



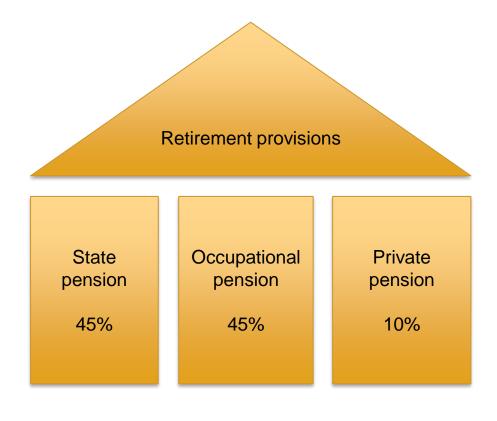
Topics of today

- Some typical characteristics of the Dutch pension system
- Evolution of the Dutch pension system from the start of this millennium until 2023
- Plans for reform as of 2023



The Dutch pension landscape

- Population 17.5 million
- Workforce: 9.5 million employees and 2 million entrepreneurs
- Three pillar system
 - State pension
 - Occupational pension
 - Private pensions





System is not so bad...

Melbourne Mercer Global Pension Index 2021

Table 1: Sumary of 2021 results

| Grade | Index Value | Systems | Description |
|-------|--------------------|--|---|
| A | >80 | Iceland Netherlands Denmark | A first class and robust retirement income system that delivers good benefits, is sustainable and has a high level of integrity. |
| B+ | 75-80 | Israel Norway Australia | A system that has a sound structure, with many good features, but has some areas for improvement that differentiates it from an A-grade system. |
| В | 65-75 | Finland Sweden UK Singapore Switzerland Canada Ireland Germany New Zealand Chile | |

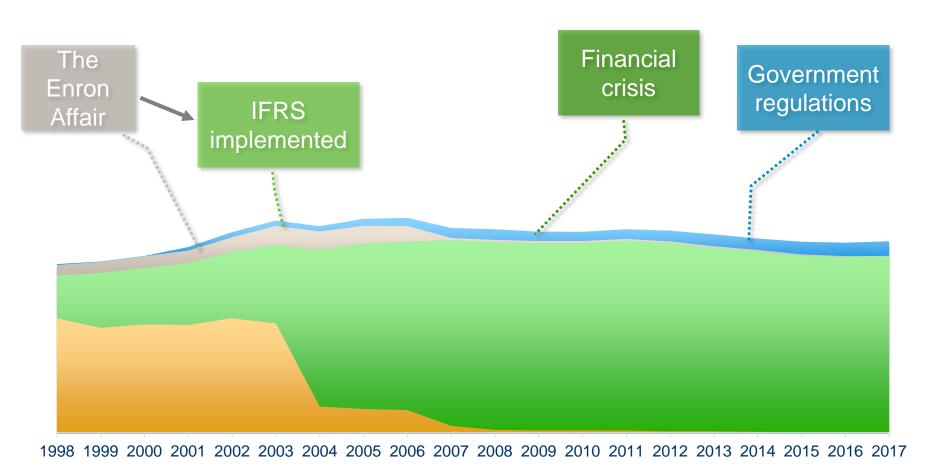


2nd pillar pension system

- Assets under Management € 1,750,000,000,000 (only in pension funds)
- over 200% of GDP
- 85% of employees participate (semi-mandatory)
- Number of pension funds (separate legal entities) declined from 1,000 (around year 2000) to below 200 currently
- Around 50 industry-wide funds
- Around 150 company funds
- Average retirement income (1st and 2nd pillar) € 20,000 per year
- EET-system
- Currently mainly average pay DB with conditional indexation and fixed premium (CDC)
- Gradual trend towards IDC and CDC 2.0



Evolution of Dutch pensions: main denominators



Average pay

■ Combination ■ IDC



Final pay

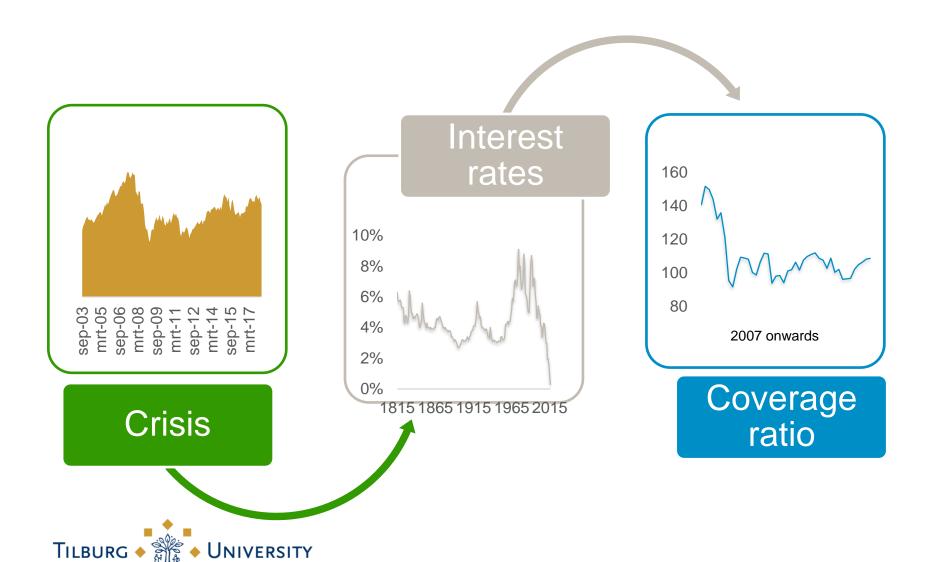
Result: CDC was 'invented'

