



Meijburg & Co
Tax & Legal

Pro Memoria

Tax facts and figures at a glance

2024

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Pro Memoria 2024

Every year, business owners, managers and controllers are faced with **new rates, premiums, contributions, implementing measures and rules and regulations**. In our annual Pro Memoria, we have summarized the relevant changes for your convenience.

We have also included some frequently used variable data, such as the interest rate set by the European Central Bank (ECB), the statutory interest rate, interest on tax due, late payment interest and currency rates.

Pro Memoria is an **easy-to-use reference work** that will help businesses, institutions and organizations in their accounting practices. The volume and level of detail of the information that is provided in this summary make it a useful tool.

Contents

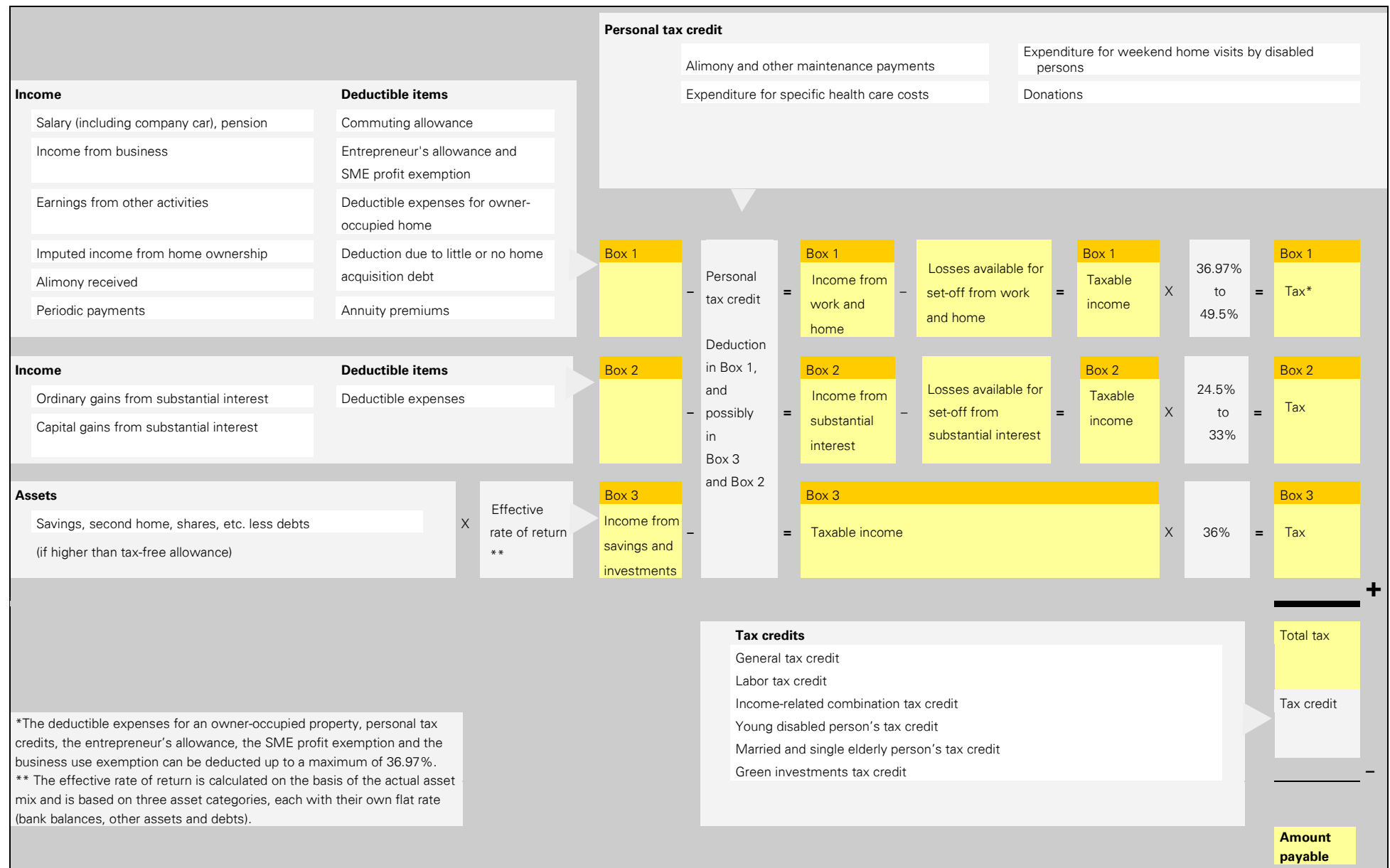
1	Personal income tax	5
1.1	Salary and addition to income for private use of company car or bicycle	6
1.1.1	Annual addition to income	6
1.1.2	Deduction of personal contribution for private use of car	7
1.2	Income from business	7
1.2.1	Addition to income for private use of car or bicycle	7
1.2.2	Addition for private use of residential property	7
1.2.3	Fixed profit in maritime shipping	8
1.2.4	Special accounting rules for valuations for tax purposes	9
1.2.5	SME profit exemption	10
1.2.6	Costs for private vehicle that are deductible from the profit	10
1.2.7	Investment credit	10
1.2.8	Entrepreneur's allowance	13
1.2.9	Tax-deferred retirement reserve	15
1.3	Owner-occupied property	15
1.3.1	Imputed income from home ownership	15
1.3.2	Deduction due to little or no home acquisition debt	16
1.3.3	Exemption for letting out rooms	16
1.3.4	Endowment insurance policy for owner-occupied property	17
1.4	Commuting allowance	17
1.5	Expenditure for income support schemes	18
1.5.1	Annuity premiums	18
1.5.2	Additional annuity premium deduction for entrepreneurs discontinuing their business	19
1.6	Income from savings and investments	20
1.6.1	Calculation method	20
1.6.2	Capital yield tax base	21
1.7	Tax-free assets	23
1.8	Personal tax credit	24

