorized structured instruments via CCD or CKDs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Fund 1: 0%, • Basic Fund 2: 10% • Basic Fund 3: 15% • Basic Fund 4: 15% • Basic Fund 5: 15% 	<p>Pension funds cannot directly lend , but only through securities that are not privately placed</p>	<p>No limit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply individual issuer limits (see Table 3).

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Netherlands	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.
New Zealand	- No limit. Exception - KiwiSaver Default investment fund option within an Appointed KiwiSaver Scheme since inception (1 July 2007) are required to invest not less than 15% or more than 25% of default members' assets in growth assets.	- No limit. Exception - KiwiSaver Default investment fund option within an Appointed KiwiSaver Scheme since inception (1 July 2007) are required to invest not less than 15% or more than 25% of default members' assets in growth assets.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.
Norway	- 35%	- No limit.	- 30% (corporate)	- 30%		- 1% (unsecured loans)	- No limit.
Poland: OPF¹⁶	- 40% (listed on primary market) - 7.5% (on secondary market or non-listed).	- 0%	- No limit in treasury bonds - 40% (mortgage) but no more than 15% in non-listed ones. - 40% (municipal). - 40% (corporate).	- 10% (close-ended). - 15% (open-ended).	- 0%	- Equal to investment in the shares of the borrower.	- 20%

¹⁶ Mandatory, personal pension funds.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Poland: EPF ¹⁷	- 5% in shares issued by EPF management society shareholder.	- 0%	- 10% in bonds and shares issued by EPF management society shareholder.	- No limit.	- Not allowed.	- Equal to investment in the shares of the borrower.	- No limit.
Portugal	- No limit for occupational pensions. - 55% for PPR pension funds ¹⁸	- No limit for occupational pension funds. - 20% for PPR ¹³ pension funds.	- No limit.	- No limit ¹⁹ .	- No limit ¹⁴ .	- No limit for occupational pension funds - 20% in mortgages for PPR ¹³ pension funds.	- No limit for occupational pension funds. - 20% for PPR ¹³ pension funds.
Slovak Republic: 2nd pillar ²⁰	Depending on type of fund. - Growth fund: max. 80% - Balanced fund: max. 50% - Conservative fund: not allowed	Total of mortgage bonds: max. 50%	-No limit	Open-ended mutual funds: max. 25 %. Total of the unit shares certificates of one open-ended mutual fund: max. 10%	-Not allowed	Pension fund's assets may not be used to provide loans.	One bank: max. 10%

¹⁷ Voluntary, employees (occupational) pension fund.

¹⁸ Personal retirement pension funds.

¹⁹ Although Private and Retail Investment Funds do not have specific limits Investment Funds are subject to other quantitative Investment limits – see table 3.

²⁰ Mandatory, personal pension plans (DC).

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Slovak Republic: 3rd pillar²¹	-No limit for contributory pension funds - Not allowed for pay-out pension funds	Total of mortgage bonds: max. 50% Real-estate special funds: see Retail Investment Funds	-No limit	Open-ended mutual funds, real-estate special funds: each max. 20% Non-UCITS open-ended mutual funds + real-estate special funds: max. 30%	- Not allowed	Providing of loans is not allowed	One bank: max. 20%
Slovenia							
Spain	- No limit. - 30% in securities not admitted to trading on a regulated market.	-30% (joint limit with mortgage loans). In an unique real estate will be a 10% and in a real estate UCIT a 20 % ²²	- No limit. - 30% in bonds not admitted to trading on a regulated market.	- No limit (whenever UCITS satisfy legal requirements). (Individually 20% UCITS)	- 30% in private investment funds (individually, 2%). Exception: investment funds that invest in other investment funds (this exception is not applicable to Spanish private investment funds).	30%(joint limit with real estate). Loans to members are not permitted.	-no limit. Individually, 20%(joint limit with every asset issued by the same entity).

²¹ Voluntary, personal pension plans (DC).

²² Text in red reflects changes in investment regulation of pension funds that were made in 2007, and became effective in 2008.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Sweden ²³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSR: 0 % - IR: 25 % (if quoted), 10 % (if unquoted). - OP: no limit if quoted, 10% if unquoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSR: Allowed, but only up to 4/5 or 2/3 of rateable value, depending on type of estate, or 70 or 60 %, respectively, of the estate's estimated market value. - IR: 25 % - OP: No limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSR: no limit (other bonds than those issued by a state or of equal quality must be issued by a credit institution or be guaranteed by such an institution) - IR: no limit if issued by a state or of equal quality - 75 % if other (of which a maximum of 50 % may be issued by companies other than credit institutions) - 10 % if unquoted. - OP: 10 % if unquoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSR: 0 % - IR: Investments can only be made in funds that primarily invest in assets that would be allowed for direct investment. The type of asset in the fund must be added to directly owned assets of the same type and the total not exceeds the limit for the asset in question (e.g. 25 % for quoted shares). - OP: No limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSR 0 % - IR: Investments can only be made in certain funds that primarily invest in assets that would be allowed for direct investment. The type of asset in the fund must be added to directly owned assets of the same type and the total not exceeds the limit for the asset in question (e.g. 25 % for quoted shares). - OP: No limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSR: no limit (only loans with some form of mortgage guarantee or equal security are allowed unless the debtor is the Swedish state or a Swedish municipality). - IR: No limit if the debtor is a state or an equally financially stable subject. - 75 % if the debtor is a credit institution or other company of which the latter may stand for a maximum of 50 %. - 25 % (mortgage guarantee in real estate). - 10 % (other security). OP: 10 % if unquoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSR: 0 % - IR: 75 % - OP: No limit.

²³ The Swedish information concerns friendly societies. There are also pension foundations, but these are not subject to uniform investment rules and are therefore not covered here. FSR stands for the investment rules specific to friendly societies. IR stands for the investment rules specific to insurance companies, as most friendly societies have been granted an exception to apply these rules. The rules only concern assets held to cover technical provisions and have been simplified, given their complex nature. OP stands for rules applicable to providers of occupational retirement pensions in accordance with the Directive 2003/41/EC.

Country	Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Switzerland	- 50% (overall limit in equities).	- 30 % overall limit.	- No limit.	- Information is not available.	- Information is not available.	- 50 % mortgage (maximum of 80% of market-value of the real estate).	10 % per bank (no overall limit)
Turkey²⁴	- No limit.	- 0%	- No limit.	- 20% This is a combined limit for both retail and private inv. funds. There is a 4% limit for each individual fund. The fund should be registered by the Capital Markets Board.	- 20% This is a combined limit for both retail and private inv. funds. There is a 4% limit for each individual fund. The fund should be registered by the Capital Markets Board.	- 50%	- 20% (4% limit for each individual bank)
United Kingdom	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No employer-related loans.	- No limit.
United States	- Some limits on employer securities.	- Some limits on real estate leased to employers.	- Some limits on employer bonds.	- No limit.	- No limit.	- No employer-related loans	- No limit.

²⁴ In Turkey, pension investments are executed through pension mutual funds.

NON OECD COUNTRIES							
Brazil	- The investments classified as variable income must observe, the resources from each plan, the limit of up to sixty percent, observed the following limits: I – up to seventh percent in shares issued from listed companies admitted for trading at the Novo Mercado from BM&FBovespa; II – up to sixty percent in shares issued from listed companies admitted for trading at Level 2 segment from BM&FBovespa; III – up to fifty percent in shares issue from listed companies admitted for trading at Bovespa Mais segment from BM&FBovespa;	- 11% ²⁵	- No limit for federal government bonds, treasuries - 80% others bonds.	- See Equity	- See Equity	-15% for loans	- 80%

²⁵ From 1st of January 2009, the limit will be of 8%.

	<p>IV – up to forty five percent in shares issued from listed companies admitted for trading at Level 1 segment from BM&FBovespa;</p> <p>V – up to thirty five in shares issued from listed companies not mentioned at items I to IV, as well as quotas from index funds referenced in shares admitted for trading in stock exchange;</p> <p>VI – up to twenty percent in bonds and securities issued by SPE;</p> <p>and</p> <p>VII – up to three percent at further investments classified as variable income</p> <p>- The investments classified as structured investments must observe, the resources from each plan, the limit of up to twenty percent, observed limits:</p> <p>I – up to ten</p>						
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	percent in quotas of real estate investment funds; and II – up to ten percent in hedge funds						
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 40% in equities with high, medium and low trading liquidity, stocks from privatization processes and GDRs or ADRs. - Nevertheless, the limit for equities with low trading liquidity is up to 5% of the fund value. 	- Not allowed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 50% of Public Debt – 10% of debt issued by entities supervised by the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia and other debt titles. - 30% of debt issued by entities not supervised by the Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia - Up to 10% of debt issued by Fogafin or Fogacoop 	- 5%	- 5%	- Not allowed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% time deposits with the Central Bank - 5% Overnight deposits in national or foreign credit entities.

