

A new pension agreement in the Netherlands

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dr. Roel Mehlkopf, Cardano Risk Management, Tilburg University, Netspar



We have in common.... celebrating independence from Spain



Artículo Discusión Leer Edita

Asedio de Leiden

Para el asedio de Leiden de 1420 véase Asedio de Leiden de 1420.

El **asedio de Leiden** que tuvo lugar entre octubre de 1573 y octubre de 1574 fue llevado a cabo por tropas españolas al mando de Francisco de Valdés durante la guerra de los Ochenta Años.

Tras la toma de la ciudad por los rebeldes en 1572, ésta fue protegida con modernas fortificaciones por lo que para tomarla era necesario un prolongado bloqueo.

La toma de la ciudad de Leiden ofrecía una posibilidad para acabar con la rebelión, ya que su toma separaría a los rebeldes de las provincias de Holanda (septentrional y meridional) y Zelanda y dificultaría el comercio de los puertos de Zelanda con el resto de las provincias. El maestre de campo Francisco de Valdés fue ayudado por católicos holandeses leales a la corona con mapas y consejo.

Tras solucionar el motín de los tercios españoles de abril de 1574, Valdés puso sitio a la ciudad en mayo tomando los fuertes de Alfen y Masencluse que protegían su acceso. Los rebeldes habían roto algunos diques anteriormente, por lo que la ciudad estaba protegida por un kilómetro de tierras inundadas. El 11 de septiembre una flota de los rebeldes entró desde el mar por las tierras inundadas con la intención de ir rompiendo los sucesivos diques, hasta acceder al canal principal y entrar así en Leiden con provisiones, cosa que consiguieron el 3 de octubre, forzando a Valdés a retirarse. Este día se sigue celebrando en la actualidad.