1.8.1	Expenditure for specific health care costs	24
1.8.2	Expenditure for weekend home visits by disabled persons	25
1.8.3	Deduction of gifts	25
1.9	Loss set-off	26
1.9.1	Loss expiry	26
1.10	Tax rates in boxes	26
1.10.1	Box 1: taxable income from work and home	26
1.10.2	Change in rate for specific tax-base reducing items	28
1.10.3	National insurance contributions	28
1.10.4	State pension age	28
1.10.5	Box 2: taxable income from substantial interest	28
1.10.6	Box 3: taxable income from savings and investments	29
1.11	Tax credits	29
1.11.1	Investment-related tax credits	30
1.12	Maximum amount borrowing from own company	30
1.13	Refund and tax threshold	30
2	Allowances	31
2.1	Care allowance	31
2.2	Child-related budget	31
2.3	Childcare allowance	31
2.3.1	Maximum hourly rate for childcare	32
2.4	Rent allowance	32
2.5	Assets test for care and rent allowance and child-related budget	32
3	Reimbursements, provisions and deductions	33
3.1	Limitation of deductions	33
3.2	Final levy on provisions to others than own employees	35
3.3	Work-related costs rules (<i>Werkkostenregeling</i> ; WKR)	35
3.3.1	Table: specific exemptions	36
3.3.2	Table: nil valuations	37
3.3.3	Table: fixed valuations	38
3.3.4	Table: out-of-pocket expenses	38
3.3.5	Standard practice criterion	38
3.3.6	Working from home	39
4	Payroll tax and social security contributions	40
4.1	Payroll tax credit	40
4.2	Payroll tax remittance reduction	40
4.2.1	R&D remittance deduction	40
4.3	Normative salary	41
4.3.1	Normative salary for substantial interest holders	41
4.3.2	Calculation of normative salary	41
4.3.3	Normative salary of EUR 5,000 and under	41
4.4	Maximum pensionable salary	42
4.5	Pseudo final levy	42
4.6	Tax exemption for volunteers	42
4.7	2024 sample table for payroll calculation	43
4.8	Employee insurance schemes	44
4.8.1	Contributions	44
4.8.2	Sickness (ZW), unemployment (WW) and occupational disability (WIA) benefits	45
4.9	Salary Costs (Incentive Allowances) Act	45
4.9.1	Wage cost benefit (LKV)	46

4.9.2	Low income benefit (LIV)	47
4.9.3	Youth LIV	48
5	Corporate income tax	49
5.1	Tax relief and valuation rules	49
5.2	Loss set-off	49
5.2.1	Loss expiry	49
5.3	Tax rates	49
5.3.1	Normal corporate income tax rates	49
5.3.2	Innovation Box rate	50
6	Dividend tax	50
7	Withholding Tax	50
8	VAT	51
8.1	Rates and rules	51
8.2	Adjustment for private use of company car	51
8.2.1	General rule adjustment for private use of company car	51
8.2.2	Flat-rate adjustment for addition to income for private use of company car	52
9	Transaction tax and tax on games of chance	52
10	Inheritance and gift tax	53
10.1	Gift tax exemptions	53
10.2	Inheritance tax exemptions	54
10.3	Exemption for business succession	54
10.4	Tax rates	55
11	Benefit payments under social security laws	56
11.1	State pension benefits (AOW)	56
11.2	Surviving dependant's benefit (ANW)	57
11.3	Welfare benefits and standard amounts	58
11.3.1	IOAW and IOAZ benefit payments per month	58
11.3.2	Participation Act	59
11.4	Minimum wage	59
11.5	Child benefit (AKW)	60
12	Healthcare Insurance Act	60
13	Landlord levy (through to 2022)	60
14	Environmental taxes	61
14.1	Waste tax	61
14.2	Tax on tap water	61
14.3	Coal tax	61
14.4	CO ₂ tax on industrial emissions	61
14.5	Minimum CO ₂ Price for Industrial Emissions;	62
14.6	Energy tax	62
14.6.1	Natural gas (per m ³)	62
14.6.2	Electricity (per kWh)	62
14.7	Surcharge for sustainable energy (through to 2022)	63

14.7.1	Natural gas (per m ³)	63
14.7.2	Electricity (per kWh)	63
14.8	Air passenger tax	63
14.9	Packaging Waste Fund	64
14.9.1	Rates for packaging companies	64
15	Excises	65
15.1	Excise duty on tobacco	65
15.2	Alcohol excise duty and consumption tax	65
15.3	Excise duties on fuel	65
16	Motor vehicle taxes	66
16.1	Rates private motor vehicle and motorcycle tax (BPM)	66
16.2	Motor vehicle tax rates (MRB)	67
17	Bank tax	68
18	Interest rates, U return	68
18.1	Interest on tax due, late payment interest and statutory interest	68
18.2	ECB interest rates	69
18.3	U return	69
19	Foreign exchange rates	70
20	List of abbreviations	71

1 Personal income tax



1.1 Salary and addition to income for private use of company car or bicycle

The benefit derived from the private use of a company car, van or bicycle constitutes taxable income. Employers are expected to withhold payroll tax, national insurance contributions and income-related health care insurance contributions from this benefit. The benefit has also qualified as income for employee insurance purposes since January 1, 2013.

1.1.1 Annual addition to income

1.1.1.1 Addition to income for company car depending on carbon emissions

Addition to income ^{1,2)}	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Carbon emissions 0 gram/km ³⁾	16	16	16
Carbon emissions > 0 gram/km	22	22	22
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Cap on list price of zero-emission cars ⁴⁾	30,000	30,000	35,000

- 1) The addition to income for the private use of a company car corresponds to the cataloged percentage of the car's list price (inclusive of VAT and motor vehicle tax) as a minimum. Depending on the actual private use, a higher percentage may apply. The addition to income for cars that were put into use more than 15 years ago is 35% of their fair market value.
- 2) No addition is required if the private use of a car is limited to 500 kilometers per year, which is to be demonstrated by means of a travel log in principle. Mileage clocked up for the commute qualifies as business mileage. The employee can also sign a Statement of No Private Use of Company Car so as to avoid the addition to income. The burden of proof then rests on the employee rather than the employer. Vans are subject to a number of specific rules, see 1.1.1.2.
- 3) Cars subject to a reduced addition-to-income percentage will continue to be subject to that percentage for 60 months starting from the first day of the month following the month in which the car's license plate was first registered. It is reviewed, at the end of that period, whether the reduced addition-to-income percentage will be renewed for the car in question.
- 4) With effect from 2019, new zero-emission cars have been subject to the standard addition-to-income percentage of 22% where their list price, inclusive of VAT, exceeded the cap. The credit has been capped at EUR 1,800 (2023: EUR 1,800 and 2022: EUR 2,100). This does not apply to hydrogen-powered cars and, starting from 2021, to solar-powered cars: they will continue to be subject to the reduced addition-to-income percentage without a cap being in effect. As of 2024 the definition of a solar-powered car has been narrowed.

