

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

for the Insurance Industry 2022 – 2023



1 January 2022 – 31 December 2023

Collective Agreement for the Insurance Industry

1 January 2022 – 31 December 2023



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Foreword

This Collective Agreement for the Insurance Industry for 2022 and 2023 (the 'Agreement') builds on the changes introduced in the past. It is a modern Agreement that focuses on sustainable employability and employees experiencing greater control over their work. 2021 was, just like 2020, a special year in many respects. The SARS 2-Covid-19 virus once again had a great impact on our society and thus also on working conditions in the insurance industry. The virus has resulted in many changes, also in working life, and some will be permanent. In addition, we will have to accept that we now live and work in a society that is constantly changing, will continue to change and faces various complex issues.

What is new in this Agreement are leave provisions that facilitate employees in the event of mourning, the birth of a child for whom you care but are not the biological parent, and in the event of gender reassignment. Statutory parental leave is also guaranteed at 70% of the salary if the statutory regulation does not reach this level.

The parties to the Agreement (the 'Parties') aim for a workforce that is diverse in composition and an organisational culture that is inclusive, as well as equal pay and equal opportunities in respect of recruitment and promotion. Attention also needs to be given to a safe and social workplace, where sexual harassment and other unwanted conduct are prevented and tackled.

In 2022, the Parties will continue to elaborate on important themes in various working groups, such as preparing the revision of the job classification and pay package system, the pension agreement, the occupational health and safety catalogue, including the [Workload Indicator](#) and a coherent employability policy. In this context, the Parties agreed to continue and re-finance joint activities that are useful to the insurance industry once the current employment funds have been used up.

As the entire insurance industry, we will have a new Social Agenda in the spring of 2022, which will also embrace the ideas of the Work Code. The Work Code aims for a more equal valuation and treatment of working persons with a flexible contract and those with an employment contract. The Work Code was developed by employers and trade unions in the financial sector and has been fully endorsed by the Parties to the Agreement and resulted in a number of practical plans.

Model scheme containing provisions on Time and Place Independent Work have now been added to the Collective Agreement. This may help employers put into place more and better work/home arrangements if they had not yet done so. An early retirement option is made available in addition to the statutory Early Retirement Scheme. Quantitative parameters have been included in the Agreement to make the arrangement more transparent and practical. The Parties have also agreed to continue to work with the PAWW Foundation; in this context, our proactive focus will be on the supplementary benefit after two years of unemployment or salary-related WGA.

The Parties believe that this modern Collective Agreement will contribute significantly to making our industry more attractive.

The Hague, 10 February 2022

Signature

On behalf of the Dutch Association of Insurers,
employment conditions sector, located in The Hague:

J.P.P. Barth,
President of the Sector Board for Employment Conditions

R. Weurding, general director of the Dutch Association of
Insurers

On behalf of the trade unions:

FNV Finance, member of
FNV, located in Utrecht
G.J.A. van Hees, Director Services

De Unie, located in Culemborg
R. Castelein, President
E.H.A. Geurts, Director

CNV Vakmensen, located in Utrecht
P. Fortuin, President
T. Westerink, Board Member

Declare that they have entered into the following Collective Agreement with effect from 1 January 2022.

Chapter 1 – General provisions

This chapter sets out concepts and a number of general provisions.

1.1. Terms

Working hours per week	The annual number of working hours, converted per week, is on average 38 hours a week.
Incapacitated for work	Not being able to work due to physical or mental disability, i.e. not being able to do the agreed work during the agreed working hours or not being able to do suitable work.
Field staff member	An employee with whom it has been contractually agreed that the former Collective Agreement for Field Staff or the provisions in Chapter 11 apply.
Collective Agreement	The Collective Agreement for the Insurance Industry.
Sustainable employability	Remaining suitable (competent, educated), healthy and vital (energetic) for work.
Public holidays	New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit Monday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, King's Day, Liberation Day (5 May; once every five years in the anniversary year (2020, etc.)).
Flex employee	The person who performs work for the employer but does not have a permanent or temporary contract.
Full-time employee	An employee whose individual working hours are equal to the annual working hours.
Usual working hours	Mondays to Fridays between 7:00 and 21:00, and Saturdays between 8:00 and 17:00.
Individual working hours	The working hours agreed with the employee.
Annual working hours	The working hours of 1,976 hours a year.
Child	The own child, stepchild, foster child or adopted child of the employee or of the employee's partner, or the child actually looked after by the employee or his partner.
Monthly salary	The gross monthly salary agreed between the employer and the employee on the basis of the salary scale allocated to the employee based on the position and on the working hours agreed with the employee.
Additional work	The hours the part-time workers, on the instructions of the employer, work outside the working hours applicable to them up to the full-time working hours of 38 hours a week.
Works Council	The employer's Works Council (OR), set up under the Dutch Works Councils Act (WOR).
Parent	The own parent, stepparent, foster parent or actual guardian of the employee or of the employee's partner.
Overtime	The time worked by the employee, on the instructions of the employer, in excess of the working hours of 38 hours a week.

Parties	The employers' organisation on behalf of the employers and the trade unions on behalf of the employees.
Partner	The person with whom the employee has a partner relationship established by marriage, registered partnership or a cohabitation agreement drawn up by a civil-law notary.
Part-time employee	An employee whose individual working hours that are shorter than the annual working hours and shorter than the weekly working hours.
Shift work	Work performed according to a certain rotation system by two or more groups of employees.
PVT	("Personeelsvertegenwoordiging") The employer's staff representative body, set up under the WOR.
Temporary contract	Fixed-term employment contract.
TPOW	Time and Place Independent Work, i.e.: working independent of the usual working hours and the place of employment.
Place of employment	The workplace designated by the employer as the place where or from which the employee predominantly works.
Temporary worker	The person who has entered into a temporary employment contract with a temporary employment agency for the purpose of working for the employer.
Hourly pay	The gross hourly pay for full-time employees is the fixed annual salary divided by the annual working hours. The hourly salary for part-time employees is calculated by converting the fixed annual salary into part-time.
Trade Unions	FNV Finance, located in Utrecht; CNV Vakmensen, located in Utrecht; De Unie, located in Culemborg.
Variable income	Variable income components granted to field staff under any denomination that depend on targets and/or performance.
Permanent contract	Employment contract for an indefinite period.
Fixed annual salary	The gross salary actually earned by the full-time employee on an annual basis, based on annual working hours, excluding annual benefits, holiday allowance and any other supplements.
Representative of a trade union	An employee who has an administrative or representative function within the trade union and who has been registered in writing with the employer by the trade union.
Wazo	Work and Care Act (<i>Wet arbeid en zorg</i>).
Employer	The employer in the insurance industry to which, based on the scope of application (see 1.2.1.), this Collective Agreement applies.
Employers' organisation	The Dutch Association of Insurers (Verbond van Verzekeraars), Employment Conditions sector based in The Hague.
Employee	The person who has an employment contract with the employer, with the exception of the persons mentioned in 1.2.2.
WOR	Works Councils Act (<i>Wet op de ondernemingsraden</i>).

1.2. Scope

This Collective Agreement applies to the employer and the employee as described in articles [1.2.1.](#) and [1.2.2.](#)

1.2.1. Employer

A. Employer in the insurance industry

Every employer in the insurance industry, including reinsurers and funeral insurance companies with in-kind benefits, who, through an official seat or branch in the Netherlands, conducts the business of entering into and settling insurance contracts at its own expense and under its own name, and who has employees in the Netherlands, with the exception of:

- Achmea B.V. in Zeist and its subsidiaries,
- insurance companies belonging to AEGON N.V. of The Hague,
- insurance companies belonging to Atradius of Amsterdam,
- insurance companies belonging to N.N. Group N.V. of The Hague,
- insurance companies owned by VIVAT N.V. of Amstelveen,
- insurance companies belonging to A.S.R. of Utrecht,
- healthcare insurers applying the Collective Agreement for the Healthcare Insurers,
- employees employed by a funeral provisions insurer working solely or primarily in the Collective Agreement for the Funeral Sector

B. Other employers

Any employer who employs employees who work in an organisation that exclusively or mainly carries out insurance activities as referred to in point A:

1. under the authority of an insurance company as referred to in point A, or
2. its holding company belonging to the same group as the insurance company as referred to in point A.

The terms of employment in the Collective Agreement do not apply to the employer and employees of a banking institution who perform work for an insurance company, to which the Banking Collective Agreement applies or to which its own collective agreement relevant to that sector applies that has been signed by at least one of the trade unions that is a party to the Collective Agreement for the Insurance Industry.

Dispensation

In special cases, the Parties may grant dispensation to an employer so as not to fall within the scope of the Collective Agreement.

In case of a dispensation request, the Parties to the Agreement will in any case apply the following assessment criteria:

- The reasons for requesting dispensation must be sufficiently well-founded; well-founded reasons exist when the situation in the company seeking dispensation differs from what is customary in the industry;
- The employees' terms of employment must be sufficiently guaranteed;
- The terms and conditions of employment proposed by the employer must not be in conflict with statutory provisions;
- The employer has its own legally valid collective agreement, signed by at least one of the trade unions affiliated to the Collective Agreement for the Insurance Industry.

To qualify for dispensation, all these criteria must be met as a minimum.

If the employer and/or one or more subsidiaries no longer meet at least one of the above criteria, the dispensation will come to an end.

The application for dispensation must be submitted to the Joint Committee, see [Annex 1.6](#).

1.2.2. Employee

The Collective Agreement applies to employees who hold a job with an insurance company that falls within the scope of Article [1.2.1](#).

Exceptions

The Collective Agreement does not apply to:

- Directors of a company and the most senior decision-making officers of the company who are directly involved in the company's policy,
- Holiday workers and interns.

Senior officers

For employees whose function is classified above the salary groups referred to in [Article 3.1](#), the provisions of Articles [3.2.1](#), [3.4.2](#), [3.4.3](#), [3.4.4](#), [4.2.3](#) and [4.2.4](#) do not apply.

1.3. Collective Agreement and individual employment contract

The employer and the employee may deviate from the Collective Agreement in writing in a way that is favourable to the employee. When this concerns a group or category of employees, this deviation requires prior consultation of the employer with the trade unions.

The employer is obliged to comply with the provisions of this Collective Agreement.

An individual employment contract or a company-specific arrangement determined by the employer may not contain any provisions contrary to the Collective Agreement. Such provisions are null and void.

The employer ensures that every new employee can familiarise themselves in an accessible manner with the contents of the Collective Agreement and with any additional regulations of the employer.

1.4. Law and Collective Agreement

Dutch laws and regulations and the Collective Agreement apply, unless this Collective Agreement provides otherwise and this provision is legally valid.

1.5. Duration and interim adjustment of the Collective Agreement

The Collective Agreement has been agreed for a period of two years, it starts on 1 January 2022 and ends on 31 December 2023.

If, during the term of the agreement, changes in laws or regulations require the Parties to do so, they will consult with each other and may amend the Collective Agreement.

1.6. Joint Collective Agreement Committee

If an employer and an employee have a difference of opinion about the interpretation or application of the Collective Agreement, they may submit the dispute to the Joint Collective Agreement Committee. If a party to a collective agreement believes that the Collective Agreement is not being interpreted or applied correctly, it may also refer the matter to the Joint Collective Agreement Committee.

The decision of the Joint Collective Agreement Committee is binding on the Parties if both Parties so request.

The Joint Collective Agreement Committee also handles requests for dispensation in respect of a collective agreement provision, in so far as that provision offers the opportunity to do so, see Article [1.2.1](#). An exception to this is a request for dispensation concerning pension. A separate arrangement applies to this, see Article [5.1.6](#). The decision of the committee on a dispensation request is binding.

For the composition and working methods of the committee, see [Annex 1.6](#).

1.7. Transitional Provisions

The provisions of this Collective Agreement apply starting on 1 January 2022. At the time this Collective Agreement enters into effect, any more favourable provisions of previous Collective Agreements will lapse with effect from this date and the provisions of this Collective Agreement will apply, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Individual entitlements that do not arise from a previous Collective Agreement will continue to have effect.

Individual rights to more favourable terms of employment than those provided for in this Collective Agreement will be maintained.

The Parties have not made any agreements on any more favourable pension arrangements than those set out in Chapter 5.

Chapter 2 – Employment contract

This chapter regulates the entry into and the termination of the individual employment contract with the employee, regulates the relationship between employee and employer, and regulates the rules of conduct.

2.1. Individual employment contract

2.1.1. The employment contract

An individual employment contract is generally entered into for an indefinite period of time (permanent contract).

A fixed-term employment contract (temporary contract) is possible. As a general rule, a temporary contract will not exceed one year and may be extended once by a maximum period of one year.

The Parties start from the basic premise that the work is carried out as much as possible by employees with permanent or temporary contracts and that the deployment of flex workers is limited in number and time.

2.1.2. Temporary contract

A temporary contract ends automatically by operation of law when the period specified in this contract has elapsed.

In case of temporary contracts of at least six months' duration, the employer will inform the employee in writing, no later than one month before the expiry date of the contract, of any continuation of the contract and of the conditions under which the contract will then be continued.

2.1.3. Temporary workers (1)

The annual working hours for temporary workers is no more than the annual working hours, see Article [1.1](#).

In addition to the hirer's remuneration on the basis of the ABU Collective Agreement for Temporary Workers or the NBBU Collective Agreement for Temporary Workers, all bonuses and supplements apply to temporary workers who are employed by user organisations in similar positions as employees, including the annual bonus, if any (see Article [3.3](#)).

Temporary workers are given equal opportunities and the same status/position as employees in the user organisation when applying for and taking up permanent positions. In the event of a reorganisation, employees in the employer's service are given priority over temporary workers.

2.1.4. Temporary workers (2)

Employers need to make sure that temporary work agencies of the hired temporary workers act in accordance with the provisions on pay, supplements and benefits mentioned in Article [2.1.3](#).

2.2. Termination of employment contract

2.2.1. Notice periods

The notice periods are in accordance with the statutory regulation of [Article 7:672 of the Dutch Civil Code](#).

An employer and employee may agree in writing on a longer notice period than the statutory period. This longer notice period then applies to both the employer and the employee. However, if the employment contract has lasted five years or more, the employer must at all times apply at least the statutory term of notice.

2.2.2. End of employment contract on retirement

The employment contract ends automatically by operation of law without the need for prior notice when the employee has reached the commencement date of their chosen retirement pension or, at the latest, on the day on which the employee reaches the age on which they become entitled to general old-age pension (*Aow*).

2.3. Code of Conduct

The Parties attach great importance to what the "[Code of Conduct for Insurers](#)" means to their own employees. This code lays down the basic standards of a corporate social responsibility policy. The Code of Conduct is available online at www.verzekeraars.nl.

The Parties recommend that all existing and new employees be regularly informed about this.

2.4. Trustee

The employer who employs at least ten employees must appoint an internal or external confidential adviser who, in case of an internal confidential adviser, can perform the work as a confidential adviser in addition to their own job.

The confidential adviser must be qualified based on training approved by the professional organisation LVV or equivalent qualifications.

The Parties recommend that the employer who employs fewer than ten employees also appoints an internal or external confidential adviser.

2.5. Conscientious objections

An employee who has justified conscientious objections to performing specific work may consult with the employer about this and ask the employer to be exempted from this work.

2.6. Suspension

The employer may only suspend the employee if there is a suspicion of such a serious offence that, after investigation, could lead to immediate dismissal under [Article 7:678 of the Dutch Civil Code](#).

This suspension on full pay lasts a maximum of 14 days.

