

As part of the transaction, the Supervisory Board committed to nominate two representatives as proposed by the Dutch State to the General Meeting of Shareholders for appointment on AEGON's Supervisory Board and its Committees as long as less than three quarters of the loan facility has been redeemed. To this end, Karla Peijs, who already was a member of the Supervisory Board, and Arthur Docters van Leeuwen were proposed by the Dutch State as State representatives and appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders on April 22, 2009. Ms. Peijs is a member of the Compensation and Nominating Committees and Mr. Docters van Leeuwen, formerly head of the Dutch financial markets regulator AFM, is a member of AEGON's Audit Committee. As long as less than three quarters of the loan facility has been redeemed., approval from the State representatives will be required for certain decisions, including the issuance and repurchase of shares and debentures, changes to AEGON's executive Remuneration Policy and any acquisitions or divestments with a value of 25% or more of AEGON's issued capital and reserves. In line with the agreement with the Dutch State made in 2008 AEGON reviewed its Remuneration Policy for the Executive Board and senior management to ensure that it is aligned to new international standards. During the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2010, the Shareholders adopted the new Remuneration Policy which is valid and effective as from 1st January 2010. AEGON's Executive Board members were not entitled to any performance related remuneration on the year 2008 and exit arrangements have been limited to a maximum of one year's fixed salary. Copies of the transaction agreements with the Dutch State are available on www.aegon.com

10D Exchange controls

There are no legislative or other legal provisions currently in force in the Netherlands or arising under AEGON's Articles of Incorporation restricting remittances to holders of AEGON's securities that are not resident in the Netherlands. Cash dividends payable in euros on AEGON's common shares may be officially transferred from the Netherlands and converted into any other convertible currency.

10E Taxation

i Taxation in the Netherlands

This section describes the material tax consequences that will generally apply to holders of our common shares under Dutch tax law, Dutch tax treaties, published case law, regulations and judicial interpretations thereof, in each case as in force and in effect as of the date hereof. This description is subject to changes in Dutch law including changes that could have retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that authorities or courts in the Netherlands, the European Court of Justice ("ECJ") or the European Free Trade Association Court ("EFTA Court") will agree with the description below. Not every potential tax consequence of such investment under the laws of the Netherlands will be addressed and the description below should not be read as extending by implication to matters not specifically referred to herein. Each holder or prospective investor should therefore consult their own tax advisor with respect to the tax consequences in relation to the acquiring, owning and disposing of our common shares.

Dutch Taxation of Resident Shareholders

The description of certain Dutch taxes set out in this section "Dutch Taxation of Resident Shareholders" is only intended for the following investors:

- (a) individuals who are resident or deemed to be resident in the Netherlands and, with respect to personal income taxation, individuals who opt to be taxed as a resident of the Netherlands for purposes of Dutch taxation and who invest in our common shares ("Dutch Individuals"), excluding individuals:
 - (i) who derive benefits from our common shares that are taxable as "benefits from miscellaneous activities", which includes activities that exceed normal active portfolio management;
 - (ii) for whom our common shares or any payment connected therewith may constitute employment income; or
 - (iii) who have a substantial interest, or a deemed substantial interest, in us; and
- (b) corporate entities (including associations which are taxed as corporate entities) that are resident or deemed to be resident in the Netherlands for purposes of Dutch taxation and who invest in our common shares ("Dutch Corporate Entities"), excluding:
 - (i) corporate entities that are not subject to Dutch corporate income tax;
 - (ii) pension funds and other entities that are exempt from Dutch corporate income tax or are exempt from Dutch corporate income tax upon request;
 - (iii) corporate entities that hold common shares, the benefits derived from which are exempt under the participation exemption (as laid down in the Dutch Corporate Income Tax Act 1969); and
 - (iv) investment institutions as defined in section 28 of the Dutch Corporate Income Tax Act 1969.

