

Short Report (informal translation)

of the General Meeting of Shareholders of Wolters Kluwer N.V., held on Tuesday April 22, 2008 at 11.00 a.m. in Amsterdam.

Chairman: A. Baan

Secretary: M.C. Thompson

According to the attendance record, 94 shareholders are present or represented, who could jointly cast 156,631,265 votes, representing 55.4% of the issued share capital.

Furthermore, all members of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board are present.

The meeting is also attended by a number of guests and representatives of the press.

1. OPENING

The Chairman opens the meeting and welcomes those present, including the external auditor.

He observes that all stipulations of the Articles of Association as regards convening the meeting have been complied with since notices have been published in the daily newspapers *Het Financieele Dagblad* and *De Telegraaf* and the Official Price List of Euronext Amsterdam, on March 20, 2008. Shareholders recorded in the shareholders register have been called to attend the meeting by letter. As the requirements of the Articles of Association have been fulfilled, the present meeting can pass legally valid resolutions.

2. 2007 ANNUAL REPORT

- a. Report of the Executive Board for 2007
- b. Report of the Supervisory Board for 2007

3. 2007 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND DIVIDEND

- a. Proposal to adopt the financial statements for 2007 as included in the annual report for 2007
- b. Proposal to distribute a dividend of € 0.64 per ordinary share in cash or, at the option of the holders of ordinary shares, in the form of ordinary shares

Agenda points 2 and 3 are addressed jointly.

Ms. McKinstry, Chairman of the Executive Board, gives an introduction. The text of this introduction is distributed at the meeting.

Following the introduction, the Chairman gives those present the opportunity to ask questions and offer comments.

Mr. Everts (representing ABP and speaking and voting on behalf of PGGM and Robeco) mentions that he is satisfied with the improvement of the ordinary EBITA margins of the Company from 17% to 20% and with the reduction of the leverage. However, he is of the opinion that the return on invested capital in 2007 is not sufficient because it has not exceeded the weighted average cost of capital. Furthermore, he is not satisfied with the share price development over the last two years, which was negative, also compared to the development of the AEX index. He incites the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board to improve the profitability and organic growth of the Company in the long term. In addition, he calls on Wolters Kluwer to use benchmark figures that reflect the IFRS standards. By way of example, the term *exceptional restructuring expenses* is not used under IFRS. In addition Mr. Everts is of the opinion that the profit targets of Wolters Kluwer are not sufficiently challenging. He is dismayed about the remuneration of Ms. McKinstry and finds it excessive in relation to the results of the Company over 2007. Mr. Everts wonders how the positive effects of the sale of the Education division have been taken into account when setting the targets of the Long-Term Incentive Plan of the Executive Board and what the size of the correction was.

In respect of the results for 2007 Ms. McKinstry answers that the organic growth has been improved from minus 2% in 2003 to 4% in 2007. The improvements in profitable growth and operational margins have been accelerating since 2003. Wolters Kluwer remains focused on the overall health of the Company and on generating shareholders return in the long term. The guidance for 2008 reflects the substantial improvements made in the Legal, Tax, & Regulatory Europe division and in the Tax, Accounting & Legal division. In 2008 work is to be done in the Health division to obtain a better performance than in 2007.

Mr. Beerkens explains that the return on invested capital in 2007 amounted to 7.9%, and that therefore the target to beat the average cost of capital has nearly been met. Furthermore, he emphasizes that the return on invested capital has improved over the last years (the increase in 2006 amounted to 6.8%, which is plus 1.1%). The sale of the Education division finally has had a slightly negative effect on the return because this was one of the oldest participations of Wolters Kluwer, and the underlying weighted cost of capital was lower than the group average. In answer to the question related to the use of benchmark figures, Mr. Beerkens explains that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS standards, and that in addition the Company uses benchmark figures that, according to Wolters Kluwer, better reflect the operational results. Furthermore, he indicates that there were no '*exceptional restructuring expenses*' in 2007. Finally, Mr. Beerkens stresses that the 2007 financial statements contain an extensive explanation of how the standards used by the Company fit the IFRS standards, with the purpose to, inter alia, make it easier to compare the results of Wolters Kluwer with that of its peers.

