

Table 5.1.		Investment limits by sector and type of instrument (December 2015)							
Type of Instrument		Latin America and the Caribbean							
		Chile (A)			Colombia (B)			Costa Rica (C)	El Salvador
		Most conservative (1)	Intermediate (2)	Most risky (3)	Most conservative	Intermediate	Most risky	(*)	(*)
I. Local Fixed Income		(4)	(4)	(4)					
1. Public Securities		80	50	40	50 (1)	50 (1)	50 (1)		
	Central Government	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	62,5	50
	Local Governments and Decentralized Agencies	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	35,0	15
	Central Bank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	62,5	30
2. Financial Institutions		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.					
	Deposits and Bonds	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	30	30	30	15 (1)	40
	Mortgage Securities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15	15	15	N.A.	15
3. Companies		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60	60	60		
	Bonds	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	70	30
	Bonds convertible into shares	3 (5)	10 (5)	30 (5)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Discount and negotiable securities transactions	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
II. Asset-backed Securities		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	20
III. Local Variable Income		5 (6)	40 (6)	80 (6)	15	35	45	10	
	Shares	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	5
	Mutual and Investment Funds	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	N.A.
IV. Foreign Investments		35	75	100	40	60	70	50	
	Foreign Securities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	10
	Hedging	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Mandatos de inversión	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
V. Other Authorized Securities (Derivatives, etc.)		3	3	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
VI. Structured Instruments		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Infrastructure or housing	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Other	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
VII. Commodities		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
VIII. Consumer Loans		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: FIAP.

Notes:

N.D.: No information was available.

N.A.: Not applicable.

(*) The country does not have multi-funds.

See notes (A) to (G) in the Appendix.

Table 5.1. Investment limits by sector and type of instrument (December 2015)											
Type of Instrument	Latin America and the Caribbean									Europe and Asia	
	Mexico (D)			Peru (E)			Dominican Republic	Uruguay (F)		Bulgaria	Kazakhstan (G)
	Most conservative (1)	Intermediate (2)	Most risky (3)	Most conservative	Intermediate	Most risky	(*)	Most conservative	Intermediate	(*)	(*)
I. Local Fixed Income	100 (4)	100 (4)	100 (4)	100 (1)	75 (1)	70 (1)				N.A.	
1. Public Securities	100 (5)	100 (5)	100 (5)	40 (2)	40 (2)	40 (2)		90	75		50
Central Government	100	100	100	30	30	30	30	90	75	100	50
Local Governments and Decentralized Agencies	100 (6)	100 (6)	100 (6)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	90	75	15	N.A.
Central Bank	100	100	100	30	30	30	50	90	75	N.A.	50
2. Financial Institutions	100 (7)	100 (7)	100 (7)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		30	30		50
Deposits and Bonds	100	100	100	100 (3)	100 (3)	100 (3)	75	30	30	25	N.A.
Mortgage Securities	10 (8)	10 (8)	10 (8)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	70	0	50 (1)	30	N.A.
3. Companies	100 (7)	100 (7)	100 (7)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		0	50		
Bonds	100 (7)	100 (7)	100 (7)	10	7	5	70	0	50	25	15
Bonds convertible into shares	5	25	40	N.A. (4)	N.A. (4)	N.A. (4)	70	0	50	N.A.	N.A.
Discount and negotiable securities transactions	0	0	0	N.A. (4)	N.A. (4)	N.A. (4)	N.A.	0	NA	N.A.	N.A.
II. Asset-backed Securities	10 (9)	15 (9)	30 (9)	10 (5)	10 (5)	10 (5)	N.A.	NA	NA	N.A.	
III. Local Variable Income				10	45	80		0	50		
Shares	5 (10) (11)	25 (10) (11)	40 (10) (11)	10	45	80	30	0	50	20	20 (1)
Mutual and Investment Funds	20 (12)	20 (12)	20 (12)	8 (6)	8 (6)	8 (6)	5	0	50	15	N.A.
IV. Foreign Investments	20	20	20	42	42	42	N.A.	20	15	N.A.	40 (2)
Foreign Securities	20 (10)	20 (10)	20 (10)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	15	N.A.	N.A.
Hedging	30 (10) (13)	30 (10) (13)	30 (10) (13)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10 (2)	10 (2)	N.A.	N.A.
Mandatos de inversión	20 (14)	20 (14)	20 (14)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NA	NA	N.A.	N.A.
V. Other Authorized Securities (Derivatives, etc.)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10 (7)	25 (8)	40 (9)	5	10	10	N.A.	30 (3)
VI. Structured Instruments	5 (10) (15)	15 (10) (15)	20 (10) (15)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	50		
Infrastructure or housing	N.A.	10	13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	50	15	5
Other	N.A.	5	7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	50	N.A.	N.A.
VII. Commodities	0 (10)	5 (10)	10 (10)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NA	NA	N.A.	N.A.
VIII. Consumer Loans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	15	N.A.	N.A.