India ²⁶			<p>-25% of assets must be invested in central government bonds</p> <p>-15% of assets must be invested in state government bonds or bonds of public sector enterprises guaranteed by central or state government</p> <p>30% are required to be invested in bonds of public financial institutions or public sector enterprises</p>				
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²⁶ Information refers to non-state pension funds.

Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar Default option	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Russia government bonds denominated in roubles: No limit - Russia government bonds denominated in foreign currency: 80% - Regional government bonds: 10% - Mortgage bonds: 20% - Bonds of Russian issuers not guaranteed by Russia government: 40% - Bonds of international financial organisations: 20% - Russia government bonds denominated in roubles and bonds of Russian issuers not guaranteed by Russia government: not less than 50% in sum	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- - 80% (Deposits and balances in accounts with lending institutions)
Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar conservative option (introduced in 2009)	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Russia government bonds denominated in roubles: No limit - Bonds of Russian issuers guaranteed by Russia government: No limit - Russia government bonds denominated in foreign currency: 80%	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- 80% (balances in accounts with lending institutions)

Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar Non-state pension funds and investment portfolios chosen by participants	- 65%	- Not allowed.	- Russia government bonds: No limit - Regional government bonds: 40% - Municipal bonds: 40% - Mortgage bonds: 40% - Bonds of Russian issuers: 80% - Bonds of international financial organisations:20%	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- 80% (Deposits and balances in accounts with lending institutions)
Russian Federation Voluntary pension plans	- stocks of Russian issuers: 70%	-10%	- Russia government bonds: No limit - Regional government bonds: 70% - Municipal bonds: 80% - Mortgage bonds: 20% - Bonds of Russian issuers: 80%	70%, total for Russian investment funds	5%	- Not allowed.	80%

South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75% (overall limit). - 5% in unlisted shares, unlisted convertible debentures, shares and convertible debentures listed in the Development Capital Sector of the Johannesburg Stocks Exchange (JSE). 	- 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit on bills, bonds and securities issued and guaranteed by the government. 	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5% to participating employer. It can increase to 10% with the approval of the Registrar and members of the fund. - Housing loans to members limited to 95% of the fair value of the fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No limit on total of deposits in banks, mutual banks and South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX) - 20% limit per bank or mutual society
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Table 2: Portfolio limits on pension fund investment in selected foreign asset categories

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
OECD COUNTRIES								
Australia	- No limit.							
Austria	- 30%							
Belgium	- No limit.							
Canada	- No limit.							
Chile	- Joint limit for all funds: 65% - Limits for each fund: • 85% fund A • 75% fund B • 65% fund C • 35% fund D • 30% fund E	Equity linked notes: • 4% fund A • 3% fund B • 2% fund C • 2% fund D • 0% fund E	Not allowed	-Convertible bonds, including local bonds: • 30% fund A • 30% fund B • 10% fund C • 10% fund D • 3% fund E				- Time deposits: 2% (each fund).

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Czech Republic	No global limit. Limitations implied from specific limits.	No specific limit for OECD countries. (Non-OECD equity can be included in 5% limit for other assets.	<i>No limit on foreign investment.</i>	No limit if issued or guaranteed by OECD member state or its central bank or EIB, EBRD, IBRD or other international financial institution where the Czech Republic is a member. No specific limit on foreign investment if other than above and traded on OECD regulated markets.				
Denmark	- No limit for OECD countries.							
Estonia	- No Limit	- No Limit	- No Limit	- Mandatory system: No limit. - Voluntary system: No limit.	- Mandatory system: No limit - Voluntary system: No limit.			
Finland Voluntary pension plans	- 10% in assets only in OECD countries other than EEA countries.							

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Finland Statutory pension plans	- 20 % in assets in countries other than OECD countries							
Germany Pensionskassen	- no limit, foreign assets, where certain legal risks can arise, must be kept at prudent level							
Germany Pensionsfonds	- No limit.							
Greece	- Investment is permitted only in EU and EEA countries.							
Hungary	- Within investments made abroad, the ratio of investments in non-OECD countries shall not exceed 20%.		- Only in European Economic Area and Hungary.	- Max. 10% foreign corporate - Max. 10% foreign municipalities.				
Iceland	- Investment only permitted in OECD securities.							
Ireland	- No limit.							

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Israel	- In any country which is rated A- at least.							
Italy ²⁷	- Securities (debts and equities) issued by non-OECD residents: 5% if traded on regulated markets; 0% if not traded on regulated markets.							
Japan	- No limit.							
Korea Personal Pension	- foreign currency or foreign real estate Max20%							

²⁷ The limits described refer to the funds instituted after the setting up in 1993 of the current regulatory framework. Different, less stringent limits apply to the funds institute before this date.

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Korea Corporate Pension (Retirement Pension) It applies only to personal pension insurance. The other types of personal pension including trusts and investment funds have no restriction on these limits.	- DB : No limit - DC : Max 30%(investment grade foreign bonds, indirect investment securities with 50% or more foreign bonds)	- DB : stocks listed in eligible overseas stock market(NYSE, NASDAQ, America, Tokyo, Euronext etc.) Max 30% - DC : Not permitted	- DB: Not permitted. - DC: Not permitted.	Bonds issued by central governments, local governments or companies in OECD member countries and rated as investment grade	Equity fund (DB:Max50%, DC:Not permitted) Balanced fund (DB:Max50%, DC:Not permitted) Bond fund : No limit	- DB: Not permitted. - DC: Not permitted.	- DB: Not permitted. - DC: Not permitted.	- No limit
Luxembourg SEPCAV and ASSEP	- No limit.							
Luxembourg – CAA supervised pension funds	- 5% overall limit if no guarantee from a OECD country. - 1% by issuer	- 1%	- 1%	- 1%	- 1%	- 1%	- Not allowed	- 1%

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Mexico	- Max. 20%	Through ETFs, derivatives and stocks, all of them should replicate authorized indices. Basic Fund 1: 0% Basic Fund 2: 20% Basic Fund 3: 20% Basic Fund 4: 20% Basic Fund 5: 20%	Only through REITs and equity of listed companies that are urban developers or through debt issued by an entity in real state sector: -20% for all funds, but the SB1 can invest only in debt but not equity securities.	- An aggregate limit of up to 20% (and a individual limits of up to 5%, in bonds for issuers with credit rating of A- or better. (See table 3)	SIEFORES are allowed to invest only in authorized Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs).	- 0%	Not allowed	- Aggregated limit is Max. 20%
Netherlands	- No limit.							
New Zealand	- No limit.							
Norway	- No limit.							
Poland	-OPF: 5% -EPF: at least 70% of assets denominated in Polish zloty							
Portugal	- No limit .	- 15% ²⁸ joint limit in non- regulated markets ²⁹ for equities and bonds for occupational pension funds and 10% for PPR pension funds.		- 15% joint limit in non- regulated markets ²⁵ for equities and bonds for occupational pension funds and 10% for PPR pension funds.				

²⁸ This limit can be exceeded if, for the excess of the limit, the pension fund manager applies risk management techniques to hedge against the risks involved (namely credit risk, counterparty risk).

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Slovak Republic	- No limit							
Spain	- No limit.							
Sweden	- No limit.							
Switzerland	³⁰		- 10 %					
Turkey	- No limit.							
United Kingdom	- No limit.							
United States	- No limit.	- Some limits on employer securities.	- Some limits on real estate leased to employers. Indicia of ownership must be subject to U.S. jurisdiction.	- Some limits on employer bonds.				
NON OECD COUNTRIES								

²⁹ Euro Area, OECD countries and other recognized as such by the Portuguese Pension Fund Supervisory Authority – ISP.

³⁰ 30 % foreign currency (hedging allowed).