Mr. Forman explains that divestitures and acquisitions are always excluded from the calculations of the bonuses of the Executive Board, as was the case for the divestiture of the Education division. Furthermore, he emphasizes that the compensation of the Executive Board should reflect, for an important part, the performance of the Company. In 2007, 80% of the remuneration of Ms. McKinstry was variable and tied to the performance of the Company. The total number of shares that the CEO actually received in 2007, is based on the three-year performance period 2004-06 during which the price of the Wolters Kluwer shares increased strongly.

Mr. Everts (representing ABP and speaking and voting on behalf of PGGM and Robeco) is of the opinion that the members of the Executive Board should only be entitled to a bonus if the return on invested capital exceeds the average cost of capital.

The Chairman explains that the suggested criteria would lead to a non-competitive remuneration package.

Mr. Everts (representing ABP and speaking and voting on behalf of PGGM and Robeco) repeats that the absolute size of the remuneration of the CEO does not correspond to the size and character of Wolters Kluwer nor to the financial results of the Company over the last year. Furthermore, he regrets that no insight has been given into the targets for the Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP). He would like to know the name of the firm specialized in executive compensation that was engaged by the Remuneration Committee. He wonders whether the Audit Committee and the external accountant verify whether the STIP targets have been met. In addition, he likes to be informed about the name of the external advisor who establishes the value of the LTIP-shares, how the independence of such advisor is guaranteed, and whether the Audit Committee itself verifies the results of this advisor. Finally, he wonders whether Wolters Kluwer shouldn't have a stronger focus on Europe and the Netherlands when establishing the remuneration of the executives, and whether the peer group for benchmarking the base salary and STIP is identical to the peer group for benchmarking LTIP.

Mr. Forman answers that Towers Perrin is the remuneration consultant that assisted the Remuneration Committee in carrying out surveys and analysis in respect of executive compensation and benchmarked this against surveys from European and U.S. companies. On the basis hereof, the Remuneration Committee itself sets the remuneration policy. He repeats his earlier remark that 80% of the compensation of the CEO is variable and tied to performance, and that LTIP constitutes the largest part of that compensation. The release of shares in 2007 relates to the increase of the share price over 3 years in the period 2004-06. In respect of the suggestion to focus more on Europe and the Netherlands with respect to compensation, he emphasizes that the Company has over 50% of its business outside of Europe. Tying the compensation to European (instead of international) standards would potentially lead to difficulties in recruiting management and/or would lead to losing management. He stresses that compared to other international companies with a comparable size, the compensation of the CEO lies at the median of this group. In 2007, the meeting approved changes to the LTIP as a consequence of which there will be no pay-out for the Executive Board below the eight position of the TSR ranking. As a result hereof, when performance does not meet the standards, the variable compensation will not be earned. The group of peer companies for benchmarking the base salary and the STIP bonus is larger than the LTIP group.

In addition, the Chairman explains that the STIP targets will not be made public (at forehand nor afterwards) as this could potentially lead to a competitive disadvantage for the Company. The conclusion whether the STIP targets have been achieved depends on the figures that have been evaluated by the Audit Committee and the full Supervisory Board in a joint meeting with the external accountant, and based on figures that have been approved by the external accountant.

Mr. Van der Voorst (representing the VBDO) gives Wolters Kluwer a compliment for the way that the Company has implemented its sustainability targets. He has the impression that the strategy of the Company in 2007 slightly differs from the strategy as set forth in the 2006 annual report, and asks an explanation hereof. Furthermore, he wonders whether according to the Company's remuneration policy, the remuneration of management (partly) depends on sustainability targets. He also asks which measures have been taken to maintain the existing sustainability policies. Finally, he invites Wolters Kluwer to enter into consultation with VBDO on how to improve sustainability within the Company.