1.1.1.2 Company van

An employee who uses a company van exclusively for business purposes (thus: 0 personal kilometers) may use the Statement of No Private Use of Van. In that case, there will be no addition to income for the private use of a company car and no travel log will have to be kept. This is an alternative to the option of using a travel log to demonstrate that their private use of the van does not exceed 500 kilometers

per year. If there is continuous alternating use by two or more employees as a result of which it is difficult to determine the private use per employee, the employer may suffice with a final levy of EUR 300 (2023 and 2022: also EUR 300) per van per year.

1.1.1.3 Addition to income for company bicycle

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Addition to income ¹⁾	7	7	7

¹⁾ Starting from 2020, the addition to income for the private use of a company bicycle, an e-bike or a high-speed e-bike (speed pedelec) is the listed percentage of its value (the recommended retail price published in the Netherlands by the manufacturer or the importer). The commute qualifies as private use. Before 2020, the actual private use of the bicycle qualified as taxable income.

1.1.2 Deduction of personal contribution for private use of car

	2024	2023	2022
Payments to employer for private use ¹⁾	deductible	deductible	deductible

¹⁾ Payments to the employer are not, on balance, supposed to result in a negative addition to income.

1.2 Income from business

1.2.1 Addition to income for private use of car or bicycle

For the addition to income as a result of a withdrawal due to the private use of a car or bicycle that qualifies as a business asset, see the tables in Section 1.1.1.

1.2.2 Addition for private use of residential property

The addition to income as a result of a withdrawal due to the private use of a residential property¹⁾ that qualifies as a business asset is determined based on the following table:

2024

Property value ²⁾ higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Annual addition to income %
–	12,500	0.65
12,500	25,000	0.85
25,000	50,000	0.95
50,000	75,000	1.05
75,000	1,310,000	1.20
1,310,000	–	2.35 ³⁾

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2023

Property value ²⁾ higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Annual addition to income %
–	12,500	0.65
12,500	25,000	0.90
25,000	50,000	1.00
50,000	75,000	1.10
75,000	1,200,000	1.20
1,200,000	–	2.35 ³⁾

2022

Property value ²⁾ higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Annual addition to income %
–	12,500	0.75
12,500	25,000	1.00
25,000	50,000	1.10
50,000	75,000	1.25
75,000	1,130,000	1.35
1,130,000	–	2.35 ³⁾

- 1) A ship or mobile home with a permanent berth or placed on a permanent foundation respectively also qualifies as a residential property. An office space is part of a residential property unless this space is commonly considered to constitute an independent part of the property (sufficiently separate from the property) and the income is earned mainly in or from that space.
- 2) The property value is the value that was set under the Dutch Valuation of Immovable Property Act (WOZ Act) for the property in question for the period covering the calendar year.
- 3) 2024: EUR 15,720 plus 2.35% of the property value above EUR 1,310,000.
2023: EUR 14,255 plus 2.35% of the property value above EUR 1,200,000.
2022: EUR 15,255 plus 2.35% of the property value above EUR 1,130,000.

1.2.3 Fixed profit in maritime shipping

	Profit from maritime shipping per day per 1,000 net tons		
	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Up to and including 1,000 net tons	9.08	9.08	9.08
From 1,001 net tons up to and including 10,000 net tons	6.81	6.81	6.81
From 10,001 net tons up to and including 25,000 net tons	4.54	4.54	4.54
From 25,001 net tons up to and including 50,000 net tons	2.27	2.27	2.27
Everything above 50,000 net tons	0.50 ¹⁾	0.50 ¹⁾	0.50 ¹⁾

- 1) The rate of EUR 0.50 per 1,000 net tons per day only applies to ships flagged after December 31, 2008 and that have since been subject to the tonnage regime, or to ships that were registered under the flag of a country that is not an EU or EEA Member State during the last five years before joining the tonnage regime.

1.2.4 Special accounting rules for valuations for tax purposes

1.2.4.1 Limitation of depreciation for tax purposes

Property ¹⁾		Goodwill ¹⁾	Miscellaneous operating assets ^{1,3)}
Owner-occupied property	Investment property		
Can be depreciated up to 100% of the WOZ value ²⁾	Can be depreciated up to 100% of the WOZ value	No more than 10% of the purchase costs on an annual basis	No more than 20% of the purchase costs on an annual basis

- 1) Circumstances that were already known at the time of investing in the operating asset cannot be a reason for writing down to a lower value in use.
- 2) As of 2024, for personal income tax purposes this property can only be depreciated up to 100% of the WOZ value; this used to be up to 50% of the WOZ value. The depreciation rules for buildings are now the same for personal and for corporate income tax purposes. Transitional rules apply under which businesses that have not yet depreciated over three full financial years, may depreciate according to the old rules for the years still remaining out of those three financial years.
- 3) The production costs of intangible assets may be written off in one go in the calendar year in which they were produced.

1.2.4.2 Free depreciation ¹⁾

	Investment in calendar year		
	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
• Environmental investments (VAMIL), maximum ²⁾	75	75	75
• Start-ups, maximum ³⁾	100	100	100
• Seagoing vessels, maximum per calendar year ⁴⁾	20	20	20
• Newly designated operating assets, maximum in year of investment ⁵⁾	n/a	50 ⁶⁾	n/a

- 1) Free depreciation is possible as soon as an investment obligation is entered into or production costs incurred in the relevant calendar year. The amount of the free depreciation before the operating asset was taken into use cannot exceed the amount that was paid in respect of the investment obligation or was incurred in production costs.
- 2) No more than EUR 50 million in total (2023 and 2022: EUR 50 million) can be freely depreciated.
- 3) No more than the maximum amount for which the small projects investment credit can be obtained, see 1.2.7.1.
- 4) Only insofar as the calculation of the profit from marine shipping without depreciation results in a positive amount.
- 5) Several assets are excluded. The most important exclusions are: buildings, land, road and hydraulic engineering works, ships, aircraft, animals, intangible assets (including software), mopeds, motorcycles and passenger cars. Also excluded are operating assets primarily intended to be made available to third parties. Taxis and zero-emission cars may be freely depreciated.
- 6) Applies to investments in new operating assets made in 2023 and the operating asset is put into use before January 1, 2026.