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Brazil	- Foreign investment is limited to 2% - 3% through retail investment funds and restricted to Brazilian Depositary Receipts (BDRs) and stocks listed in the MERCOSUR capital markets.	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Within the investment funds, maximum 20% in stocks and private bonds, and a minimum 80% in Brazilian foreign debt.	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.
Colombia	Investment in foreign assets is up to 40% of the fund value and includes: - Public Debt issued by Foreign central governments and central banks. - Debt securities issued by foreign banks. - Debt securities issued by foreign entities other than banks. - Debt securities issued by multilateral credit organizations. - Participations in representative index funds of	40%	- Not allowed	40%	40%	- 5%.	- Not allowed.	- 5%

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
	commodities, fixed income stock shares including ETFs (Exchange traded funds) and global mutual investment funds (referring to collective portfolios outlines), - Stock shares issued by foreign entities or negotiable savings certificates of deposits representing such stock shares (ADRs and GDRs). - Foreign Private Equity Funds. NOTE: investments in Foreign Equity Funds can be made if it is up to 5% of the fund value.							
India								

Country	Global investment limit in foreign assets	Specific investment limits in selected foreign asset categories						
		Equity	Real Estate	Bonds	Retail Investment Funds	Private Investment funds	Loans	Bank deposits
Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar Default option	20%	0% (not allowed)	0% (not allowed)	- Bonds of international financial organisations:20 %	i0% (not allowed)	0% (not allowed)	0% (not allowed)	0% (not allowed)
Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar conservative option	0% (not allowed)							
Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar Non-state pension funds and Investment portfolios chosen by participants	20%	0% (not allowed)	0% (not allowed)	- Bonds of international financial organisations:20 %	index investment funds: 20%	0% (not allowed)	0% (not allowed)	0% (not allowed)
Russian Federation Voluntary pension plans	30%		0% (not allowed)				0% (not allowed)	0% (not allowed)
South Africa	- Limited to 20% of the total fair value of the assets of a fund.	- Limited to 20% of the total fair value of the assets of a fund.	- Limited to 10% of the total fair value of the assets of a fund. - 5% limit on any single property or property development project.	- Limited to 20% on bills, bonds and securities issued or guaranteed by a foreign government	- Not allowed.	- Not allowed.	- Limited to 20% of the total fair value of the assets of a fund.	- Limited to 20% of the total fair value of the assets of a fund.

Table 3: Other quantitative investment regulations on pension fund assets in OECD countries

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
OECD COUNTRIES				
Australia	- None, but trustees must consider diversification in making asset allocation.	- Limited to 5%.	- None.	- None.
Austria³¹	- 5% - 10% for investments in assets for issuer which belong to one group\ - Cash at bank and in hand: 25 % at the same banking group.	- Limited to 5%.	- The regulation 'Besondere Veranlagungsvorschriften für Pensionskassen requires Pensionskassen not applying the regulation 'Risikomanagementverordnung Pensionskassen - RIMAV-PK' (Risk management) to maintain additional asset limits (in addition to the limits of the Federal Act on the Establishment, Administration and Supervision of Pensionskassen). e.g.: - Derivatives 5 % - Other assets 5 % - Real Estate 10 %	- None.
Belgium	- None	- investments in the sponsoring undertaking shall be no more than 5% of the portfolio as a whole and, when the sponsoring undertaking belongs to a group, investments in the undertakings belonging to the same group as the sponsoring undertaking shall not be more than 10% of the portfolio.	- None	- None.

³¹ Pension funds refer to Pensionskassen, which are under the supervision of the Financial Market Authority.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Canada	- Max. 10% of total book value of assets may be invested in securities stocks, bonds and notes of one company or person.	- Permitted, but limited to 10% of the fund's assets. Other conflict rules also apply, e.g. related party rules. - Securities must be acquired on a public exchange.	- None.	- Funds may own maximum 30% of voting shares of one company ³² .

³² The 30% limit does not apply to a fund's investments in corporations established to acquire and hold real property, resource properties, or other permitted investments.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial sector (individual funds): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max. 10%*VF³³*RF³⁴ in current account and time deposits and debt securities issued by a single issuer. • Max. 7%*VF in current account and time deposits, debt securities and shares issued by a single issuer. - Foreign sector (individual funds): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max. 1%*VF in equities issued by a single issuer. • Max. 5%*VF*RF in debt securities issued by a single issuer. • Max. 5%*VF in a single open ended fund, closed ended fund or exchange traded fund (ETF). • Max. 1%*VF * RF in structured notes (capital protected notes) issued by foreign institutions. • Max. 0.5%*VF in short-term deposits. • Max. 4%*VF each local or foreign counterparty in OTC. - Company sector: (individual funds): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max. 7%*VF*RF in debt securities issued by a single 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No allowed securities issued or granted by the AFP or a related company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Net foreign currency exposure without hedging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% fund A • 40% fund B • 35% fund C • 25% fund D • 15% fund E - Risk hedging operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limit is given by the total fund investment subject being hedge. • Max 3% * VF in not hedge derivatives. • Max 1/3 of foreign assets of each fund is allow to be lent in securities lending operations. • Max 15% local assets of each fund is allow to be lent in securities lending operations. • Risky assets (not investment grade, illiquid and high-risk instruments) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% fund A • 17% fund B • 14% fund C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 15% * VF (individual funds) in all shares, bonds and commercial paper issued or guaranteed by companies belonging to a single group. • Max. 35% shares issued by local investment funds or outstanding shares of local mutual funds, for the sum of the Funds of the same AFP. • Max. 7% subscribed shares in public limited local company shares, for the sum of the Funds of the same AFP. • Max. 35% of single issue of bonds, commercial papers, or securitized loans, for the sum of the Funds of the same AFP. • The sum of investments by all funds from the same AFP, in bonds and

³³ VF means value of the fund.

³⁴ The weighted average risk factor (RF) is obtained by adding the products of: the risk factor corresponding to the instrument or series issued or guaranteed by the institution and the proportion represented by the amount of the respective Fund investment in each instrument, as compared with the total value of the Fund investments in different debt securities from the same issuer. The risk factors are determined according to the rating of the instrument. Categories AAA and N-1 receive factor 1, risk category AA receives 0.9, risk category A receives 0.8, categories BBB and N-2 receive 0.6 and risk category N-3 receives factor 0.3.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
	<p>company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max 5% x VF x FC in public limited company shares (FC: concentration factor). • Max. 7%*VF in bonds, commercial papers and shares issued by a single company. • Max. 5%*VF in a local closed ended fund. • Max. 1%*VF in a local open ended Fund. • Max 0.3%*VF in risky securities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% fund D • 0% fund E 	<p>commercial papers issued or granted by a single company may not exceed 12% of the company assets.</p>

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 10% in securities issued by a single issuer (however, this limit is not applicable on bonds issued by governments and central banks of OECD Member Countries and bonds issued by EIB, EBRD, IBRD and other international financial institution where the Czech Republic is a member). - Max. 10% or 20,000,000 Czech crowns in bank deposit in one bank. - Max. 10% for total investment in property (real estate) or movable assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment in shares of other pension funds is prohibited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of total book value of assets must be invested in assets denominated in the currency in which liabilities to participants are stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pension funds assets cannot include more than 20% of the nominal value of securities issued by the same company (however, this limit is not applicable on bonds issued by governments and central banks of OECD Member Countries and bonds issued by EIB, EBRD, IBRD and other international financial institution where the Czech Republic is a member).