Ms. McKinstry answers that the overall focus in respect of sustainability is based on two dimensions: (i) creation of knowledge, for example creation of compliance rules and regulations, and (ii) Wolters Kluwer itself being a responsible party in terms of sustainability. The Company achieves a refinement every year, both with respect to setting targets and with respect to measuring and reporting on these issues. Progress has been made in establishing key-performance measures and in getting data of energy and paper consumption of the Company. Unique to Wolters Kluwer is that the Company's strategic focus is to increase revenues from online and software solutions such that by definition the goal is to considerably reduce the Company's paper consumption. The Company works with the property owners of the buildings it rents in order to get access to the information on energy consumption and CO2 dismissal. As Wolters Kluwer is a Company that in principle is not detrimental to the environment and focuses on IP rights and knowledge creation, the Company believes that the remuneration goals are better tied to financial matters that enhance shareholders value. In addition, Ms. McKinstry emphasizes that a big part of the Company's sustainability efforts is around product quality, customer satisfaction with quality, and talent management, and elements of remuneration actually are tied around those aspects particularly in the management ranks. Furthermore, she indicates that in 2007 Wolters Kluwer implemented a human rights policy and a supplier policy. Currently, 68% of all business units actively monitor their suppliers and the goal in 2008 is to increase this level of percentage, to ensure that all units and suppliers actively comply. She stresses that no external auditor has been engaged to audit the sustainability report, but indicates that Wolters Kluwer does use independent external parties to collect and verify the information, which leads to a certain level of independence. Ms. McKinstry explains that the Company's strategy, both corporate and around sustainability does not fundamentally change from year to year, but that the goal for 2008, in respect of the sustainability, is to implement a global environmental policy, and to begin to set targets and measurements which will be included in next year's sustainability report. Finally, she welcomes the idea of sitting down with VBDO and get additional insight in what VBDO likes to see.

Mr. Van Houten compliments Wolters Kluwer with the results achieved over the last few years. He asks clarification for the decrease of the share price since January this year; whether any connection exists with the termination of the share buy-back program, and whether the Company has the intention to start a new share buy-back program. Furthermore, he asks how Wolters Kluwer has hedged the U.S. dollar risk, and how the Company has prepared itself against a downturn of the U.S. economy. He asks for details on Wolters Kluwer's strategy in emerging markets, including India and China, especially because of the relatively low percentage of the revenues coming from these countries at present. He asks for specification of the criteria for partnerships and/or acquisitions. Finally, Mr. Van Houten makes a call for the re-introduction of the so-called cultural dividend.

The Chairman says that the Company will not, in line with applicable securities laws, comment on movements of the share price in this meeting, and stresses that this would be for the stock analysts to comment on.

Ms. McKinstry answers that the sale of the Education division provided the Company with the possibility to return a more substantial amount of money to the shareholders. She indicates that although a share buy-back is not ruled out as an opportunity in the longer term, the Company remains very focused around three targets in respect of the use of free cash flow: the focus is primarily on investing in business products, organic growth and in potential acquisitions, secondly on maintaining a strong net debt/ EBITDA ratio, and thirdly to return dividend to the shareholders. In respect of acquisitions and partnerships Ms. McKinstry answers that all divisions have a focus on growing online and other content assets, and on growing in various core vertical markets. She indicates

that the Company continues to look at opportunities to expand in India, China and the rest of Asia. The Company is working hard to develop local content in India as well.

In response to the question related to the currency risk, Mr. Beerkens refers to the Risk Management paragraph in the 2007 annual report. Furthermore, he explains that Wolters Kluwer is not taking a great 'transaction risk' as at Wolters Kluwer the products which are sold are largely made in the same country. In addition there is the 'translation risk' resulting from financing American activities with Euro debts. A decline of the U.S. dollar leads to a decline in capital in that region. This position is partly hedged by financing activities that are acquired in the U.S. with Euros and partly with derivatives. The purpose is to mitigate the effects of changes of the currency rates, not to exclude these entirely. The Profit and Loss risk is partly compensated by interest payments in U.S dollars. Mr. Beerkens emphasizes that, due to the activities in the United States, Wolters Kluwer will remain a dollar sensitive company.