If the suspicion that led to suspension proves to be incorrect, the employer must fully rehabilitate the employee and communicate this fact orally and in writing. The content and the manner of rehabilitation will take place in consultation with the employee.

Chapter 3 – Income

This chapter contains the salary regulations and regulates the supplements to the salary.

3.1. Salary group classification

Positions are classified into salary groups according to the nature of the work to be performed, either by using the classification criteria in the Collective Agreement, see Article [3.1.1.](#), or by using a classification system, see Article [3.1.2.](#)

If the salary group of an employee changes, they will receive written confirmation of this from the employer. This confirmation states the new salary group or whether the employee has been classified above the groups referred to in Article [3.1.1.](#) It also mentions the new salary.

3.1.1. Classification criteria

An undertaking with less than 100 employees and no classification system as described in Article [3.1.2.](#) must classify employees up to and including job category 4 according to the nature of the work to be performed as follows:

Group J

Newly appointed employees under 21 years of age can be categorised into group J.

Group 1

Employees who perform work that consists exclusively of simple, routine tasks/activities of the same nature, for which no or no specific professional knowledge is required.

Group 2

Employees performing work of a less routine nature, which is subject to stricter requirements of accuracy and certain requirements of professional knowledge, or employees doing office work for which practical experience is necessary.

Group 3

Employees who carry out work that – under supervision – is performed more independently and/or who are being supervised to a limited degree.

Group 4

Employees who perform work for which extensive and/or specialised professional and commercial knowledge is required and who are being supervised to a greater degree.

3.1.2. Classification system

The classification system applies to all employees covered by the Collective Agreement.

Companies with at least 100 employees are required to have a job classification system in place to determine the maximum pay for each job. The provisions of this Article apply to the system.

For companies with fewer than 100 employees and without a classification system, the classification criteria laid down in Article [3.1.1.](#) apply. Where such organisations choose to use a job classification system, they must also comply with the procedures of this Article.

Advantages of the classification system

The classification of jobs using a classification system is necessary to determine which salary group and therefore which salary applies to the employees.

In addition, it provides an understanding of the organisational structure and clarifies tasks, powers, and responsibilities in their interrelationship. As a result, targeted training activities can also be carried out.

In addition, a classification system helps during recruitment and selection, in the career and promotion policy, and in the assessment of employees.

Classification system requirements

The system and its implementation must meet the following requirements:

- The employer and the employee discuss the content of the job.
- The employer determines the content of the jobs.
- The employer describes the content of the jobs in a way that fits the classification system.
- Jobs are classified by a job grading system, a system of comparative classification or a combination of two or more of these systems.
- The classification system is public, solid, and consistent in terms of results and has the approval of the Works Council.
- The employer ensures that employees are informed about the description of the content of their job and about the classification system chosen.
- When the content of a job changes materially, the classification of the job is reviewed.

Complaints procedure

If an employee disagrees with their job classification, they report this to their employer. The employer and employee then have to consult with each other and try to solve the difference of opinion.

If this consultation does not solve the difference of opinion, the employee can appeal to an internal complaint handling committee to be set up by the employer, or to a complaint procedure. The complaint handling body should be composed of proportional representatives of both the employer and the employees.

The body issues a written opinion to the employer and sends a copy to the employee concerned. On the basis of this opinion, the employer takes a final decision on the job classification. If that decision deviates from the unanimous opinion of the committee, the employer must explain the decision in writing.

The employer and the Works Council may also jointly decide to start external appeal proceedings.

3.1.3. Transitional arrangements when introducing a new classification system or a new remuneration system

If an enterprise wishes to adopt a classification system or change an existing system, this must not result in any loss of income for the employee. The same applies if the employer wishes to introduce a different remuneration system.

For this reason, the employer must adopt transitional measures that guarantee income and also include agreements on any loss of salary prospects.

The following provisions apply to the introduction or change of a classification system and to the introduction of a new remuneration system:

1. Salary consequences if current salary is above new maximum

If an employee has a salary that exceeds the maximum salary of their new salary group after the introduction or change of a classification system or remuneration system, the following applies. The new salary is the maximum salary of the new, lower scale. The part of the salary that exceeds this maximum will be converted into a nominal personal allowance. This allowance does not qualify for the general salary increase that is arranged in Article [3.2.2](#). This applies to the introduction of or a change to a classification or remuneration system after 1 January 2020. The employer may, in consultation with the Works Council or PVT, arrange that the aforementioned allowance does qualify for the general salary increase as provided for in Article [3.2.2](#).

The introduction or change of a classification or remuneration system implemented before 1 January 2020 is subject to the salary guarantee scheme; this means that the employee who has been classified in a new, lower scale retains their salary and remains entitled to general salary increases regulated in Article [3.2.2](#).

On any personal supplement or salary guarantee of the employee as a result of a change of position, classification system or remuneration system implemented before 1 January 2020, the general salary increase regulated in Article [3.2.2](#) also continues to apply.

2. Guaranteed salary development perspective

The guaranteed salary development perspective applies when an employee still has room for salary growth in their salary group but has no or less room for salary growth because the maximum salary of their new salary group is lower after the introduction or after a change of classification or remuneration system.

The guaranteed salary development perspective means that for at least another two years, the employee continues to receive the increase they would receive according to the old individual salary scale applicable to them.

If, as a result, the employee's salary would exceed the maximum of their new, lower salary scale, the scheme referred to under 1 applies.

3.1.4. Taskforce job classification and pay package system

During the term of the Collective Agreement, a task force will be set up to develop a new, modern job classification system and subsequently an accompanying suitable pay package system. The job classification system to be developed will replace Article [3.1.1](#). The pay package system to be developed must be in line with the newly developed job classification system and replaces Article [3.2.1](#), and [Annex 3.2.1](#). Annex III to the 2018-2019 Collective Agreement for Office Staff has been deleted.

The working group also advises on a scheme to be introduced on the consequences of financial decline in one's job and how to deal with labour market allowances.

3.2. Salary scales and salary increase

3.2.1. Salary scales

For the salary scales, see [Annex 3.2.1](#). The salary amounts are the fixed annual salary for full-time employees. For part-time employees, the amounts apply on a pro rata basis.

The employer is obliged to use these salary scales when the jobs are classified according to the criteria referred to in Article [3.1.1](#).

Employees receive at least the minimum salary corresponding to their salary group and years of experience. Years of experience before the age of 21 do not count in this respect.

Employees in scale J receive at least the salary corresponding to their age.

A salary above the maximum average salary is possible for individual employees aged 21 or older on the basis of years of experience, provided that the total of the salaries for each group does not exceed the sum of the average maximum for each group.

3.2.2. General salary increase

The salary scales applicable on 31 January 2022 and the salaries applicable on 31 January 2022 will be structurally increased by 2.75% on 1 February 2022.

The salary scales applicable on 31 December 2022 and the salaries applicable on 31 December 2022 will be structurally increased by 2.75% on 1 January 2023.

Salaries for employees under 21 years of age to whom a youth scale applies are determined on the basis of age. The change is implemented in the payment period in which the employee's birthday falls.

3.2.3. Introduction variable remuneration

When introducing more variable remuneration components, employers are recommended to extend the pensionable salary with the variable remuneration components.

3.2.4. Transparency of income

Insurers recognise that a gradual move towards greater openness of income for each category of personnel within the company is desirable. Insurers are prepared to focus their policy on this transparency. They recommend that recognizability of individual data be avoided.

3.3. Annual payment

The employee who has been employed the whole year in the previous financial year receives an annual payment, unless in the opinion of the employer the operating results do not allow this. The annual payment is 1/12 of the fixed annual salary.

In the event of early commencement of employment, early retirement, part-time employees or when part of the financial year has been worked, this payment is pro rata.

If the employee is entitled to any staff, profit-sharing or other bonus the annual payment is set off against this. This annual payment is deemed to be part of it.

3.4. Additional payments and compensations

3.4.1. Holiday allowance

The employer has an annual holiday allowance scheme. The holiday allowance is 8% of the fixed annual salary that applies in the month of payment.

For employees aged 21 and older, the holiday allowance is always at least the amount of the statutory minimum holiday allowance. This minimum is pro rata for part-time employees. For employees under the age of 21, a deduction in accordance with the percentages that apply to the statutory minimum youth salary is applied to determine the minimum holiday allowance. See Article 16(2) of the Minimum Wage and Minimum Holiday Allowance Act.

If the employment has lasted shorter than the calendar year, the holiday allowance is paid pro rata.

If the employee leaves the employment in the course of the calendar year and has received more holiday allowance than entitled before their departure, the difference is settled upon the employee's departure.

3.4.2. Compensation for working on Saturdays

This entitlement applies to working on Saturdays within the usual working hours (see Article [1.1.](#)).

The employee receives compensation for working on Saturdays equal to the hourly salary (see Article [1.1.](#)) plus an allowance of 30% of the hourly salary.

The compensation for working on Saturdays is part of the salary and is therefore the basis for the amount of the salary payment in case of illness (see Article [8.3.](#)).

If holidays are taken, the salary including compensation or, in the event of incapacity for work, the benefit under Article 7:629 of the Dutch Civil Code and Article [8.3.](#) of this Collective Agreement, as applicable before the holidays, leave, or incapacity for work, will continue to be paid. To determine the amount of the compensation, the average compensation over the three months at hand, or if this is not a representative period, a longer period similar to the elaboration of Article 7:610b of the Dutch Civil Code is used.

3.4.3. Additional work compensation

The amount of compensation for additional work is the hourly pay (see Article [1.1.](#)) and a supplement for:

- The employer's share of the pension contribution
- Holiday entitlement
- Holiday allowance
- Other fixed salary components

3.4.4. Overtime pay

For the amount of compensation for overtime, see Table 3.4.4.

Table 3.4.4. – Overtime compensation	
Additional hours, worked on:	Compensation
Monday to Friday between 07:00 and 21:00	Hourly pay + 25% hourly pay
Monday to Friday between 00:00 and 07:00 and between 21:00 and 24:00	Hourly pay + 55% hourly pay
Saturdays between 08:00 and 17:00)	Hourly pay + 55% hourly pay
Saturdays between 00:00 and 08:00 and between 17:00 and 24:00.	Hourly pay + 100% hourly pay
Sundays and public holidays	Hourly pay + 100% hourly pay

The overtime compensation includes 8% holiday allowance.

For the hourly pay, see Article [1.1.](#)

The minimum hourly salary compensation for overtime is based on the hourly salary derived from the fixed annual salary for employees with 0 years of experience in Collective Agreement salary group 1.

The hourly salary or minimum hourly salary is increased by 12% because a different hourly salary calculation was applied in the Collective Agreement of April 1998 – April 2000.

Leisure time

Unless there are special operating conditions, the employee may choose to compensate overtime with free time. This free time must be taken in the next quarter. The overtime compensation (see [Table 3.4.4.](#)) will then not be paid in cash or paid in converted free time.

3.4.5. Shift work compensation

Employees working in shifts receive compensation consisting of a shift work allowance, a reduction in normal working hours or a combination of the two.

When holidays are taken, the salary, including the shift work allowance, continues to be paid. The shift work allowance is also the basis for the amount of the continued salary payment for incapacity for work or, in the event of incapacity for work, the payment under [Article 7:629](#) of the Dutch Civil Code and [Article 8.3.](#), as it applied at the time before the holiday, leave, or incapacity for work.

To determine the amount of the shift work allowance, the average shift work allowance over the three months at hand, or if this is not a representative period, a longer period similar to the specifications of [Article 7:610b](#) of the Dutch Civil Code is used.

Phase-out plan

A phase-out scheme is applied to employees who work shift work and who, for organisational or health reasons, are placed in a job which does not involve shift work and who lose income as a result.

The phase-out scheme applies for a period equal to the time that the employee has worked in shifts, with a maximum of four years. For the purpose of calculation, fractions of months are rounded up to whole months. The phasing-out is carried out in monthly periods.

If, during the period that the employee has worked in shifts, the shift work allowance has changed, the basis for the calculation of the phase-out scheme is the average shift work allowance over the last 13 weeks.

Stopping shift work at your own request

If an employee requests to stop working in shifts and there are no organisational or health reasons, the employer will do its very best to look with the employee for a job that does not involve shift work.

Chapter 4 – Employment, working hours and leave

This chapter contains the regulations on working hours, holidays and leave.

4.1. Working hours

4.1.1. Annual working hours

The annual number of working hours are the working hours of a full-time employee, which is 1976 hours.

The full-time employee may agree with the employer to work 104 hours more or less on an annual basis. The work-related Collective Agreement conditions (salary, holiday allowance, annual payment, pension and, in the event of reduction, holiday entitlements) will then be adjusted proportionally. Company-specific schemes in force will not be adjusted to the changed working hours.

4.1.2. Shorter and longer working hours

Shorter working hours than the annual working hours are possible. For part-time employees, the terms of employment apply on a pro-rata basis, unless otherwise stated in the relevant employment condition.

If the full-time or part-time employee makes a request to reduce the agreed working hours or if a part-time employee makes a request to increase the working hours, other than as provided for in Article [4.1.1.](#), the provisions of the Flexible Working Act apply.

The provisions in Article [4.2.1.](#) apply when determining the working hours for shorter and longer employment.

4.1.3. Transitional arrangement for working hours of older employees

Employees born before 1 January 1955 and employed on 1 January 2010 are subject to the transitional measures set out in [Annex 4.1.3.](#)

4.2. Working hours

4.2.1. Working hours framework

The working hours framework applies to the usual working hours, see Article [1.1.](#)

With the consent of the Works Council or PVT, it is possible to make further agreements on working hours for full-time and part-time employees within the usual working hours and within the legal frameworks.

Individual arrangements on working hours are made in consultation between the employee and the employer.

When making individual arrangements on working hours, good customer service, the proper functioning of the organisation, and the preservation of employment are key. Wherever possible, the employer takes the wishes of the employee into account when determining the working hours and the individual preferences of the employee will be honoured. If this is not possible or useful from an organisational point of view, this will be discussed with the employee, allowing them to focus on other preferences. Hours that are not worked are scheduled as identifiable free time.

When making individual arrangements on working hours and schedules, the employer must take into account any care responsibilities of the employee.

The employee can be compulsorily scheduled for a maximum of one Saturday every three weeks, unless the employee has been specially hired to work on Saturdays. For compensation for working on Saturdays, see Article [3.4.2](#).

4.2.2. Time and Place Independent Work arrangements (TPOW)

When a company structurally uses time and place flexible working (TPOW) arrangements as a working method, the following preconditions – taking into account a proper balance between the customer's interest, the organisation and the employee – apply:

- Working independent of time and place is neither a right nor an obligation but the possibility to work in a flexible manner in terms of working hours or the place of work.
- The employee and employer make agreements about:
 - The extent and frequency in which an employee works independent of time and place;
 - The mutual geographical accessibility;
 - The location where the work is to be performed and any working hours that fall outside the regular office hours.
- The provisions of the working hours framework (see Article [4.2.1.](#)) continue to apply;
- The overtime regulation (see Article [4.2.4.](#)), the overtime compensation (see Article [3.4.4.](#)) and the compensation for working on Saturdays (see Article [3.4.2.](#)) do not apply if employees transfer the working hours at their own initiative to a period outside the working hours framework;
- Sufficient attention needs to be paid to the organisation of the work, the balance between work and home, taking breaks, coping with work pressure, the social cohesion within the organisation, and the sustainable employability policy;
- The employer emphatically points out to employees who work independent from time and place the requirements of the occupational health and safety standards set in respect of the workplace if they work from a location other than the business location itself. The layout of the (home)workplace subject to the occupational health and safety standards is part of the employer's care obligation and responsibility. Employees will do everything they can to meet the occupational health and safety standards.