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 3% in securities issued by a single issuer (general rule).2% for small non-listed companies. - Max. 40% in mortgage bonds issued by a single issuer - Max. 10% in receivable amounts issued by a single bank. - Max. 10% in units in a branch of an investments fund or in a investment fund - Max. 10% in Contracts of reinsurance issued by a single issuer. - Max. 10% in loans issued by a single issuer. - Max. 5% for investment in a single property. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum 80% currency matching requirement. Euro can match up to 50% of other EU currencies (e.g. DKK) than Euro. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ownership is limited to carry out activities ancillary to the activities licensed. - It is allowed, through subsidiaries, to carry out other financial activities. - It is allowed temporarily to carry out other activities to secure or phase out exposures already entered into, or with regard to restructuring enterprises. - It is allowed to carry out the following activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agency activities for insurance companies and other companies under the supervision of the Danish FSA. 2. Establishment, ownership and operation of real property as a long-term placing of funds.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securities issued by a single issuer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory system: 5% • Voluntary system: 10% - Securities issued by a single group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory system: 20% • Voluntary system: 20% - One persons contract of pledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory system: 5% • Voluntary system: 5% - Deposits issued by a single issuer (or group): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory system: 10% • Voluntary system: 10% - Securities issued by a single fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory system: 10% • Voluntary system: 10% - Investment in funds of same fund manager: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory system: 10% • Voluntary system: 50% - Investment in a single property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory system: 2% • Voluntary system: 5% - Investment in one state security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory system: 35% • Voluntary system: 35% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On behalf of a management company qualifying holding may not, directly or indirectly, be acquired or held through any shares carrying voting rights. - A management company may not acquire or hold in any person more than 50 % of the securities and money market instruments issued by the management company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is prohibited to issue securities, short-selling, give loan. - Derivatives 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A management company may acquire no more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of the non-voting shares of any single body; • 10% of the debt securities of any single body; • 10% of the money market instruments of any single body; • 25% of the units of another investment fund specified in § 264 of this Act.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Finland Voluntary pension plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets should be diversified and decentralised within the diversified groups. - Max 25% in one single investment. - Max. 5% in shares of the same company. - Max. 15% in one single investment target, if it pertains to (i) a single piece of real estate, a building or a real estate corporation, (ii) debt obligations that are secured by mortgage on one investment target or that are secured by shares and holdings in a single real estate corporation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 25% may be invested in the sponsoring employer. - Max. 15% in one single functional investment target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currency matching for at least 80%. - Max. 20% of the assets and obligations may be denominated in currencies other than the euro. - 95 % of assets must be located in EEA countries, but may be to some extent invested in countries comparable to EEA countries (OECD countries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of the assets and obligations of the gross sum of the pension, liability may be invested at most: 5% of quoted or of unquoted shares of a single corporation
Finland Statutory pension plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets should be diversified and decentralised within the diversified groups. - Max. 10% in one single investment target, if it pertains to (i) a single piece of real estate or a real estate corporation, (ii) debt obligations that are secured by investments in (i) - Max. 5%: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in equities, bonds or other engagements of a single corporation (ii) in debt obligations secured by a single corporation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% may be invested in the sponsoring employer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currency matching for at least 80%. - Max. 20% of the assets and obligations may be denominated in currencies other than the euro. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5%: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in equities, bonds or other engagements of a single corporation (ii) in debt obligations secured by a single corporation.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Germany Pensionskassen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% in securities issued by a single issuer, except 30% for state loans and bonds and 15 % for bank deposits and mortgage bonds. - 1% single hedge funds - 10 % in a single piece of land or in a right equivalent to real property or in units in an enterprise the sole purpose of which is acquisition, development and management of real property or of rights equivalent to real property. The same restriction applies to several legally independent pieces of land which, taken together, constitute a commercial unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% may be invested in the sponsoring employer in the case of single-employer plan; in the case that a plan is sponsored by more than two employers, investments in these companies shall be limited to no more than 15 %. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% currency matching requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permitted, but limited to 1% of the restricted assets
Germany Pensionfonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% in securities issued by a single issuer, except 30% for state loans and bonds, bank deposits and mortgage bonds. - 10 % in a single piece of land or in a right equivalent to real property or in units in an enterprise the sole purpose of which is acquisition, development and management of real property or of rights equivalent to real property. The same restriction applies to several legally independent pieces of land which, taken together, constitute a commercial unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% may be invested in the sponsoring employer; in the case that it is sponsored by more than two employers, investments in these companies shall be limited to 15 %. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% currency matching requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permitted, but limited to 10% of the nominal capital of one and the same company.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Greece	- Investment is in accordance with the rules of prudent management, diversification and quality of investment choices.	- Up to 5% in financial instruments issued by the sponsoring undertaking. - Up to 10% in financial instruments issued by undertakings belonging to the same group as the sponsoring undertaking.	- Up to 5% of the 70% of technical provisions in shares which are not admitted to trading on the stock exchange. - Up to 30% of technical provisions may be invested in assets denominated in currencies other than those in which the liabilities are denominated.	- Investment is in accordance with the rules of prudent management, diversification and quality of investment choices
Hungary	- Max. 10% in securities issued by a single issuer (except for state bonds). - Max 20% may be in the overall value of securities and deposits issued by an organisation belonging to the same banking group. Max. 30% from the same fund management company's different investment funds. - Max. 2% from the same risk fund management company's different risk funds.	-MPF: Funds may not have ownership in business in which the founders of the fund, the employers of the fund members, the donors or service providers of the fund own more than 10% of the shares (exception ownership in service providers).	- Repo deals: 20 % for securities issued by government only - Swap deals: 10 % - Cash in hand: max. HUF 500,000 - Security loaning deals: 30 % - Risk funds: 5 % - Derivative funds: 5 % - Securities lending: 30 %	- MPF, VPF: Funds shall not directly own more than 10% of the registered capital or equity of a business organisation for more than a year - Funds may own maximum 10% of the securities issued by the same issuer (exception government papers, mortgage bonds and retail investment funds).

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 10% in securities issued by the same party, related parties or parties within the same consolidated group. - Max. 25% jointly in securities and bank deposit issued by the same party or related parties. - Max. 25% can be deposited in one bank. - There are no limits on investment in securities guaranteed by the State. - Max. 5% in uncollateralised corporate bonds issued by parties other than financial institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loans to directors, members of the board or other staff of the pension fund are not permitted except if they are members of the fund and in such cases the loans must be in accordance with the rules that apply to loans to fund members in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 50% in securities other than bonds guaranteed by the State, collateral loans, equities and units or shares of investment funds and open-end funds. - Borrowing not allowed unless investing in real estates that are essential for the operation of the fund. - Foreign currency exposures of more than 50% must be hedged. - Investing in investment funds that are financed with borrowing and short sale no allowed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funds may not own more than 15% of the shares of a single firm or shares of other collective investment undertaking, except for companies that exclusively handle services for the pension fund, or more than 25% of shares in a particular investment fund (open end). - Max. 25% in investment funds of the same operating company.
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations set out specific rules that must be applied to pension fund investment. - These rules require that assets must be invested in a diversified manner so as to avoid excessive reliance on any particular asset, issuer or group of undertakings. - Investments issued by the same issuer or group of issuers must not expose the scheme to excessive risk concentration. - Also any issue of securities can only represent up to a maximum of 10% of pension fund assets for purposes of proving solvency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Again the assets must be invested in a manner designed to ensure the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole. - Any self-investment will be excluded for purposes of proving solvency. - Disclosure of any self-investment must be made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schemes (apart from single member schemes) may not borrow except for short term liquidity purposes. - Assets must be invested predominantly in regulated markets (in this case "predominantly" means at least 50% of the assets). - Investments which are not in regulated markets should be kept to a prudent level. - Investment in derivative instruments is limited to using them to contribute to risk reduction or to facilitate efficient portfolio management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets must be invested in a diversified manner so as to avoid excessive reliance on any particular asset, issuer or group of undertakings. - Any issue of securities can only represent up to a maximum of 10% of pension fund assets for the purposes of proving solvency. - Any self-investment will be excluded for purposes of proving solvency.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Israel ³⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 5% to 10% of securities (bonds, stocks, loans, deposits etc) issued by a single company, depends on the rate of the securities - Pension funds can lend to a "group" (borrower together with an entity which has the majority controlling interest in the borrower and an entity which is controlled by the borrower), between 8% to 15% of the pension fund's assets, depends on the rate of the investment. - Between 5% to 15% in a series of debentures, depending on the rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any pension fund should not invest in an entity which has a controlling interest greater than 20% or has the majority controlling interest in the managing company of the pension fund. - Investment in a subsidiary which is controlled by anyone who controls or manages the pension fund is prohibited. - A pension fund can purchase securities via an underwriter which is a related party up to 10% of the total securities issued in each offering. - A pension fund can purchase/ sell securities via a broker which is a related party up to 20% of the total securities purchased or sold during the calendar year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The investment value in one real estate asset should not exceed from 3% of pension fund's assets. - The total investment in income producing property from the total investment in real estate should be 75% at least. - The investment value of options that were acquired should not exceed from 5% of pension fund's assets. - The value of the collateral (due to options, futures and short sales) should not exceed from 10% of pension fund's assets. - 30% of the Pension fund's assets are invested in earned marked government bonds (Until 2003 70% of the pension funds assets were invested in these bonds as part of the reforms in the pension market the percentage is being reduced to 30%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A pension fund can hold a maximum up to 10% of the controlling interests in a company, as long it does not have a controlling interest.

³⁵ The new pension funds and the old pension funds must invest 30% in designated bonds.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Italy ³⁶	- Max. 15% of the pensions fund's asset in securities issued by a single issuer or connected group of companies.	- For single-employer funds, investments in securities issued by the sponsoring employer shall be no more than 5% of the pension fund assets (10% in the case of a group). - For multi-employer funds, investments in securities issued by the sponsoring employers shall be no more than 20% of the pension fund assets or 30% in the case of industry-wide pension funds.	- Short selling not allowed. - Borrowing not allowed, - Derivatives: financial leverage \leq 1. - Pension fund must invest a minimum of 1/3 of its assets in the currency in which the benefits will be denominated (currency matching requirement). - Not listed securities: max 10% shares issued by OECD residents; max 20% securities issued by OECD residents different from States and International Organisations.	- Pension fund's investment must not constitute more than 5% of the nominal value of all voting shares of a listed company and not more than 10% of a non-listed company.
Japan	- EPF ³⁷ , DB: None, but the pension legislation stipulates that each pension fund should endeavour to avoid concentration of investment on a specific asset category. - TQP ³⁸ : not regulated	- EPF, DB: Investment on securities with the purpose of pursuing interests of someone other than the pension fund is prohibited.	- EPF, DB: None.	- EPF, DB: None.

³⁶ The limits described refer to the funds instituted after the setting up in 1993 of the current regulatory framework. Different, less stringent limits apply to the funds institute before this date.

³⁷ EPF-employee pension fund.