Mr. Norg (representing the VEB and via the VEB a number of shareholders) does not understand why the STIP targets are not made public, not even afterwards. He agrees with the remarks of Mr. Everts in this respect. He is not positive about the development of the share price over the period 2000 - 2008. According to him, on balance, the share price has not moved during this period. He asks for specification of the organic growth rates of the printed products. In respect of the Health division, he asks for additional information regarding the loss of a material client, as a consequence whereof the outlook of this division has not been met. In addition, he would like to know the effects hereof for the coming years. Finally, he asks whether the targets of the 2007 acquisitions have been realized.

The Chairman repeats that the competitors of Wolters Kluwer would get too much insight in the considerations of the Executive Board when the STIP targets were to be made public (before hand or afterwards) which could potentially lead to a competitive disadvantage for the Company. He stresses that the Supervisory Board verifies whether the targets are sufficiently challenging and in conformity with market expectations.

Ms. McKinstry explains that over the years a migration took place from printed to online and software content. The online and software solutions grew 9% organically in 2007. Last year the other parts of the portfolio grew less or declined. She indicates that the book business was reasonably healthy, but the loose-leaf business declined over the last decade. The reason not to exit the loose-leaf business at this moment is that customers still use a combination of these components, so loose-leaves are still tied to the online business. Ms. McKinstry emphasizes that investing in online and software growth is the engine for the future. After significant price compression of a material Health contract in 2007, the Healthcare Analytics business unit lost this contract heading into 2008. She explains that this led to a residual effect in 2008, and that the organic growth of the Health division is expected to be between 1-3% in 2008. In respect of the acquisitions made, she indicates that the Company keeps track of the integration of the relevant acquisitions on a quarterly basis in at least the first year after such acquisition has been made. Except for the Healthcare Analytics acquisition, all 2007 acquisitions performed well.

Mr. Anink asks whether an investment program has been started after the sale of the Education division. He would like to see an overview in the Annual Report of the number of employees per country, as this gives a good indication of the activities of the Company per country. Mr. Anink congratulates Wolters Kluwer with being officially recognized as a sustainable company. However, he is of the opinion that the activities of Teleroute, in the transport sector, conflict with the sustainable character.

Ms. McKinstry explains that Wolters Kluwer continues to look at and invest in new initiatives both in terms of new products as well as capturing new adjacent markets organically and through acquisitions. Last year between 8 and 10% of the revenues have been reinvested in new products and 17-18% of the revenues in the development of sales & marketing tools and customer support. In 2007, an amount of approximately EUR 200 million has been spent on acquisitions, so the Company continues to look at acquisitions to support the growth. She indicates that the headcount per division has been specified in the 2007 annual report.

Mr. Lynch explains that Teleroute is an online freight exchange that actually supports the Company's sustainability objectives by allowing truckers to check the exchange for additional freight they can carry, so that they have full loaded trucks, rather than driving with half-empty trucks.

Mr. Rüter (representing Triodos Bank) announces that Triodos Bank recently purchased shares Wolters Kluwer when the Company became part of the world's top 50 performing shares in the sector in the field of sustainability (based on the MSCI World classification). He asks for more challenging targets in respect of paper use (use of FSC-certified paper and of recycled paper), and would appreciate having a closer contact with the Company in order to quantify these ambitions.

Ms. McKinstry agrees that there is a need to increase consumption of recycled paper within the Company. The 2007 annual report has been printed on FSC-certified paper, and there is a drive to publish the internal communications solely online. Furthermore, the Company is a sponsor of the 2008 global FSC forum. The goal behind this is to brainstorm with the participants on how to increase the use of FSC-certified paper. She emphasizes that the quality of the FSC-certified paper does not always meet the requirements of the Company's customers. She indicates that Wolters Kluwer would be happy to follow-up on organizing a meeting with Triodos Bank.

Mr. Norg (representing the VEB and via the VEB a number of shareholders) points out that there is a discrepancy between the increase of the dividend and the increase of the remuneration of the Executive Board members, and is of the opinion that the changes of these two should be aligned because they are more or less based on the same figures.