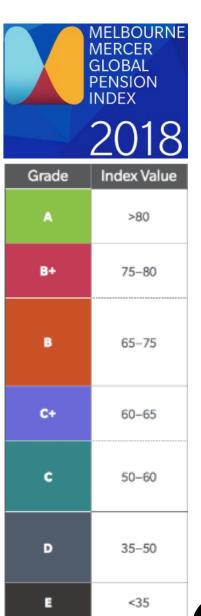


Introduction to Dutch pensions



Dutch pension system has an excellent reputation





Key figures for The Netherlands

Population : 17 million

Employees covered by pension : 5.7 million

Pension contribution level : 15-20%

Employees not covered by pension : 0.9 million

Self employed, also not covered : 0.9 million

Average age : 42.7 years

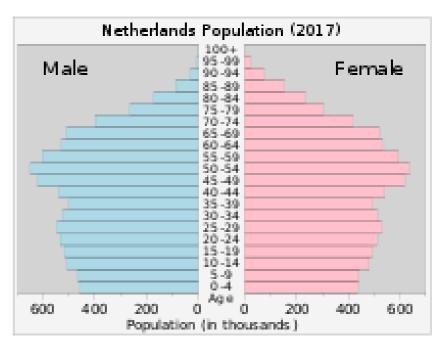
Retirement age : 66 years + 4 months

• Life expectancy : 83.2 years for girls, 78.9 for boys

• Fertility rate : 1.78

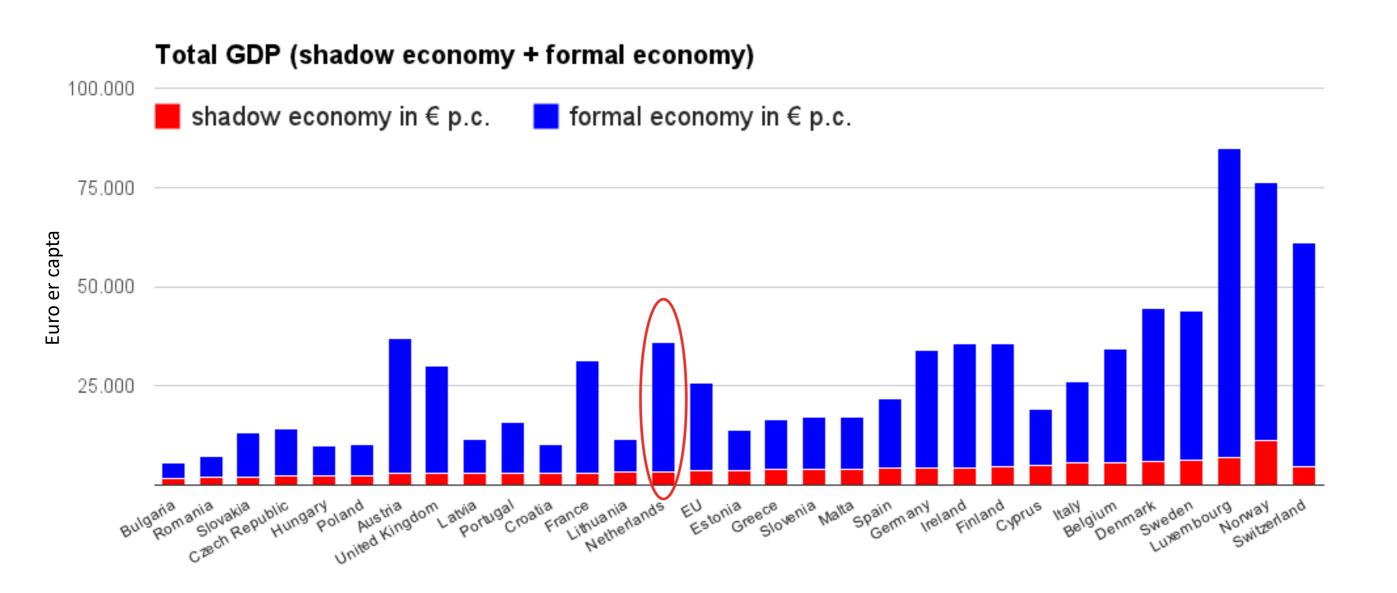
• Average height : 1.81 for males, 1.67 for females