1.2.4.3 Accounting rules for valuation of work-in-progress/orders

The recognition of profit is not allowed to be postponed until the work is completed. Profit must be recognized on a rolling basis.

1.2.5 SME profit exemption

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Deducted from the profit after application of the entrepreneur's allowance (see 1.2.8)	13.31	14	14

1.2.6 Costs for private vehicle that are deductible from the profit

If an entrepreneur uses a vehicle for their business which belongs to their private assets or which they lease privately, then these costs are deductible to a limited extent.

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Deductible per kilometer ¹⁾	0.23	0.21	0.19

¹⁾ Commuting mileage qualifies as business mileage.

1.2.7 Investment credit

1.2.7.1 Small projects investment credit (Kleinschaligheidsinvesteringsaftrek; KIA)¹⁾

2024

For the amount invested in a calendar year that:		the small projects investment credit is:
is higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	
–	2,800	–
2,800	67,765	28% of the amount invested
67,765	129,194	EUR 19,535
129,194	353,973	EUR 19,535 less 7.56% of the part of the amount invested exceeding EUR 129,194
387,580	–	

2023

For the amount invested in a calendar year that:		the small projects investment credit is:
is higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	
–	2,600	–
2,600	63,716	28% of the amount invested
63,716	117,991	EUR 17,841
117,991	353,973	EUR 17,841 less 7.56% of the part of the amount invested exceeding EUR 117,991
353,973	–	

2022

For the amount invested in a calendar year that:		the small projects investment credit is:
is higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	
–	2,400	–
2,400	59,939	28% of the amount invested
59,939	110,998	EUR 16,784
110,998	328,721	EUR 16,784 less 7.56% of the part of the amount invested exceeding EUR 110,998
332,994	–	

- ¹⁾ If the taxpayer's business is part of a partnership with one or more other taxpayers receiving business profits or with corporate income taxpayers, then the investments they make for the partnership are added together for the purposes of determining the amount invested. Operating assets for which the amount invested is less than EUR 450 (2023 and 2022: also EUR 450) are not eligible for the investment credit.

1.2.7.2 Energy investment allowance: (Energie-investeringsaftrek; EIA)¹⁾

2024			2023			2022		
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Energy investment allowance %	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Energy investment allowance %	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Energy investment allowance %
–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–
2,500	149,000,000	40	2,500	136,000,000	45.5	2,500	128,000,000	45.5

- ¹⁾ In the case of a partnership, the investments for the entire partnership are added together. Investments may be eligible for both the small projects investment credit and the energy investment allowance. If, with regard to an investment, the taxpayer opts for the energy investment allowance in the tax return, then the environmental investment allowance cannot be applied.

1.2.7.3 Environmental investment allowance (milieu-investeringsaftrek; MIA)¹⁾

Category I

2024			2023			2022		
Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance	Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance	Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%
–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–
2,500	–	45	2,500	–	45	2,500	–	45

Category II

2024			2023			2022		
Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance	Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance	Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%
–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–
2,500	–	36	2,500	–	36	2,500	–	36

Category III

2024			2023			2022		
Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance	Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance	Amount invested		Environmental investment allowance
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%
–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–
2,500	–	27	2,500	–	27	2,500	–	27

¹⁾ The environmental investment allowance applies in addition to the small projects investment credit. If, with regard to an investment, the taxpayer opts for the energy investment allowance in the tax return, then the environmental investment allowance cannot be applied. No more than EUR 50 million (2023 and 2022: also EUR 50 million) in total investments can be taken into account.

1.2.8 Entrepreneur's allowance

1.2.8.1 Hours criterion

The hours criterion means that an entrepreneur must spend at least 1,225 hours working for one or more businesses from which profit is received. Moreover, of the total time available for business profits, taxable salary and taxable result from other activities, more than half must be spent on carrying on one or more businesses.

For an entrepreneur starting a business who was not an entrepreneur in one or more of the five preceding calendar years, only the requirement of a minimum of 1,225 hours applies. Pregnant entrepreneurs are regarded as not having interrupted their activities for the business during the period of their maternity leave.

1.2.8.2 Self-employed persons deduction, business start-up allowance and business start-up allowance in the case of occupational disability

The self-employed persons deduction for long-established businesses (*zelfstandigenaftrek voor niet-starters*) cannot be credited against other Box 1 income. The uncredited self-employed persons deduction can be carried forward for a maximum of nine years after which it can be credited against future profits.

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Self-employed persons deduction ¹⁾	3,750	5,030	6,310
Business start-up allowance ²⁾	2,123	2,123	2,123
Business start-up allowance in the case of occupational disability: ³⁾			
• first year	12,000	12,000	12,000
• second year	8,000	8,000	8,000
• third year	4,000	4,000	4,000

- 1) The entrepreneur must meet the hours criterion (see 1.2.8.1). The self-employed persons deduction for entrepreneurs who have reached the state pension age at the beginning of the calendar year (see 1.10.4) is 50% of the self-employed persons deduction for entrepreneurs who have not yet reached the state pension age by then.
- 2) If the entrepreneur was not yet an entrepreneur in one or more of the five preceding calendar years and the self-employed persons deduction has not been applied to them more than twice, the self-employed persons deduction will be increased by the business start-up allowance. The business start-up allowance for entrepreneurs who have reached the state pension age at the beginning of the calendar year (see 1.10.4) is 50% of the business start-up allowance for entrepreneurs who have not yet reached the state pension age by then.
- 3) The entrepreneur must be entitled to an occupational disability benefit in the calendar year and must not have reached the state pension age at the beginning of the calendar year (see 1.10.4). In addition, they do not have to meet the hours criterion of 1,225 hours (see 1.2.8.1), but must meet a reduced hours criterion of 800 hours. The deduction is the stated amount, but must not exceed the profit. Profit is defined as the aggregate amount of the profit the taxpayer receives from one or more businesses in their capacity as an entrepreneur.

