



StiPP Plus Plan: your pension in a nutshell

Plan your future with StiPP



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Plan your future with StiPP

When you retire, how much money will you need? What are your plans? What do you want to do? For some people their pension may seem far away. But it won't hurt to think about your future income now. Some of that income - your pension - is accrued automatically. If you are working as a temporary or payroll employee, or if you are sent on secondment, your pension will be managed by StiPP, the pension fund for personnel services (Stichting Pensioenfonds voor Personeelsdiensten).

This brochure sets out the most important aspects of your pension plan. You will find detailed information on the website stippensioen.nl about all the topics mentioned here.



For more information go to stippensioen.nl

StiPP Plus Plan, what does it entail?

StiPP pension, why?

Everyone who lives in the Netherlands, or who has lived there, is entitled to an old-age pension, or state pension (AOW), as a basic income. Payment will start the day the state pension age is reached. This used to be 65 years of age but this age has been raised following an amendment to the law. The state pension age will rise quickly to 66 years of age in 2018 and 67 years of age in 2021. After that, the state pension age will be linked to life expectancy. You can calculate your state pension age on the website of the Sociale Verzekeringsbank (Dutch Social Insurance Bank, SVB). In addition to the state pension, you will accrue an additional pension with the pension fund you have joined via your employer. This additional pension will provide extra financial security for you and your surviving dependants.

StiPP pension, for whom?


The StiPP pension plan is obligatory for everybody employed in the personnel services sector. For example for people employed on a temporary basis. Or for employees working via a payroll company or temporary employment agency.

Does your employer not offer the StiPP pension plan? They may have received permission from StiPP to apply a different pension plan. Does your employer not offer any pension plan at all? In that case, please immediately contact the Dutch foundation for compliance with the Collective Labour Agreement for temporary employees SNCU (Stichting Naleving CAO voor Uitzendkrachten). You can use the notification form on the website for this sncu.nl or phone: 0800-7008.

StiPP pension, which plan?

StiPP offers employees the choice of two pension plans: the Basic Plan and the Plus Plan. The Basic Plan is intended for temporary employees aged 21 and older, who have been working for the same employer for at least 26 weeks. These 26 weeks do not have to be continuous. You will remain in the Basic Plan for a maximum period of 52 working weeks. If you continue to work, you will start to participate in the Plus Plan.

This brochure is about the Plus Plan. There is a separate brochure about the Basic Plan.



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How much pension are you accruing?

As long as you are working in the personnel sector, you will be accruing pension capital with StiPP. You will be paid a monthly pension from this capital from the age of 67. Alternatively, if the accrued capital is very low, the pension will be paid in a lump sum. The longer you work, the more pension capital you will accrue. The amount varies from one person to the next. It also depends on the results of the fund's investments.

Why invest?

StiPP invests your **pension capital**. It is important that you know that investing entails risks. If the investments do not do well, you may make a loss. Your pension capital may grow more slowly or even diminish. This may lead you to believe that saving may be better than investing. However, in the long term, there is evidence that investing is more profitable than saving. Even in economically less prosperous periods. StiPP will endeavour to reduce the risks you run to a minimum. That is why we have a careful investment policy that focuses on the long term. StiPP will invest your pension capital until you reach the age of 67. If the investments prove successful, your accrued pension capital will grow.

You and your employer pay your pension contribution.

The amount of your StiPP pension will depend on your personal situation. For example, on the number of hours you work in the personnel services sector. But also on your salary.

The StiPP plan is a **defined contribution plan**. This means that a certain amount of money is set aside for each hour you work. If you participate in the Plus Plan, you pay one third (4%) of the premium yourself and the employer will pay two thirds (8%).

The amount of the contribution will be determined by the board of StiPP each year. The contribution for 2019 is set at 12% of pensionable earnings. Pensionable earnings are your pensionable pay less the state pension offset. The state pension offset is the part of your pensionable pay for which you do not accrue any pension. Nor do you have to pay pension contributions on this part of your pay. The amount of your state pension offset depends on the number of hours you have worked. The state pension offset will be set by the Board each year. For 2019, the hourly state pension offset is set at € 6.64.