With respect to (a)(iii) above, generally, an individual who holds common shares will have a substantial interest if he or she holds or is deemed to hold, alone or together with his or her partner, whether directly or indirectly, the ownership of, or certain other rights relating to, shares representing 5% or more of our total issued and outstanding capital (or the issued and outstanding capital of any class of shares), or rights to acquire shares, whether or not already issued, that represent at any time 5% or more of our total existing issued and outstanding capital or the existing issued and outstanding capital of any class of our shares (without taking into account the potential increase in the issued and outstanding capital in case of exercising rights to acquire newly issued shares), or the ownership of

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certain profit participating certificates that relate to 5% or more of our annual profit and/or to 5% or more of our liquidation proceeds. A holder of common shares will also have a substantial interest in us if, he or she on their own account does not have a substantial interest, but certain relatives (including foster children) of that holder or of his or her partner have a substantial interest in us. If a holder of common shares does not have a substantial interest, a deemed substantial interest will be present if (part of) a substantial interest has been disposed of, by this holder, or is deemed to have been disposed of, on a non-recognition basis.

With respect to (b)(iii) above, generally, the participation exemption will apply if the shareholding interest represents at least 5% of the nominal paid up capital (or, under certain conditions, 5% of the voting rights) of the company concerned.

Where this summary refers to a holder of shares, such reference is restricted to a holder holding legal title to, as well as an economic interest in, such shares.

Personal and corporate income tax

Dutch Individuals not engaged or deemed to be engaged in an enterprise. Generally, a Dutch Individual who holds common shares that are not attributable to an enterprise from which it derives profits as an entrepreneur or pursuant to a co-entitlement to the net worth of such enterprise other than as an entrepreneur or a shareholder, will be subject to a fictitious yield tax. Irrespective of the actual income and/or capital gains, the annual taxable benefit of all the assets and liabilities of a Dutch Individual that are taxed under such regime including, as the case may be, our common shares, is set at a fixed percentage. This percentage is 4% of the fair market value of these assets and liabilities at the beginning of every calendar year (minus a tax-free amount). The tax rate applicable under the fictitious yield tax is 30%.

Dutch Individuals engaged or deemed to be engaged in an enterprise and Dutch Corporate Entities. Any benefits derived or deemed to be derived from our common shares (including any capital gains realized on the disposal thereof) that are attributable to an enterprise from which a Dutch Individual derives profits, whether as an entrepreneur or pursuant to a co-entitlement to the net worth of such enterprise (other than as an entrepreneur or a shareholder), are generally subject to personal income tax in its hands. Any benefits derived or deemed to be derived from our common shares (including any capital gains realized on the disposal thereof) that are held by a Dutch Corporate Entity are generally subject to corporate income tax in its hands.

Withholding tax

Dividend distributions are subject to a withholding tax imposed by the Netherlands at a rate of 15%. The concept "dividends we distribute" used in this section includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) direct or indirect distributions in cash or in kind, deemed and constructive distributions, and (partial) repayments of paid-in capital not recognized for Dutch dividend withholding tax purposes;
- (b) liquidation proceeds in excess of the qualifying average paid-in capital for Dutch dividend withholding tax purposes;
- (c) consideration for the redemption of our common shares, or, as a rule, consideration for the repurchase of common shares by us (including a purchase by one of our direct or indirect subsidiaries) in excess of the qualifying average paid-in capital of these specific class of shares for Dutch dividend withholding tax purposes, unless such repurchase is made for temporary investment purposes or is exempt by law;
- (d) the par value of common shares issued to a holder of our common shares or an increase of the par value of common shares (unless distributed out of qualifying paid-in capital for Dutch dividend withholding tax purposes), to the extent that it does not appear that a contribution, recognized for Dutch dividend withholding tax purposes, has been made or will be made; and
- (e) partial repayment of paid-in capital, recognized for Dutch dividend withholding tax purposes, if and to the extent that we have (cumulative) net profits, or can expect to derive such profits (anticipated profits), unless:
 - (i) a general meeting of our shareholders has resolved in advance to make such repayment; and
 - (ii) prior to the repayment the par value of our common shares concerned has been reduced by an equal amount by way of an amendment of our articles of association.

Dutch Individuals and Dutch Corporate Entities can generally credit the withholding tax against their personal income tax or corporate income tax liability and are generally entitled to a refund of dividend withholding taxes exceeding their aggregate personal income tax or corporate income tax liability, unless such individual or such entity is not the beneficial owner of the dividend.

Based on a legal provision, a recipient of dividends will not be considered the beneficial owner thereof if as a consequence of a combination of transactions:

- a person other than the recipient wholly or partly benefits from the dividends,
- the recipient is entitled to a larger reduction or refund of withholding tax than such person, and
- such person retains, whether directly or indirectly, an interest in the shares on which the dividends were paid comparable with his position in similar shares before such combination of transactions.