The informal economy is not sizable in the Netherlands

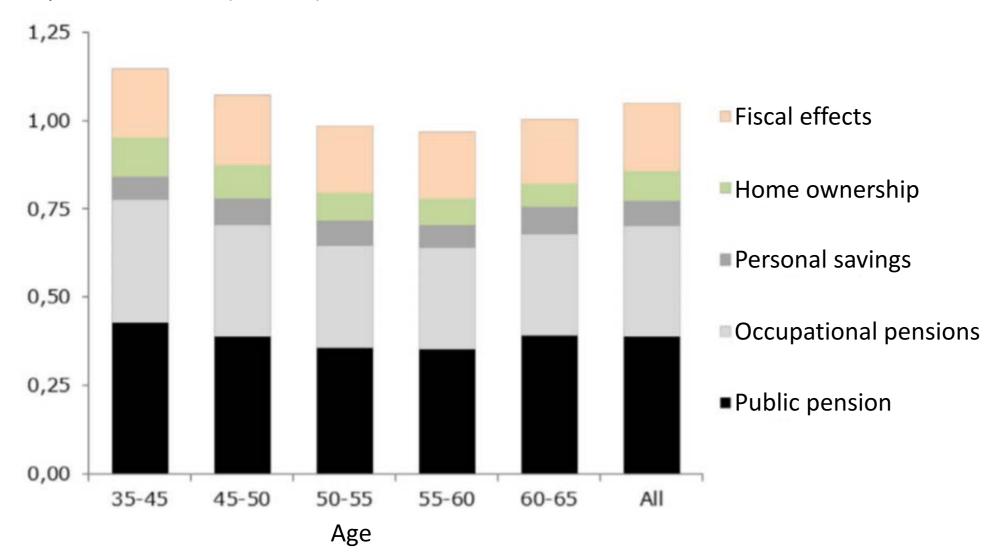


Strenghts of Dutch pensions



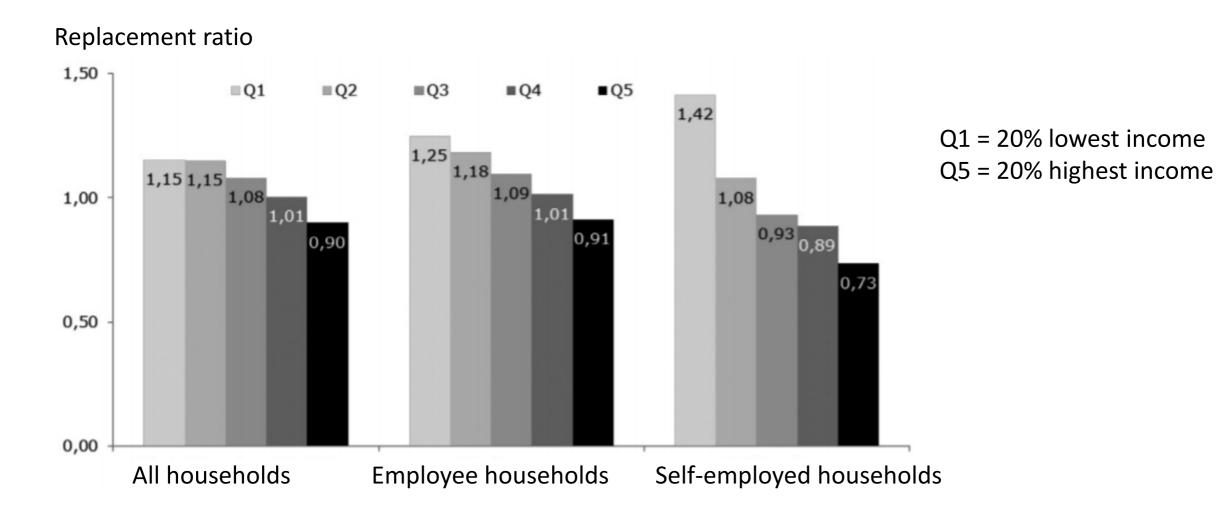
In particular, the score on adequacy is high

Replacement ratio (median)