When introducing TPOW arrangements, a scheme will be drawn up in consultation with the Works Council or PVT, which must meet the following conditions:

- The provision of compensation or means to lay out the workspace and the working from home. Examples are daily allowances, compensation for laying out the workplace at home, telephone and/or internet connection and commuting allowances;
- Instruction about the layout of the workspace based on the statutory occupational health and safety standards;
- Communication or IT facilities that are provided;
- Addressing the issue of the tax aspects surrounding TPOW;
- Describing exemplary situations in which TPOW is not applied;
- Describing exemplary situations in which employees can be obliged to work at the office on days that are scheduled as 'homeworking' days;
- Describing exemplary situations in which the arrangements are not applied;
- Provisions on the evaluation and adjustment of the arrangements.

The above conditions for a TPOW scheme have been worked out in a model scheme, which can be used by the employer. For the model scheme, see [Annex 4.2.2](#).

4.2.3. Additional work

For additional work, see Article [1.1](#).

From 1 May 2018 the Collective Agreement has an additional work provision. Additional work is work commissioned by the employer that is performed over and above the working hours agreed on with the employee up to the maximum working hours a week (38 hours).

For additional work compensation, see Article [3.4.3](#).

4.2.4. Overtime

For overtime, see Article [1.1](#). Work that is required on a non-structural basis to complete the normal day's work and does not exceed half an hour is not considered overtime. If this work lasts longer than half an hour, and is carried out on the employer's instructions, then the first half hour also counts as overtime.

The employer will limit overtime as much as possible.

The employer may make it obligatory for the employee to work overtime when the company's interests so require. However, an employee may not work more than 6 hours' overtime a week and not more than 30 hours' overtime each quarter.

The employer will take into account any care obligations employees may have when compelling them to work overtime. The employee will be spared as much as possible with regard to overtime when this is required on account of their individual workload capacity. This workload capacity is to be specified by the company doctor.

The employer must, as far as possible, give its order for overtime to the employee on that particular day before 12:00.

If the overtime is for at least two hours after normal working hours and a meal break is therefore missed, the employer must either arrange a meal or provide reasonable compensation for the costs.

For overtime compensation, see Article [3.4.4](#).

Exceptions

The employer may, for employees who have domestic, driving, maintenance, chores, guarding, or similar duties and for employees who are employed as office staff but who work a significant part of their duties as field staff, lay down rules that are different from this Article in respect of overtime and any compensation for this.

4.2.5. Shift work

For shift work, see Article [1.1](#). An arrangement for shift work will be established with the consent of the Works Council.

In the event of two or three shifts, in principle no shifts will be scheduled on Saturdays outside normal working hours, on Sundays or on public holidays.

The employee will be spared as much as possible with regard to shift work when this is required on account of their individual workload capacity. This workload capacity is to be specified by the company doctor.

When employees have to work overtime in shifts immediately or following their shift, they will receive the overtime compensation (see Article [3.4.4](#).) based on the fixed hourly pay.

The employer provides shift workers with a good space, separated from the workplace, where they can take breaks during working hours.

Where necessary, the employer arranges for a hot meal or provides reasonable compensation for the costs.

4.3. Holidays and public holidays

4.3.1. Holidays

A full-time employee has a statutory right to 152 statutory holiday hours a year and is also entitled to 48 extra statutory holiday hours a year. For part-time employees this applies on a proportional basis. For employees who join or leave employment during the year, this is also on a proportional basis. Half hours are rounded up to the nearest full hour.

Employees who were employed on 1 January 2010 by an employer to whom the Collective Agreement for office staff or field staff applies, have a different holiday entitlement. See [Annex 4.3.1.](#)

The employee is entitled to at least three consecutive weeks of holiday leave each year. Every year, no later than 1 February of that year, the employer may, with the approval of the Works Council, set a maximum of one day's holiday as a collective holiday.

The employer and the employee may agree that holiday hours in excess of the statutory entitlement are paid in cash.

An employee who leaves employment may choose to have a positive balance of holiday hours paid out in cash. Any negative balance is set off against the salary.

4.3.2. Holidays and incapacity for work

If an employee falls ill during the holiday, they must report sick immediately in accordance with the rules of the company's absenteeism protocol.

The accrual of statutory and extra statutory holiday hours is continued during the employee's illness.

If the employee falls ill during their holiday, they must also report this as soon as possible. On return, they must provide a doctor's certificate. If this is not possible, they must show by other means how long they have been ill, for example by showing receipts for medical treatment.

4.3.3. Public holidays

The employee has paid leave on a public holiday which is a working day.

For an overview of public holidays, see Article [1.1.](#)

An employee who wishes to take leave on a non-Christian festive or memorial day based on their religious or philosophical conviction may take unpaid leave for this purpose up to a maximum of three days for each calendar year.

4.4. Leave

4.4.1. Special leave

Compassionate leave

The employee is entitled to compassionate leave on full pay in the following situations:

- In the event of the death of the partner or of a child living at home without a partner: two calendar weeks.
- In the event of the death of a parent, a child living away from home or a child with a partner, including the day of the burial or cremation: two days.

- If the employee also has to arrange the burial or cremation: the time required for this and a maximum of five days.
- The employer must ensure that the employee, after having taken bereavement leave, can return to work in a safe and healthy manner, and to provide the employee with all the necessary support in doing so. For more information, see the [guideline](#) prepared for this purpose.

Gender transition leave

When an employee has to undergo medical treatment in connection with gender reassignment, the employee is granted leave for the duration of the time required for this purpose. The employee consults with the employer on this matter. If necessary, advice from the company doctor can be sought to determine the duration of the leave.

Other special leave

For leave for trade union activities and courses, see *Article 10.4*.

For leave in connection with upcoming retirement, see *Article 6.4.6*.

4.4.2. Work and care leave

The Parties to the Collective Agreement believe it is important that the insurance industry includes all employees. They are aware that families come in all shapes and colours and that it is important for all families that there is room for bonding and attachment, regardless of their composition. For this reason, the Collective Agreement regulates that the actual educators/carers of a child are entitled to the various forms of leave under the Wazo Act and the Collective Agreement.

The provisions of the Wazo Act apply, see the relevant wording of the Act.

Where the Wazo refers to the concept of parent or child, the description of the concepts in *Article 1.1* applies.

Contrary to or in addition to these provisions of the Wazo, the following provisions apply:

Maternity leave and adoption leave

In the case of maternity leave and adoption leave, the benefit requested from the UWV via the employer is supplemented to 100% of the monthly salary.

When the mother dies during the period that she is entitled to maternity leave, the employee is entitled to the remaining part of this leave if, at that time, the employee assumes the actual care of the child as a parent. On request, the employee must prove that this role has been assumed.

Birth leave

The employee as a partner is entitled to birth leave after the birth of the employee's child. This is paid leave and equal to the agreed weekly working hours.

The birth leave has no consequences for the pension accrual; it is continued during the birth leave.

Additional birth leave

Starting on 1 July 2020, partners can take up to five weeks of additional birth leave. For this purpose, the benefit applied for from the UWV via the employer, and which amounts to 70% of the salary, will be supplemented by the employer to 100% of the monthly salary.

Emergency leave

When an employee takes time off for emergencies, half of this time will be deducted from the holiday hours in excess of the statutory entitlement.

Short-term care leave

In the event of short-term care leave, 100% of the salary will continue to be paid.

Parental leave

When an employee takes parental leave, they have the right to return to their former job at the end of that leave based on the originally agreed working hours.

During the period of parental leave, the employee remains a member of the pension scheme and may continue to participate in staffing arrangements as if the working hours had not changed.

Adjustment as of 2 August 2022

Based on an amendment to the Work and Care Act, parents who are entitled to parental leave will receive, as of the date this amendment to the Act takes comes into force, which is 2 August 2022, a benefit through UWV of 50% of their salary for the first 9 weeks, up to 50% of the maximum daily pay. The legislator is still discussing whether this should be 70%. The Parties have agreed that the continued salary payment, during these first nine weeks on and from the entry into force of this amendment on 2 August 2022, will be 70% of the last earned salary. Should the legislator decide to set the percentage higher than 70%, the percentage of the legislator will be followed.

During the term of the Collective Agreement, the Parties will monitor the extent to which this additional arrangement is used.

Long-term care leave

Long-term care leave may last a maximum of six months, in which period the employee will continue to work at least 20 hours a week in their current position, unless employer and employee agree otherwise. The long-term care leave is unpaid.

The employee will continue to participate in the pension scheme during the period of care leave on the basis of the pensionable salary that applied immediately before they took care leave.

Chapter 5 – Pension

This chapter regulates the pension scheme.

5.1. Basic pension scheme

The basic pension scheme is the average pay scheme, the Collective Defined Contribution (CDC) scheme, or the Individual Defined Contribution (IDC) scheme.

5.1.1. Average pay scheme

The average pay scheme forms the basis of the pension arrangements in the Collective Agreement. For the average pay scheme, see [Annex 5.1.1.](#)

The employee contribution is 6% of the individual pension salary.

5.1.2. CDC or IDC scheme

Notwithstanding the average pay scheme, employers have the option of opting for a Collective Defined Contribution scheme (the CDC scheme) or an Individual Defined Contribution scheme (the IDC scheme). This is subject to the condition that this deviation must have been agreed with the Works Council or another formal form of participation.

For information on the CDC scheme, see Article [5.2.](#)

For information on the IDC scheme, see Article [5.3.](#)

5.1.3. Former FOV members and pension

Former members of the Dutch Federation of Mutual Insurers (*Federatie van Onderlinge Verzekeraars – FOV*) are bound by the Collective Agreement as a result of the merger with the Dutch Association of Insurers (*Verbond voor Verzekeraars*).

Former FOV members who have not yet introduced the average pay scheme or the CDC scheme based on an exemption option offered at the time must implement the average pay scheme or opt for the CDC or IDC scheme no later than on 1 January 2019. If, on 1 January 2019, there is still an administration agreement in force that has been entered into before 16 February 2018, this will be respected until the end date or until the first date on which notice may be given under the implementation agreement. After that, the pension scheme will be implemented in accordance with this Collective Agreement.

The employer may apply for dispensation if premature termination leads to onerous circumstances. To this end, the employer must submit a request to the dispensation committee. The dispensation committee assesses whether the onerous circumstances are reason to declare the obligation to implement the average pay scheme, the CDC or the IDC scheme (temporarily) inapplicable. For information on the dispensation committee, see Article [5.1.6.](#)

5.1.4. Pension provider

The employers must place the implementation of the pension scheme with a pension provider within the meaning of the Pensions Act.

The Parties recommend setting up a meeting of members, consisting of members and pensioners or their representatives, when the administration of the pension scheme is transferred to an insurer.

5.1.5. Costs

The costs of the basic pension scheme are part of the total employee expenses. If Parties feel that these costs become too high in relation to the total employee expenses, they have a joint responsibility to find a solution.

5.1.6. Dispensation

When the employer wishes to deviate in a negative way from the basic pension scheme, it must submit a request to the dispensation committee.

For the composition and working method of the dispensation committee, see [Annex 5.1.6.](#)

The dispensation committee agrees with the employer's request, when:

- the new scheme applicable to the employer as a whole is at least actuarially equivalent to the pension scheme applicable to the employer, and
- there are company-specific circumstances that require a negative deviation.

Employee participation and dispensation

Where the employer has set up a Works Council, dispensation can only be requested with the consent of the Works Council. When requesting dispensation, the employer must enclose a copy of the Works Council's consent.

Where the employer has set up a Works Council and has received dispensation, the employer can only introduce the deviation in the pension scheme with the Works Council's consent. When submitting the request for dispensation, the employer explicitly states which deviations from the average salary, CDC or IDC schemes are concerned and which provisions in the employer's own pension scheme give cause for this.

Information to employees

Once the dispensation has been received, the employer informs the employees of this fact in writing. In doing so, the employer states explicitly which deviations from the average pay scheme, CDC or IDC schemes are involved and which provisions in the employer's own pension scheme give cause for this.

5.1.7. Conversion

Where the employer has placed pension obligations with an industry-wide pension fund, a general pension fund, or a company pension fund and where that pension fund decides to convert the pensions into entitlements with a retirement age of 68 years, all pension entitlements accrued by the employee will be converted in an actuarially equivalent manner.

5.1.8. Study on pensions

A joint Pensions Working Group has been set up on the instructions of the Parties to advise them during the term of the Collective Agreement on pensions and in any case on the following subjects, with the aim of reaching (feasible) agreements in the next Collective Agreement:

1. The Parties have agreed in previous collective agreements that the pensionable income in the event of occupational disability will be adjusted in line with the salary trends in the Collective Agreement (see [Annex 5.1.1.](#), [Annex 5.2.](#) and [Annex 5.3.](#): continued pension accrual in the event of incapacity for work). This arrangement does not appear to be available in the market and Parties have concluded that it is not feasible. The Parties intend to resolve this issue as soon as possible during the term of the Collective Agreement. The joint Pension Working Group has therefore been instructed to present a proposal during the term of the Collective Agreement on how the pensionable income can develop in line with the change in purchasing power.

2. The preparation for the transition of the pension scheme in the Collective Agreement to the new pension system.
3. The contribution sliding scale of the IDC scheme in the light of the pension scheme in the Collective Agreement and the national pension agreement, insofar as certain basic principles from the pension agreement have been established.
4. The increase of the pensions with a supplement (indexation), where as of 2013 the indexation has been adjusted in the Collective Agreement (see [Annex 5.1.1.](#) and [Annex 5.2.](#)).

5.2. The CDC scheme

For the content of the Collective Defined Contribution (CDC) scheme, see [Annex 5.2.](#)

The employee contribution is 6% of the individual pension salary.

5.2.1. Premium

The CDC premium is determined on the basis of the accrual of future pension entitlements under the average pay scheme.

The basic principle in determining the CDC scheme is that collectively, it is actuarially equal to the average pay scheme. To be able to determine this equality, prudent principles are taken into account to establish the premium at the time of transition to the CDC scheme.

These principles are determined in consultation with the Works Council, in which at least arrangements are made regarding model-based assumptions of:

- salary trends;
- actuarial interest rate trends;
- development of the average age in the client base;
- the client base.

In establishing the premium, all actual costs arising from the insurance contract are taken into account. The assessment of the financial implications covers a period of at least five years. The premium to be paid over this period is equal to the average premium set in advance for the period in question.

If an employer does not place the pension scheme with an insurer but with a pension fund, the provisions relating to the premium are applied in a similar manner.

5.2.2. Adjustment of accrual rate

If the CDC premium in any year turns out to be too low to achieve an accrual of 1.75%, this may result in a reduction of the accrual rate for that year.

5.2.3. Communications

During the transition to a CDC scheme, the employer ensures careful communication and also organises information sessions for all employees.

5.3. The IDC scheme

For information on the content of the Individual Defined Contribution (IDC) scheme, see [Annex 5.3.](#)

The employee contribution is 3.5% of the individual pension salary.

5.3.1. Premium grades

The IDC scheme (see [Annex 5.3.](#)) includes a premium sliding scale. This was a market-based IDC sliding scale on 15 February 2018, the date on which the Parties reached agreement on the Collective Agreement, given the market interest rate at that time.

If at any point in time the 35-year interest rate in the interest yield curve of pension funds exceeds 2.2%, the Parties will consult with each other to agree on an appropriate adjustment of the DC sliding scale in the spirit of this Collective Agreement.