1.2.8.3 Deduction for research and development (R&D deduction)¹⁾

Number of hours spent on R&D	R&D deduction		
	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
R&D deduction			
Less than 500 hours	0	0	0
At least 500 hours	15,551	14,202	13,360
Additional R&D deduction for business start-ups²⁾			
Less than 500 hours	0	0	0
At least 500 hours	7,781	7,106	6,684

- 1) The entrepreneur must meet the hours criterion (see 1.2.8.1). For the purposes of the R&D deduction, pregnant entrepreneurs are regarded as not having interrupted their activities during the period of their maternity leave. The activities must also be based on an R&D declaration from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (*Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland*; www.rvo.nl).
- 2) If the entrepreneur was not yet an entrepreneur in one or more of the five preceding calendar years and the self-employed persons deduction has not been applied to them more than twice, the entrepreneur is entitled to the additional R&D deduction for business start-ups.

1.2.8.4 Working partner's abatement (meewerkaftrek)/partner remuneration

Working partner's abatement as percentage of the profit^{1,2)}

Number of hours working in the business		2024 Working partner's abatement %	2023 Working partner's abatement %	2022 Working partner's abatement %
From	to			
–	525	–	–	–
525	875	1.25	1.25	1.25
875	1,225	2.00	2.00	2.00
1,225	1,750	3.00	3.00	3.00
1,750	–	4.00	4.00	4.00

- 1) The working partner's abatement applies to entrepreneurs who meet the hours criterion (see 1.2.8.1) and whose partner, without receiving any remuneration for this, works for a business from which the taxpayer, in their capacity as an entrepreneur, receives profit.
- 2) Profit is the aggregate amount of the profit that the taxpayer as entrepreneur receives from its businesses in which their partner works without receiving any remuneration for this, less expropriation profit, cessation profit and exit tax profit.

Partner remuneration

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
If the remuneration for a partner working in the business is at least ¹⁾	5,000	5,000	5,000

- 1) A lower remuneration is not deductible from the profit. In that case the partner receiving the remuneration does not have to declare anything.

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1.2.8.5 Cessation relief

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Cessation relief ¹⁾	3,630	3,630	3,630

¹⁾ The cessation relief applies to entrepreneurs who realize a profit in a calendar year from or due to the cessation of one or more entire businesses from which they receive profit in their capacity as an entrepreneur. The cessation relief granted in preceding years is deducted from this.

1.2.9 Tax-deferred retirement reserve

Under the tax-deferred retirement reserve (*fiscale oudedagsreserve*; FOR) an entrepreneur can set aside part of the profit each year for a tax-deferred retirement reserve. If there are multiple businesses, the entrepreneur may decide for themselves to which business the FOR should be attributed.

'Addition' is the percentage of the profit the entrepreneur received from one or more businesses before FOR adjustments with a maximum ¹⁾	2024	2023	2022
	%	%	%
Rate	n/a ²⁾	n/a ²⁾	9.44
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Maximum addition	n/a ²⁾	n/a ²⁾	9,632

¹⁾ Additions are only possible if the entrepreneur meets the hours criterion (see 1.2.8.1) and they have not yet reached the state pension age at the beginning of the calendar year (see 1.10.4). The addition is a maximum of the amount with which the business capital at the end of the calendar year exceeds the tax-deferred retirement reserve at the beginning of the calendar year. The addition is reduced by pension contributions that were deducted from the profit.

²⁾ As of January 1, 2023 (or in the case of split financial years: the first financial year commencing after January 1, 2023) it is no longer possible to make any additions to the FOR. All accrued FORs will be settled according to current rules.

1.3 Owner-occupied property

1.3.1 Imputed income from home ownership

2024

Value of owner-occupied property ¹⁾		Annual addition to income %
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	
–	12,500	nil
12,500	25,000	0.10
25,000	50,000	0.20
50,000	75,000	0.25
75,000	1,310,000	0.35
1,310,000	–	2.35 ²⁾

2023

Value of owner-occupied property ¹⁾		Annual addition to income %
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	
–	12,500	nil
12,500	25,000	0.10
25,000	50,000	0.20
50,000	75,000	0.25
75,000	1,200,000	0.35
1,200,000	–	2.35 ²⁾

2022

Value of owner-occupied property ¹⁾		Annual addition to income %
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	
–	12,500	nil
12,500	25,000	0.15
25,000	50,000	0.25
50,000	75,000	0.35
75,000	1,130,000	0.45
1,130,000	–	2.35 ²⁾

- ¹⁾ The property value is the value that was set under the Dutch Valuation of Immovable Property Act (WOZ Act) for the property in question for the calendar year covered by the period. The period between the WOZ value being used and the valuation reference date is one year. A home is also defined as a ship with a permanent berth or a mobile home placed on a permanent foundation.
- ²⁾ 2024: EUR 4,585 plus 2.35% of the property value above EUR 1,310,000.
 2023: EUR 4,200 plus 2.35% of the property value above EUR 1,200,000.
 2022: EUR 5,085 plus 2.35% of the property value above EUR 1,130,000.

1.3.2 Deduction due to little or no home acquisition debt

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Deduction ¹⁾	80	83.33	86.67

- ¹⁾ The deduction due to little or no home acquisition debt is granted if the balance of the imputed income from home ownership less any deductible costs, such as mortgage interest, is positive. As of 2019 this deduction will be phased out over a 30-year period. The deduction is equal to the difference between the imputed income from home ownership and the deductible costs multiplied by the percentage listed in the table.

1.3.3 Exemption for letting out rooms

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Maximum	5,998	5,881	5,711

1.3.4 Endowment insurance policy for owner-occupied property

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Untaxed benefit payments from endowment insurance policies ^{1,2)}	202,000	184,500	173,500

- 1) The following are untaxed: the interest benefit included in the benefit payments from an endowment insurance policy associated with home ownership and an owner-occupied home savings account and the return included in the benefit payment from an investment right associated with home ownership. The total exemption can never exceed EUR 202,000 (2023: EUR 184,500 and 2022: EUR 173,500) per taxpayer during their life.
- 2) The exemption for the endowment insurance policy and an investment account associated with home ownership and an owner-occupied home savings account has been canceled for people who did not have such a product on March 31, 2013. The tax regime for these endowment insurance policies, investment accounts and savings accounts will remain in place for existing cases. However, in those cases the policies, investment accounts and savings accounts can no longer be increased, unless the increase in the amount deposited follows from the contract that was in place on March 31, 2013.