The term combination of transactions includes the sole acquisition of one or more dividend coupons and the establishment of short-term rights of enjoyment on common shares, while the transferor retains the ownership of our common shares. The provisions apply to

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the transfer of our common shares and dividend coupons and also to transactions that have been entered into in the anonymity of a regulated stock market.

Currently we may, with respect to certain dividends received from qualifying non-Netherlands subsidiaries, credit taxes withheld from those dividends against the Netherlands withholding tax imposed on certain qualifying dividends that are redistributed by us, up to a maximum of the lesser of:

- 3% of the amount of the qualifying dividends redistributed by us and
- 3% of the gross amount of certain qualifying dividends received by us.

The reduction is applied to the Dutch dividend withholding tax that we must pay to the Dutch tax authorities and not to the Dutch dividend withholding tax that we must withhold.

Gift and inheritance taxes

A liability to gift tax will arise in the Netherlands with respect to an acquisition of our common shares by way of a gift when the gift is made by an individual who is resident in the Netherlands or a corporate entity that is a tax resident of the Netherlands. A liability to inheritance tax will arise in the Netherlands with respect to an acquisition or deemed acquisition of our common shares by way of an inheritance or bequest on the death of an individual who is resident in the Netherlands.

For purposes of Dutch gift and inheritance taxes, an individual who holds Dutch nationality will, inter alia, be deemed to be resident in the Netherlands if he has been resident in the Netherlands at any time during the ten years preceding the date of the gift or his death. For purposes of Dutch gift tax, an individual not holding Dutch nationality will be deemed to be resident in the Netherlands if he has been resident in the Netherlands at any time during the 12 months preceding the date of the gift.

Dutch Taxation of Non-Resident Shareholders

This section describes certain Dutch tax consequences for a holder of common shares who is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in the Netherlands (a **"Non-Resident Shareholder"**). This section does not describe the tax consequences for Non-Resident Shareholders that hold our common shares as a participation under the participation exemption as laid down in the Dutch Corporate Income Tax Act 1969.

It is noted that a Non-Resident Shareholder will not become resident, or be deemed to become resident, in the Netherlands solely as a result of holding our common shares, or of the performance, execution, delivery and/or enforcement of rights in respect of our common shares; provided that no Non-Resident Shareholder holds a substantial interest (*aanmerkelijk belang*) within the meaning of Chapter 4 of the Individual Income Tax Act 2001 in us.

Taxes on income and capital gains

A Non-Resident Shareholder will not be subject to any Dutch taxes on income in respect of dividends we distribute (other than withholding tax described below) or in respect of any capital gain realized on the disposal of our common shares, provided that:

- such Non-Resident Shareholder does not derive profits from an enterprise, whether as an entrepreneur or pursuant to a co-entitlement to the net worth of such enterprise (other than as an entrepreneur or a shareholder) which enterprise is, in whole or in part, carried on through a (deemed) permanent establishment or a permanent representative in the Netherlands and to which permanent establishment or permanent representative, as the case may be, our common shares are attributable;
- such Non-Resident Shareholder does not have a substantial interest or a deemed substantial interest in us, or, if such holder does have such an interest, it forms part of the assets of an enterprise;
- if such Non-Resident Shareholder is an individual, the benefits derived from the shares are not taxable in the hands of such holder as a "benefit from miscellaneous activities" in the Netherlands, which includes activities that exceed normal active portfolio management;
- such Non-Resident Shareholder is not entitled to a share in the profits of an enterprise effectively managed in the Netherlands, other than by way of the holding of securities or through an employment contract, to which enterprise our common shares or payments in respect of our common shares are attributable;
- such Non-Resident Shareholder does not carry out and has not carried out employment activities in the Netherlands, does not serve and has not served as a director or a board member of an entity resident in the Netherlands and does not serve and has not served as civil servant of a Dutch public entity with which the holding of or income derived from our common shares is connected; and
- if such Non-Resident Shareholder is an individual, he or she does not opt to be taxed as a resident of the Netherlands for purposes of Dutch taxation.