If it is decided to reduce the sliding scale to the premium amounts in accordance with a market interest rate sliding scale, the employer's premium remains neutral and the employee contribution falls to a minimum 0%.

If, at any point in time, the 35-year interest rate in the interest yield curve of pension funds is lower than 1.5%, the Parties will consult in a similar way to reach agreements. If it is then decided to increase the sliding scale to the premium amounts in accordance with a market interest rate sliding scale, the employer's premium will remain neutral and the employee contribution will increase.

Changes to the applicable sliding scale in the Collective Agreement will not be implemented in the sliding scales of current administration agreements of IDC schemes. Only when these agreements are renewed or extended should the sliding scale be equal to the then current sliding scale in the Collective Agreement.

Adjustment of premium sliding scale

Despite the low interest rate and the exceeding of the agreed range in this article, the premium scale for the IDC scheme will in any case not change before 1 July 2020, nor will the employee contribution increase.

5.3.2. Communications

During the transition to an IDC scheme, the employer ensures careful communication and also organises information sessions for all employees.

5.4. Transitional Provisions

5.4.1. Change in concept of basic pension scheme

With effect from 1 January 2018, the basic pension scheme is the average salary scheme, CDC, or IDC scheme in this Collective Agreement.

Until 1 January 2018, the basic pension scheme was the average pay scheme only, to be able to distinguish it from the CDC scheme.

5.4.2. Change in basic pension scheme starting on 1 January 2018

The changes to the basic pension scheme took effect on 1 January 2018. These changes only apply to the entitlements to be accrued on and after 1 January 2018.

The pension entitlements accrued up to 1 January 2018 will be made non-contributory. The provision of Article [5.1.7.](#) applies in this respect.

5.4.3. Transitional pre-pension scheme

For employees who were already members of the basic pension scheme in effect before 1 January 1999, a pension shortfall has arisen as a result of the introduction of the pre-pension scheme. The

reason for this is that the non-contributory rights accrued in the old pension scheme start at the retirement age of 65.

This pre-pension shortfall was built up proportionally for those members by the employer on and after 1 January 1999 until the former pre-pension age in the form of supplementary pre-pension. Subsequently, the purchase of the pre-pension shortfall on 1 January 2006 was converted, by an exchange, into the purchase of the old-age pension shortfall from the age of 65 (retirement pension and surviving dependants' pension).

For the future build-up of this transitional arrangement, the possibility offered by the Early Retirement, Pre-Pension (Adjustment of Tax Treatment) and Life-Course Savings Scheme Act (Wet VPL) under the denominator of the tax arrangement 'purchase of years of employment' is used.

The purchase of the old-age pension shortfall will be continued on and after 1 January 2006 until the former pre-pension age for up to a maximum of 15 years. It will therefore be terminated no later than on 31 December 2020.

5.4.4. Topping-up arrangement Collective Agreement 2003-2004

Employees who were younger than 56 years of age on 31 December 2005 and who were already members of the basic pension scheme applicable at that time before 1 January 1999 were entitled to a topping-up arrangement in the 2003-2004 Collective Agreement. See articles 8.3.a. and 8.3.b. of the 2003-2004 Collective Agreement.

Chapter 6 – Social policy, sustainable employability and employment

This chapter contains the provisions on social policy and sustainable employability. Employment and emancipation are also addressed.

6.1. Social policy

6.1.1. General

Social policy is the policy relating to the employees in the company. The social policy is aimed at the performance, the sustainable employability, the development, the personal growth and the job satisfaction of the employees and at the effective operation of the company. Social policy is an integral part of the overall company policy.

Social policy is characterised by managing the individual and collective position of employees carefully and by preventing unnecessary discrimination.

Social policy pays particular attention to the employability of employees and their development, see Articles [6.2.](#), [6.3.](#) and [6.4.](#) When setting up the organisation, the human scope is taken as much as possible as the guiding principle while taking into account the continuity of the company.

Social policy needs to be further developed within the company to have it fit in well with the character of that company.

6.1.2. Principles

The social policy includes the following basic principles:

- Encouraging the sustainable employability of the employees;
- Equal treatment of employees;
- Working towards continuity of the company from a job security point of view;
- Legal certainty for employees; that is why the employment rights have a legal basis in the Collective Agreement and in the individual employment contract;
- Job satisfaction by constantly paying attention to the working environment, cooperation and working conditions; this is encouraged, for instance, by giving employees responsibilities and powers commensurate with their abilities and by encouraging cooperation based on mutual respect;
- Aiming to achieve a balanced relationship of control in which employees share responsibility and management can act decisively;
- Special attention to employee training.

The working conditions, the organisational relationships and the size of the company also determine the way in which these principles are shaped.

6.1.3. One labour market for all working persons

The Parties acknowledge that work is constantly changing and will continue to do so. Various forms of contract are used for this. The Parties endorse the principles of the Work Code, which was signed by various Parties in the financial sector on 10 December 2019, and based on these ideas, agreements have been made about the further interpretation of these principles. See for this purpose also Articles [2.1.1.](#), [2.1.3.](#) and [2.1.4.](#)

The arrangements apply to temporary workers who have worked for the same insurer for at least 26 weeks. This temporal provision does not apply for the link with the hirer's remuneration (see Article [2.1.3.](#)).

The values and arrangements are:

1. We reward, value and treat workers who do the same work equally;
 - We include temporary workers in the HR cycle and give particular attention to their development, if this has not already been taken care of by the temporary work agency.
 - Business communication and information about the employer's terms of employment are open to all working persons.
2. Working for us means increasing your labour market value;
 - We incorporate responsible contracting (aimed at terms of employment, sustainable employability and development) for temporary work agencies/secondment companies/facility managers in the selection process.
 - Employers themselves pay more attention to 'increasing your labour market value' for temporary workers.
 - No clauses are agreed for temporary workers that limit their mobility on the labour market.
3. Being a good employer also means responsible contracting;
 - Discussing all working methods with the Works Council or PVT (including differences in treatment and checking for roles in the job classification system) at least once a year, also to see whether structural jobs are performed in a sustainable manner.
4. Workers have access to incapacity for work and pension provisions;
 - We discuss self-employment with self-employed persons and raise awareness for pension and incapacity for work issues among self-employed persons and seconded staff by informing them of suitable products before they start working.
5. We organise work in long-term employment relationships.
 - Agreements with the Works Council or PVT on opening up vacancies for flexible employment relationships

6.2. Principles of sustainable employability

The Parties consider it important that employees are and remain employable in the long term. This means remaining suitable (competent, properly trained), healthy and vital (energetic) for work. In their own job or in another job, within or outside their own company or industry.

Continuous development is a prerequisite for sustainable employability. This is necessary because the work and the market are changing ever more rapidly. A proper work-life balance is also important to remain employable in the long term.

Sustainable employability is a joint responsibility of the employee and the employer. They consult each other about this on a regular basis, and at least annually, to make more precise arrangements for this.

Employees are primarily responsible for their own sustainable employability. They are expected to make an effort to continue to meet the professional requirements of their job, to keep their suitability for their work up to date and to be open to new experiences, to follow developments, and to make optimal use of education and training. They are accountable for this.

Employers are responsible for creating an environment in which they actively encourage and support employees to work towards their sustainable employability. This responsibility includes communicating the importance of sustainable employability, encouraging managers and employees to talk to each other about sustainable employability and making facilities, tools, allowances and time available for this purpose. It also means that managers are triggered and facilitated to hold discussions with employees.

The employer is accountable to the Works Council or PVT for its responsibility in respect of sustainable employability. Each year, the employer evaluates the sustainable employability policy with the Works Council or PVT.

Coherent Employability Policy Working Group

The Parties to the Agreement consider sustainable employability essential and have agreed to instruct the joint working group on Coherent Employability Policy to investigate how the sector is informed and inspired about sustainable employability.

6.3. Strategic human resource planning and training

6.3.1. Strategic human resource planning

The employer informs the employees as early as possible about future developments and draws up a strategic HR plan. The plan describes which jobs will be needed in the organisation in the future and which training courses are needed for which specific employees on the basis of the business objectives.

The employer discusses the strategic HR plan with the Works Council in the consultation meeting and reports to the Works Council at least once a year on the progress of the implementation of the scheme.

Management encourages employees to undertake targeted training courses. This concerns professional knowledge, skills and behaviour. The aim is to contribute as much as possible to the job security of employees, increase their employability, and promote internal mobility.

The employer uses information to make employees aware of their own responsibility in this respect.

6.3.2. Personal training plan

As an elaboration of the strategic HR plan, the employer draws up a training plan that includes the training facilities arrangements (such as time and costs) (see Article [6.3.3.](#)).

The personal training plan pays particular attention to sustainable employability as well as to the personal training schemes of the employees, training courses, career checks and job content.

6.3.3. Training facilities

The following principles apply to the training facilities, such as study time and study costs:

- Work instruction for the current job takes place during working hours;
- As a general rule, the employer pays costs related to training for the employee's current or next position;
- The employer and the employee jointly contribute to the costs and study time for preventive training, i.e. training aimed at preventing the employee from losing their job in the future. At least half of the time required for this type of training is working hours.
- If the employee's position ceases to exist as a result of a reorganisation, the employer pays the costs of following a training course for another position. In addition, the training is done during working hours if possible.

6.3.4. Miscellaneous provisions

Because training depends on the individual situation of the employee, the employer will pay specific attention to employability.

If a vacancy cannot be filled within the company's own business unit, it will be made available internally so all employees can be aware of it.

6.4. Individual employability

6.4.1. Employee responsibilities

Employees are entitled to education and training and are primarily responsible for their own employability. To this end, they are expected to participate in education and training and to act on their own initiative.

They must do their best to complete educational and training courses successfully. If they are unwilling to take the necessary education and training, they will have to accept any consequences for their career.

6.4.2. Personal development plan

The employer encourages the employee to draw up a personal development plan that meets their individual development and training needs. The plan addresses competencies, knowledge, skills and conduct.

The personal development plan pays attention to aspects that affect the employee's sustainable employability, also in view of the employee's length of stay in the current position and possible future changes to the position (including the job content and the possible redundancy of the position). If necessary for the individual employee, it must include the granting of more extensive education, training and development programmes and the time required for this, as well as doing work placements.

Interview

As often as necessary and at least once a year, an interview takes place between the employee and the manager (possibly in the context of an assessment/performance appraisal interview) about the progress of the agreements in the personal development plan. The interview must lead to specific agreements on the employee's sustainable employability.

Career scan

Every employee is given the opportunity once every three years, at the employer's expense, to carry out a future-oriented career scan as part of their personal development plan.

Labour market value scan

For every five years of stay in the same position, the employee will do a scan that provides an idea of the labour market value of the employee within and outside the insurance industry.

EVC action plan

If employees do not have a certificate at the level at which they fulfil their position, the interview about the personal development plan will in any case discuss whether participation in an EVC (*Erkenning van eerder Verworven Competenties* – Recognition of previously acquired competencies) action plan can offer added value.

Second opinion

The employee can ask for a second opinion on the development opportunities if they so wish. The employer reimburses any reasonable costs of this second opinion.

6.4.3. Career change

If the employee, despite all efforts, fails to acquire the required competencies, knowledge, skills and behaviour, or if it is better for the employee's sustainable employability to take up another position, the employee and the employer will jointly seek a solution.

In the assessment, the level of performance is at least as important as complying with certificate requirements.

6.4.4. Sustainable employability budget

The Parties to the Agreement consider it important that employees continue to develop themselves and therefore receive further training each year. To this end, the employee may make use of an individual budget of €750 each calendar year that is intended for sustainable employability measures, such as training courses.

The employee can use the budget to finance targeted training and development programmes in the field of sustainable employability, both within and outside the industry. It also allows the employee to have a personal career interview, a career scan or a financial picture analysis. This can be carried out by a certified financial adviser.

The budget will not be paid out in cash and will cease to exist if and insofar as the employee has not used it within the calendar year. It is not possible to save up this budget. The starting date of the chosen training course or development programme must be before 30 November of each year.

One sustainable Employability Day is linked to the budget and is allocated to the employee to work on employability. The employee can use this Day for targeted training and development projects in the field of sustainable employability, both within and outside the industry, or to have a personal career interview.

If the employee does not wish to use the aforementioned budget, the Day can be used for the aforementioned activities aimed at sustainable employability within or outside the industry.

6.4.5. Vitality scheme

The vitality scheme is intended to support employees in their sustainable employability. To remain employable in the long term, it is possible to make use of vitality scheme. Vitality leave helps the employee to temporarily take a step back, so they can get back to work with renewed energy or still be fit when they take up retirement. The arrangement can help maintain or restore the work-life balance. And it can help to take a breather when work or other pressure threatens to become too much.

Content of the arrangement, vitality scheme period

When employees make use of the arrangement, they will be exempted from work for two consecutive months. These two months are referred to as the Vitality scheme period (VRP). The employee will receive 70% of the monthly salary during the first month and 40% during the second month. For part-time employees, this is 70% and 40% of their part-time salary, respectively.

In consultation with the employer, the employee may use holiday leave to supplement the salary during the VRP and/or to extend the VRP to a maximum of three months. The supplement may be up to a maximum of the employee's current salary.

Terms of employment

The vitality scheme has no consequences for the pension accrual; it is continued in full during the VRP.

During VRP, no holiday hours are built up over the hours in respect of which the employee receives 70% or 40%, respectively, of the salary.

Applying for and granting of the vitality scheme

The aim of the arrangement is to promote the vitality and as a result the sustainable employability of the employee. When employees want to make use of the arrangement, they must explain in a meeting with their manager the reasons for the vitality scheme and how it would contribute to their sustainable employability. This meeting takes place at least four months before the commencement date of the VRP.

The manager agrees to the arrangement if it contributes to the employee's sustainable employability, unless compelling business circumstances dictate otherwise. In that case, the employer will consult with the employee about an appropriate solution.

After the end of the VRP, the employee and the manager evaluate to what extent this arrangement has contributed to the employee's sustainable employability.

Additional procedural arrangements can be made in consultation with the Works Council or PVT.

Conditions

Employees can make use of this arrangement if they have been employed by the employer for at least seven years. Any period the employee may have worked as a temporary worker will be included.

Employees may use the scheme once every seven years. VRP always lasts at least two months.

The vitality scheme is not a leave arrangement and VRP cannot be combined with maternity leave, childbirth leave, parental leave or long-term care leave.

The VRP ends no later than 12 months before the employee's retirement. It is possible to combine VRP with part-time retirement.

The vitality scheme concerns exemption from work. For this reason, the VRP cannot be paid in money.

During VRP, the employment contract with the employee continues to exist.

The employer may limit the annual use of the arrangement during the term of this Collective Agreement to 1/7 of the employees who qualify for the arrangement.

Vitality scheme and illness

If the employee becomes ill during the VRP, the period the employee is exempted from work will simply continue.

If, due to illness, the employee cannot or can no longer use the VRP for the intended purpose, the employer will reasonably cooperate with an earlier return to the organisation. Criteria include the employee's interest in returning to the workplace, the replacement arranged by the employer, and the time period of the VRP that has elapsed.

Employers with less than ten employees

Employers with fewer than ten employees are not obliged to offer the arrangement to their employees.

Instead, they should provide an equivalent amount, i.e. 1.1 times a monthly salary for each employee, as a vitality budget for the employees' sustainable employability.

The use of this amount, which must be demonstrably earmarked for sustainable employability, is to be agreed in a staff meeting.

6.4.6. Preparing for upcoming retirement

Employees who are close to retirement may take part in training courses in preparation for retirement in the year preceding the year of their retirement. For this purpose, they receive four days of paid leave. The costs of the courses will be reimbursed up to a maximum of €1,000.