The contribution is the same for everyone, but the pension capital you will accrue depends on your age. There is a different capital accrual for each age category. The older you are, the higher the accrual of pension capital:

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 21-24 jaar: | 4,2% |
| 25-29 jaar: | 5,1% |
| 30-34 jaar: | 6,3% |
| 35-39 jaar: | 7,6% |
| 40-44 jaar: | 9,3% |
| 45-49 jaar: | 11,4% |
| 50-54 jaar: | 13,9% |
| 55-59 jaar: | 17,2% |
| 60-64 jaar: | 21,3% |
| 65-66 jaar: | 25,6% |

An example

Mustafa is 36 years old. He works 40 hours a week as an IT employee at a large company. He earns €2,000 gross every four weeks.



How much contribution does Mustafa have to pay?

The contribution is calculated on his pensionable earnings. This is his pensionable pay minus the state pension offset.

The state pension offset is € 6.64 an hour. That means $160 \times € 6.64 = € 1,062.40$ every four weeks.

His pensionable earnings will then be:

$$€ 2,000 - € 1,062.40 = € 937.60$$

His total contribution is 12%.

The contribution will then be determined as follows:

$$12\% \text{ of } € 937.60 = € 112.51.$$

The employer pays two thirds of this (€ 75.01) and Mustafa pays one third (€ 37.50)

How much capital has Mustafa accrued?

Mustafa accrues 7.6% for his pension according to the age table. The accrual will be calculated on his pensionable earnings, therefore his salary less the state pension offset.

The capital accrual every four weeks will then be:

$$7.6\% \text{ van } € 937.60 = € 71.26 \text{ every four weeks. This amount will be fully invested on behalf of Mustafa.}$$

Please note: This sample calculation applies to this specific 36-year-old participant.

Other amounts will apply to participants of other ages because the capital accrual differs per age category. The amounts in this sample have been rounded.

What does your pensionable pay include?

Your pensionable pay comprises multiple elements, including:

- pay for normal hours worked
- pay for irregular hours (such as hours you work on a different day or at different times),
- pay that continues to be paid by your employer when you are off sick
- compensation for qualifying days for sickness benefit
- the accrued or paid reserves for holidays, special leave, short-term absenteeism, public holidays and holiday allowance.

Maximum pensionable hourly wage

A maximum pensionable hourly wage has been set for 2019. It is € 29.88 per hour. You do not accrue any pension capital above this hourly wage.

Insight into your pension

There are two easy ways to keep track of the amount of pension you have accrued. Every year, StiPP sends you a statement, the Uniform Pension Overview (UPO). You can also look it up on mijnpensioenoverzicht.nl.

Information about your pension will appear on this website after you have been sent your first UPO. This information will subsequently be updated each year. If you are no longer employed in the personnel services sector, you will receive the Uniform Pension Overview once every five years.

What are the arrangements for your partner upon divorce or death?

If you are married or have entered into a registered partnership, various matters have been arranged for your partner and any children upon divorce or death. This also applies if you have a cohabitation contract. Do you have a cohabitation contract? Please check carefully if the partner's pension is included in this contract. After you have done that, send a copy of the contract to StiPP so that we have the correct information when you die.

In case of a divorce

Separation will affect your pension and your partner's pension. This goes for divorce, but also if the registered partnership ends. Please notify us of this within two years. This is because your partner is entitled to a share of your accrued **pension capital**. If your cohabitation contract is terminated, it will only affect your partner's pension.

Upon your death

When you die, your partner may be entitled to 'Anw' benefit from the government. 'Anw' stands for: Algemene Nabestaandenwet (Surviving Dependents Act). In addition, StiPP offers a partner's pension. Read more about this below.

- **If you die before you retire**

If you die while still employed in the personnel services sector, your partner will receive a partner pension. This partner's pension will be determined on the basis of your accrued pension capital, supplemented with a partner's pension subject to risk. The amount of this partner pension depends on various things but also on the amount of capital you have accrued and your salary at the time you die. Any children you have may be entitled to orphan's pension. This partner and orphan's pension is often very low. In that case, the amount is paid out as a lump sum.

If you die when you are no longer working in the personnel services business sector, your partner will still receive a partner pension. Your partner will receive a partner pension based on the **pension capital** you have accrued.