See the section "Dutch Taxation of Resident Shareholders" for a description of the circumstances under which your common shares form part of a substantial interest or may be deemed to form part of a substantial interest in us. It is noted that both non-resident individuals and non-resident corporate entities can hold a substantial interest.

Withholding tax

Dividends we distribute are subject to a withholding tax imposed by the Netherlands at a rate of 15%, unless reduced under a relevant tax treaty. Reference is made to the section “Dutch Taxation of Resident Shareholders–Withholding tax” for a description of the concept “dividends we distribute”.

Entities that are resident of a country which is a member of the European Union and that qualify for the application of the EU Parent Subsidiary Directive are eligible for an exemption of dividend withholding tax, provided certain conditions are met (one of the conditions is that the parent company that is resident in the European Union must have a shareholding of at least 5%).

Subject to certain conditions, a legal entity resident in a member state of the European Union, that is not subject to a profit based tax in that member state, and, should that entity be a resident in the Netherlands, would not be subject to Dutch corporate income tax, is entitled to a refund of the Dutch dividend withholding tax withheld.

For certain other legal entities resident in a member state of the European Union that, should that entity be a resident in the Netherlands, would not be subject to Dutch corporate income tax, it may be a breach of the European freedom of capital that they are not entitled to a refund of the Dutch dividend withholding tax withheld.

If a holder of common shares, whether an individual or an entity, is resident in a country other than the Netherlands and if a treaty for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income is in effect between the Netherlands and that country, and the holder is a qualifying resident for purposes of such treaty, such holder may, depending on the terms of that particular treaty, qualify for full or partial relief at source or for a refund (in whole or in part) of the Dutch dividend withholding tax.

In the section “Dutch Taxation of Resident Shareholders–Withholding tax”, certain legislation is discussed regarding the beneficial ownership of dividends. This legislation may also be applied to deny reduction or a refund of Dutch dividend withholding tax under double taxation conventions or the EU Parent Subsidiary Directive.

Currently we may, with respect to certain dividends received from qualifying non-Netherlands subsidiaries, credit taxes withheld from those dividends against the Netherlands withholding tax imposed on certain qualifying dividends that are redistributed by us, up to a maximum of the lesser of:

- 3% of the amount of the qualifying dividends redistributed by us and
- 3% of the gross amount of certain qualifying dividends received by us.

The reduction is applied to the Dutch dividend withholding tax that we must pay to the Dutch tax authorities and not to the Dutch dividend withholding tax that we must withhold.

Both the EFTA Court as well as the ECJ issued judgments concerning outbound dividend payments to foreign shareholders. According to both courts, it is a breach of the European freedom of capital and the freedom of establishment to treat outbound dividend payments less favorably than dividend payments to domestic shareholders. As of January 1, 2007, in general, dividend payments to certain qualifying EU and Iceland and Norway resident corporate shareholders are treated the same as dividend payments to certain qualifying Dutch resident corporate shareholders. Dividend payments to corporate shareholders residing outside the EU are, in general, still treated less favorably as opposed to dividend payments to certain qualifying Dutch resident corporate shareholders. The above stated court cases may have significant implications for certain non-EU resident shareholders that receive dividends that are subject to Netherlands dividend withholding tax (i.e. the aforementioned different treatment may be a breach of the European freedom of capital).

Although the freedom of capital generally also applies to capital movements to and from third countries, such as the United States, it cannot be ruled out that the freedom of capital movements to and from third countries must be interpreted more stringent as opposed to the freedom of capital movements to and from EU member states. Furthermore, the freedom of capital movements to and from third countries is generally subject to grandfathering (stand-still) provisions in the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (i.e. the restriction of the freedom of capital movements is allowed if these stand-still provisions apply). However, based on case law of the ECJ and the Netherlands Supreme Court it may be held that these stand-still provisions do not apply in the specific case of claiming a refund of the Netherlands dividend withholding tax by a shareholder who did not acquire our shares with a view to establishing or maintaining lasting and direct economic links between us and the shareholder which allow the shareholder to participate effectively in the management of the company or in its control.