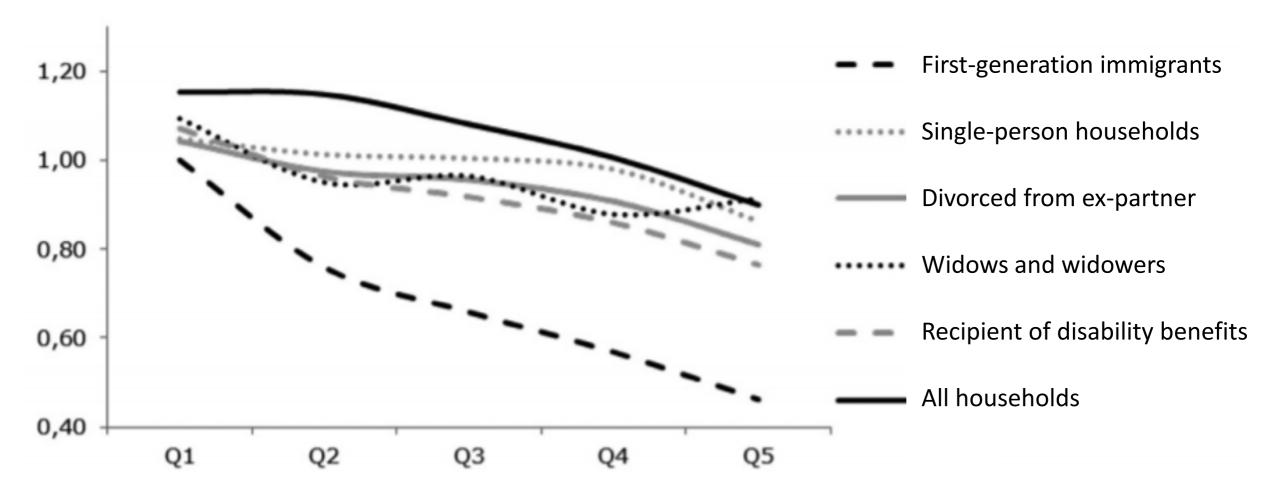


Adequacy is high for all income groups, and also for self-employed



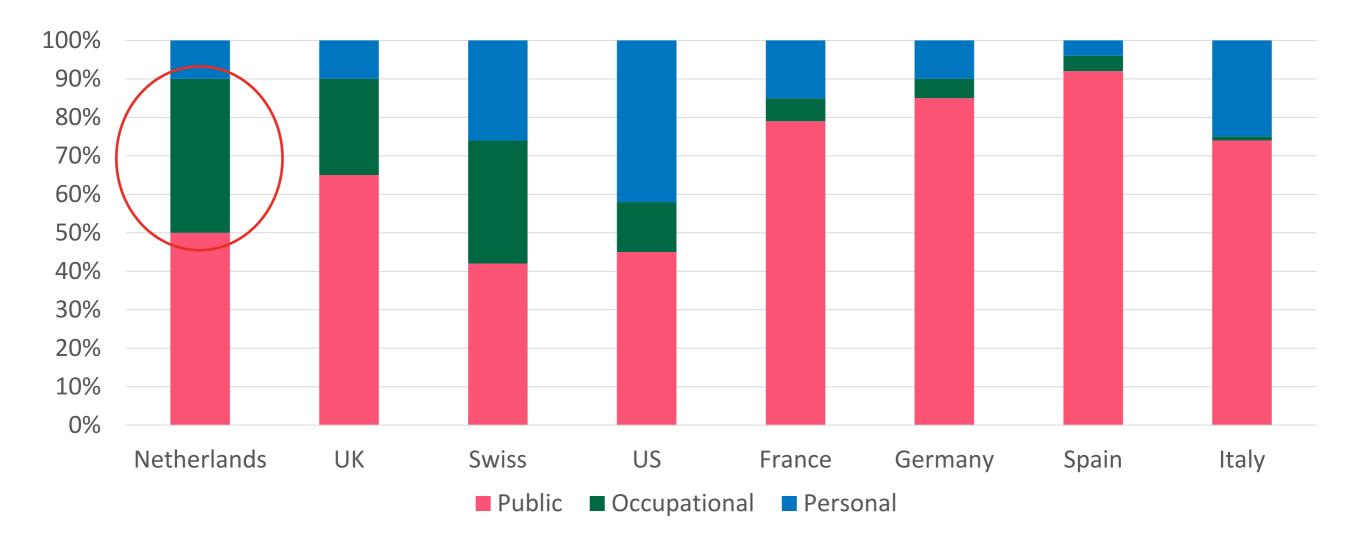


Adequacy levels for vulnerable groups in society



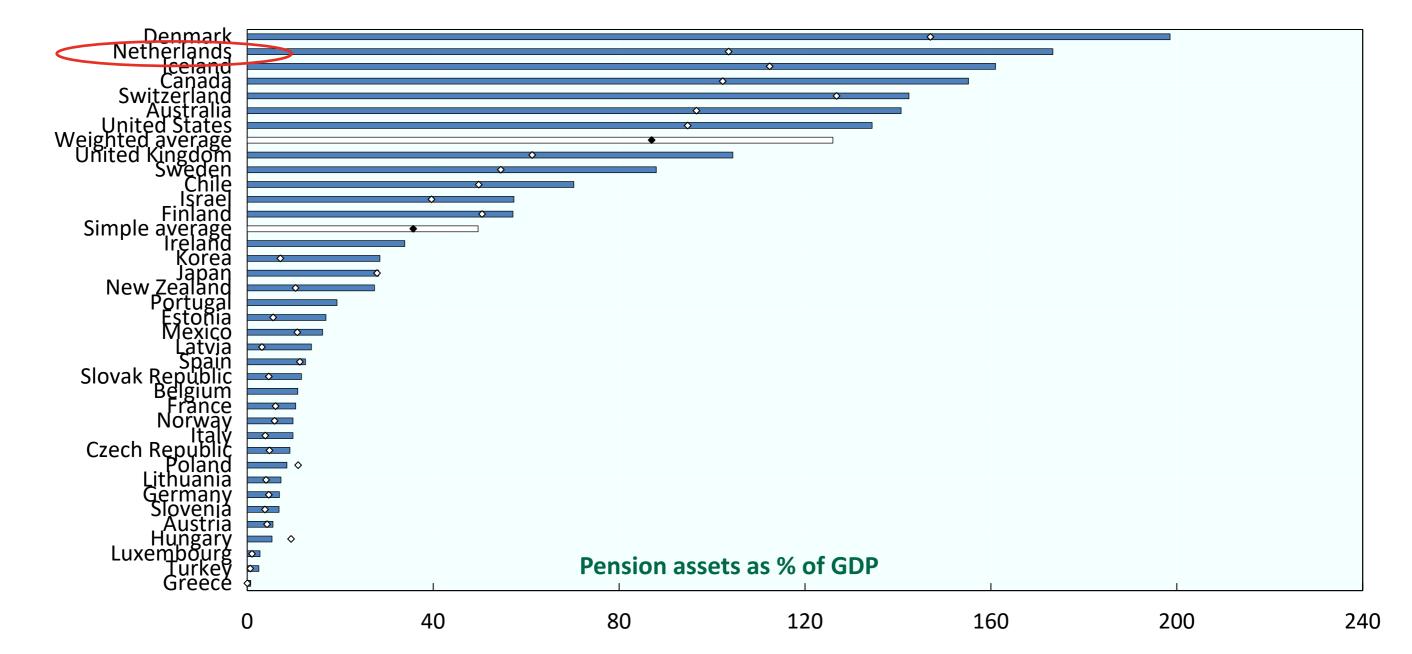