The Chairman stresses the difference of dynamics in the shareholders market and in the labor market.

Mr. Everts (representing ABP and speaking and voting on behalf of PGGM and Robeco) finds the chapter on internal risk control in the annual report too restrictive and too generic as it only quantifies and gives a sensitivity analysis of the financial risks, instead of all risks. He requests the Company to extend the chapter to all risks and to make it more specific for certain issues. Furthermore, he asks how the whistleblower policy functioned in 2007 and how this contributed to a decline of the risks. He would appreciate if the 'In control statement' would have more content and be put in a separate chapter, whilst also be extended to all aspects (also non-financial aspects). He would like to have an overview of all issues that occurred in a specific year, and an indication of the improvements that need to be made. In respect of the bilateral private loan agreement in Japanese Yens, that is mentioned in the 2007 annual report, he asks whether both currency and interest risks have been hedged. Finally, he wonders why Ms. McKinstry's pension contributions form part of the bonus calculations.

The Chairman emphasizes that Wolters Kluwer has a whistleblower policy indeed, that this policy functions well, and that it is used by employees particularly for HR related issues.

Mr. Beerkens answers that the placement in Japanese Yen is a thirty year financing that fits well in the Company's long-term funding plan. The interest and currency risk have been hedged indeed. In relation to the Risk Management chapter, and the In control statement, he stresses that a distinction has been made between financial and non-financial risks. An extensive sensitivity analysis has solely been made for the financial risks as non-financial risks are difficult to quantify. Furthermore, he stresses that the Company does not have individual customers that represent more than 1% of Wolters Kluwer's consolidated revenues, that the Company is geographically diversified and the products and solutions that the Company offers are often critical to a successful exercise of the clients' profession. Wolters Kluwer also anticipates on other potential risks. For example, a global talent management program has been initiated to recruit and preserve top talent. It goes too far to quantify such risks, but nevertheless all improvements are specified in the Risk Management paragraph. The documentation in respect of financial reporting has been tested over the last couple of years and is in order now. In case of gaps that did not meet the standards, mitigating actions have been taken, and to the extent possible the issues have been solved. However, this process should refine and improve itself over the coming years. Mr. Beerkens confirms feeling comfortable with the current In control statement, and stresses that the statement meets the criteria of the Tabaksblat Code.

Mr. Forman indicates, in relation to the question on the component that went into the pension of the CEO that, in accordance with the contract, a small portion of the base salary of the CEO is deferred compensation, and that this portion is included as part of the pension calculation. However this is not reflected in the contribution that Wolters Kluwer would make against that but rather comes from Ms. McKinstry herself, making this contribution.

Mr. Everts (representing ABP and speaking and voting on behalf of PGGM and Robeco) mentions that although the In control statement is in compliance with the Tabakblat Code, he kindly asks Wolters Kluwer to read and meet the recommendations of Eumedion in this respect, which are more extensive than those of the Tabaksblat Code.

Ms. Aghina disagrees with the remuneration policy of Kluwer and regrets the length of the discussions in this respect at this meeting. She does not understand why the Supervisory Board finds it necessary to make benchmark analysis of peer group companies in relation to the remuneration policy of the Company.

The Chairman emphasizes that the remuneration of the Executive Board gets a lot of attention from the Supervisory Board.

The Chairman proposes that the report of the Executive Board for 2007, and the report of the Supervisory Board for 2007 be taken as read, and that item 3a, proposal to adopt the financial statements for 2007 as included in the annual report for 2007, be put to vote.

There are 145,068,737 votes in favor of the proposal and 941 votes against the proposal. There are 11,561,587 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the financial statements for 2007 have been adopted.

The Supervisory Board expresses its appreciation towards the Executive Board members and other employees for the policy conducted and activities performed in 2007.

Subsequently, item 3b is put to vote. It is proposed to proceed with the distribution of a dividend of € 0.64 per ordinary share in cash or, at the option of the holders of

ordinary shares, in the form of ordinary shares. This is in line with the existing dividend policy. If the option in the form of ordinary shares is chosen, the Company reserves the right to round off the numbers of shares issued.