Especially the following non-EU resident, non-Iceland and non-Norway shareholders may be affected and may as a result be entitled to a refund of Netherlands dividend withholding tax:

- Legal entities that could have invoked the participation exemption with respect to the dividends received in case they would have been a resident of the Netherlands for tax purposes. In general, the participation exemption applies in case of shareholdings of 5% or more. In case of legal entities resident in the Netherlands, in effect no Dutch dividend withholding tax is due with respect to dividends on shareholdings that apply for the participation exemption.
- Legal entities not subject to a profit based tax in their country of residence that, should that entity be a resident in the Netherlands, would not be subject to Dutch corporate income tax and that would, because of this, be eligible for a refund of the Dutch dividend withholding tax withheld at their expense.

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- Legal entities that, if they had been based in the Netherlands, would not have been subject to corporate income tax and that would, because of this, be eligible for a refund of dividend withholding tax withheld at their expense.
- Individuals if the shares do not belong to the assets of a business enterprise or do not belong to a substantial interest.

In case such an individual would have been a resident of the Netherlands, the dividend as such would not be subject to individual income tax. Instead, the individual would be taxed on a deemed income, calculated at 4% of his average net equity, whereas the dividend tax withheld would have been credited in full against the individual income tax due.

Residents of the United States that qualify for, and comply with the procedures for claiming benefits under, the income tax convention between the Netherlands and the United States (the “**US/NL Income Tax Treaty**”) may, under various specified conditions, be eligible for a reduction of the dividend withholding tax rate from 15% to 5% if the beneficial owner is a company which holds directly at least 10% of our voting power. The US/NL Income Tax Treaty provides, subject to certain conditions, for a complete exemption from, or refund of, Dutch dividend withholding tax for dividends received by exempt pension trusts and exempt organizations, as defined therein.

Subject to compliance with the procedures for claiming benefits, a holder of common shares will generally qualify for benefits under the US/NL Income Tax Treaty, if the holder:

- is the beneficial owner of the dividends paid on our common shares;
- is resident in the United States according to the US/NL Income Tax Treaty;
- is not restricted in claiming the benefits of the US/NL Income Tax Treaty under article 26 of the US/NL Income Tax Treaty (“limitation on benefits”);
- does not carry on business in the Netherlands through a permanent establishment of which our common shares form part of the business property;
- does not perform independent personal services from a fixed base in the Netherlands to which the holding of our common shares pertains; and is an individual, an exempt pension trust or exempt organization as defined in the US/NL Income Tax Treaty, an estate or trust whose income is subject to US taxation as the income of a resident, either in its hands or in the hands of its beneficiaries, or a corporation that is not excluded from treaty benefits under the limitation on benefits provision of the US/NL Income Tax Treaty.

Gift and inheritance taxes

No liability for gift or inheritance taxes will arise in the Netherlands with respect to an acquisition of our common shares by way of a gift by, or on the death of, a Non-Resident Shareholder, unless a gift of our common shares was made by an individual who at the time of the gift was a Non-Resident Shareholder, such individual dies within 180 days after the date of the gift while (at the time of his death) being resident or deemed to be resident in the Netherlands.

For purposes of Dutch gift and inheritance tax, an individual who holds Dutch nationality will, inter alia, be deemed to be resident in the Netherlands if he has been resident in the Netherlands at any time during the ten years preceding the date of the gift or his death. For purposes of Dutch gift tax, an individual not holding Dutch nationality will be deemed to be resident in the Netherlands if he has been resident in the Netherlands at any time during the 12 months preceding the date of the gift.

Furthermore, in exceptional circumstances the deceased or the donor will be deemed to be a resident in the Netherlands for purposes of Dutch gift and inheritance taxes if the heirs jointly, or the recipient of the gift, as the case may be, elect the deceased or the donor, as the case may be, to be treated as a resident of the Netherlands for purposes of Dutch gift and inheritance taxes.

Other Taxes and Duties

No Dutch capital contribution tax, registration tax, transfer tax, stamp duty or any other similar documentary tax or duty will be payable in the Netherlands by the investors in respect of or in connection with the subscription, issue, placement, allotment or delivery of our common shares.

