

Going Dutch

Doing business in the Netherlands





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Doing business in the Netherlands

- 1. Business in the Netherlands, why and how?
- 2. Types of businesses
- 3. The holding
- 4. Letterbox companies





A business in the Netherlands?

There are many options:

- 1. Do business with the Czech company
- 2. Representative office
- 3. Branch office
- 4. Subsidiary (= daughter company)
- 5. New (stand-alone) Dutch company



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Keep everything as it is

- ...And do business from Czech republic.
- Not always establishment needed.
- After all: we are still Europe





A business in the Netherlands?

- 1. Increase sales
- 2. New markets?
- 3. Explore new trade options
- 4. Diversify your business
- 5. Greater access to talent
- 6. Gain competitive advantage
- 7. Advantage over local Dutch markets
- 8. Cost savings
- 9. Tax reasons ...

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Branch office

- Not a separate Dutch legal entity, but part of a Czech company
- → Czech company fully liable
- Commercial
- Lower costs
- Tax and accounting

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Representative office

- Little brother of the branch office
- Marketing and representation in the Netherlands

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Subsidiary or (stand-alone) Dutch company

- Both are 100% Dutch
- Advantages:
 - Liability
 - Commercial presence
 - More independent



(also Advantages and disantvantages with regard to tax)

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Subsidiary or (stand-alone) Dutch company

- Disadvantages:
 - more complicated to set up
 - more expensive to set up



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Subsidiary or (stand-alone) Dutch company

 mostly a private limited liability company (BV)



• .. but we have many options here



Types of businesses

With or without legal personality?



Without legal personality

- Eenmanszaak (solo proprietorship, osvč)
- Vennootschap onder firma (partnership)
- Maatschap (partnership)
- Commanditaire vennootschap (*limited* partnership)



Types of businesses

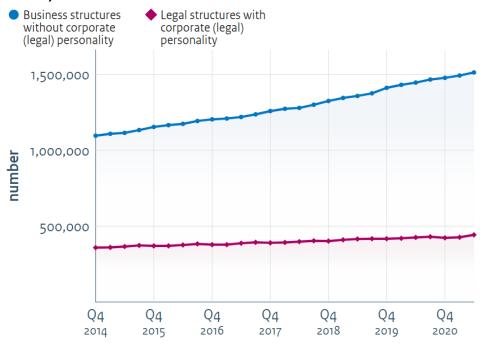
With legal personality

- Besloten vennootschap (private limited company, s.r.o.)
- Naamloze vennootschap (public limited company, a.s.)
- Vereniging (association)
- Coöperatie en onderlinge waarborgmaatschappij (mutual assurance association)
- Stichting (foundation)
- Foreign types such as Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)



What the Dutch do: types of businesses

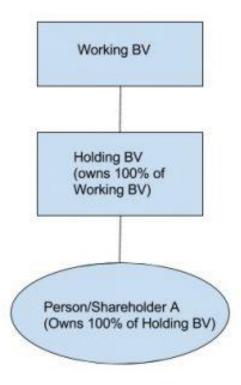
- With legal personality → mostly besloten vennootschap (private limited company, s.r.o.)
- Without legal personality → mostly eenmanszaak (solo proprietorship, osvč)





What the Dutch do → the holding

- 'één BV is géén BV ' (one BV is not a BV)
- Very common to have a personal holding



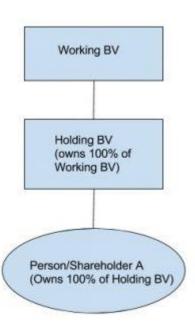


What the Dutch do \rightarrow the holding

Advantages of a holding

- Tax → 'Deelnemingsvrijstelling'
- Selling the working BV (The Holding is selling)
- The holding as a piggy bank (reinvestment)







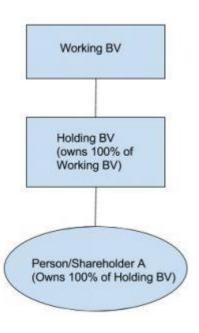
Deelnemingsvrijstelling international

Tax possibilities

Tax haven?









Letterbox companies

- Not a legal term (!)
- Examples of a Czech Companies situated in the Netherlands

Fortuna Entertainment Group N.V Strawinskylaan 1223, Amsterdam







Q&A