Occupational pensions are a large component in The Netherlands

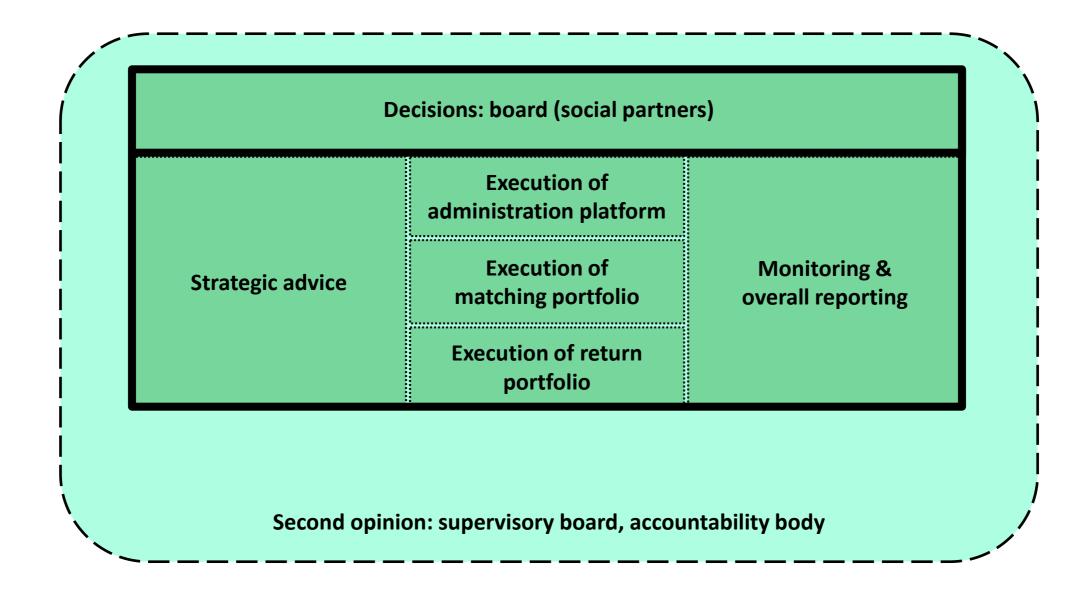




High assets as % of GDP



Governance structure of a pension fund

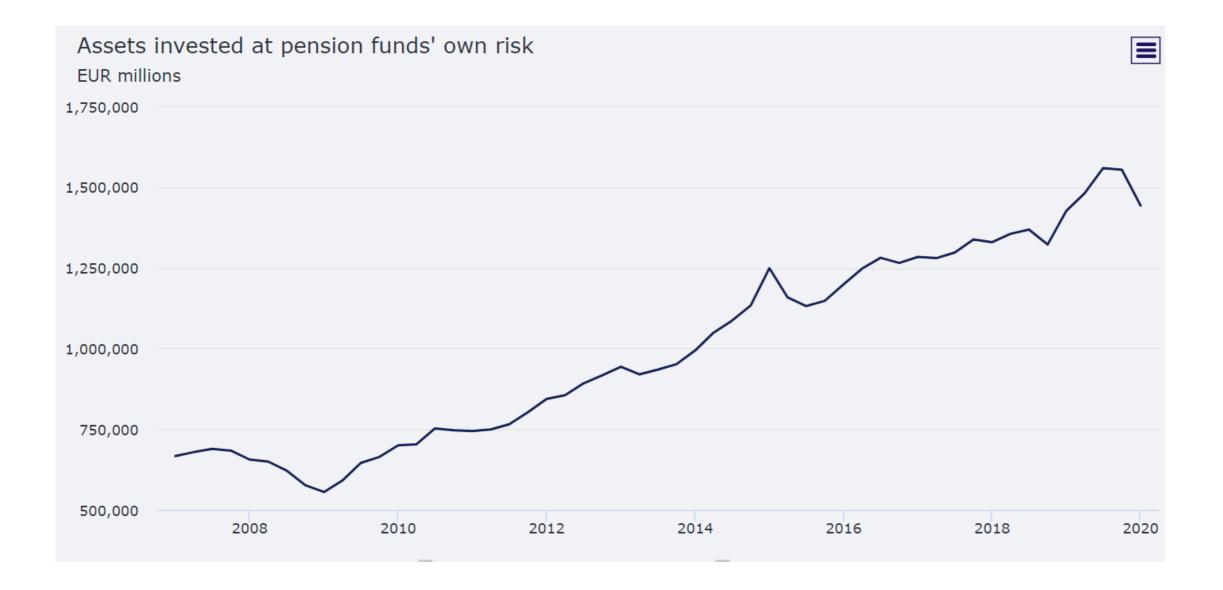




Challenges for Dutch pensions