Value Added Tax

No Dutch value added tax will arise in respect of payments in consideration for the acquisition or the disposition of our common shares, or in respect of payments by us under our common shares.

ii Taxation in the United States

This section describes certain US Federal income tax consequences to beneficial holders of common shares that are held as capital assets. This section does not address all US Federal income tax matters that may be relevant to a particular holder. Each investor should consult their tax advisor with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in the common shares. This section does not address tax considerations for holders of common shares subject to special tax rules including, without limitation, the following:

- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- dealers or traders in securities or currencies;
- tax-exempt entities;
- regulated investment companies;
- persons that will hold the common shares as part of a “hedging” or “conversion” transaction or as a position in a “straddle” or as part of a “synthetic security” or other integrated transaction for US Federal income tax purposes;
- holders that own (or are deemed to own for US Federal income tax purposes) 10% or more of the voting shares of AEGON;
- partnerships or pass-through entities or persons who hold common shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities; and
- holders that have a “functional currency” other than the US dollar.

Further, this section does not address alternative minimum tax consequences or the indirect effects on the holders of equity interests in a holder of common shares. This section also does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any taxing jurisdiction other than the Federal income tax laws of the US Federal government.

This section is based on the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, US Treasury regulations and judicial and administrative interpretations, in each case as in effect and available on the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. All of the foregoing is subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

For the purposes of this section, a “US holder” is a beneficial owner of common shares that is, for US Federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States (including the District of Columbia);
- an estate, the income of which is subject to US Federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more US persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of such trust.

A non-US holder is a beneficial owner of common shares that is not a US holder.

Tax Consequences to US Holders

Distributions

The gross amount of any distribution (including any amounts withheld in respect of Dutch withholding tax) actually or constructively received by a US holder with respect to common shares will be taxable to the US holder as a dividend to the extent of AEGON’s current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined under US Federal income tax principles. Such dividends will not qualify for the dividends received deduction otherwise allowable to corporations. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated under US tax law as non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the US holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common shares. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits and such adjusted tax basis will generally be taxable to the US holder as capital gain from the sale or exchange of property. However, AEGON does not maintain calculations of its earnings and profits under US Federal income tax principles. Therefore, US holders of AEGON shares will generally be taxed on all distributions as dividends, even if some portion of the distributions might otherwise be treated as a non-taxable return of capital or as capital gain if the amount of US

earnings and profits was known. The amount of any distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of that property on the date of distribution.

Certain “qualified dividend income” received by individual US holders is taxed at a maximum income tax rate of 15%. Only dividends received from US corporations or from a “qualified foreign corporation” and on shares held by an individual US holder for a minimum holding period (generally, 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date) can qualify for this reduced rate. AEGON is eligible for benefits under the comprehensive income tax treaty between the Netherlands and the US; therefore, AEGON should be considered a “qualified foreign corporation” for this purpose. Accordingly, dividends paid by AEGON to individual US holders on shares held for the minimum holding period may qualify for a reduced income tax rate. . Under recently enacted legislation the reduced rates applicable to “qualified dividend income” are currently scheduled to expire on December 31, 2012, unless further extended by Congress. Each US holder should consult their tax advisor regarding the reduced rate.

Distributions paid in currency other than US dollars (a “foreign currency”), including the amount of any withholding tax thereon, must be included in the gross income of a US holder in an amount equal to the US dollar value of the foreign currency calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt. This is the case regardless of whether the foreign currency is converted into US dollars. If the foreign currency is converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US holder generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend. If the foreign currency received in the distribution is not converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US holder will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its US dollar value on the date of receipt. Any gain or loss on a subsequent conversion or other disposition of the foreign currency will be treated as ordinary income or loss.

Dividends received by a US holder with respect to common shares will be treated as foreign source income for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, any Dutch income tax withheld on dividends may be deducted from taxable income or credited against a US holder’s Federal income tax liability. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for the US foreign tax credit is calculated separately with respect to “passive category income” and “general category income”. Dividends distributed by AEGON generally will constitute “passive category income”, or, in the case of certain US holders, “financial services income”, which is treated as general category income. Each US holder should consult their tax advisor regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

The amount of the qualified dividend income paid by AEGON to a US holder that is subject to the reduced dividend income tax rate and that is taken into account for purposes of calculating the US holder’s US foreign tax credit limitation must be reduced by the “rate differential portion” of such dividend (which, assuming a US holder is in the highest income tax bracket, would generally require a reduction of the dividend amount by approximately 57.14%). Each US holder should consult their tax advisor regarding the implications of the rules relating to qualified dividend income on the calculation of US foreign tax credits under their particular circumstances.