1.4 Commuting allowance

Regular commuting by public transport

Commuting allowance ¹⁾		2024	2023	2022
If the commute by public transport is higher than km	but no more than km	EUR	EUR	EUR
–	10	–	–	–
10	15	558	509	478
15	20	741	676	635
20	30	1,233	1,126	1,059
30	40	1,529	1,396	1,313
40	50	1,992	1,819	1,711
50	60	2,217	2,024	1,904
60	70	2,458	2,244	2,111
70	80	2,543	2,322	2,184
80	–	2,578	2,354	2,214

- 1) The taxpayer must have a public transport statement or a commuting statement. The commuting allowance for commuting to the same work location one, two or three days per week is:
 - a) if the commute is 90 kilometers or shorter: 25%, 50% or 75% respectively of the amount listed in the table;
 - b) if the commute is longer than 90 kilometers: EUR 0.28 (2023: EUR 0.26 and 2022: EUR 0.24) per kilometer multiplied by the number of commuting days, but not more than EUR 2,578 (2023: EUR 2,354 and 2022: EUR 2,214) per year.

If the commute is to different work locations, the table applies to each separate commute to these locations. The total commuting allowance is a maximum of EUR 2,578 (2023: EUR 2,354 and 2022: EUR 2,214) per annum. If the taxpayer commutes to different work locations on the same day, the foregoing only applies to the commute to the most frequented place of work. If the frequency of commuting to two workplace locations is the same, the longest distance applies. The amount of the allowance is always reduced by the travel allowance received for this transport.

1.5 Expenditure for income support schemes

1.5.1 Annuity premiums¹⁾

Deductible amounts ²⁾	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Annual margin (% of contribution base) ³⁾	30%	30%	13.3%
Annual margin (maximum) ³⁾	36,077	34,550	13,570
Reserve margin (maximum) ⁴⁾	41,608	38,000	7,587 / 14,978
Maximum premium base before deduction of the state pension offset	137,800	128,810	114,866
State pension offset	17,545	13,646	12,837
Maximum annual payment from terminable annuity	26,463	24,168	22,735
Maximum value annuity before surrender without interest on the commuted portion	5,364	4,898	4,607

- 1) Or equivalent amounts paid for an annuity savings account or annuity investment account.
- 2) Premiums are deductible insofar as there is a pension shortfall. How high the deductible amount will be, must be determined based on the annual margin or the reserve margin. A deduction is possible for individuals who have not yet reached the state pension age at the beginning of the calendar year (see 1.10.4).
- 3) The income and the pension entitlements accrued in the preceding calendar year are decisive when calculating the annual margin.
- 4) If fewer premiums for annuities were taken into account in the 10-year period (2023: 10 years and 2022: seven years) immediately preceding the calendar year than was possible on the basis of the annual margin, this shortfall can be made up in the reserve margin. In 2022 the reserve margin was 17% of the contribution base, with a maximum of EUR 7,587 for persons more than 10 years younger than the state pension age and EUR 14,978 for persons up to 10 years younger than the state pension age. For a table with the state pension age, see 1.10.4.

1.5.2 Additional annuity premium deduction for entrepreneurs discontinuing their business

Additional margin for deduction of premiums for ¹⁾ :	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Business closures by entrepreneurs who are at most five years away from the state pension age, business closures by entrepreneurs who are 45% or more occupationally disabled, provided the annuity benefit payments commence within six months of the business closure, or the business closure as the result of the death of the entrepreneur.	559,483	510,970	480,686
Business closures by entrepreneurs who are between 15 and 5 years away from the state pension age, or business closures by entrepreneurs if the annuity benefit payments take effect immediately	279,752	255,495	240,352
In other cases	139,885	127,755	120,183

¹⁾ The income and the pension entitlements accrued in the preceding calendar year are decisive when calculating the margin for the annuity premium deduction. In the year in which entrepreneurs discontinue (part of) their business operations, they may, upon request, deviate from this and opt to use the data from the calendar year itself when calculating the annuity premium deduction. In the following calendar year, in which the data from the preceding calendar year must again be used, the cessation profit must not be taken into account again when calculating the margin for the annuity premium deduction.

1.6 Income from savings and investments

1.6.1 Calculation method

2024

	Flat rate return
Based on the effective rate of return with three asset categories: ¹⁾	%
• Bank balances (including cash) ³⁾	1.03 ⁴⁾
• Other assets	6.04
• Debts	2.47 ⁴⁾

2023

	Flat rate return
Based on the effective rate of return with three asset categories: ¹⁾	%
• Bank balances (including cash) ³⁾	0.92 ⁵⁾
• Other assets	6.17
• Debts	2.46 ⁵⁾

2022

	Flat rate return
Based on three asset brackets	%
Tax base savings and investments:	
• Up to and including EUR 50,650	1.82
• From EUR 50,651 up to and including EUR 962,350	4.37
• From EUR 962,351	5.53
Or, if more favorable, based on the effective rate of return with three asset categories: ²⁾	
• Bank balances	0.00
• Other assets (including cash)	5.53
• Debts	2.28

¹⁾ The effective rate of return is calculated on the basis of the actual asset mix and is based on three asset categories, each with their own flat rate (bank balances, other assets and debts). For the benefit from savings and investments, the effective rate of return is multiplied by the savings and investments tax base; that is the capital yield tax base (the value of the assets less the value of the debts) insofar as it exceeds the tax-free amount (see 1.7). The reference date for the capital yield tax base is January 1 of the calendar year.

²⁾ Under the Box 3 Restoration of Rights Act, which is a response to the Supreme Court judgment of December 24, 2021 ('Christmas judgment') in which the Supreme Court ruled that the tax on deemed investment income in Box 3 is contrary to the ECHR.

³⁾ This also includes a share in a homeowners' association or in a trust account of a civil-law notary or bailiff.

⁴⁾ Provisional percentage. The final percentage will be announced in the course of 2025.

⁵⁾ Provisional percentage. The final percentage will be announced in the course of 2024.