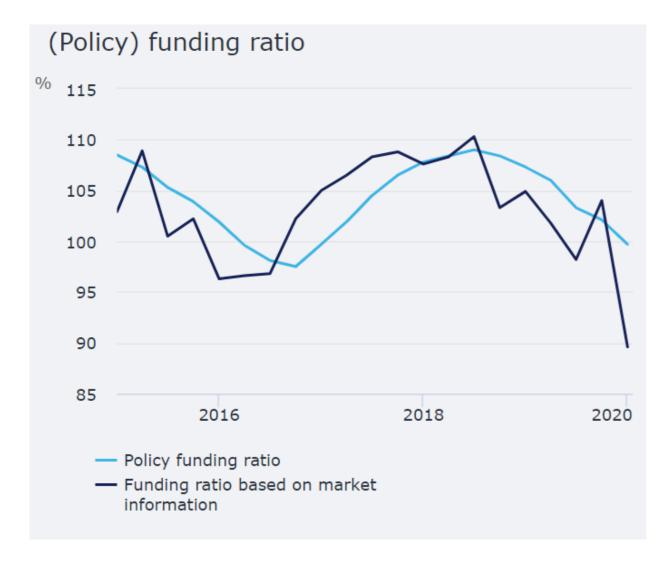


Assets of Dutch pension funds have doubled over past decade





BUT: funding ratio's have not risen, because the discounted value of future liabilties also increased because of falling interest rates