In general, upon making a distribution to shareholders, AEGON is required to remit all Dutch dividend withholding taxes to the Dutch tax authorities. The full amount of the taxes so withheld should (subject to certain limitations and conditions) be eligible for the US holder’s foreign tax deduction or credit as described above. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the general creditability or deductibility of Dutch withholding taxes.

AEGON generally affords shareholders an option to receive dividend distributions in cash or in stock. A distribution of additional common shares to US holders with respect to their common shares that is made pursuant to such an election will generally be taxable in the same manner as a cash dividend under the rules described above.

Sale or Other Disposition of Shares

Upon the sale or exchange of common shares, a US holder will generally recognize gain or loss for US Federal income tax purposes on the difference between the US dollar value of the amount realized from such sale or exchange and the tax basis in those common shares. This gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss and will generally be treated as from sources within the United States. Investors should consult their tax advisors with respect to the treatment of capital gains (which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income for taxpayers who are individuals, trusts or estates that have held the common shares for more than one year) and capital losses (the deductibility of which is subject to limitations).

If a US holder receives foreign currency upon a sale or exchange of common shares, gain or loss, if any, recognized on the subsequent sale, conversion or disposition of such foreign currency will be ordinary income or loss, and will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. However, if such foreign currency is converted into US dollars on the date received by the US holder, the US holder generally should not be required to recognize any gain or loss on such conversion.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

Based on the nature of AEGON’s gross income, the average value of AEGON’s gross assets, and the active conduct of AEGON’s insurance business, AEGON does not believe that it could be classified as a Passive Foreign Investment Company (“PFIC”). If AEGON were treated as a PFIC in any year during which a US holder owns common shares, certain adverse tax consequences could apply. Investors should consult their tax advisors with respect to any PFIC considerations.

Tax Consequences to Non-US Holders

A non-US holder generally will not be subject to US Federal income tax on dividends received on common shares or on any gain realized on the sale or exchange of common shares unless the gain is connected with a trade or business that the non-US holder conducts in the United States or unless the non-US holder is an individual, such holder was present in the United States for at least 183 days during the year in which such holder disposes of the common shares, and certain other conditions are satisfied. Non-US holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the US Federal income tax consequences of dividends received on, and any gain realized from the sale or exchange of, the common shares.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Backup withholding and information reporting requirements may apply to certain payments on the common shares and to proceeds of a sale or redemption of the common shares to US holders made within the United States. AEGON, its agent, a broker, or any paying agent, as the case may be, may be required to withhold tax from any payment that is subject to backup withholding if a US holder fails to furnish the US holder's taxpayer identification number, fails to certify that such US holder is not subject to backup withholding, or fails to otherwise comply with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Certain US holders are not subject to the backup withholding and information reporting requirements.

Non-US holders that provide the required tax certifications of exempt or foreign status will generally be exempt from US information reporting requirements and backup withholding. However, sales proceeds a non-US holder receives on a sale of common shares through a broker may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding if the non-US holder is not eligible for an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a US holder or a non-US holder generally may be claimed as a credit against such holder's US Federal income tax liability provided that the required information is furnished to the US Internal Revenue Service. Investors should consult their tax advisors as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption. Non-US holders should consult their tax advisors concerning the applicability of the information reporting and backup withholding rules.

Recently enacted legislation may require individual US holders to report to the IRS certain information with respect to their beneficial ownership of certain foreign financial assets, such as the common shares, if the aggregate value of such assets exceeds \$50,000 and the assets are not held through a US financial institution. US holders who fail to report required information could be subject to substantial penalties. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the information reporting rules to their particular circumstances

10F Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable

10G Statements by Experts

Not applicable

10H Documents on Display

AEGON files annual reports with and furnishes other information to the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document filed with or furnished to the SEC by AEGON at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. AEGON's SEC filings are also available to the public through the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room in Washington D.C. and in other locations.

The SEC allows AEGON to "incorporate by reference" information into this Annual Report on Form 20-F, which means that:

- Incorporated documents are considered part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F; and
- AEGON can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents.

Those documents contain important information about AEGON and our financial condition. You may obtain copies of those documents in the manner described above. You may also request a copy of those documents (excluding exhibits) at no cost by contacting us at:

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10I Subsidiary Information

Not applicable