³⁸ TQP-tax qualified plan.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Korea Personal pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - credit to the same individual or corporation Max5% - bonds and stocks issued by the same corporation Max10% - credit to the same borrower, or aggregate holdings of the bonds and stocks issued by the said borrower Max15% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggregate of credit extensions to the majority shareholders and the subsidiaries Max2% - Aggregate holdings of bonds and stocks issued by the majority shareholder and subsidiaries Max3% - credit to the same subsidiaries Max4% 	Aggregate of consignment guarantee fund for the trading of exchange traded derivatives Max3%	•None
Korea Corporate Pension (Retirement Pension)	<p>DB : Max10% for the stocks issued by the same stock company(In such cases, the number of stocks invested shall not exceed 10/100 of the number of stocks issued)</p> <p>Max5% for the assets summing bonds, corporate bills and purchase agreement for bonds with repurchase agreement</p> <p>Max15% for the investment assets for credit extension issued by a corporation belonging to the same enterprise group</p> <p>DC : Max30% for securities issued by the same corporation</p>	<p>DB : Not permitted securities issued by the interested parties</p> <p>Max5% for the investment assets for credit extension issued by an affiliate etc.</p> <p>DC : Max10% for the investment assets for credit extension issued by an affiliate etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DB: None. - DC: None. 	None
Luxembourg SEPCAV and ASSEP	- The investment in assets of the same issuer or of the issuers belonging to the same group shall not expose the pension fund to excessive risk. Proper diversification of the assets is required but no quantitative limit exists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% of assets may be invested in the sponsoring employer. - Max. 10% of assets may be invested in the companies belonging to the same group as the sponsoring employer. 	- None.	- None.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Luxembourg CAA supervised pension funds	- 10%; 5% if not traded; 1% outside OECD	- Max. 5% of assets may be invested in the sponsoring employer. - Max. 10% of assets may be invested in the companies belonging to the same group as the sponsoring employer.	- Proper diversification of the assets is required but no quantitative limit exists.	- No qualified participations allowed

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Mexico	<p>Domestic issuers:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No limit for Federal Government and the Central Bank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Max 5% in debt issued by a single issuer if it is rated AAA in local scale or BBB+ or better in global scale. - Max. 3% in debt issued by any single issuer rated AA in local scale or BBB- or better in global scale. -Max. 2%, for Basic Funds 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Max 1% for the Basic Fund 1, in debt issued by any single issuer rated A in local scale. - Max 1% for Basic Funds 2, 3, 4 and 5 in debt issued by any single issuer rated BBB+/BBB in local scale or BB+/BB in global scale. This limit also applies to subordinated debt rated BBB-/BB+ in local scale or BB-/B+ in global scale. <p>Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 35% of the amount outstanding of any single issuance hold by all the Basic Funds operated by an AFORE. (except for Mexican Federal Government and the Central Bank issuances). <p>International issuers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Max 5% if they are rated at least A- in global scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securities issued or endorsed by non-financial parties whose control group is shared with the AFORE the limit is 5% (under exceptional circumstances the limit may be raised to 10%) - If the issue is issued by a financial party whose control group is shared with the AFORE the limit is 0%. - Max. 15% in securities issued or endorsed by related parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 51% of the assets under management must be invested in inflation-linked or inflation protected securities (only for the most conservative Basic Fund 1). - The portfolio risk is subject to a VaR limit of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.6% for Basic Fund 1 • 1.0% for Basic Fund 2 • 1.3% for Basic Fund 3 • 1.6% for Basic Fund 4 and • 2% for Basic Fund 5 - The lowest credit rating (global scale) permitted for non subordinated fixed-income bonds of Mexican corporations denominated in foreign currency is BB and B+ for subordinated debt. For local currency (local scale) the minimum rate is BBB and BB+ respectively - The lowest rating permitted for fixed-income bonds of foreign corporations denominated in foreign currency is A-. - Issues must be rated by two authorized rating companies. - Derivative trades may take place in organized markets or over-the-counter. - Credit derivatives are forbidden. - OTC derivative counterparties must also be rated by a rating agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 35% of the amount outstanding of any single issuance hold by all the Basic Funds operated by an AFORE. (except for Mexican Fed Gov and Mexican Central Bank issues).

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Netherlands	- Diversification is required, but no quantitative rules.	- Max. 5% may be invested in shares of the sponsoring employer, in case of exceeding assets; it can be 10% maximum.	- None.	- None.
New Zealand	- None.	- No limit but Trustees are required to notify members and beneficiaries annually if more than 10% of the market value of the assets at any time during the year were invested directly or indirectly in any employer who is a party to the scheme or in any company or entity associated with any such employer, and if so details of all such investments held during the year.	- None.	- None.
Norway	- Diversification is required. - Max. 0.5% of the portfolio can be invested in a single unsecured loan. - Max. 10% in a single securities fund or a single investment firm may in the aggregate not exceed 10% of the assets covering the technical provisions.	- Loans to the employer are permitted only if the loans are secured by pledge, and must not exceed 20% of the total assets. - The pension fund is not permitted to own shares or equity in the company for which the fund is founded.	- A minimum of 80% of assets must be denominated in the same currency as the pension fund's technical provisions (in the wide sense). This does not apply, however, if the pension fund in order to satisfy this requirement would have to hold net financial receivables in that currency to a value of 7% or less of its overall assets in other currencies.	- None

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Poland	<p>OPF³⁹ and EPF limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 10% in public mortgages issued by one entity. - Max. 5% deposited with a single bank or with two or more affiliated banks. One bank or a group of affiliated banks may be chosen in which up to 7.5% of assets may be deposited. - Max. 2% (5%) in investment certificates of a single closed-end (open-end) investment fund or a single hybrid investment fund. - Max. 15% in investment funds managed by one investment society. - Max. 5% in all securities issued by a single issuer or of two or more affiliated issuers. 	<p>OPF limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets may not be invested in securities issued by a pension fund company or its shareholders, controlled, controlling or associated entities. <p>EPF limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -5% in shares issued by EPF management society shareholders 10% in shares and bonds issued by EPF management society shareholders. 	<p>EPF – at least 70% of assets denominated in Polish zloty.</p>	<p>OPF: if shares of one issuer exceed 1% of assets, maximum 10% of a single issue may be bought. If they fall below 1%, the maximum is increased to 20%. No more than 5% of OPF assets may be invested in all shares exceeding 10% of respective issues. As to close-end investment certificates – no more than 35% of a single issue. In cases of numerous issues of one issuer without noticeable differences between them, they are treated as one “big” issue.</p>

³⁹ Open pension funds (mandatory).

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment limit per issuer: Max. 10% fund value .³⁶ - Investment limit per group of companies that hold between them, or with the pension fund manager, a controlling ownership or group relationship: Max. 20% fund value for occupational pension funds and 15% for PPR pension funds.³⁶ - Investment limit in a single non-harmonised investment fund: Max. 2% for occupational pension funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment limit per issuer (when the issuer is a sponsor of the pension fund): Max. 5% fund value.³⁶ - Investment limit per group of sponsors or companies that hold a controlling ownership or group relationship with the sponsors: Max. 10% fund value.³⁶ - The fund is not allowed to own securities issued by the pension fund manager or by companies that are members of its governing bodies or that have a controlling ownership or group relation with the pension fund manager, or directly or indirectly hold more than 10% of its share capital or voting rights except if the securities are traded in regulated markets. - The fund is not allowed to own securities issued by the sponsors or by companies that hold a controlling ownership or group relationship with these sponsors except if the securities are traded in regulated markets. Other conflict rules also apply e.g. related party rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 30% in assets denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the pension fund's liabilities are denominated.⁴⁰ - Assets used in securities lending: Max. 40% of fund value. - Max: 10% in non-harmonized investment funds for occupational pension funds and 5% for PPR pension funds. Non-harmonized funds are those that do not respect Directive 85/611/CEE and the corresponding updates. However, some non-harmonized funds are not considered to this limit (e.g. Real estate, index funds...) 	