There are 148,498,106 votes in favor of the proposal and 1 vote against the proposal. There are 8,133,158 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the proposal to distribute a dividend of € 0.64 per ordinary share in cash or, at the option of the shareholders in ordinary shares has been adopted by the meeting.

4. PROPOSAL TO RELEASE THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE SUPERVISORY BOARD FROM LIABILITY FOR THE EXERCISE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES

4a. Proposal to release the members of the Executive Board from liability for the exercise of their duties, as stipulated in Article 28 of the Articles of Association

The Chairman raises the subject of the release of members of the Executive Board from liability. Based on article 28 of the Articles of Association, it is proposed that the members of the Executive Board are released from liability for their duties, insofar as the exercise of such duties is reflected in the financial statements or information otherwise disclosed to the General Meeting of Shareholders prior to the adoption of the financial statements. The scope of a release from liability will be subject to limitations by virtue of the law.

There are no questions. The Chairman puts agenda item 4a to vote.

There are 141,781,858 votes in favor of the proposal and 69,571 votes against the proposal. There are 14,779,836 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the proposal has been adopted and that the meeting has released the members of the Executive Board from liability for their duties.

4b. Proposal to release the members of the Supervisory Board from liability for the exercise of their duties, as stipulated in Article 28 of the Articles of Association

The Chairman raises the subject of the release of members of the Supervisory Board from liability. Based on article 28 of the Articles of Association, it is proposed that the members of the Supervisory Board are released from liability for their duties, insofar as the exercise of such duties is reflected in the financial statements or information otherwise disclosed to the General Meeting of Shareholders prior to the adoption of the financial statements. The scope of a release from liability will be subject to limitations by virtue of the law.

Mr. Norg (representing the VEB and a number of shareholders) will vote against the proposal as he disagrees with the way that the Supervisory Board communicates about the criteria of the remuneration policy with the shareholders of the Company. Nevertheless, he stresses that, apart from the aforesaid, he does agree with the way the Supervisory Board exercised its duties in 2007, but since the release of liability can not be split into separate parts, he will have to vote against the proposal to release the members of the Supervisory Board from liability.

The Chairman puts agenda item 4b to the vote.

There are 141,224,853 votes in favor of the proposal and 627,014 votes against the proposal. There are 14,779,398 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the proposal has been adopted and that the meeting has released the members of the Supervisory Board from liability for their duties.

5 PROPOSAL TO REAPPOINT MR. H. SCHEFFERS AS MEMBER OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

Mr. Scheffers is due to retire by rotation and is available for reappointment. A short curriculum vitae of Mr. Scheffers has been included in the explanatory notes to the agenda of the meeting. The Supervisory Board makes a recommendation to reappoint Mr. Scheffers as member of the Supervisory Board, in view of his broad international general management experience, his financial and economical experience and his contribution to the Supervisory Board. This contribution is material, also in view of his chairmanship of the Audit Committee.

There are no questions. The Chairman puts agenda item 5 to the vote.

There are 137,818,194 votes in favor of the proposal and 10,680,395 votes against the proposal. There are 8,132,676 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the proposal has been adopted and that the meeting has reappointed Mr. Scheffers as member of the Supervisory Board, and congratulates him with his reappointment.

6 PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

6a. To issue shares and/or grant rights to subscribe for shares

The Chairman explains that the authorisation of the Executive Board to issue shares or grant the rights to subscribe for shares has been requested and granted the previous year for a period of 18 months. The authorisation therefore runs until October 20, 2008, and expires before the next annual meeting.

In 2007 no shares have been issued, other than in relation to the Long-term Incentive Plan and the issuance of dividend in the form of shares. The requested authorisation is limited to 10% of the issued capital on April 22, 2008, and an additional 10% of the issued capital on April 22, 2008, in case the issuance of shares is effectuated in connection with, or on the occasion of a merger or acquisition.