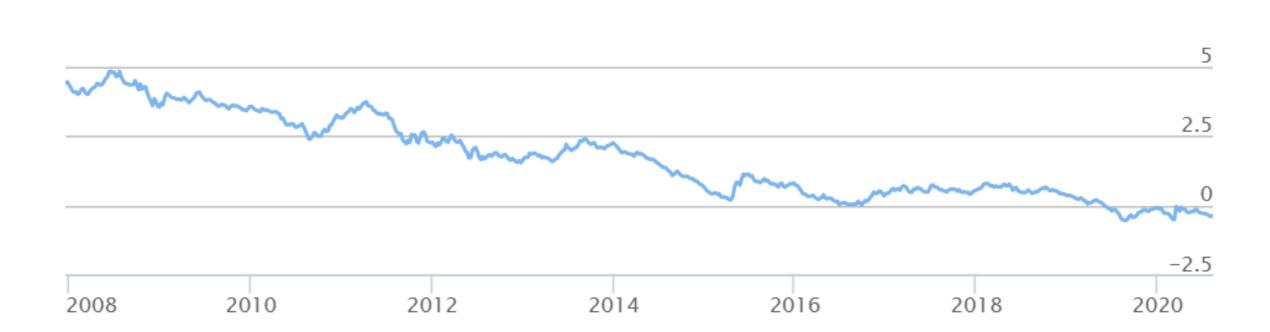


Rule of thumb: if interest rates fall by 1%, then the present value of pension liabilities increases by ≈20%



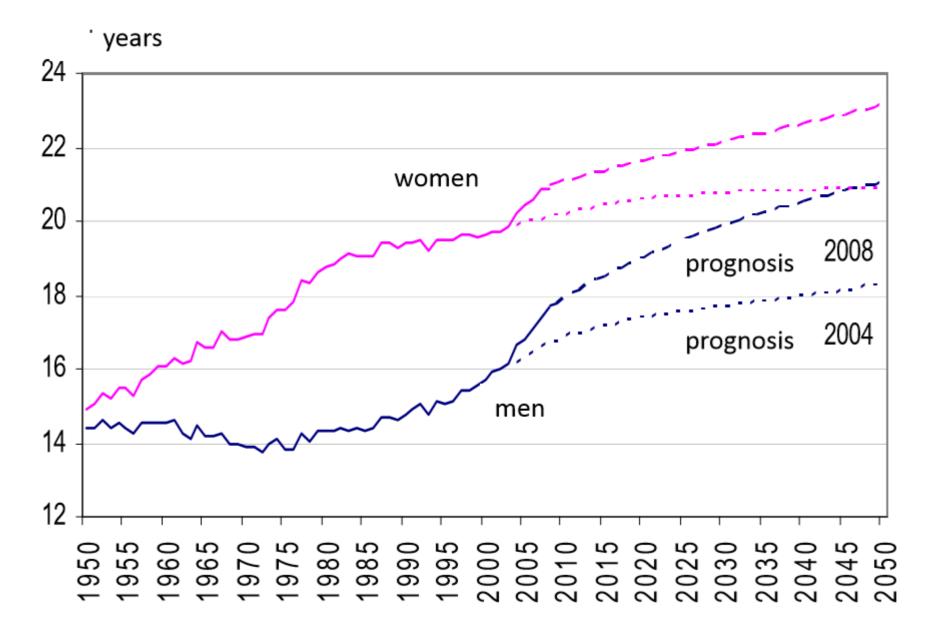
Low interest rates make a guaranteed pension expensive