Source: FIAP.

Notes:

N.D.: No information was available.

N.A.: Not applicable.

(*) The country does not have multi-funds.

See notes (A) to (G) in the Appendix.

Table 5.1**(A) Chile**

- (1) Corresponds to Fund E.
- (2) Corresponds to Fund C.
- (3) Corresponds to Fund A.
- (4) There are currently no investment limits for fixed-income instruments; only some very specific points remain (convertible bonds, structured notes and time deposits). However, as there is a maximum limit for equity, an implicit maximum limit for all debt instruments is used by default.
- (5) Includes bonds convertible to shares issued by domestic and foreign, public and private companies.
- (6) Includes the sum of domestic and foreign securities.

(B) Colombia:

- (1) The investment in public debt securities of the 4 mandatory pension portfolios cannot exceed 50% of the managed funds.

(C) Costa Rica:

- (1) Includes individualized "Over-the-Counter" debt securities.

(D) Mexico:

- (1) Corresponds to the SB1 Fund. Members over 60 can only invest in this Fund.
- (2) Corresponds to the SB2 Fund. Members aged 46-59 can only invest in this Fund or the SB1.
- (3) Corresponds to the SB4 Fund. Only members below the age of 36 can invest in this fund.
- (4) The Afores can invest up to 100% of their assets in Local Fixed Income, provided they respect the emission rating, the maximum investment limits per counterpart and the maximum investment per counterpart issue.
- (5) Includes Debt Instruments issued or guaranteed by the Federal Government, or Debt Instruments issued by the Bank of Mexico. All bonds issued by local governments and decentralized agencies may be included, provided they are backed by the Federal Government (see Note 3).
- (6) Provided they are backed by the Federal Government. Otherwise, the sum of State counterparts without a guarantee of the Federal Government can account for 100%, provided they comply with the debt qualification, and the limit is applied per counterpart, as if they were private companies.
- (7) The Afores can invest up to 100% of their assets in corporate bonds, provided that the emission rating, the maximum limit of investment per counterpart and the maximum investment per counterpart issue is respected.
- (8) Only includes mortgage loans.
- (9) Securitizations that comply with the Eighth Transient Provision of the Provisions of the Investment System, which are considered to be issued by an independent party.
- (10) As a percentage of the total assets of the SIEFORE, including the assets managed by the representatives.
- (11) Includes individual shares, IPOs, domestic and international stock indexes, included in the Index Ratio, and obligations mandatorily convertible into shares of national issuers.

(12) The regulations allow investment in mutual and investment funds, with a limit of 20 % for foreign managers, with the corresponding provisions of Consar for other investors.

(13) Instruments in foreign currency.

(14) With a limit of 20% in the case of foreign managers.

(15) Includes CKDs, FIBRAS, REITs and certificates whose sources of payment are real assets. The SB1 is forbidden from investing in CKDs.

(E) Peru

(1) Corresponds to the maximum investment limits in long-term fixed income. In the case of short term fixed income, the maximum investment limit is 40% of the Fund for the most conservative fund and 30% for for the intermediate and riskier funds.

(2) The limit in central government plus Central Bank instruments must be less than 40% of the Fund.

(3) Corresponds to the short-term deposits limit. In the case of long-term bonds, the limit is 50% of the multifund. This limit applies to all local issuers, including financial institutions.

(4) There is no specific limit for this type of instrument. The debt limits are applied in this case.

(5) Percentage of each managed portfolio.

(6) In the case of Investment Funds, the limit is 5% for each managed portfolio. In the case of Mutual Funds, the limit is 3% for each managed portfolio.

(7) Corresponds to the limit of investment in derivative instruments.

(8) There is an investments limit of 10% in derivative instruments and 15% in alternative instruments

(9) There is a 20% limit on derivatives and a 20% limit on alternative instruments.

Uruguay

(1) Mortgage securities are addressed in the Investments paragraph in the Corporate Sector, with a limit of 50%.

(2) Foreign Exchange Insurance is not included within the foreign investment limits, but in another specific paragraph on coverage.

(F) Kazakhstan

(1) Includes shares issued by foreign companies.

(2) Corresponds to the investment limit in sovereign debt instruments. The limit for debt instruments issued by international agencies is 35%.

(3) Includes: 10% in metals, 10% in derivatives and 10% in stock indices.