Therefore it is proposed to extend the authority of the Executive Board for a period of 18 months starting April 22, 2008, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, to issue shares and/or grant rights to subscribe for shares, up to a maximum of 10% of the issued capital on April 22, 2008, to be increased by an additional 10% of the issued capital on April 22, 2008, in case the issuance of shares takes place in connection with or on the occasion of a merger or acquisition.

The granting of this authority will enable the Executive Board to act fast and effectively.

Mr. Everts (representing ABP and speaking and voting on behalf of PGGM and Robeco) indicates that he sees no problems in granting this authority to the Executive Board. However, he would like to have included in next year's annual report a complete table including all mutations of the treasury shares. This year's table only gives an overview of the number of acquired shares, but the other changes are not included.

Furthermore, he wonders why new shares are issued in relation to the share-based remuneration, in stead of using shares that have already been bought back by the Company.

Mr. Beerkens mentions that the information regarding mutations of treasury shares actually is available in the 2007 annual report, but he will nevertheless consider whether including an amended table in next year's annual report has added value. In addition, he explains that in 2008 no new shares have been issued in relation to the share-based remuneration. Instead, treasury shares have been used for this purpose.

Mr. Van Houten will vote against the proposal, since he is of the opinion that a share issue of 10% of the issued capital needs prior approval from the shareholders.

The Chairman puts agenda item 6a, the authorization to issue shares and/ or grant rights to subscribe for shares, to the vote.

There are 113,729,306 votes in favor of the proposal and 34,510,559 votes against the proposal. There are 8,391,400 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the authority to issue shares or grant rights to subscribe for shares as requested in agenda item 6a is granted as proposed.

6b. To restrict or exclude pre-emptive rights

The Chairman explains that the authorisation to restrict or exclude pre-emptive rights has been requested and granted the previous year for a period of 18 months. Accordingly, the authorisation will run until October 20, 2008, and expire before the next annual meeting. Therefore it is proposed to extend the authority of the Executive Board for a period of 18 months, starting April 22, 2008, subject to the approval of the Supervisory Board, to restrict or exclude the pre-emptive rights of holders of ordinary shares when ordinary shares are issued and/or the rights to subscribe for ordinary shares are granted.

Mr. Van Houten (representing VEB and a number of shareholders via VEB) declares to vote against the proposal because he is of the opinion that shareholders should have pre-emptive rights in the event of an issuance of shares.

The Chairman puts agenda item 6b, the restriction or exclusion of pre-emptive rights, to the vote.

There are 113,122,182 votes in favor of the proposal and 35,039,967 votes against the proposal. There are 8,469,116 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the authority to restrict or exclude the pre-emptive rights, as requested in agenda item 6b, has been granted as proposed.

7 PROPOSAL TO AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTIVE BOARD TO ACQUIRE OWN SHARES

Proposal to authorize the Executive Board for a period of 18 months, starting April 22, 2008, to acquire for a consideration on the stock exchange or otherwise the Company's own paid-up shares, up to the maximum stated in Article 9(2) of the Articles of Association, in the case of ordinary shares at a price between the nominal stock value of the shares and 110% of the closing price of the ordinary shares on the stock exchange of Euronext Amsterdam on the day preceding the day of purchase as reported in the Official Price List of Euronext Amsterdam, and in the case of preference shares at their nominal value.

The Chairman indicates that in 2007 the Company has undertaken an extensive share buy-back program and repurchased own shares for an amount of approximately EUR 645 million.

Mr. Everts (representing ABP and speaking and voting on behalf of PGGM and Robeco) explains that he has no objection to authorize the Executive Board to acquire own shares. However, he asks whether this proposal sees to an unrestricted share buy-back within the limits of the law or that such buy-back is restricted to 10% of the issued share capital. Furthermore, he objects to a purchase price that amounts to 110% of the closing price of the ordinary shares on the day preceding the day of purchase, since this does not match with well functioning capital markets. Therefore, he asks the commitment of the Executive Board that the Company will do its utmost best to purchase the shares for a price that lies as close as possible to the market price.

Mr. Beerkens confirms that the number of shares held by the company due to a share buy-back will be restricted to 10% of the issued share capital of the Company.