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Slovak Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mortgage bonds issued by a single bank: max. 10 %¹⁹, max. 15 %²⁰ - Transferable securities issued by a single issuer: max. 3%¹⁹, max. 5%²⁰ - Transferable securities and money market instruments issued by one member state (EU, OECD): max. 20%¹⁹ (if denominated in EUR currency up to 50%) - Transferable securities and money market instruments issued by single member state, local self-government, non-member state, international organisation: max. 50%²⁰ - Single issue: max. 25% of the respective issue¹⁹ - Equities and bonds issued by single issuer: max. 35% (if tracking an equity or bond index)²⁰ - Single UCITS fund, open-ended non-UCITS fund, real-estate special fund: max. 20%²⁰ 	<p>The assets of the pension funds^{19,20} may not comprise of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shares of the pension fund management company's depository, - unit certificates of open-ended mutual funds managed by a management company with which the pension fund management company managing the given pension fund forms a group with close links - securities issued by the pension fund management company or by companies that are members of its governing bodies or that have a controlling ownership or group relation with the pension fund management company, or directly or indirectly hold more than 10% of its share capital or voting rights <p>Investment limit for single issuer (when the issuer is a sponsor of the pension fund): max. 10%²⁰</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UCITS + open-ended non-UCITS + ETF: max. 25%¹⁹ - Open-ended non-UCITS + real-estate special funds: max. 30%²⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single consolidated group: max. 20%¹⁹, max. 35%²⁰ - The pension fund management company may not acquire in its own assets and in the assets of the pension funds managed by it shares with a voting right which would allow the pension fund management company to exercise significant influence over the issuer's management; to calculate the share in the voting rights.^{19,20}

⁴⁰ These limits can be exceeded if, for the excess of the limit, the pension fund manager applies risk management techniques to hedge against the risks involved (namely credit risk, counterparty risk and exchange rate risk).

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% in securities issued or guaranteed by the same entity, plus the liabilities guaranteed by it. - Max. 10% in securities issued or guaranteed by the same group of companies, plus the liabilities guaranteed by it. <p>This general rule has some exceptions⁴¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 2% in securities not admitted to trading on a regulated market issued by the same undertaking and no more than 4% in securities not admitted to trading on a regulated market issued by undertakings belonging to a single group. - Max 10% in a single property. - Max 20% in the same UCIT if it is admitted to trading in regulated market and 5% if it is not admitted to trading. 	<p>-5% of its assets in securities issued by entities belonging to the same group as the sponsoring undertaking.</p>	<p>- At least 70 % of pension funds assets must be invested in securities traded on organized markets (In order to be considered as “traded” they should be negotiated in an impersonal and general market .The regulation sets up some presumptions of what is a “general and impersonal market.”), derivatives, bank deposits, properties, mortgage loans and UCITs that comply with some requirements.</p>	<p>-5% of the face value in total outstanding securities issued or guaranteed by a single entity. However, Pension Fund shall invest a maximum of 20% of the face value of total outstanding securities issued by a risk-capital institution or UCITS that comply to some requirements. UCITS can be traded on regulated markets.⁴²</p> <p>No more than 10% of the nominal values of financial instruments issued or guaranteed by the State or its organizations, by the regional authorities, by the local authorities, by equivalent public Administration of OCDE countries and by international institutions and organizations of which Spain it is a member.</p>

⁴¹ Previous Limits shall not be applied to securities issued or guaranteed by the State or its organizations, by the regional authorities, by the local authorities, by equivalent Public Administration of OCDE countries and by international institutions and organizations of which Spain it is a member.

⁴² Text in red reflects changes to investment regulation of pension funds made in 2007 which became effective in 2008.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Sweden	<p>FSR limits: none. IR and OP limits: - No limit for bonds issued by and loans granted to a state or an equally financially stable subject - Max. 5 % (10 % if the total of these investments does not exceed 40 % of the technical provisions and shares from the same issuer do not exceed 5 % of these provisions) in shares, bonds issued by a single company and loans granted to the same subject. - Max. 5 % in a single piece of real estate (or group of). - Max. 10 % in a single investment fund.</p>	<p>FSR limits: none. IR limits: none. OP limits: investment in the sponsoring undertaking shall be no more than 5 % and when the sponsoring undertaking belongs to a group, investment in the undertakings belonging to the same group as the sponsoring undertaking shall not be more than 10 % of the portfolio.</p>	<p>FSR limits: No investments in derivatives allowed. IR limits: see first table. No derivatives in assets held to cover technical provisions. Max. 20% in assets denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the liabilities are denominated. OP limits: Risks related to currency matching have to be limited.</p>	<p>FSR limits: none. IR limits: none. OP limits: none.</p>
Switzerland	<p>- Max. 15% (5% for foreign assets) in debt instruments (except government bonds, banks and insurance companies) issued by a single issuer. - Max 10 % (5% for foreign assets) in equities of a single company.</p>	<p>- Max. 5% may be invested in the sponsoring employer.</p>	<p>- Investment in derivatives for hedging purposes only. - With a founded explanation the quantitative limits may be exceeded. - Limit of foreign currency of 30%</p>	<p>None.</p>

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 10% in money and capital market instruments from one single issuer. - Max. 30% in money and capital market instruments from one group. - Max. 4% in a single investment fund. - Max. 4% in a specific bank's deposits. - Max. 5% in a single venture capital fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase of money and capital market instruments of the pension company and the portfolio manager is not allowed. - The total of the money and capital market instruments issued by companies where the pension company's and portfolio manager's: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Shareholders having more than 10% of its capital; (2) Chairman and members of board of directors; (3) General manager and vice general managers have separately or collectively more than 20% of its capital, and total money and capital market instruments issued by the company's and portfolio manager's direct and indirect partnerships may not exceed 30% of fund assets. - Pension funds are not allowed to intervene or be represented in the management of partnerships whose shares they purchased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only money and capital market instruments which are traded in the stock exchange may be included in the fund portfolio. - Total amount of money and capital market instruments of the companies the fund invests more than 5%, may not exceed 40% of fund assets. These limitations are not applied for state bonds. - Max. 20% of the fund assets may be invested in money and capital market instruments issued by venture capital companies. - Max. 20% of fund assets can be invested in the Stock Exchange Money Market. - Investment in derivatives for hedging and investment.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fund may not own 5% or more of capital or all voting rights in any partnership alone, and the funds established by a pension company may not own more than 20% of capital or all voting rights collectively, in any partnership.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
United Kingdom ⁴³	- General requirement for diversification and suitability.	- Yes, employer-related investment is limited to 5%.	- No other quantitative portfolio restrictions	- None.
United States	- General requirement for diversification. An exception applies for holding employer securities or real property under certain DC plans.	- No self dealing, representing two sides of a single transaction, kickbacks to fiduciaries, or transactions with parties in interest, unless an exemption applies. - Special restrictions apply to certain types of investments, including ownership of pass through entities (partnerships and S corporations) and collectibles (art, coins, etc.). - No employer securities or real property in excess of 10% of plan assets, but an exception applies for holding employer securities or real property under certain DC plans.	- Indicia of ownership of plan assets must be under the jurisdiction of US courts. - Investment vehicles with <25% benefit plan investors not subject to ERISA. Fiduciaries remain liable, however, for decision to invest in such vehicles.	- None.

⁴³ The Pensions Regulator covers the 5% ERI limit this remains unchanged but there have been a few developments

The Pensions Regulator did issue a Statement in November 2010 setting out our expectations of trustees, employers and advisers involved in making pension scheme investment decisions. Under laws governing employer related investments (ERI) not more than 5% of the current value of scheme assets may be invested in ERI (subject to certain specific exceptions). In addition, some ERI is absolutely prohibited, including an employer related loan or guarantee.

In it The Pensions Regulator said a bit about Employer Related Investment (ERI) (basically telling them to take care now the 5 year exemption has ended and schemes should look through collective investments (like unit trusts) to check if these result in the the 5% self investment level being breached; now the 5 year exemption has ended tPR is looking at ERI more closely and may consider the use of its powers if this is breached

The full statement is here: <http://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/docs/employer-related-investments-statement-nov-2010.pdf>

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
NON OECD COUNTRIES				
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None for the federal government's bonds; and - 30% for single issuer or connected group of companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 10% may be invested in the sponsoring employer or connected group of companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% in fixed income securities with low credit risk and up to 20% in fixed income securities with medium/high credit risk. - Derivatives: when for protection, until the limit of the financial positions, and when for speculation, the pension funds should have disentailed federal government's bonds of any operations⁴⁴. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pension Funds in Brazil can hold a maximum 20% of the capital of a single company.
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 10% of the fund's value in securities issued by a single issuer, including their controlled companies, its holding or parent company and the controlled companies of the last one⁴⁵. - Max. 30% on any single issuance, including securities from a securitization process⁴⁶. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 10% in investments on companies related to the administrator of the pension fund. - Investment limits by issuer are reduced to 5% when the investment is on securities whose issuer or guarantor is a company related to the administrator of the pension fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The uncovered position on foreign currency cannot be higher than 30% of the pension fund value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 10% of equity and 10% of mandatorily-convertible bonds into common stock (BOCEAS) issued by a single company.
India				

⁴⁴ Changes in the investment rules for Brazil's by National Monetary Council (CMN) / Regulation of The National Monetary Council) are in progress.

⁴⁵ This limit does not apply for securities issued or warranted by the Colombian Nation, the Colombian Central Bank and for "REPO" transactions carried out through the Clearing House of the "Bolsa Nacional Agropecuaria".