1.6.2 Capital yield tax base

Taxable	Exempt¹⁾
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immovable property • Rights (indirectly) related to immovable property <i>For example, a ground lease, a right of superficies, an apartment right, a right of usufruct/use/habitation on an immovable property</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner-occupied property • Immovable property that is part of the business assets • Forests • Nature reserves • Undeveloped areas of designated country estates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movable property that is not used for personal purposes • Movable property that is used for personal purposes but is primarily an investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movable property that is used for personal purposes • Art and science objects <i>Unless they serve as an investment (burden of proof rests on the tax inspector) Being part of a collection does not automatically imply that there is an investment.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights to movable property <i>For example futures contracts or option contracts</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights to movable property under inheritance law, provided they are used for personal purposes and are not primarily an investment (burden of proof rests on the tax inspector)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights not related to assets <i>For example, currency in circulation and overnight deposits, securities, warrants, options, receivables (including receivables in respect of inheritance tax, profit entitlements, endowment insurance policies)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights to capital distributions solely with regard to disability/illness/accidents • Net annuities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other property rights <i>This is a miscellaneous category, which includes licenses that have not been commercially exploited. Separated private assets (for example assets placed in a trust) are directly allocated to the contributor. Those can be assets in Box 3, but also assets in Box 1 or 2.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights to installments of the transfer price of a substantial interest, if the transfer price comprises one or more installments of which the number and size is not known at the date of disposal. • Other exemptions, see the Box 3 exemptions table (1.6.2.1)
Deductible	Non-deductible
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debts <i>Liabilities with a fair market value, including debts of which the interest is non-deductible in Box 1 or Box 2, including debts in respect of inheritance tax but excluding other tax debts.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt threshold, see the Box 3 debt threshold table (1.6.2.2) • Present value of liabilities, for example on the basis of periodic gifts or alimony, if these can be taken into account as personal tax credits

pro memoria

- 1) Assets reported in Box 1 or Box 2 are not taken into account in Box 3 unless specific allocation rules dictate otherwise. Receivables and associated corresponding payables in respect of certain acquisitions under inheritance law have been made tax-exempt. The same applies as of 2023 to mutual receivables and payables between tax partners and (certain) mutual receivables and payables between parents and their minor children.

1.6.2.1 Box 3 exemptions

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Rights to death benefits, provided they amount to no more than	8,665	7,913	7,444
Cash and similar property rights (for example chip cards, gift vouchers)			
Per taxpayer	653	596	560
Jointly with partner	1,306	1,192	1,120
Green investments ¹⁾			
Per taxpayer	71,251	65,072	61,215
Jointly with partner	142,502	130,144	122,430
Endowment insurance policies already in place on December 14, 1999, maximum ²⁾	123,428	123,428	123,428

- 1) As of 2023 a distinction is made between green investments in the form of one or more bank balances and green investments in the form of other assets. The exemption will be attributed to the other assets as much as possible.
- 2) When filing the tax return, partners may request that the (maximum) exemption be applied twice, regardless of the extent to which they are each entitled to the policy.

1.6.2.2 Box 3 debt threshold

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Threshold for taxpayer without partner	3,700	3,400	3,200
Joint threshold for taxpayer with partner	7,400	6,800	6,400

1.6.2.3 Vacant possession ratio

Rental housing is sometimes worth less than non-rental housing. For the purposes of Box 3 and Inheritance and gift tax, the value of rental housing is determined by multiplying the WOZ value by the vacant possession ratio.

Ratio annual rent to WOZ value		2024 ¹⁾	2023 ¹⁾	2022
is higher than	but no more than	Vacant possession ratio	Vacant possession ratio	Vacant possession ratio
%	%	%	%	%
0	1	73	73	45
1	2	79	79	51
2	3	84	84	56
3	4	90	90	62
4	5	95	95	67
5	6	100	100	73
6	7	100	100	78
7	–	100	100	85

¹⁾ As of 2023, housing that is rented out via temporary tenancy contracts are excluded from the application of the vacant possession ratio. If there is non-market compliant rental to affiliated parties, such as family members, a vacant possession of 100% applies (2023: 100% and 2022: 62%).

1.7 Tax-free assets

	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Per taxpayer	57,000	57,000	50,650
Jointly with partner	114,000	114,000	101,300

1.8 Personal tax credit

1.8.1 Expenditure for specific health care costs

Expenditure for specific health care costs is only eligible for deduction insofar as it exceeds a threshold amount that is dependent on the threshold income (aggregate income before applying the personal tax credit).

2024 threshold

Threshold income is higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Threshold:
–	9,420	EUR 163
9,420	50,034	1.65% of the threshold income
50,034	–	1.65% of EUR 50,034 increased by 5.75% of the amount exceeding EUR 50,034

2023 threshold

Threshold income is higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Threshold:
–	8,603	EUR 149
8,603	45,695	1.65% of the threshold income
45,695	–	1.65% of EUR 45,695 increased by 5.75% of the amount exceeding EUR 45,695

2022 threshold

Threshold income is higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	Threshold:
–	8,093	EUR 141
8,093	42,986	1.65% of the threshold income
42,986	–	1.65% of EUR 42,986 increased by 5.75% of the amount exceeding EUR 42,986

1.8.1.1 Multiplier

The scheme for expenditure for specific health care costs includes a multiplier for the deductible items, with the exception of expenditure for medical and surgical care and expenditure for travel costs for visits to sick persons. The multiplier applies when the threshold income does not exceed EUR 40,021 (2023: EUR 38,703 and 2022: EUR 36,409). The multiplier is 2.13 (2023 and 2022: also 2.13) for individuals who have reached the state pension age (see 1.10.4). It is 1.40 (2023 and 2022: also 1.40) for individuals who have not yet reached the state pension age.

1.8.2 Expenditure for weekend home visits by disabled persons

The following amounts are deductible:

- EUR 13 (2023: EUR 12 and 2022: EUR 11) per day for a taxpayer who cares for a disabled person;
- EUR 0.23 (2023: EUR 0.21 and 2022: EUR 0.19) per kilometer for a taxpayer who transports a disabled person by car between the place where the disabled person usually resides and the place where the taxpayer usually resides.

1.8.3 Deduction of gifts

Deductible gifts that do not come in the form of periodic benefits (i.e. which are referred to as “other gifts”) are subject to the higher of a threshold of EUR 60 (2023 and 2022: also EUR 60) or 1% (2023 and 2022: also 1%) of the aggregate income before applying the personal tax credit. These other gifts are also subject to a maximum of 10% (2023 and 2022: also 10%) of that income. Partners are expected to combine their other gifts and their aggregate incomes.

Gifts in the form of a waiver of a car allowance, other than reimbursement of taxi fares, are taken into account at EUR 0.23 (2023: EUR 0.21 and 2022: EUR 0.19) per kilometer. The waiver of an expense allowance, for instance by a volunteer, qualifies as a deductible gift subject to conditions.