Ms. McKinstry makes the commitment that the Company will at such moment do its utmost best to purchase the shares for a price that lies as close as possible to the market price.

The Chairman puts agenda item 7, proposal to authorize the Executive Board to acquire own shares to the vote. There are 148,327,590 votes in favor of the proposal and 171,480 votes against the proposal. There are 8,132,195 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the proposal to authorize the Executive Board to acquire own shares, as requested in agenda item 7, is granted as proposed.

8 PROPOSAL TO REDUCE THE CAPITAL THROUGH CANCELLATION OF OWN SHARES

The Chairman addresses agenda item 8, the proposal to reduce the capital through cancellation of own shares.

Based on the authorization granted during the 2007 meeting, the Company has repurchased own shares for a total amount of Euro 645 million. Per December 31, 2007 the Company held over 31 million of its own shares. This was nearly 10% of the issued share capital at that moment, which is the maximum the company was allowed to hold as own shares according to Dutch laws and the Articles of Association. After cancellation of the shares pursuant to this resolution the Executive Board has the possibility, based on the authorization granted under agenda item 7, to resolve to buy back additional own shares. In accordance with Article 10 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Executive Board proposes to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to resolve to reduce the issued share capital by cancellation of 28,500,000 ordinary shares that are currently held by the Company, to be increased with ordinary shares that potentially will be bought back by the company. The goal of reducing the capital is to further optimize the capital structure of the company.

Mr. Everts (representing ABP and speaking and voting on behalf of PGGM and Robeco) wonders why 'only' 28.5 million shares will be cancelled instead of all bought back shares.

Mr. Beerkens explains that the Company will need shares in respect of the LTIP program and, to a lesser extent, for the exercise of stock options.

The Chairman puts agenda item 8, proposal to reduce the capital through cancellation of own shares to the vote.

There are 148,488,533 votes in favor of the proposal and 10,590 votes against the proposal. There are 8,132,142 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the proposal to reduce the capital through cancellation of own shares, as requested in agenda item 8, is granted as proposed.

9. PROPOSAL TO PUBLISH REGULATED INFORMATION EXCLUSIVELY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The Chairman addresses agenda item 9, the proposal to publish regulated information exclusively in the English language.

According to the legislative proposal to implement the European Transparency Directive in the Dutch Act on financial supervision, the Company has to make generally available “Regulated Information” (also) in the Dutch language, unless the General Meeting of Shareholders has approved that the information will be made available exclusively in the English language. Regulated Information includes annual reports and financial statements, half year results, interim trading updates, changes in rights attached to securities, information related to bond offerings, and other stock price sensitive information. It is proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholders to approve to make Regulated Information, as defined in the Dutch Act on financial supervision, available exclusively in the English language. This is in line with the current practice at Wolters Kluwer. The Company intends to continue with publishing a Dutch annual overview in the coming years.

Ms. Aghina will vote against the proposal as she is of the opinion that this information should be made available in the Dutch language as well.

The Chairman puts agenda item 9, the proposal to publish regulated information exclusively in the English language to the vote.

There are 148,283,503 votes in favor of the proposal and 16,662 votes against the proposal. There are 8,331,100 abstentions.

The Chairman establishes that the proposal to publish regulated information exclusively in the English language, as requested in agenda item 9, is granted as proposed.

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Mr. Norg (representing the VEB and a number of shareholders) regrets that the Company has decided to discontinue quarterly reporting, and asks for the reasons hereof.

Ms. McKinstry answers that the decision to discontinue quarterly reporting was announced in February this year. The reason is that most of the Company’s peers that report under IFRS standards do not provide quarterly reports, so Wolters Kluwer did not act in line with them, and provided far more information than its peers, which created more work than necessary.

Mr. Luidinga proposes to hold next years meeting in a smaller venue, taking into account the relatively small group of shareholders present this year. Furthermore, he

would appreciate if Wolters Kluwer would offer the shareholders a cultural dividend next year.

11. **CLOSING**

The Chairman then thanks those present for their attendance and contributions.

Thereupon the Chairman closes the meeting.

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