

Recent Pension Developments in the Netherlands

The views expressed in this paper are those of the author(s) only, and the presence of them, or of links to them, on the IMF website does not imply that the IMF, its Executive Board, or its management endorses or shares the views expressed in the paper.

Washington, February 15, 2007

Jos.R. Heuvelman, Director
Division Pension Fund Supervision
De Nederlandsche Bank NV



Key pension elements in the Netherlands (in 2000)

- 2nd pillar (occupational pensions) very large:
± 125% gdp
- Mostly defined benefit
- Corporate and industry wide pension funds,
separate legal entities
- Liabilities discounted at fixed rate of 4%

Relevant trends/developments

- Financial markets: steady fall interest rates, stock market bubble
- Dramatic fall in pension coverage ratios
- Aging of population and of pension funds
- Change in accounting rules

Supervisory actions

- Recovery plans requested
- Financial assessment framework (in force January 2007):
 - Market valuation
 - Risk based solvency requirement
 - Contributions based on costs of new pensions
 - Disclosure towards participants
 - Short term vs long term

Results (so far)

- Changes in pension contracts
 - final to average wage
 - indexation conditional (optionality)
- Risk transfer from sponsor to participants, but collectivity remained
- Funds more aware of interest rate risk
- Increased search for yield: alfa, alternative investments