A condition is that the course takes place in the Netherlands and is organised by a recognised and certified training institute.

6.4.7. Early retirement

Three years before their Aow-retirement age, employees may retire early under specified conditions, as a result of a temporary adjustment in the Wages and Salaries Tax Act, with effect from 1 January 2021, without this qualifying as an early retirement scheme for tax purposes. A full-time employee who wants to make use of this scheme is entitled to the maximum tax allowable exemption that applies at that time. For part-time employees this is proportional. A part-time employee with an individual working time of at least 36 hours is considered a full-time employee.

This adjustment is a direct consequence of the 2019 pension agreement.

The following provisions apply in addition to this:

- Employees who reach their Aow-retirement age within three years can make use of this arrangement. To this end, the employee must request the manager in writing at least four months before the commencement of the arrangement.
- Employees can make use of this arrangement only if they have been employed by the employer for at least ten years.
- The employee determines the duration of the arrangement. The manager agrees to the request, unless compelling business circumstances dictate otherwise.
- If the employer receives several requests at the same time, the employer may shift the commencement date of the request after consultation with the employee or deny the request.
- If requested to do so, the employee may supplement the early retirement arrangement by, for instance, suggesting an earlier date for the supplementary pension.

Employers with fewer than ten employees

Employers with fewer than ten employees are not obliged to offer this early retirement option to their employees.

Continuation of the arrangement.

The Parties to the Collective Agreement intend to include these provisions in the Collective Agreement for the five-year period that is now envisaged in the pension agreement.

6.4.8. Dual learning

The employer will, on request, enter into an apprenticeship contract with an employee who joins the company if the employee is able to complete the apprenticeship training before the age of 27.

The employer gives this employee the opportunity to carry out the activities and take exams as instructed by the relevant Regional Training Centre (ROC), without any loss of salary.

The employer gives this employee a maximum of one day a week of paid leave to attend school during working hours.

6.4.9. Employment Projects Protocol

The remainder of the amount set aside at the time in the 2000-2002 Collective Agreement for the Protocol on Work Experience Places will be made available for initiatives aimed at strengthening employment and employability.

The project aimed at having persons receiving benefits under the Work and Employment Support Young Disabled Persons Act (Wajong) gain work experience in the industry will be extended. This project is financed by the available employment funds.

6.4.10. Joint activities

The Parties continue to develop meaningful products and services for the insurance industry, including in relation to the labour market, terms of employment, working conditions, sustainable employability and the Social Agenda. The products and services are financed from the employment funds and, when the employment funds have been fully utilised, will be financed from 2023 through the Association of Insurers. This contribution will be explicitly earmarked.

Decision-making and funding

The substantive agenda is decisive in the decision-making. The substantive agenda forms the basis for the model of cooperation on existing and new activities, the participants in them and their funding needs, avoiding the creation of buffer funds.

- In their quarterly consultations, the Parties decide on activities for the insurers that fall within the scope of this Collective Agreement.
- The Social Agenda Coordination Team decides on activities for the whole industry (employers and employees) and for the employers and their employees who received dispensation, referred to in Article [1.2.1](#).

These decisions are taken at a time when the anticipated costs of the activities can be incorporated into the annual plan and the financing methodology of the Association of Insurers for the following year. The same applies to the evaluation of the activities carried out in the current year.

Subsequently, the Parties involved account for their actions through the proper channels.

6.4.11. Workload indicator

The [Workload Indicator](#) for the insurance industry was launched at the beginning of 2021. The indicator is intended to measure the job satisfaction of all employees, with the ultimate goal of facilitating and maintaining a debate among employers on the subject of workload. The instrument was developed on the instructions of the Parties to the Agreement under the direction of the Occupational Health and Safety Catalogue Taskforce (see Article [8.2.1](#)).

The Parties to the Collective Agreement recommend that employers should use the workload indicator and will promote this instrument in the insurance industry.

6.4.12. Career change scheme

The career change scheme enables employees to change the course of their career, promotes sustainable employability and gives them the opportunity to switch to another industry. For the text of the scheme, see [Annex 6.4.12](#).

6.4.13. Learning account

The Parties have agreed to examine the learning account option during the term of the Collective Agreement. This study will be carried out by the joint Coherent Employability Policy Task Force.

6.5. Diversity, inclusion and countering sexual harassment

6.5.1. General

Within the formulated social policy, the employer pursues an active policy aimed at an inclusive organisational culture that is diverse in composition. The employer will consider the various dimensions of diversity – such as gender, age and occupational disability – and focus on the dimension that suits the organisation and its ambition best in terms of diversity and inclusiveness. In addition, the policy focuses on the subjects of equal pay and equal opportunities for recruitment and promotion.

6.5.2. Countering sexual harassment and other undesirable conduct

The employer is committed to providing a safe and social workplace. This is a workplace where the employer makes sure that everyone can safely report and discuss experiences of sexual harassment and other undesirable behaviour. In addition, the employer will actively try to prevent and combat such behaviour.

6.6. Employment

6.6.1. Employment in the individual company

Where there are planned activities or developments within the company that have a significant impact on employment in qualitative and quantitative terms or which affect the existing legal status of a group or category of employees, this is reported to the trade unions in good time. This is independent of the rights the Works Council has in this respect.

The notification to trade unions must be made in good time, so meaningful consultation with trade unions is still possible before the implementation phase and trade unions can still consult their members.

The company provides in any case information to trade unions *and* to the Works Council on the reasons for and the nature, scope and location of the intended activities, the expected consequences for employment and/or the consequences for the legal status of the employees.

Redundancy scheme

To prevent or reduce as far as possible any adverse effects on individual employees and to avoid as far as possible any redundancies, the company aims to agree on a redundancy scheme or social chapter with trade unions.

Redundancy scheme requirements

When a redundancy scheme is agreed, it includes at least agreements on the provision of information during the term of the redundancy scheme and the nature and frequency of consultation between the company and trade unions during the term of the scheme.

In addition, the staff redundancy scheme addresses in general:

- terms of employment and procedures in the event of internal transfers;
- financial consequences of transfers;
- any resources to find work outside the company and related supplementary and termination arrangements;
- possible ways of reducing job losses through part-time working;
- the possibility of further reductions in working hours where this is in the interest of employment. In financing this, the possible future general salary increase under the Collective Agreement (see Article [3.2.2.](#)) may be used, among other things.

6.6.2. Employment in the industry

The Parties hold regular sectoral consultations on the economic situation and prospects of the industry and their impact on employment.

The aim of the consultations is to provide the Parties with information of a more continuous and systematic nature to ensure that employment trends can be closely monitored.

The employers' organisation will provide information on this subject so employment trends can be properly monitored and a meaningful discussion of the employment situation in the industry can take place.

6.6.3. Special arrangements

Unemployed young people

In its recruitment policy, the employer pays particular attention to unemployed young people, including by targeted training, retraining, education and supervision.

Employment of special groups

The employer will actively pursue a policy to contribute to the objectives of the Participation Act. The employer ensures that employees with a reduced ability to work can obtain a sustainable job within the company. Where necessary and possible, the employer will make provisions for this in consultation with the Works Council.

The employer will actively pursue a policy on the number of apprenticeships for younger employees. Apprenticeship and employment contracts will be linked.

The employer will pay particular attention to the recruitment, selection, and training policy aimed at women.

Recruitment policy

Employees must be able to apply for vacancies that are opened externally.

The employer will register all the vacancies with the UWV to promote transparency in the labour market. With the vacancies, the employer will state the content of the position (nature, level, working conditions, working hours, etc.) and the requirements for the position (education and experience).

The employer informs the Works Council twice a year about the number of temporary workers working in the company. The basic principle is that for temporary vacancies and vacancies for part-time jobs, employees may only be deployed through temporary work agencies after consultation with the Works Council.

Part-time work

The employer will promote part-time work as provided for in Article [4.1.2](#).

Chapter 7 – Flexible terms of employment

This chapter regulates the choice system in terms of employment conditions.

7.1. Choice system

The employee can exchange a number of terms of employment as a source for other terms of employment as a whole or in part via a choice system used in the company.

7.2. Principles

The choice system to be used by the employer complies with the following principles:

- A number of terms of employment are named as sources and a number as objectives; of these terms of employment, the hourly value and the conversion factor are determined from money to time and vice versa;
- The size of the designated sources and targets will be maximised;
- If necessary, preconditions may be imposed on the system for economic and organisational reasons;
- Times of choice and deadlines are set;
- It is based on an annual selection menu;
- It regulates who can participate in the system and when, and who can identify sources and make use of targets;
- Further objective criteria and preconditions under which the exchange can take place may be defined;
- The system must comply with the statutory requirements;
- Social insurance benefits remain outside the system;
- Employees can make their own choices within the established system; they must be informed in advance of their options and the consequences of these for other terms of employment and social insurance benefits;
- The employer informs the employees as fully as possible about the choice system. New employees receive this information when they commence employment. At least once a year, the employer informs the employees of the possibility that choices can be made;
- The system is determined with the consent of the Works Council or PVT.

7.3. Exchange of terms of employment

In any case, the system offers the following options:

- Saved time (maximum of 104 hours in excess of the statutory leave each year) can be exchanged for more salary; for part-time employees this is pro rata;
- Salary can be exchanged for more free time (maximum 104 hours a year; for part-time employees on a pro-rata basis).

It is also recommended, within the tax possibilities, to include individual pension payments as a savings target.

These pension payments can be made within the framework of the occupational pension scheme or by means of an individual pension shortfall insurance.

7.4. Additional criteria

When exchanging money and time, one day to be saved costs 116.33% in collective agreement resources. Further agreements can be made with the Works Council or PVT for the conversion of company-specific benefits.

If employees have chosen to take long-term leave, they are entitled to return to their old job or to an equivalent position at the end of this leave.

If the working hours become longer or shorter as a result of the exchange of terms of employment, the terms of employment related to the working hours (salary, holiday allowance, annual benefit, pension and, in case of reduction, holiday) are adjusted proportionally. In that case, the applicable company-specific schemes will not be adjusted to the changed working hours.

The employee may take additional working hours reductions in whole days related to the company's daily working hours and working hours agreed with the employee.

In accordance with the Working Hours Act, the working hours for each day are generally a maximum of nine hours.

Unless otherwise agreed between employer and employee, the employee is entitled to one full day every four weeks. It is possible to fill in a working week of 36 hours by using a roster of 4 times 9 hours, provided the company has allowed this within the preconditions of the options menu and it is economically and organisationally feasible.

Chapter 8 – Working conditions and illness

This chapter contains provisions on working conditions and regulates the continued salary payment in the event of illness.

8.1. General

The policy to be implemented in the event of illness and a limited degree of capacity for work entails a chain approach. The following three components can be distinguished in policy and practice, which together form a whole:

1. Working conditions (see Article [8.2.](#));
2. Absenteeism, sick leave supervision and reintegration; this is arranged separately for each employer;
3. Continued salary payment during sickness (see Article [8.3.](#)).

8.2. Working conditions

The attention paid to employability (see Chapter 6) is closely related to the attention paid to working conditions, the conditions under which people work.

A proper employability and working conditions policy is important to prevent and limit absenteeism due to illness.

8.2.1. Occupational health and safety catalogue

The insurance industry has access to the Occupational Health and Safety Catalogue ('*arbocatalogus*'), see gezondverbond.nl.

The Parties consider the promotion and use of the (tools of the) Occupational Health and Safety Catalogue, including the Workload Indicator (see Article [6.4.11.](#)), to be important. After the intended renewal of the (industry-wide) Occupational Health and Safety Catalogue for the (healthcare) insurance industry, the Parties wish to organise a campaign to increase the awareness and use among employers, employees, Works Councils and PVT. The renewal will start at the beginning of 2022 and will be carried out by the Working Group on the Occupational Health and Safety Catalogue.

8.3. Continued salary payment in the event of illness

8.3.1. General

When an employee becomes incapacitated for work (see Article [1.1.](#)), the provisions of Article 7:629 of the Dutch Civil Code, the Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA), the Gatekeeper Improvement Act (Wet Verbetering Poortwachter) and future amendments to them apply to the employee.

Work based on occupational therapy is work carried out by the disabled employee with the primary aim of reintegration. By working temporarily on an occupational therapeutic basis, the employee's sustainability and build-up of the work capacity is examined and improved.

The period of illness is not interrupted by performing work based on occupational therapy.

8.3.2. Continued salary payment

In addition to what is provided for in Article 7:629 of the Dutch Civil Code, the employee who is incapacitated for work and unable to work as a result, will receive 100% of the monthly salary during the first year of illness and 70% of the monthly salary during the second year of illness for as long as the employee is employed by the employer.

Supplement during the second year of illness

During the second year of illness, the employee can receive a supplement to the continued salary payment. The continued salary payment is then not 70%, but a higher percentage in the following situations:

- If the employee makes sufficient effort and actively participates in reintegration, the employee will receive 80% of the salary. This applies from 1 January 2020.
- If the employee is permanently and fully incapacitated for work, which must be determined by the UWV, the employee will receive 100% of the salary.
- If the employee works for 50% or more and this is not based on occupational therapy, the employee will receive 100% of the salary from the first day the employee works for 50% or more. For this purpose, retraining is also regarded as work.
- If the employee returns to work, but for less than 50% and this is not based on occupational therapy, the employee will receive 85% of the salary from the first day the employee works for less than 50%. For this purpose, retraining is also regarded as work.

For the salary, see Article [8.3.3](#).

Supplement from the third year of illness

If the UWV is of the opinion that the employer has made insufficient efforts to reintegrate the sick employee and on that basis extends the period to which the employee is entitled to salary to a maximum of 156 weeks, the employee will receive 70% or the supplements referred to above during that longer period. This also applies if the employer and the employee have jointly submitted a request for an extension of the waiting period.

Partially incapacitated for work after two years

After the period of continued salary payment as described above, the salary of the partially incapacitated employee, who therefore works partially and not on the basis of occupational therapy, is determined on the basis of the classification of the position the employee held when the employee resumed work and in proportion to the number of hours the employee worked. This is based on the number of years of experience of the employee in their former or current grade.

If the employee resumes work in their own position, the corresponding salary scale is maintained and the salary associated with this position is determined in proportion to the number of hours the employee works.

End of the supplement

The supplement ends at the moment and during the period that the employee loses the right to continued salary payment and when the employment contract with the employee is terminated.

8.3.3. Salary and pension accrual

The salary mentioned in Article [8.3.2](#) is the fixed annual salary including holiday allowance (see Article [3.4.1](#)), the annual allowance (see Article [3.3](#)) and any compensation for shift work (see Article [3.4.5](#)).

Pension accrual during the first two years of illness takes place on the most recent salary, in so far as this is legally possible and permitted for tax purposes.

Pension accrual from the third year of illness is based on actual income.

8.3.4. Other conditions

The employee receives a benefit as mentioned in Article [8.3.2](#) under the condition that the benefit under the Continued Payment of Wages in the event of Illness (Extension) Act (Wulbz), the Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA) or the Unemployment Benefits Act (WW) is assigned to the employer.

Contrary to Article 7:629 of the Dutch Civil Code, the benefits and supplementary benefits referred to in Article [8.3.2](#), are reduced by the amount for which the employee, on the basis of a statutory provision, can hold a third party liable for the employee's illness.

When the employee assigns all rights and claims against that third party up to the amount of the benefits mentioned in Article [8.3.2](#) to the employer, the employee will receive an advance payment on this compensation up to a maximum of the amount of these benefits.