Interest rate on a 10-year Dutch government bond





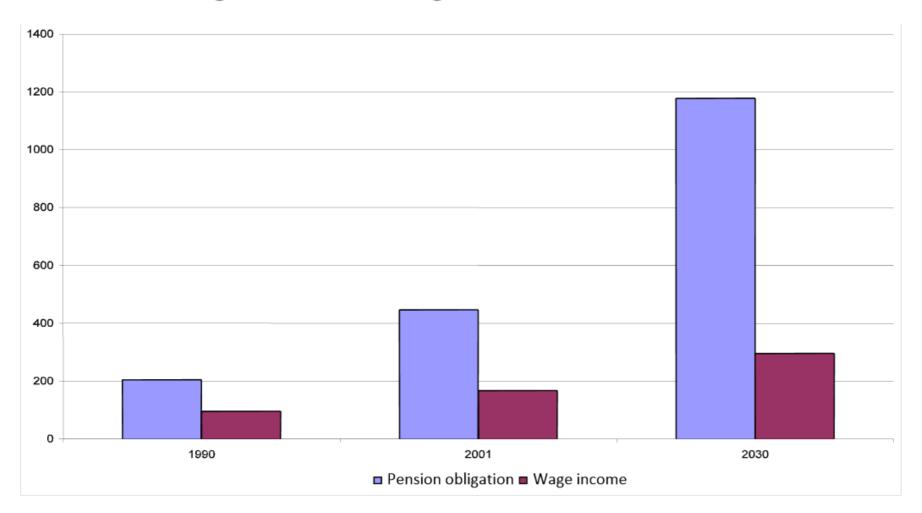
Increases in life expectancy were not anticipated...





Companies cannot bear the risks of their pension funds anymore

Pension obligations versus wage income in the Netherlands





The search in NL for "collective DC"



Worldwide trend in occupational pensions

Defined Benefit

Fully guaranteed

Collective

Non profit

No choice



Defined Contributions

No guarantees

Individual accounts

Competition

Choice



The Dutch approach

Defined Benefit Fully guaranteed Collective Non profit No choice

Defined Contributions No guarantees Individual accounts Competition Choice

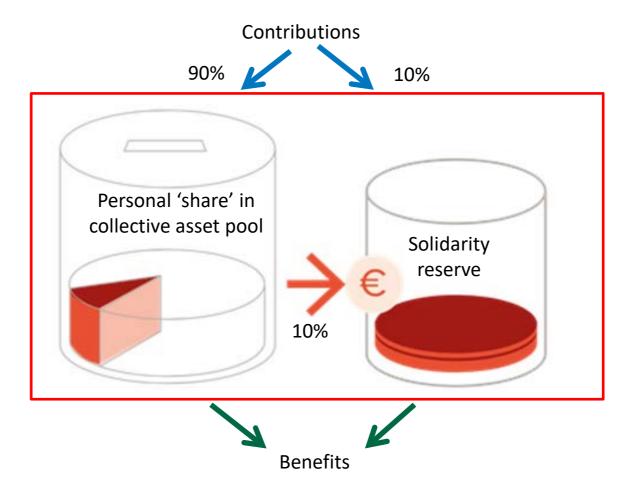


Pension Agreement June 2020





Blueprint of the new pension contract





How does this contract compare to indivdiual DC?

Advantages

- 1. Collective assets
 - Easier to invest in illiquid assets
- 2. Risk sharing via solidarity reserve
 - Young can insure the old against shocks
- 3. Lifelong pensions
 - Risk of long life is financed by risk of short life

Disadvantages

- 1. No individual ownership of assets
 - Ownership rights subject to political risk
- 2. Intergenerational conflicts of interest
 - Solidarity reserve fair between generations?
- 3. Limited choice
 - No choice regarding risk profiles or payout level



Open discussion

- What do you think of this new contract?
- Could this contract be interesting for countries within the PLAC network?
- Could it actually work in those countries?
- What are the take-aways of this session for you?