CDC in the Netherlands:

- A <u>Defined Benefit</u> average pay plan → DB from legal and comms point of view
- Total premium / contribution is fixed or capped as a percentage of total salary → DC for IFRS / IAS19
- Accrual can be adjusted when coming service cost changes
- Benefits can be cut when coverage ratio is below 105% for a longer period of time
- Indexation is always conditional (both for active participants and pensioners) and dependent on coverage ratio of the pension fund
- So why is it called CDC? → because Contribution for this DB plan is Defined on a Collective basis

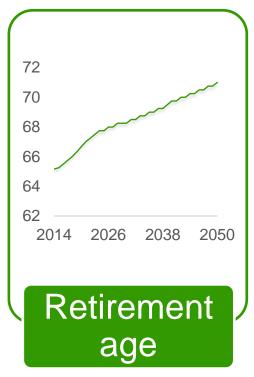


Financial crisis



Result: failures of untransparent system showed

- No indexation, and benefits were cut: plan members realized that guarantees were non-existent. DC-plans somewhat more popular
- Legislator took action:



New rules 2015

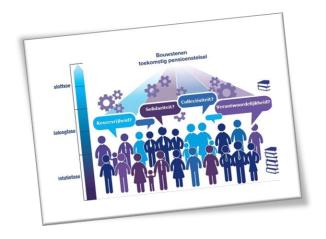
- Accrual rates from 2.25% to 1.875%
- Pensionable salary capped at € 100k
- Market interest rates used



2023 reforms

Goals:

- Simpler and more transparent system
- Accommodate changes in labour market
- More flexibility
- No more average premium system
- Defined Benefit (thus also current CDC) no longer allowed; only CDC 2.0 (with intergenerational fairness)



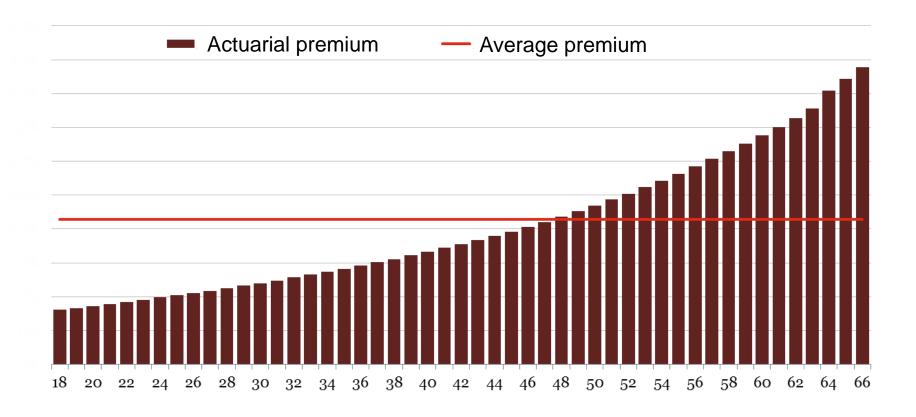


Most important features Future Pensions Act

- 1. Defined Contribution plans mandatory, with collective investments and buffer for intergenerational risk sharing, including accrued benefits! Conversion big issue
- 2. Actuarial premium in stead off average premium;
- 3. Age independent pension premium in stead off premium that increases with age. Compensation!
- 4. Lump sum payment of 10% at retirement age is allowed.

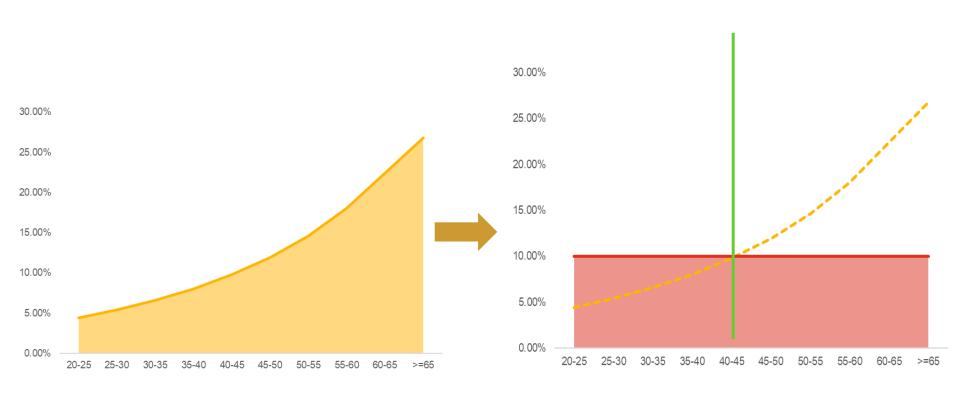


Current average premium system



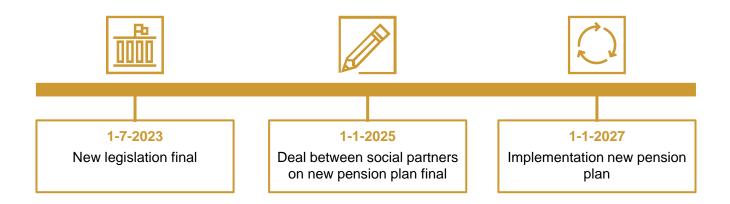


Age independent pension premium





Timeline





Wrap up

- After 15 years of debate, the biggest pensions reform in history will take place the coming years
- No more Defined Benefit systems allowed
- From age dependent to age independent premiums → pension accrual will shift during a life time and compensation needs to take place
- Accrued DB benefits have to be converted into DC → huge political and practical issues on conversion method
- Parliament is now dealing with the draft legislation. I sincerely hope they will approve