The supplement mentioned in Article [8.3.2](#) is terminated as soon as the employee loses the right to continued payment or to a benefit due to illness.

Chapter 9 – Other terms of employment

This chapter sets out the other terms of employment.

9.1. Removal allowance

When an employee has to move at the employer's request, the employer pays the usual and relevant costs of, for example, transport. In addition, the employer will, in all reasonableness and fairness, reimburse all other necessary costs incurred by the employee in connection with the move.

9.2. Benefit in case of death

On the death of the employee, any surviving dependants will jointly receive a benefit. This net payment is equal to three times the monthly salary as applicable on the day of death, including holiday allowance and annual payment. Surviving dependants are: the partner from whom the employee was not permanently separated, or, if there is no partner, the minor legitimate or natural children.

The benefit referred to under Article 7:674 of the Dutch Civil Code is included in this payment, as well as any other provisions of statutory illness and occupational disability insurances.

9.3. WW and WGA supplements

The Parties have agreed to supplement the third unemployment (WW) year and the Resumption of Work for Partially Disabled Workers (WGA) in accordance with the Social Agreement arrangements.

The contributions for the supplement to the third unemployment year and the WGA premiums are paid by employees.

The Parties will continue to join PAWW Foundation for a period of five years from 1 October 2022. The Parties consider it important to actively bring the safety net of PAWW Foundation to the attention of their supporters and, above all, to the attention of employees who are eligible for supplementary benefit after two years of unemployment or salary-related WGA. The Parties will have the PAWW Foundation provide them with detailed information about the use of the scheme.

9.4. Algemene nabestaandenwet (Anw – General Surviving Dependents Act);

Employers are recommended to offer a facility that will allow employees to insure themselves to the benefit of their surviving dependants in case the Surviving Dependents Act (ANW) does not apply. If an employee makes use of this facility, the premium is, in principle, borne by the employee.

Chapter 10 – Facilities for trade unions

This chapter sets out the facilities for trade unions that are a party to the Collective Agreement (see Article [1.1.](#)).

10.1. General

The company agrees arrangements and rules of procedures on trade union facilities (see Article [10.2.](#)) with employees who are members of a trade union (see Article [1.1.](#)).

If a trade union has chosen a formal organisational form for its activities within the company, it must inform the employer accordingly, indicating how this formal body is composed.

Facilities relate to communication and consultation between the members of the trade union and the formal body, if any, and between the members and officers of the trade union.

Trade union officers may visit the company within the context of prior agreements made in this respect with the employer.

Contact between the trade union and the employer and its representatives takes place through the trade union officers.

10.2. Facilities

Trade union facilities include publication facilities, post and meeting facilities that are made available by the employer.

Trade union activities in the company and the use of facilities must not disrupt the smooth running of the company.

Publication and communication options

Provision of publication facilities for:

- Business and information announcements concerning the company or industry;
- Announcing the names of trade union representatives or their contact persons;
- Announcing meetings of the trade union;
- Publishing summary records of those meetings;
- Nominating candidates for the membership of the Works Council.

These publications, if appropriate, can also be sent via the in-house email system. The employer receives the publications for information purposes.

Provide opportunities to disseminate information to trade union representatives or their contact persons.

Meeting facilities

Provide meeting time and conference rooms in the company for meetings of trade unions with their members.

Provide conference rooms in the company for meetings outside office hours with trade unions and their members. If possible, conference rooms could also be made available at lunchtime.

10.3. Legal protection

The employer ensures that representatives of the trade union in the company (see Article [1.1.](#)) are not prejudiced by their position as an employee as a result of their trade union work. The mutual compliance with the rights and obligations under the employment contract is not affected by their work as a trade union representative.

10.4. Trade union leave

An employee who is a member of the board of a trade union or who is a delegate of a section of a trade union is entitled, insofar as the work permits this, to at most ten days of paid leave each year to attend trade union meetings.

An employee who is a member of a trade union is entitled, insofar as the work permits this, to a maximum of six days of paid leave each year to attend courses organised by or on behalf of the trade union, if the employers believe that the course is also of direct interest to the company and the leave was applied for in good time.

Trade union leave may be taken in whole days and in parts of a day.

10.5. Trade union contribution

Where possible, the employer will cooperate in the tax-friendly payment of trade union contributions.

10.6. Encouraging trade union work

In 2022, trade unions will organise a 'trade union month' with employers. The employers will facilitate this action.

In support of this action, the employer will reimburse employees 50% of their trade union membership for twelve months. This applies to both existing and new trade union members.

Chapter 11 – Specific terms of employment for field staff

11.1. Employment contract and working hours

The employment contract of a field staff member is characterised by terms of employment that partly depend on objectives, performance or on both.

In addition, indicative individual working hours are included because the hourly salary and the number of holiday and leave hours are based on these. The indicative working hours of a full-time field staff member are 40 hours a week. Different working hours may be customary at an individual employer.

The provisions on normal working hours (see Article [1.1.](#)), the compensation for working on Saturdays (see Article [3.4.2.](#)), the additional work compensation (see Article [3.4.3.](#)), the overtime compensation (see Article [3.4.4.](#)) and the compensation for shift work (see Article [3.4.5.](#) and see Article [4.2.5.](#)) do not apply to field staff.

11.2. Remuneration

The salary scales mentioned in Article [3.2.1.](#) do not apply to field staff because their salary is a combination of fixed and variable salary.

Field staff are not entitled to the annual payment.

Holiday allowance

In addition to the holiday allowance provided for in Article [3.4.1.](#), field staff receive as holiday allowance 8% of the variable income paid out in the previous year.

Fixed cost reimbursement

The employer regularly, and at least once a year, checks whether there is reason to adjust the existing fixed expense allowances in line with changes in the price level of the costs for which these allowances are granted.

11.3. Holidays

Instead of what is regulated in Article [4.3.1.](#), full-time field staff are entitled to 160 statutory holiday hours a year and 52 holiday hours a year in excess of the statutory entitlement. This number of days includes 1.5 days' holiday due to the right to special leave that lapsed on 1 January 2001.

11.4. Flexible terms of employment

In addition to the supplementary criteria in Article [7.4.](#), field staff may purchase a maximum of ten days' holiday for each calendar year. A request for such purchase must be made at least three months in advance. A proportional part of the salary is withheld for each purchased holiday day, which is calculated as follows: $0.44\% \times 1.08 \times$ the fixed annual salary. The purchase of holidays does not affect other terms of employment, such as pensionable salary.

11.5. Supplement in the event of incapacity for work

For field staff, the salary referred to in Article [8.3.3](#), includes the variable income in the year before the incapacity for work, with the exception of amounts paid out on an incidental or exceptional basis, and excludes the annual payment.

11.6. Benefit in case of death

In the event of death of a field staff member, the benefit mentioned in Article [9.2](#), includes 3/12 of the variable income received in the preceding year, with the exception of amounts paid that are incidental or of an exceptional nature, and excludes the annual payment.

11.7 Transitional arrangements for working hours of older employees

Contrary to Article [4.1.3](#), and [Annex 4.1.3](#), the transitional arrangement in [Annex 11.7](#), applies to field staff who were born before 1 January 1955 and were employed on 1 January 2010.

11.8. Transitional holiday arrangement

For field staff who were employed on 1 January 2010 with an employer to whom the Collective Agreement (for office or field staff) applies, the regulation referred to in Annex [11.8](#), applies instead of Article [11.3](#) and [Annex 4.3.1](#).

11.9. Pensionable salary

Contrary to the definition used in [Annex 5.1.1](#), (Average pay scheme), [Annex 5.2](#), (CDC scheme) and [Annex 5.3](#), (IDC scheme), the pensionable income of the field staff member is as follows: 12 times the fixed monthly salary, plus the variable income and holiday allowance paid out in the year before the reference date.

Annex 1.6. Regulations of the Joint Collective Agreement Committee

1. Role of the Committee

If an employer and an employee disagree about the interpretation or application of the Collective Agreement, the matter may be referred to the Committee. If a party to a collective agreement believes that the Collective Agreement is not being interpreted or applied correctly, it may also refer the matter to the Joint Collective Agreement Committee. The Committee's task is to decide on the matter.

In addition, the Committee has a task by which this is explicitly provided for in a Collective Agreement article. The Committee also decides on requests for dispensation of Collective Agreement articles, insofar as dispensation can be granted (see Article [1.2.1.](#)), except in the case of pensions (see Article [5.1.6.](#)).

2. Composition of the Committee

The Committee consists of a maximum of four members appointed by the employers' organisation and a maximum of four members appointed by the trade unions.

The parties cast an equal number of votes regardless of the number of Committee members present. At least two members on behalf of the employers' organisation and at least two members on behalf of the trade unions must be present to be able to deal with a matter and reach a decision.

The members are appointed to the Committee for the duration of the Collective Agreement plus twelve months. Interim vacancies are filled within one month.

The meeting is alternately chaired by a Committee member on behalf of the employers and a Committee member on behalf of the trade unions. Every six months, a different person chairs the meeting, with the representative of the trade unions being the chair for the first six months and the representative of the employers' organisation for the second six months.

The Committee is supported by an official secretary.

3. Secretariat

Requests for a decision on a difference of interpretation or requests for dispensation must be submitted to the Committee's secretarial office, located at the employers' organisation at Bordewijklaan 2, P.O. Box 93450, 2509 AL The Hague.

4. Procedure in the event of differences of interpretation

Requests may be submitted to the Committee's secretarial office by an employer or employee, or by the employers' organisation or one or more trade unions. These can be sent to the [Collective Agreement secretariat](#).

If the request is submitted by an employer or employers' organisation or by an employee/trade union, this party must first inform the other party in writing of this request. The other party must acknowledge receipt of this information. Subsequently, the employer and employee have fourteen days to resolve the matter by mutual agreement.

If no solution is reached within those fourteen days, the request may be referred to the Committee.

The request must in any event include:

- the applicant's name and address details;
- the other party's name and address details;

- a clear description of the subject on which there is a difference of interpretation and any explanations in this respect;
- a copy of the information forwarded to the other party.

The Committee confirms the date of receipt of the request to both parties.

The Committee asks the other party to provide a written response to this request. The written response must be submitted to the Committee by the other party within fourteen days of its request. If necessary, the Committee will hold a hearing at which the applicant and the other party may be heard.

The Committee decides on the matter as soon as possible and at the latest within three months of the date of receipt of the dispensation request. If necessary, this period may be extended by a maximum period of one month. The decision is binding on, and will be forwarded to, both parties.

If one or more members of the Committee itself are a party to a difference of interpretation, they cannot take part in the handling of the request. They may, however, be replaced.

5. Procedure for dispensation requests

An employer may submit a request for dispensation to the Committee by registered letter. The request must explain for which article or articles dispensation is requested and the reasons for this. The Committee confirms the date of receipt of the dispensation request. The Committee gives the employer the opportunity to explain the dispensation request in person.

On behalf of the Parties, the Committee reviews in any event the following points:

- a.
 - the reasons for requesting dispensation must be sufficiently well-founded;
 - the employees' terms of employment must be sufficiently guaranteed;
 - the terms and conditions of employment proposed by the employer may not be in conflict with statutory provisions;
 - the employer has its own legally valid collective agreement that has been signed by at least one of the trade unions that are party to this Collective Agreement.

The Committee decides on the matter as soon as possible and at the latest within three months of the date of receipt of the dispensation request. If necessary, this period may be extended by a maximum period of one month. The decision is binding and is sent to the applicant in writing, stating reasons, with a copy to the Parties to the Agreement.

- b. If the committee becomes aware that an employer no longer satisfies the conditions for dispensation referred to above under a., as a result of a report from one of the Parties to the Agreement, another party or otherwise, the committee will inform the employer in question as soon as possible in writing, stating reasons, and will give it the opportunity to present its views before pronouncing on the revocation of the dispensation. This decision is binding and sent in writing, stating reasons, to the employer concerned and to the reporter, with a copy to the Parties to the Agreement.

6. A tied vote

If the Committee has an equal number of votes in favour and against when deciding on a dispute or dispensation, a second Committee meeting is held. If the vote is still tied, the Committee does not decide on the matter and states that there was a tied vote.

Annex 3.2.1. Salary scales

Salary scales on and after 1 February 2022

Table 3.2.1.A. – Collective Agreement Salary Scales for Insurance Industry on and after 1 February 2022								
Years of experience	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	Minimum	Max. aver.						
0	€24,914	€25,584	€25,167	€26,657	€25,922	€27,157	€26,599	€27,995
1	€25,050	€25,939	€25,395	€27,462	€26,622	€28,673	€27,546	€29,619
2	€25,226	€26,294	€25,666	€28,149	€27,284	€29,831	€28,579	€31,127
3	€25,388	€26,614	€25,886	€28,814	€27,756	€30,883	€29,619	€32,558
4	€25,548		€26,109	€29,333	€28,357	€31,745	€30,494	€33,946
5	€25,709		€26,387	€29,907	€28,911	€32,641	€31,355	€35,258
6			€26,549	€30,407	€29,483	€33,523	€32,084	€36,469
7					€29,866	€34,258	€32,752	€37,617
8					€30,290	€35,036	€33,504	€38,815
9					€30,713	€35,680	€34,065	€39,879
10					€31,119	€36,170	€34,599	€40,869
11							€35,172	€41,792
12							€35,714	€42,800
13							€36,170	€43,619

Youth salary scales on and after 1 February 2022

The youth salary scales apply to employees up to and including the age of 20.

Table 3.2.1.B. – Youth salary scales on and after 1 February 2022			
Age	Group J	Group J1 Min.	Group J2 Min.
17	€10,997	€13,776	€14,027
18	€12,836	€15,637	€15,892
19	€14,663	€17,474	€17,721
20	€17,077	€19,353	€19,590

Group ML is not included in the table. Group ML is intended for participants in work experience places with an education level lower than higher vocational education (HBO). For information on the amount of the minimum salary, see the [website](#) of the Dutch Government.

Participants in work experience places with an education level of higher vocational education (HBO) or higher are paid in accordance with the amounts in Group J.

Salary scales on and after 1 January 2023

Table 3.2.1.A. – Collective Agreement Salary Scales for Insurance Industry on and after 1 February 2023								
Years of experience	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	Minimum	Max. aver.						
0	€25,599	€26,288	€25,859	€27,390	€26,634	€27,904	€27,331	€28,765
1	€25,738	€26,653	€26,094	€28,217	€27,355	€29,462	€28,304	€30,434
2	€25,920	€27,017	€26,372	€28,923	€28,035	€30,652	€29,365	€31,983
3	€26,086	€27,346	€26,598	€29,607	€28,519	€31,732	€30,434	€33,453
4	€26,250		€26,827	€30,140	€29,137	€32,618	€31,333	€34,880
5	€26,416		€27,113	€30,729	€29,706	€33,539	€32,217	€36,228
6			€27,279	€31,243	€30,293	€34,445	€32,966	€37,472
7					€30,687	€35,200	€33,653	€38,652
8					€31,122	€35,999	€34,425	€39,883
9					€31,558	€36,661	€35,002	€40,975
10					€31,974	€37,165	€35,550	€41,993
11							€36,140	€42,941
12							€36,697	€43,977
13							€37,165	€44,819

Youth salary scales on and after 1 January 2023

The youth salary scales apply to employees up to and including the age of 20.

Table 3.2.1.B. – Youth salary scales on and after 1 February 2023			
Age	Group J	Group J1 Min.	Group J2 Min.
17	€11,299	€14,155	€14,413
18	€13,189	€16,067	€16,329
19	€15,066	€17,954	€18,208
20	€17,546	€19,886	€20,129

Group ML is not included in the table. Group ML is intended for participants in work experience places with an education level lower than higher vocational education (HBO). For information on the amount of the minimum salary, see the [website](#) of the Dutch Government.