- **If you die after retiring**

Your partner will then only receive pension benefit if co-insured. Just before you retire, you may choose whether to use a part of your accrued pension capital for a partner pension, or whether you just want a higher old-age pension. The amount of the partner pension depends on the pension capital accrued. The more pension capital you have accrued, the more partner pension your partner will receive.

- **If you die having been married at some time in the past**

Have you been divorced? And did you remarry after that? In that case, both your ex-partner and your new partner may possibly receive a partner's pension. The same applies in the case of a registered partnership and a cohabitation contract. So always send a copy of your cohabitation contract drawn up by a civil-law notary to StiPP.

Visit our website if you want to read more. Some topics are discussed there in further detail.

What are the costs?

Our pension fund charges costs for your pension. Namely:

- 7.3% of the contribution for administration expenses
- 11% of the contribution as reserve We use that for taking out insurance and to have enough money for the future.
- A charge for managing your investments. The investment costs will be deducted from the investment yield.

The cost specification set out above applies to the "average" participant. StiPP uses an average contribution. This means that the contribution is the same for everyone, irrespective of their age. These costs are shared by all participants in the fund from the contributions paid by you and your employer. This means that younger participants pay a collective contribution, whereas the older participant receives a collective contribution.

The contribution that is invested for accrual of your pension capital is, after all, dependent on your age, and is fixed. No costs will be deducted from this. The contribution rate that applies to you can be found on page 4.

If you stop accruing pension in StiPP

Switching jobs

Are you switching jobs, but staying within the personnel services business sector? In that case, you will continue to accrue pension capital in the Plus Plan.



Are you taking a break from your work within the business sector? In that case, there are various possibilities:

You are taking a break from your work within the business sector

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| for less than 26 weeks | You will continue to accrue pension capital in the Plus Plan. |
| 26 weeks to 52 weeks | You will immediately accrue pension capital in the Basic Plan. You don't have to work 26 weeks with your new employer first. |
| 52 weeks or longer | Before you start to accrue your pension capital in the Basis Plan, you will first have to work for your new employer for 26 weeks. |

Will you be working in a different sector? Or does your employer have its own pension plan? In that case, your participation in the StiPP Plus Plan will also stop. The pension capital you have already accrued will remain with StiPP until your retirement date. This money will be invested by StiPP. Usually, this will generate extra money. We will add this to the pension capital you have already accrued. If the investments suffer a loss, the value of your pension capital will decrease accordingly. Once every five years you will receive a Uniform Pension Overview (UPO).

Stopping or becoming unfit for work

If you stop working, your participation in the StiPP Plus Plan will also stop. The pension capital you have already accrued will remain with StiPP. You will not be building up new pension while you are without a job.

Over the years, your pension capital will grow because it is invested. However, this capital may also decrease during periods of economic recession. StiPP will keep you informed of progress by means of the UPO, which you will receive once every five years.

Have you become unfit for work? Then the fund will pay part of your pension contribution. How much this is exactly depends on the percentage of disability.

Accrual of a small pension

You may have been employed in the personnel services sector for only a short while. The shorter time you have worked, the less pension capital you will accrue. If you have accrued a small pension capital, you will be paid this accrued pension capital in a lump sum two years after you have stopped working in the personnel services sector. We call this pension surrender. You will be required to pay tax on the amount paid. StiPP will assess whether you are eligible for surrender. You do not need to do this yourself.

Transferring your pension to another pension fund

The moment you take up employment in another business sector, you have the possibility to transfer your accrued pension capital to the new pension fund. This is known as value transfer. Visit stippensioen.nl for more information.

For more information, please go to stippensioen.nl.

Retiring

Early retirement or working for longer?

When you turn 67, you will stop working. You will then start receiving a StiPP pension every month for the rest of your life or, if the amount accrued is too low, it can be paid as a lump sum. You may, of course, choose to retire early or, on the other hand, continue to work beyond your retirement age.

Put concisely: the longer you work, the more pension capital you will accrue. Do you plan to retire early? If you retire early, you will accrue less pension capital. When you turn 67, you will no longer accrue pension capital.

Retiring

Approximately six months before you turn 67 StiPP will send you a letter. In replying to it, you can indicate when you wish to retire. You will automatically receive your pension from us from the month in which you retire. This amount is paid into your account on a monthly basis, or in a lump sum if the accrued capital is low.

Have you also been employed in other business sectors? Or have you accrued a pension with another pension fund? Then you may receive benefits from it as well.

