

## OPTIONAL SPOUSE'S OR COHABITANT'S PENSION ON REGULATIONS 4

The spouse's or cohabitant's pension is an optional pension scheme cover. Accordingly, it is your choice, if your spouse or cohabitant is to receive a monthly pension after your death.

You have the following options, where the percentage of the cover is optional within the spread 0 - 60 % of the retirement pension at age 65:

- Lifelong pension which will be payable as long as your spouse or cohabitant live.
- Term pension which will be payable as long as your spouse or cohabitant live - the maximum period being 10 years, however.
- No pension to your spouse or cohabitant.

The spouse's or cohabitant's pension is an optional cover. Accordingly, you may until the time of retirement change it. Opting for the spouse's or cohabitant's pension means that your pension is made subject to a 2-year provision period. However, the provision period does not take effect, if the change is due to marriage and made within one month of the event, or if you opt out of the spouse's or cohabitant's pension.

Below is an extract of the general terms of the Insurance terms for Regulations 4 related to payment and change of spouse's or cohabitant's pension. The terms of payment are specified paragraph 11 and 13, and the rules for changing the spouse's or cohabitant's pension are specified in paragraph 12.

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### **11. Spouse's pension**

#### 11.1

You may choose that your spouse upon your death shall be entitled to spouse's pension benefits from the first day of the subsequent month, however, cf. paragraph 4., 11.2 -11.4, 11.6 and 12.

#### 11.2

The entitlement to spouse's pension benefits is subject to the conditions that:

- a. You married before the age of 70.
- b. At the time of the marriage you did not receive any retirement or disability pension benefits.
- c. You have opted for and not subsequently opted out of the spouse's pension, cf. paragraph 12.

#### 11.3

If you at the time of entering into the marriage receive partial pension, you are only entitled to spouse's pension benefits for the part of the deposit not included in the calculation of the partial pension.

#### 11.4

If you have been married for less than 2 years and if at the time of the marriage you suffered from an illness or a disease which was so serious that you would not have been admitted by DIP as member of the spouse's pension scheme if you were to submit health information in order to become member, any spouse's pension benefits will be calculated

according to the rules on High savings pension scheme, cf. paragraph 5.2.

#### 11.5

The spouse's pension benefit is calculated as a percentage of your most recent retirement pension benefit subject, however, to any optional increased starting pension benefit and its phasing out. If you had not retired at the time of your death, the spouse's pension benefit will amount to a percentage of the retirement pension, cf. paragraph 6.1, to which you were entitled at the time of your death. Upon opting for the spouse's pension you choose the percentage that the spouse's pension benefit shall represent of your own pension. The percentage must be within the span of 0 to 60 %. An upward change of the percentage is compared to opting for the spouse's pension, cf. paragraph 12.3 to 12.5. If your spouse is more than 20 years younger than you, the pension will be reduced by 2 % for each 20 years of age difference.

#### 11.6

If you are separated or divorced, it is a condition for your spouse's right to spouse's pension that he/she fulfills the requirements of the Danish Act no. 484/2006 as amended (the Danish spouse's pension Act). The interim requirements of the Danish spouse's Act will apply to both male and female members.

### 11.7

A civil partnership registered under the Danish Act no. 938/2005 as amended on registered civil partnerships is comparable to a marriage.

### 11.8

If your pay and thus your pension contributions have been reduced due to failing health during the 5 years preceding the time of your spouse's pension entitlement, DIP may decide that this shall not affect the pension.

## 12. Spouse's pension options

### 12.1

In the absence of any notice by you to the contrary upon your admission to DIP or later, your spouse will not be eligible for spouse's benefits.

### 12.2

There are two possibilities with regard to opting for the spouse's pension:

- a. Spouse's benefits will be payable as long as your spouse lives (spouse's life pension).
- b. Spouse's benefits will be payable as long as your spouse lives, the maximum period being 10 years, however (spouse's term pension).

### 12.3

Following admission to DIP, you may choose another spouse's pension, a higher or lower spouse's pension, cf. paragraph 11.5, or no spouse's pension at any time, but not more than once every year. However, you cannot choose another spouse's pension, if you receive retirement pension, are entitled to disability pension or have a divorced spouse entitled to spouse's benefits. If you receive partial pension, you can only change the spouse's pension for the part of the deposit not included in the partial pension. Written notice must be given of the requested change which will take effect from the first of the month after receipt of the request.

### 12.4

Opting for the spouse's pension as well as increase of the spouse's pension fall within the rules on provisions, as the provision period of 2 years shall apply to all members. During the provision period the rules on High savings pension scheme shall apply, cf. paragraph 5.2.

### 12.5

Your pension will not be made conditional, if the reason for the change of spouse's pension is that you have married, and DIP is notified of the requested change to another spouse's pension, a lower or higher spouse's pension or no spouse's pension within 1 month of the marriage.

## 13. Cohabitant's pension

### 13.1

If you pass away as an unmarried member and have opted for the spouse's pension, your cohabitant is entitled to cohabitant's pension benefits corresponding to the spouse's pension benefits referred to in paragraph 11 as chosen under paragraph 12.

### 13.2

However, your cohabitant will only receive cohabitant's pension benefits if:

- a. You could have married or entered into a registered civil partnership with your cohabitant,
- b. By a formal will drawn up at least 3 months before the time of your death and not subsequently revoked, you have left your cohabitant a share of inheritance of at least the same amount as the indefeasible share to which a spouse would have been entitled under the Danish Inheritance Act (Arveloven),
- c. Your cohabitant has shared home residence with you during the 2 years preceding your death or has previously shared home residence with you for a period of at least 2 consecutive years, and the sharing of home residence has only ceased because one of you has been placed in an institution, including in a house for the elderly, and
- d. There is no divorced spouse entitled to spouse's pension benefits at the time of payment, cf. paragraph 11.6, or another cohabitant entitled to cohabitant's pension benefits.

or if:

- a. Your cohabitant has shared home residence with you or have had shared home residence with you, and the sharing of residence has only ceased because one of you has been placed in an institution, including in a house for the elderly,
- b. Your cohabitant is expecting, has or have had a child with you, and
- c. There is no divorced spouse entitled to spouse's pension benefits at the time of payment, cf. paragraph 11.6, or another cohabitant entitled to cohabitant's pension benefits.

### 13.3

The cohabitant's pension benefits will be paid according to the same rules as the spouse's pension benefits, the sharing of home residence being comparable to marriage.