⁴⁶ This limit does not apply to investments on CDT and CDAT issued by credit entities, and securities issued or warranted by the Colombian Nation, the Colombian Central Bank, FOGAFIN and FOGACOOP.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar Default option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 70% in government bonds of the Russian Federation of one issue - Max 35% in government bonds of the Russian Federation of one issue - Max 10% in bonds of one issuer not guaranteed by Russia government - Max 15% in bonds of one issuer guaranteed by Russia government - Max 20% in bonds of one issuer not guaranteed by Russia government (of the aggregate volume of the issuer's bonds in circulation) - Max 55% in bonds of one issuer guaranteed by Russia government (of the aggregate volume of the issuer's bonds in circulation) - Max 30% of one issue for bonds of Russian issuers not guaranteed by Russia government. - Max 70% of one issue for mortgage bonds acquired after January 1 2012. - Max 25% in deposits placed with lending institution and securities issued by this institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 10% in securities issued by affiliated companies of the state management company and the specialised depository. - Max 20% in deposits placed with lending institutions affiliated with the state management company. - Not allowed: investments in securities issued by management companies, brokers, lending institutions, insurance organizations, the specialised depository, and auditors with which agreements for providing services have been signed 		

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar conservative option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 70% in government bonds of the Russian Federation of one issue - Max 15% in bonds of one issuer or a group of connected issuers guaranteed by Russia government - Max 70% of one issue for bonds of Russian issuers guaranteed by Russia government 			
Russian Federation Mandatory funded pillar Non-state pension funds and Investment portfolios chosen by participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 10% in securities of one issuer or a group of connected issuers. - Max 25% in deposits placed with lending institution and securities issued by this institution - Max 10% in stocks of one issuer (of issuer's capitalization). - Max 20% in bonds of one issuer (of the aggregate volume of the issuer's bonds in circulation). - Max 50% in securities of one issuer in the aggregate investment portfolio (of the total volume of securities in circulation of one issuer). - Max 35% in government bonds of the Russian Federation of one issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 10% in securities issued by affiliated companies of management company and the specialised depository. - Max 20% in deposits placed with lending institutions affiliated with management company. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 10% in stocks of one issuer.

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
Russian Federation Voluntary pension plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max 25% in deposits placed with lending institution (or members of one bank group) - Max 35% in government bonds of the Russian Federation of one issue. - Max 35% in Regional government bonds of one issue. Max 15% in securities of one issuer (not applied for government bonds of the Russian Federation, Regional government bonds and shares of equity investment funds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - max 5% in financial instruments issued by the sponsoring undertaking if these are not included in the highest quote list of a Russian stock exchange - max 10% for mortgage certificates of participation managed by the same manager of mortgage coverage - max 25% for shares of investment funds managed by the same asset manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -max 40% for securities included in quote lists of stock exchanges for IPO and not listed securities (not applied for government bonds of the Russian Federation, shares of open ended and interval mutual investment funds), of which max 15% for securities issues for which results of placement are not registered with the recording body or the recording body is not notified 	

	Investment limit in single issuer/issue	Self-investment / Conflicts of interest	Other quantitative rules	Ownership concentration limits
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 20% in securities issued by a single banking institution or mutual bank. - Max. 20% in bills, bonds and securities issued or guaranteed loans to or guaranteed by a single local authority, development boards, Rand Water Board, Eskom, Landbank of South Africa, Local Authorities Loans Fund Board. - Max. 5% in a single property or property development project. - Max. 15% in shares and convertible debentures listed on the JSE of any one company with a market capitalisation of R2 billion or more. - Max. 10% in shares and convertible debentures listed on the JSE of any one company with a market capitalisation of less than R2 billion - Max. 2.5% in any asset that is not listed in regulation 28 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% in investments in the business of the participating employer (up to 10% with the approval of the registrar and members of the fund). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max. 5% on South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None

Table 4: Main Changes to pension fund investment regulations during the period 2002-2009

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
OECD COUNTRIES			
Australia	-	-	-
Austria	2003: Investment limit in loans of 10% was eliminated 2006: Investment limit in bank deposits of 10% was eliminated	-	2006: The regulation 'Besondere Veranlagungsvorschriften für Pensionskassen requires Pensionskassen not applying the regulation 'Risikomanagementverordnung Pensionskassen - RIMAV-PK' (Risk management) to maintain additional asset limits (in addition to the limits of the Federal Act on the Establishment, Administration and Supervision of Pensionskassen).
Belgium	-	-	-
Canada	-	2005: Investment limit in foreign investment of 30% was eliminated 2010: Quantitative limits on real estate and resource property investments by pension funds were eliminated	-
Chile			2002: Chile pension funds must offer four different funds with different risk/return profiles: fund B with an equity share of up to 60 %. Fund C with an equity share of up to 40 %. Fund D with an equity share of up to 20 %. Fund E with no equity exposure. Additionally, pension funds can offer voluntarily the fund A with an equity share of up to 80 % 2007: New procedures established to grant a

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
			<p>license to new AFPs, and the minimum percentage of total investments that must be under custody were increased. Also, global investments limit in foreign assets is being increased gradually from 30% to 45%, and mutual fund shares and investment fund shares are not considered in the variable income securities limit as long as they do not invest any of their holdings in equities.</p> <p>2008. Law 20.255 in investments matters, eliminated an important group of restrictions defined by law, which contains only the structural limits for multifunds and those limits which avoid obtaining controlling interest. In the new scheme, the detailed regulation is defined by the Investment Regime, a new document issued by the Superintendency of Pensions and approved by the Ministry of Finance and the Technical Council. The Technical Council is a new independent institution, whose objective is to advice in investments issues. Other main changes are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required AFPs to issue an Investment Policy Document in order to disclose the AFPs investment rules to general public. • Increased the maximum global limit of the range for investment abroad to 80%. The Central Bank set the limit at 60% on August 3, <p>2008. Establishment new limits by type of Pension Funds for investment abroad. The Central Bank set these limits at 80%, 70%, 60%; 30%, and 25%, for Funds Type A, B, C, D and E, respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted AFPs to invest a limited portion of

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
			<p>Pensions assets in relatively risky instruments (under investment grade, illiquid and high-risk instruments).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized derivative instruments (apart from hedge) subject to some limits and the implementation of a risk management policy. • Consider for limits the indirect investments in securities and issuer through certain investment vehicles. • Simplified analysis for authorizing investment in domestic equity. • Possibility to introduce portfolio risk management techniques requirements. <p>2010: The Investment Regime changed the definition of hedging in January 2010. Until 2009, the hedging was made in relation with the denomination currency of mutual funds and investment funds. Since 2010, hedging can be made in relation with denomination currency (only until 50% of foreign investments) or in relation with the currency of underlying assets of mutual funds and investment funds.</p> <p>Also during 2010 Central Bank increased global investments limit in foreign assets to 65% and limits of each type of fund to 85% (Type A), 75% (Type B), 65% (Type C), 35% (Type D) and 30% (Type E). New increases to these limits are scheduled to 2011.</p>

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
Czech Republic	2004: Investment limits in shares and investment funds of 25% and investment limit of 10% on bank deposits were eliminated	-	2004: Increase from 5% to 10% the limit for maximal total investment in real estate or movable assets
Denmark	-	-	2005: Investment limits on loans per issuer increased from 1% to 10%
Estonia	In 2007, investment limits for real estate and real estate funds were increased from 10% to 40 % and for venture capital funds from 30% to 50%.	-	-
Finland	-	2005: Increase from 5% to 10% in the limit in foreign assets from OECD countries other than EEA countries	-
Germany Pensionskassen	-	-	2004: Hedge funds are permitted for the first time max. 5%; single hedge funds 1% 2005: Currency matching requirement decrease from 80% to 70% 2007: Investment spectrum basically has been expanded to Full Member State of the OECD countries
Germany Pensionsfonds	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
Hungary	2004 (VPF): Investment limit in equities of 60% was eliminated - 2005 (MPF): Investment limit in equities of 50% was eliminated	2005: Investment limit in foreign assets of 30% was eliminated	Since 2007: Introduction of a voluntary life-cycle portfolio system (from 2009 this amendment will become mandatory). This system offers to pension fund members the option to choose between 3 different portfolios (conventional, balanced and growth).
Iceland	-2006: Investment limit in shares issued by corporations was raised from 50% to 60%.	2004: Investment limit in listed foreign assets of 50% was eliminated - Investment limit in unlisted foreign assets of 10% was eliminated	-
Ireland	-	-	-
Israel	-Until 2003: 70% of the pension funds assets were invested in earned marked government bonds. -2003: Investment limit in these Bonds has been reduced from 70% to 30%.		
Italy	-	-	2007: following the implementing of the Directive IORP 2003/41/EC into the primary law on private pensions (Legislative decree 252/2005), quantitative limits on self investments have been integrated.
Japan	-	-	-
Korea Personal Pension	-None	-None	-None