Caring for your partner

Just before you retire, you may also choose to convert your pension capital into an annual payment until your

death. Or you may exchange part of your capital for a partner pension. Your partner will then receive a benefit from StiPP after your death. Your own pension will then be lower. This is because part of your capital is needed for your partner pension. Should you choose this option, you will no longer be able to change this at a later date.

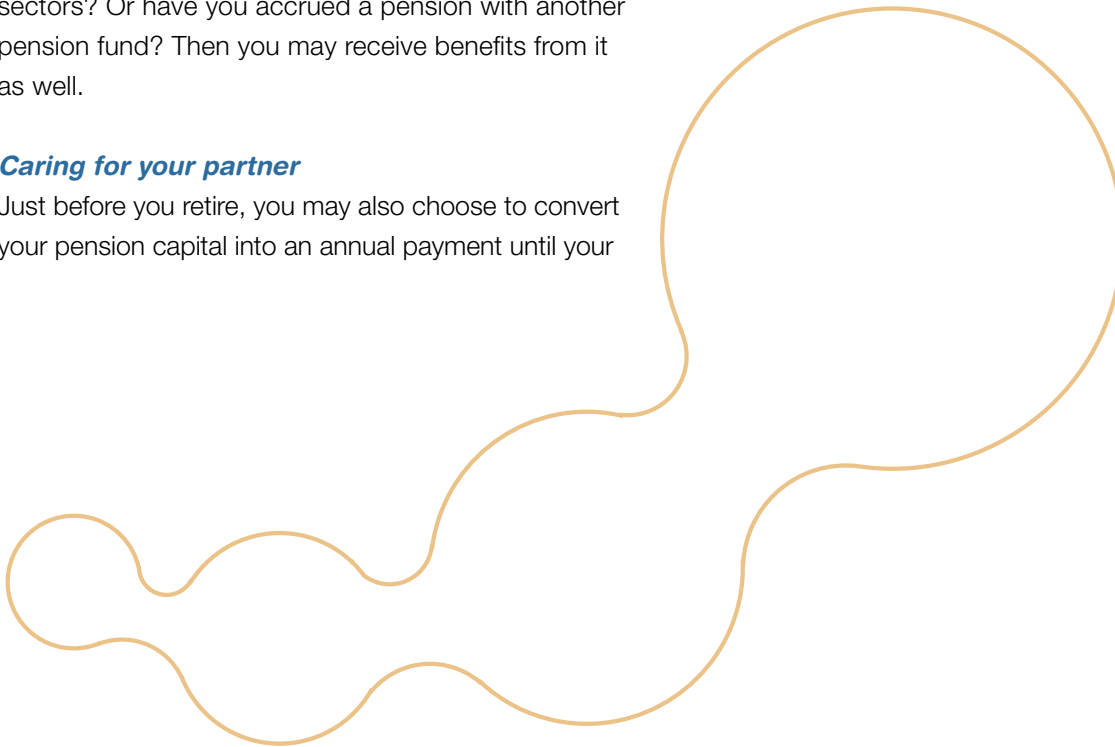
Please let us know your decision when you are due to retire!



Pensions not increased as from 1 January 2013

The Board decided not to raise pension payments each year as from 1 January 2013. This raising of pensions is also called indexation. StiPP has not reserved money to allow for indexation on pension payments.

It is important that you are satisfied with your pension fund. Naturally, you need complete and understandable information. Please refer to our website for extensive



StiPP is there for you!

information about all topics discussed in this brochure. If you have any questions, you can visit our website and contact us. We will be glad to be of assistance! StiPP is there for you!

StiPP pension, which action will you take?

It is important to make sure your personal information is correct. Should your personal situation change, for example if you become disabled, please let us know as soon as possible. You can do that on stippensioen.nl/contact.

More information

Stichting Pensioenfonds voor Personeelsdiensten
PO Box 299
3700 AG Zeist

stippensioen.nl

For more information, please check your personal pages on Mijn StiPP Pensioen.

Do you have a complaint? Let us know. You can send us your complaint through the contact form on stippensioen.nl.

If your complaint is not solved to your satisfaction, you can turn to the Ombudsman Pensioenen in The Hague.

More information about the complaints handling scheme can be found on stippensioen.nl.

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