Participants in work experience places with an education level of higher vocational education (HBO) or higher are paid in accordance with the amounts in Group J.

Annex 4.1.3. Transitional arrangement for working hours of older employees

These transitional arrangements are intended for employees born before 1 January 1955 and who were employed on 1 January 2010, referred to in this Annex as “older employees”.

Working less

The older employees may agree with the employer to work an additional 104 hours less per year from the year in which they turn 59. The Collective Agreement terms of employment that are related to working hours will then be adjusted proportionally. This involves salary, holiday allowance, annual payment, pension and holidays. However, company-specific arrangements are not adjusted to the changed working hours.

Working hours reduction

The older employee is entitled to the next reduction in working hours:

- In the year they turn 60: 2 hours a week;
- In the year they turn 61: 3 hours a week;
- From the year they turn 62: 4 hours a week.

This reduction in working hours applies to full-time employees. For part-time employees this is proportional.

Combination of working less and working hours reduction

When the employee combines less work with a working hours reduction, this gives the working hours as shown in table 4.1.3.

Age	Number of hours working less	Number of working hours reduction	Total number of hours reduction	Working hours per week
59 years	4	0	4	34
60 years	4	2	6	32
61 years	4	3	7	31
62 years and more	4	4	8	30

Conditions

The reduction in working hours is recorded in hours a day or in hours a week. In incidental cases, the employee may, in consultation with the employer, choose a different arrangement when operating conditions allow so.

When the employee is fully or partially incapacitated for work and during holidays, there is no entitlement to a reduction in working hours.

If the employee has reduced the number of working hours, this may not lead to a reduced job grade.

Annex 4.2.2. Model scheme on Time and Place Independent Work (TPOW)

In addition to Article [4.2.2.](#) of the Collective Agreement on Time and Place Independent Work (TPOW), the employer can make use of the model scheme below. The content of this model scheme is made suitable for its own organisation by the employer and can be adapted and supplemented.

The TPOW scheme

1. The TPOW scheme allows you to be flexible in your work location and working hours. You cannot derive any right to homeworking from agreements on TPOW and/or the content of this scheme.
2. You make arrangements with your manager on the [number of] days you work at home and the [number of] days you work at the office for each [period] and your working hours that fall outside regular office hours.
3. The working hours structure in the Collective Agreement (see Article [4.2.1.](#)) applies in this respect. If you shift your working hours on your own initiative to a time period that is not within your usual working hours, the overtime regulations (Article [4.2.4.](#)), the overtime compensation (Article [3.4.4.](#)) and the compensation for working on Saturdays (Article [3.4.2.](#)) do not apply.
4. You also make arrangements with your manager about your availability for contact with your employer and the customers and when you want to come to the office when you have already scheduled work days at home.
5. Together with your employer, you ensure that your workplace at home meets the health and safety standards for a workplace outside the office. You can find these at [info]. If your workplace at home does not or no longer complies with these working conditions standards, you can no longer make use of the TPOW scheme.
6. Every year, we evaluate the agreements made about TPOW with you. This evaluation will at least cover the following subjects: the layout of your workplace at home, your working days and hours and the extent to which working from home can be stressful for you, including your availability and unavailability and your work-life balance.
7. You receive the following [allowances and/or resources; please select what is applicable] from your employer for your work at home:
 - a. [One-off [€ amount] for furnishing the workplace at home.]
 - b. [An allowance of [€ amount] a year for furnishing the workplace at home.]
 - c. [Resources for home office equipment, to be purchased through your employer.]
 - d. [A laptop, see your employer's laptop scheme.]
 - e. [A mobile phone, see your employer's telephone scheme].
 - f. [An allowance of [€ amount] per day [in line with the tax exemption]. For a homeworking day, you do not receive an allowance for commuting costs].
 - g. [An allowance of [€ amount] per [period] for a telephone or internet connection.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Employees in the following positions cannot work independently of time and place in view of their duties and responsibilities: [positions]

This scheme is evaluated periodically. The scheme has been agreed with the consent of the [Works Council/PVT] and can be amended with the consent of the [Works Council/PVT].

Signature

By signing this scheme, you can make use of TPOW and you confirm that you know the contents of the scheme and that you comply with it.

Annex 4.3.1. Transitional holiday arrangement

For employees who were employed on 1 January 2010 with an employer to whom the Collective Agreement for office or field staff applies, the regulation in this Annex applies instead of the first paragraph of Article [4.3.1](#).

Starting on 1 December 2009, these employees are entitled to the following paid holiday hours according to the following sliding scale:

- The employees up to and including the age of 34: 200 hours
- The employees aged 35 up to and including the age of 44: 208 hours
- The employees aged 45 up to and including the age of 54: 216 hours
- The employees aged 55 and older: 224 hours

Starting on 1 January 2010, employees can take a maximum of one step twice in the sliding scale. The allocated number of holiday hours will no longer be adjusted based on age.

The employee's age on 1 January of the year in question applies for the determination of the age.

If the employee switches to another employer to whom this Collective Agreement applies, the scheme in this Annex ceases to exist. [Article 4.3.1](#), then applies from the time the employee joins the new employer.

However, the rules in this Annex will continue to apply if the employee switches to another employer to whom this Collective Agreement applies, when:

- the employee was 50 years or older on 1 January 2010, or
- the change of employer is demonstrably and directly the result of the termination of the employment contract on the initiative of the employer in the context of a collective dismissal or on the basis of a redundancy scheme and the employees immediately start working for the new employer. The employee must report and demonstrate to the new employer that this scheme applies.

Annex 5.1.1. Average pay scheme

This Annex describes the characteristics of the average pay scheme as referred to in Article [5.1.1](#).

Members

Members are employees aged 18 and over.

Effective date

Before an employee is included in the scheme, there is a waiting period of two months. After this period, the employee is included in the scheme with retroactive effect from the date of commencement of employment, but no earlier than the first day of the month in which the employee reaches the age of 18. During the waiting period, partner's pension and orphan's pension are covered on a risk basis.

Target retirement age

The target retirement age is the first day of the month in which the member reaches the age of 68.

Early retirement

Members can choose to retire earlier than the target retirement age. In that case, they must inform the employer at least six months before the retirement date selected by the member.

If the member retires early, the amount of the pension is reduced by actuarially neutral calculations based on the probability systems and actuarial interest rates which are the basis for the financing of the pension scheme.

End of employment contract on retirement date

The employment contract with the employee ends automatically by operation of law, without further notice being required, on the commencement date of the retirement pension chosen by the employee, but no later than on the day on which the employee reaches the age on which the employee becomes entitled to old-age pension (AOW).

Part-time pension

The member can choose to retire part-time. This is subject to the same provisions as early retirement.

Pensionable income

The pensionable income is 12 times the fixed monthly salary including holiday allowance.

The maximum pensionable income is €93,114.99 in 2022 and €95,675.65 in 2023. This amount is indexed annually with the salary development of the Collective Agreement in the previous calendar year.

The reference date for determining pensionable income is 1 January.

Deductible

The deductible is €15,202.53 on and from 1 January 2022 and €15,620.60 on and from 1 January 2023. This amount will be indexed annually on 1 January with the salary development of the Collective Agreement in the previous calendar year.

Pensionable salary

The pensionable salary is the pensionable income minus the deductible.

The reference date for the determination of the pensionable salary is 1 January. For part-time employees, the pensionable salary is calculated on a pro-rata basis.

Retirement Pension

The retirement pension is based on an indexed average salary system. The accrual is 1.75% of the pensionable salary in the year in question.

This pension starts on the first day of the month in which the member turns 68.

Partner's pension

The partner's pension is 60% of the payable retirement pension. This pension starts on the first day of the month in which the current or former participant dies.

Partner's pension is also accrued for single persons, and can be converted into a retirement pension.

Orphan's pension

The orphan's pension for each child is a maximum of 14% of the total retirement pension accrued. For full orphans, this percentage is doubled. The orphan's pension for all children jointly may not exceed a maximum total of 70% of the projected retirement pension.

The orphan's pension is paid until the first day following the month in which the child no longer meets one of the following criteria:

- the child is under the age of 18;
- the child is under 27 years of age and cannot, due to illness or disability, earn more than 55% of what a comparable healthy person of the same age can earn; this must be evidenced by a declaration from the Wajong benefit agency;
- the child is under 27 years of age and is not yet able to work because the child is attending a full course of study or vocational training.

The orphan's pension starts on the first day of the month in which the member dies.

Pension limitation

If the member's partner is more than ten years younger than the member, the partner's pension is reduced by 1.1% of the retirement pension for each full year that the age difference is greater than ten years.

If the member has opted to convert the (notional) accrued partner's pension into a higher old-age pension or early retirement, there is no longer any entitlement to a partner's pension, even if the member subsequently has a partner.

Options

Within tax limits, members have the following options, in addition to early retirement and part-time retirement:

Conversion of retirement pension and partner's pension

Members may choose to convert all or part of the accrued partner's pension into a higher retirement pension at the target retirement age. Conversely, they can choose to convert all or part of the accrued retirement pension into a higher partner's pension. The member must communicate this choice to the employer at least one year before the target retirement age.

Medical guarantees are not required for these conversions. However, the partner's consent is required to convert a partner's pension into a higher retirement pension. The member is responsible for providing correct information about this. If the member has given incorrect information or has been negligent in this respect, the pension consequences are at their expense and risk.

High-low pensions and retirement savings

Members can agree a high-low pension with the pension provider in an actuarially neutral manner on the retirement date.

Members can save extra pension to make up any pension shortfall.

Occupational disability pension

The occupational disability pension lapsed on 31 December 2005. This does not apply to members who became ill before 1 January 2004 and to whom the Occupational Disability Insurance Act (and underlying laws and regulations) applies and continues to apply. For these members, the relevant provisions of the occupational disability pension from the 2003-2004 Collective Agreement continue to apply.

Concurrence

If members are eligible for a benefit under the WIA or the WAO and for any supplementary benefit on the grounds of an occupational disability insurance, their pension is reduced by the total of these benefits.

The member must immediately inform the employer of the creation or modification of entitlement to the above-mentioned benefits.

Increase of pensions with a supplement (indexation)

The employer's ambition is to annually increase the accrued pension entitlements of current and former participants as well as the pensions of pensioners with a conditional supplement with effect from 1 January.

If the pension scheme is an insured scheme, the supplement is financed from the resources that arise from agreements with the pension provider that are aimed at the aforementioned ambition. Examples are financing from available excess interest or interest rate discounts.

If the pension scheme is placed with a pension fund, the supplement, in accordance with the regulations of the fund, also depends on the funding ratio. The funding ratio is the policy coverage ratio of the sector pension fund or company pension fund or of the circle of a general pension fund.

Continued pension accrual in the event of incapacity for work

The pension accrual is continued on a non-contributory basis in the event of incapacity for work. The accrual takes place on the difference between the income that the member had immediately before their full or partial incapacity for work and the income, including any supplements from the employer, that they receive on account of their full or partial incapacity for work.

The pensionable income is adjusted in line with the salary development of the Collective Agreement, see Article [3.2.2](#).

Annex 5.1.6. Pensions Dispensation Committee Regulations

1. Secretariat

Requests and notifications in the context of procedures provided for in sections 3, 4 and 5 of these Regulations must be submitted to the [secretarial office of the Committee](#), Located at the employers' organisation at Bordewijklaan 2, P.O. Box 93450, 2509 AL The Hague.

2. Composition of the Committee

The Committee consists of a maximum of four members appointed by the employers' organisation and a maximum of four members appointed by the trade unions.

The Parties cast an equal number of votes regardless of the number of Committee members present.

The members are appointed to the Committee for the duration of the Collective Agreement plus twelve months. Interim vacancies are filled within one month.

If necessary, the Parties may appoint an independent chair. The Committee is supported by an official secretary.

3. Procedure for dispensation requests

An employer may submit a request for dispensation to the Committee, as referred to in Article [5.1.6.](#), by registered letter. The request must explain the reasons for dispensation.

When this employer has set up a Works Council based on the WOR, the employer must add to the dispensation request a written proof that the Works Council has agreed to the request. If this proof is missing, the dispensation request will not be dealt with.

The Committee confirms the date of receipt of the dispensation request. The Committee gives the employer the opportunity to explain the dispensation request in person.

The Committee issues a binding decision within two months of the date of receipt of the dispensation request. If necessary, this period may be extended by a maximum of two months. The decision of the Committee is forwarded to the employer.

4. Procedure to replace average pay scheme or CDC scheme by IDC scheme

If an employer intends to replace the average pay scheme or the collective defined contribution (CDC) scheme with an individual defined contribution (IDC) scheme, the employer must report this to the secretarial office at the start of the replacement process.

As soon as the IDC scheme has been adopted, the employer must inform the secretarial office.

If it appears that the employer has failed to inform the secretarial office in good time that the employer intended to switch to an IDC scheme, the employer must still do so. In that case, the Committee is authorised to assess the content and establishment of the IDC scheme and, if applicable, to declare that it is in accordance with the Collective Agreement.

5. Procedure for (temporary) non-implementation

On the basis of Article [5.1.3.](#), the employer referred to in Article [5.1.3.](#) may request dispensation for the implementation of the average pay scheme or CDC scheme by registered letter. The request must explain the reasons for dispensation.

When this employer has set up a Works Council based on the WOR, the employer must add to the dispensation request a written proof that the Works Council has agreed to the request. If this proof is missing, the dispensation request will not be dealt with.

The Committee confirms the date of receipt of the dispensation request.
The Committee gives the employer the opportunity to explain the dispensation request in person.

The Committee issues a binding decision within two months of the date of receipt of the dispensation request. If necessary, this period may be extended by a maximum of two months. The decision of the Committee is forwarded to the employer.

Annex 5.2. The CDC scheme

This Annex describes the characteristics of the CDC scheme as referred to in Article [5.2](#).

It must be explicitly stated in the pension rules that the annual accrual rate can be reduced if necessary for this scheme.

Members

Members are employees aged 18 and over.

Effective date

Before an employee is included in the scheme, there is a waiting period of two months. After this period, the employee is included in the scheme with retroactive effect from the date of commencement of employment, but no earlier than the first day of the month in which the employee reaches the age of 18.

During the waiting period, partner's pension and orphan's pension are covered on a risk basis.

Target retirement age

The target retirement age is the first day of the month in which the member reaches the age of 68.

Early retirement

Members can choose to retire earlier than the target retirement age. In that case, they must inform the employer at least six months before the retirement date selected by the member.

If the member retires early, the amount of the pension is reduced by actuarially neutral calculations based on the probability systems and actuarial interest rates which are the basis for the financing of the pension scheme.

End of employment contract on retirement date

The employment contract with the employee ends automatically by operation of law, without further notice being required, on the commencement date of the retirement pension chosen by the employee, but no later than on the day on which the employee reaches the age on which the employee becomes entitled to old-age pension (AOW).

Part-time pension

The member can choose to retire part-time. This is subject to the same provisions as early retirement.

Pensionable income

The pensionable income is 12 times the fixed monthly salary including holiday allowance.

The maximum pensionable income is €93,114.99 in 2022 and €95,675.65 in 2023. This amount is indexed annually with the salary development of the Collective Agreement in the previous calendar year.

The reference date for determining pensionable income is 1 January.

Deductible

The deductible is €15,202.53 on and from 1 January 2022 and €15,620.60 on and from 1 January 2023. This amount will be indexed annually on 1 January with the salary development of the Collective Agreement in the previous calendar year.