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
Korea Corporate pension	2008:(DB) Investment limit in indirect investment securities increased from 30% to 50%	-2008:(DC) abolition of extra investment limit in foreign bond fund	-2008:abolition of investment limit(5%) in the securities issued by same corporation (however Max 30% for special bond issued by same corporation)
Luxembourg SEPCAV and ASSEP	-	-	-
Luxembourg CAA supervised pension funds	2005: Adoption of IORP directive restrictions	2005: Adoption of IORP directive restrictions	2005: Adoption of IORP directive restrictions
Mexico	<p>2005: Investment limits in equities increased from 0% to 15%.</p> <p>2006: Investment limit in equities for non-mandatory Funds (Voluntary savings) was expanded from 15% to 30%.</p> <p>2007: Three New Basic Funds were created according to a life cycle design. New instruments were allowed as well as new limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment limit in equities was expanded up to 30% only for Basic Fund 5 (26 years old and younger). - Investment in Mexican private equity through 	2005: Investment limit in foreign investment was raised from 0% to 20%. This allows only fixed income and equity.	<p>2005: Mexican pension funds must offer two different funds with different risk/return profiles: Fund 1 (SIEFORE 1) with no equity exposure and Fund 2 (SIEFORE 2) with an equity limit of 15%.</p> <p>2006: Maximum limit for the Value at Risk (VaR) for the Basic Fund 2 was modified from 0.6% to 1.0% of the fund's assets.</p> <p>2007: The family of funds is extended from 2 basic funds to 5 basic funds. Workers are assigned a fund according to their age.</p> <p>New equity limits are defined for basic funds 3, 4 and 5: 20%, 25% and 30% respectively.</p> <p>Structured instruments to finance real project, venture capital, private equity, and infrastructure are authorized. The limits for funds 1 to 5 are, respectively: 0%, 5%, 7.5%, 10% and 10%.</p>

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
	<p>listed structured notes in the Mexican Stock Exchange.</p> <p>2008: Limits for AA and A bonds from issuer different than Federal Government were raised to 50% (from 35% previously) and 20% (from 5% previously), respectively. Non-convertible subordinated obligations are permitted under the same asset class as the structured instruments. The limits for this asset class changed.</p> <p>2009: Individual stocks of companies who are not listed in any authorized index, IPOs, subordinated debt and convertible obligations were included in the structured instruments asset class (applies to any of the above provided that they are listed in the Mexican Stock Exchange).</p> <p>2010: Subordinated debt, convertible and non-convertible obligations started to be considered</p>		<p>In 2007 the maximum limits for VaR were defined as 1.3% for Basic Fund 3, 1.6% for Basic Fund 4 and 2% for Basic Fund 5.</p> <p>2009: Up to 35% of the amount outstanding of any single issuance hold by all the Basic Funds operated by an AFORE (except for Mexican Federal Government and the Central Bank issues).</p> <p>2010: The lowest credit rating allowed for fixed-income bonds of Mexican corporations and government agencies and estate and municipal bonds denominated in local and foreign currency is BBB in local scale and BB in global scale respectively.</p>

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
	<p>as debt instruments rather than structured instruments.</p> <p>Mandatory convertible debt and Mexican issuers' large market capitalization IPO's listed on the Mexican Stock Market started to be considered as equity instruments rather than structured instruments</p> <p>The Mexican REITS (FIBRAS) started to be considered as structured instrument.</p> <p>Investment limits in equities were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic Fund 2 from 15% to 20%. - Basic Fund 3 from 20% to 25%, - Basic Fund 4 from 25% to 35% and - Basic Fund 5 from 30% to 35%. <p>Investment limits in structured instruments were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic Fund 1, 0%. - Basic Fund 2 from 5% to 10%, and - Basic Funds 3, 4 and 5 		

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
	<p>from 10% to 15%.</p> <p>Single Mexican issuer rated A in local scale limit was raised from 1% to 2%. This limit applies for Basic Fund 2, 3, 4 and 5. Basic Funds 2, 3, 4 and 5 can invest 1% in debt rated BBB+/BBB in local scale or BB+/BB in global scale. This limit applies to subordinated debt rated BBB-/BB+ in local scale and BB-/B+ in global scale.</p>		
Netherlands	-	-	-
New Zealand	<p>KiwiSaver Default investment fund option within an Appointed KiwiSaver Scheme since inception (1 July 2007) are required to invest not less than 15% or more than 25% of default members' assets in growth assets.</p> <p>All other KiwiSaver schemes and registered superannuation schemes NIL</p>	-	-
Norway	-	-	-

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
Poland	<p>2005 (OPF): Investment limits in equities on secondary markets or unlisted decreased from 10% to 7.5%</p> <p>- Investment limits in corporate bonds increased from 20% to 40%</p> <p>2005 (EPF): Investment limits in bonds increased from 5% to 10%</p>	-	-
Portugal	<p>2007: for occupational pension funds: withdrawn of the 55% limit on equities and 50% on real estate, mortgages and loans to members; increase in the limit for non-harmonized investment funds from 5% to 10% and introduction of a 2% investment limit in a single non-harmonised investment fund</p>	2007: Clarification of what is considered regulated market	<p>2007: raised the global limit on the amount of assets that can be used in securities lending by the pension fund, from 10% to 40%; introduction of an investment limit in a single non-harmonised investment fund for occupational pension funds; withdrawn of the 25% limit in real estate used by the sponsors of the fund (or by companies that hold a controlling ownership or group relationship with these sponsors) for occupational pension funds; withdrawn of the limit on ownership of shares or voting rights of an individual firm from each pension fund or group of pension funds managed by the same manager; and increase in the limit for group of sponsors (or companies that hold a controlling ownership or group relationship with the sponsors) from 5% to 10% for occupational pension funds.</p>

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
Slovak Republic	<p>2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximum share of investing in unit certificates of open-ended mutual funds and securities of foreign collective investment undertakings decreased from 50% to 25% - Deposits on current and deposit accounts in one bank – max: 10% 	<p>2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum value of securities or money market instruments invested in Slovak republic decreased from 50% to 30%. <p>2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condition of minimum share of securities issued or guaranteed by the Slovak Republic was abandoned. - Investing in unit certificates of open-ended mutual funds managed by a management company with which the pension fund management company managing the given pension fund forms a group with close links is not allowed. 	
Spain	<p>-2004: Adoption of IORP directive restrictions. All investment limits described in this document tables were introduced in the period 2004-2008</p>	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-
Switzerland	2009 new investment regulations (Amendment to Ordinance BVV2/OPP2), cf. new limits		
Turkey	2007: The 76% ceiling on equities was eliminated.	2007: The 15% cap on foreign investment was eliminated.	
United Kingdom	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
NON OECD COUNTRIES			
Brazil	-	-	-
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limits regarding investment in domestic variable rent and foreign issuers are set up to 40% of the fund value. - Up to 5% of the fund value in Private Equity funds. - Maximum global limit for local and foreign variable rate is now up to 40% of the fund value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modification regarding assets under management of the fund managers of private equity funds located overseas or its head office has been changed from US\$ 10.000 to US\$ 1.000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The designations of “Standard & Poor’s, Fitch Inc. or Moody’s” were replaced by “international recognized rating agency” - According to the case, the country where the international mutual fund is located, the country where the manager of the international mutual fund is located, the country where the headquarters of the international mutual fund is located, the country where the stock market or the market where the shares and stock are traded is located, must be rated investment grade by an international recognized rating agency - At least one of the following entities must be located in one jurisdiction with investment grade by an international recognized rating agency: i) The vehicle which helps to constitute the Private Equity Fund, ii) the manager of the Private Equity Fund (also known as the fund manager), its headquarters, or its agencies, or iii) The manager of the Private Equity Fund which is a corporate body.
India	-	-	-

Country	Table 1: Portfolio ceilings on pension fund investment by broad asset classes	Table 2: Additional quantitative restrictions on foreign investment	Table 3: Additional quantitative restrictions classified by type of regulation
Russia	<p>2007: New rules regulating investments in voluntary pillar were introduced</p> <p>2009, Mandatory pillar: restrictions on the investments of the State asset manager (default option) were relaxed/ Besides Russia government and mortgage bonds it can now invest in Regional government bonds, bonds of other Russian issuers, bonds of international financial organisations, place deposits with lending institutions</p> <p>Limit for deposits and balances in accounts with lending institutions was lifted from 20 to 80%</p>	<p>2007: restrictions in investments abroad in voluntary pillar were relaxed</p> <p>2009: bonds of international financial organisations and deposits denominated in foreign currencies were allowed in mandatory pillar</p>	<p>2009, Mandatory pillar: some quantitative restrictions for investments in single issuer/issue were relaxed</p>
South Africa	-	-	-