Pensionable salary

The pensionable salary is the pensionable income minus the deductible. The reference date for the determination of the pensionable salary is 1 January.

For part-time employees, the pensionable salary is calculated on a pro-rata basis.

Retirement Pension

The retirement pension is based on an indexed average salary system. The accrual is 1.75% of the pensionable salary in the year in question.

This pension starts on the first day of the month in which the member turns 68.

Partner's pension

The partner's pension is 60% of the payable retirement pension. This pension starts on the first day of the month in which the current or former member dies.

Partner's pension is also accrued for single persons, and can be converted into a retirement pension.

Orphan's pension

The orphan's pension for each child is a maximum of 14% of the total retirement pension accrued. For full orphans, this percentage is doubled. The orphan's pension for all children jointly may not exceed a maximum total of 70% of the projected retirement pension.

The orphan's pension is paid until the first day following the month in which the child no longer meets one of the following criteria:

- the child is under the age of 18;
- the child is under 27 years of age and cannot, due to illness or disability, earn more than 55% of what a comparable healthy person of the same age can earn; this must be evidenced by a declaration from the Wajong benefit agency;
- the child is under 27 years of age and is not yet able to work because the child is attending a full course of study or vocational training.

The orphans' pension starts on the first day of the month in which the participant dies.

Pension limitation

If the member's partner is more than ten years younger than the member, the partner's pension is reduced by 1.1% of the retirement pension for each full year that the age difference is greater than ten years.

If the member has opted to convert the (notional) accrued partner's pension into a higher old-age pension or early retirement, there is no longer any entitlement to a partner's pension, even if the member subsequently has a partner.

Options

Within tax limits, members have the following options, in addition to early retirement and part-time retirement:

Conversion of retirement pension and partner's pension

Members may choose to convert all or part of the accrued partner's pension into a higher retirement pension at the target retirement age. Conversely, they can choose to convert all or part of the accrued retirement pension into a higher partner's pension.

The member must communicate this choice to the employer at least one year before the target retirement age.

Medical guarantees are not required for these conversions. However, the partner's consent is required to convert a partner's pension into a higher retirement pension. The member is responsible for providing correct information about this. If the member has given incorrect information or has been negligent in this respect, the pension consequences are at their expense and risk.

High-low pensions and retirement savings

Members can agree a high-low pension with the pension provider in an actuarially neutral manner on the retirement date.

Members can save extra pension to make up any pension shortfall.

Occupational disability pension

The occupational disability pension lapsed on 31 December 2005. This does not apply to members who became ill before 1 January 2004 and to whom the Occupational Disability Insurance Act (and underlying laws and regulations) applies and continues to apply. For these members, the relevant provisions of the occupational disability pension from the 2003-2004 Collective Agreement continue to apply.

Concurrence

If members are eligible for a benefit under the WIA or the WAO and for any supplementary benefit on the grounds of an occupational disability insurance, their pension is reduced by the total of these benefits.

The member must immediately inform the employer of the creation or modification of entitlement to the above-mentioned benefits.

Increase of pensions with a supplement (indexation)

The employer's ambition is to annually increase the accrued pension entitlements of current and former members as well as the pensions of pensioners with a conditional supplement with effect from 1 January.

If the pension scheme is an insured scheme, the supplement is financed from the resources that arise from agreements with the pension provider that are aimed at the aforementioned ambition. Examples are financing from available excess interest or interest rate discounts.

If the pension scheme is placed with a pension fund, the supplement, in accordance with the regulations of the fund, also depends on the funding ratio. The funding ratio is the policy coverage ratio of the sector pension fund or company pension fund or of the circle of a general pension fund.

Continued pension accrual in the event of incapacity for work

The pension accrual is continued on a non-contributory basis in the event of incapacity for work. The accrual takes place on the difference between the income that the member had immediately before their full or partial incapacity for work and the income, including any supplements from the employer, that they receive on account of their full or partial incapacity for work.

The pensionable income is adjusted in line with the salary development of the Collective Agreement, see Article [3.2.2](#).

Annex 5.3. The IDC scheme

This Annex describes the characteristics of the IDC scheme as referred to in Article [5.3](#).

Members

Members are employees aged 18 and over.

Effective date

Before an employee is included in the scheme, there is a waiting period of two months. After this period, the employee is included in the scheme with retroactive effect from the date of commencement of employment, but no earlier than the first day of the month in which the employee reaches the age of 18.

During the waiting period, partner's pension and orphan's pension are covered on a risk basis.

Target retirement age

The target retirement age is the first day of the month in which the member reaches the age of 68.

Early retirement

Members can choose to retire earlier than the target retirement age. In that case, they must inform the employer at least six months before the retirement date selected by the member.

End of employment contract on retirement date

The employment contract with the employee ends automatically by operation of law, without further notice being required, on the commencement date of the retirement pension chosen by the employee, but no later than on the day on which the employee reaches the age on which the employee becomes entitled to old-age pension (AOW).

Part-time pension

The member can choose to retire part-time. This is subject to the same provisions as early retirement.

Pensionable income

The pensionable income is 12 times the fixed monthly salary including holiday allowance.

The maximum pensionable income is €93,114.99 in 2022 and €95,675.65 in 2023. This amount is indexed annually with the salary development of the Collective Agreement in the previous calendar year.

The reference date for determining pensionable income is 1 January.

Deductible

The deductible is €15,202.53 on and from 1 January 2021 and €15,620.60 on and from 1 January 2023. This amount will be indexed annually on 1 January with the salary development of the Collective Agreement in the previous calendar year.

Pensionable salary

The pensionable salary is the pensionable salary minus the deductible. The

reference date for the determination of the pensionable salary is 1 January.

For part-time employees, the pensionable salary is calculated on a pro-rata basis.

Pension capital

The capital to be accrued for pension is based on an individual defined contribution scheme with a sliding scale containing the minimum contribution rate for each age category. This minimum contribution rate is based on a 1.85% DC sliding scale with an accrual rate of 1.75%. For the sliding scale, see Table 5.3.

Age category	Defined contribution
18 to 19 years	12.86%
20 to 24 years	13.72%
25 to 29 years	15.06%
30 to 34 years	16.55%
35 to 39 years	18.18%
40 to 44 years	19.99%
45 to 49 years	22.03%
50 to 54 years	24.32%
55 to 59 years	27.01%
60 to 64 years	30.29%
65 to 68 years	33.52%

Partner's pension

The partner's pension in the event of the member's death before the target retirement age is insured on a risk basis and is, based on average salary, equal to:

- a. The sum of the results of the annual calculation of 1.225% of the pensionable salary for each year of service with the employer up to the first day of the year in which the member died, plus
- b. 1.225% of the pensionable salary for the year of death multiplied by the number of years of service up to the target retirement age.

The employer can choose to arrange the partner's pension on the basis of final salary instead of average salary. This requires the approval of the Works Council or another formal controlling body within the organisation.

Even then, the partner's pension remains insured on a risk basis, but it amounts to 1.16% per year of service, multiplied by the total number of years of service with this employer up to the target retirement age and by the pensionable salary applicable on 1 January of the year in which the member died.

At the retirement age, the member can choose to convert part of the accrued capital into a partner's pension.

The partner's pension starts on the first day of the month in which the current or former member dies.

Orphan's pension

The orphan's pension in the event of the member's death before the target retirement age is insured on a risk basis and, on the basis of average salary, each child receives as a maximum amount:

- a. The sum of the results of the annual calculation of 0.245% of the pensionable salary for each year of service with the employer up to the first day of the year in which the member died, plus
- b. 0.245% of the pensionable salary for the year of death multiplied by the number of years of service up to the target retirement age.

The employer can choose to arrange the orphan's pension on the basis of final salary instead of average salary. This requires the approval of the Works Council or another formal controlling body within the organisation.

Even then, the orphan's pension remains insured on a risk basis, but it amounts to 0.232% for each year of service, multiplied by the total number of years of service with this employer up to the target retirement age and by the pensionable salary applicable on 1 January of the year in which the member died.

For full orphans, this percentage is doubled. In total, orphans' pension for all children jointly amount to a maximum of 70% of the prospective retirement pension.

The orphan's pension is paid until the first day of the month in which the child no longer meets one of the following criteria:

- the child is under the age of 18;
- the child is under 27 years of age and cannot, due to illness or disability, earn more than 55% of what a comparable healthy person of the same age can earn; this must be evidenced by a declaration from the Wajong benefit agency;
- the child is under 27 years of age and is not yet able to work because the child is attending a full course of study or vocational training.

The orphans' pension commences on the first day of the month in which the participant dies.

Options

Within tax limits, members have the following options to purchase a pension, in addition to early retirement and part-time retirement:

Retirement pension and partner's pension ratio

As a standard, capital is accumulated for the purchase of retirement pension and partner's pension in the ratio 100:70. For single persons, the partner's pension is automatically exchanged for a higher retirement pension. Members with a partner can choose to adjust the ratio between retirement pension and partner's pension at target retirement age.

If the member wishes to make this adjustment, the partner's agreement is required. The member is responsible for providing correct information about this. If the member has given incorrect information or has been negligent in this respect, the pension consequences are at their expense and risk.

Saving high-low pensions and pension capital

Members can agree a high-low pension with the pension provider in an actuarially neutral manner on the retirement date.

Members can save additional pension capital to cover any pension shortfall.

Investing after retirement date and variable benefits

Members can choose to continue investing after the retirement date. Members can opt for variable payments.

Occupational disability pension

The occupational disability pension lapsed on 31 December 2005. This does not apply to members who became ill before 1 January 2004 and to whom the Occupational Disability Insurance Act (and underlying laws and regulations) applies and continues to apply.

For these members, the relevant provisions of the occupational disability pension from the 2003-2004 Collective Agreement continue to apply.

Concurrence

If members are eligible for a benefit under the WIA or the WAO and for any supplementary benefit on the grounds of an occupational disability insurance, their pension is reduced by the total of these benefits.

The member must immediately inform the employer of the creation or modification of entitlement to the above-mentioned benefits.

Continued pension accrual in the event of incapacity for work

The pension accrual is continued on a non-contributory basis in the event of incapacity for work. The accrual takes place on the difference between the income that the member had immediately before their full or partial incapacity for work and the income, including any supplements from the employer, that they receive on account of their full or partial incapacity for work.

The pensionable income is adjusted in line with the salary development of the Collective Agreement, see Article [3.2.2](#).

Annex 6.4.12. Career change scheme

The career change scheme allows employees to change the course of their career. It enhances their sustainable employability and provides them room to switch to, for instance, the educational, healthcare or other sector.

Content of the scheme

Under the arrangement employees can adjust their working hours for a maximum period of two years, allowing them to explore other avenues in their career. At the end of this period, the employment contract will be terminated.

The arrangement applies for a maximum period of two years. The adjusted working hours constitute at least 50% of the individual working hours. The employee makes a request to the employer indicating the desired number of working hours to be adjusted and for how long they need to be adjusted. The employer agrees to the request, unless compelling business circumstances dictate otherwise. If the latter is the case, a shorter or longer period and/or other working hours can be agreed. If, as a result, the individual working hours are less than 16 hours a week, the employer needs to give its consent.

Prior to the career change, the employer and the employee enter into a settlement agreement that includes the provision that at the end of this period the employment contract will be terminated without any transition fee compensation being required.

Career change supplement

For the period of the arrangement, the employee's income is supplemented, also referred to as the career change supplement. The career change supplement is a topping-up of the agreed fixed salary components, including:

- the monthly salary,
- holiday allowance,
- annual payment,
- any salary supplement under Article [3.1.3](#).

The supplement is a percentage of the difference between the above salary components before the start of the arrangement and during the use of the arrangement. The percentage depends on the number of years that the employee has been employed with their current employer at the start of the arrangement:

- 0 tot 10 years of employment: 20%
- 10 tot 20 years of employment: 30%
- 20 tot 30 years of employment: 40%
- 30 or more years of employment: 50%

Terms of employment

From the moment the arrangement starts, the employee has a part-time employment contract. The monthly salary, the terms of employment derived from this and pension accrual are adjusted proportionally. The part-time provisions of the relevant schemes – where appropriate – apply in respect of the other terms of employment.

Applying for and granting of the career change scheme

The aim of the arrangement is to allow employees to change the course of their career. If employees want to make use of the arrangement, they must request their manager in writing at least four months before the start of the arrangement.

The manager identifies the request as a request for shorter working hours. In the assessment, the manager looks at whether it is desirable or not that the employee leaves when the arrangement has ended.

Employers with fewer than ten employees

Employers with fewer than ten employees are not obliged to offer the arrangement to their employees.

Annex 11.7. Transitional arrangement for working hours of older field staff

This transitional arrangement is intended for field staff born before 1 January 1955 who were employed on 1 January 2010, referred to in this Annex as the older employee.

Reduction in working hours

The older employee is entitled to a reduction in working hours of 4.5 days for each quarter from the year in which they reach the age of 61.

This reduction in working hours applies to full-time employees. For part-time employees this is proportional.

Conditions

Include working hours reduction

The reduction in working hours is recorded in days for each quarter. In occasional cases, the older employee can, in consultation with the employer, choose a different interpretation when operating conditions allow this.

Supplementary income

If the older employee's variable income decreases in the year in which they have reduced their working hours, the employer will supplement it. The supplement is based on the maximum number of days not worked as a result of the reduction in working hours in relation to the total number of working days in that year.

At the older employee's discretion, this supplement will be linked to:

- a. the variable income earned on average during the two calendar years or during the last calendar year preceding the year in which they turned 58, whichever is more favourable to them, or the variable income earned on average during the two calendar years or,
- b. the variable income earned on average during the two calendar years or, if this is more favourable for them, during the last calendar year preceding the year in which they receive a reduction in working hours.

Older employees must indicate the choice in good time before the year in which they reach the age of 58. This choice cannot be undone.

Other conditions

When employees are fully or partially incapacitated for work and during holidays, they are not entitled to a reduction in working hours.

If the employee has reduced working hours, this must not lead to a reduced job grade.

Annex 11.8. Transitional holiday arrangement for field staff

For field staff who were employed on 1 January 2010 with an employer to whom the Collective Agreement for office or field staff applies, the regulation in this Annex applies instead of Article [4.3.1](#).

Starting on 1 December 2009, these employees are entitled to the following paid holiday hours according to the following sliding scale:

- The employees up to and including the age of 34: 25 days
- The employees aged 35 up to and including the age of 44: 26 days
- The employees aged 45 up to and including the age of 54: 27 days
- The employees aged 55 and older: 28 days

In addition, this employee is entitled to 1.5 extra days of leave due to the cancellation of special paid leave.

Starting on 1 January 2010, employees can take a maximum of one step twice in the sliding scale. The number of holidays granted will then no longer be adjusted on the basis of age.

The employee's age on 1 January of the year in question applies for the determination of the age.

When the employee switches to another employer to whom this Collective Agreement applies, the scheme in this Annex ceases to exist. When the employee has been reappointed as a field staff member, Article [11.8](#) applies or otherwise Article [4.3.1](#) applies from the moment the employee starts working for the new employer.

However, the rules in this Annex will continue to apply if the employee switches to another employer to whom this Collective Agreement applies, when:

- the employee was 50 years or older on 1 January 2010, or
- the change of employer is demonstrably and directly the result of the termination of the employment contract on the initiative of the employer in the context of a collective dismissal or on the basis of a redundancy scheme and the employees immediately start working for the new employer. The employee must report and demonstrate to the new employer that this scheme applies.