A gift to a public welfare institution (*algemeen nut beogende instelling*; ANBI) that qualifies as a cultural institution is deductible at 1.25 times the amount of the gift (2023 and 2022: 1.25). This additional deduction is applied to up to EUR 5,000 in gifts made to cultural institutions (2023 and 2022: also EUR 5,000).

Cash gifts have been non-deductible since 2021.

As of 2023 the deduction of periodic gifts will be capped at EUR 250,000 per year (for partners jointly). This does not apply to periodic gifts made before 4:00 p.m. on October 4, 2022. These periodic gifts will be fully deductible until 2027 at the latest.

As of 2024 gifts in kind with a value of more than EUR 10,000 will only be deductible if that value is apparent from an independent valuation report or from a recent invoice. The tax inspector may ask for a copy of that report or invoice.

1.9 Loss set-off

	2024 years	2023 years	2022 Year
Time limit for loss set-off for income from work and home (Box 1)			
Carry-forward	9	9	9
Carry-back	3	3	3
Time limit for loss set-off for income from substantial interest (Box 2)			
Carry-forward	6	6	6
Carry-back	1	1	1

1.9.1 Loss expiry

Loss for fiscal year	Year of expiry
2012 or earlier	2022 or earlier
2013	2023
2014	2024
2015	2025

1.10 Tax rates in boxes

1.10.1 Box 1: taxable income from work and home

2024

Taxable income in Box 1		Tax rate	National insurance contributions	Total rate	Tax on total of tax brackets
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%	%	%	EUR
Under state pension age					
–	38,098	9.32	27.65	36.97	14,085
38,098	75,518	36.97	–	36.97	27,919
75,518		49.50	–	49.50	
State pension age and up					
Born on January 1, 1946 or later					
–	38,098	9.32	9.75	19.07	7,265
38,098	75,518	36.97	–	36.97	21,099
75,518		49.50	–	49.50	
Born before January 1, 1946 ¹⁾					
–	40,021	9.32	9.75	19.07	7,632
40,021	75,518	36.97	–	36.97	20,755
75,518		49.50	–	49.50	

pro memoria

2023

Taxable income in Box 1	Tax rate	National insurance contributions	Total rate	Tax on total of tax brackets
Higher than EUR but no more than EUR	%	%	%	EUR
Under state pension age				
– 37,149	9.28	27.65	36.93	13,719
37,149 73,031	36.93	–	36.93	26,970
73,031	49.50	–	49.50	
State pension age and up				
Born on January 1, 1946 or later				
– 37,149	9.28	9.75	19.03	7,069
37,149 73,031	36.93	–	36.93	20,321
73,031	49.50	–	49.50	
Born before January 1, 1946 ¹⁾				
– 38,703	9.28	9.75	19.03	7,365
38,703 73,031	36.93	–	36.93	20,043
73,031	49.50	–	49.50	

2022

Taxable income in Box 1	Tax rate	National insurance contributions	Total rate	Tax on total of tax brackets
Higher than EUR but no more than EUR	%	%	%	EUR
Under state pension age				
– 35,472	9.42	27.65	37.07	13,149
35,472 69,398	37.07	–	37.07	25,726
69,398	49.50	–	49.50	
State pension age and up				
Born on January 1, 1946 or later				
– 35,472	9.42	9.75	19.17	6,800
35,472 69,398	37.07	–	37.07	19,376
69,398	49.50	–	49.50	
Born before January 1, 1946 ¹⁾				
– 36,409	9.42	9.75	19.17	6,980
36,409 69,398	37.07	–	37.07	19,209
69,398	49.50	–	49.50	

¹⁾ The first tax bracket is a little extended for persons born before January 1, 1946.

1.10.2 Change in rate for specific tax-base reducing items

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Maximum deduction rate ¹⁾	36.97	36.93	40

¹⁾ This is the maximum rate at which specific items in the highest tax bracket of Box 1 can be deducted. These are deductible expenses for an owner-occupied property, personal tax credits, the entrepreneur's allowance, the SME profit exemption and the business use exemption.

1.10.3 National insurance contributions

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Under state pension age (see 1.10.4)			
State pension benefits (AOW)	17.90	17.90	17.90
Surviving dependant's benefit (ANW)	0.10	0.10	0.10
Long-term care benefits (WLZ)	9.65	9.65	9.65
Over state pension age (see 1.10.4)			
State pension benefits (AOW)	–	–	–
Surviving dependant's benefit (ANW)	0.10	0.10	0.10
Long-term care benefits (WLZ)	9.65	9.65	9.65

1.10.4 State pension age

Year	State pension age
2028 and 2029	67 years and 3 months
2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027	67 years old
2023	66 years and 10 months
2022	66 years and 7 months
2019, 2020 and 2021	66 years and 4 months
2018	66 years old
2017	65 years and 9 months
2016	65 years and 6 months
2015	65 years and 3 months
2014	65 years and 2 months
2013	65 years and 1 month
2012 or earlier	65 years old

1.10.5 Box 2: taxable income from substantial interest

2024			2023	2022
is higher than	but no more than	Rate	Rate	Rate
EUR	EUR	%	%	%
–	67,000	24.5	26.9	26.9
67,000	–	33		

1.10.6 Box 3: taxable income from savings and investments

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Rate	36	32	31

1.11 Tax credits

	2024		2023		2022	
	Under state pension age EUR	State pension age and up EUR	Under state pension age EUR	State pension age and up EUR	Under state pension age EUR	State pension age and up EUR
General tax credit ^{1,7)} Maximum for low-income earners	3,362	1,735	3,070	1,583	2,888	1,494
Labor tax credit ^{2,8)} Maximum for low-income earners	5,520	2,854	5,520	2,604	4,260	2,204
Income-related combination tax credit (maximum) ^{3,8)}	2,950	1,522	2,694	1,388	2,534	1,310
Elderly person's tax credit (maximum) ⁴⁾		2,010		1,835		1,726
Single elderly person's tax credit ⁵⁾		524		478		449
Young disabled person's tax credit ⁶⁾	898		820		771	

- 1) This applies to all taxpayers. For taxpayers earning an income of at least EUR 24,812 (2023: EUR 22,660 and 2022: EUR 21,317), the general tax credit will drop as their income from work and home increases. Starting from this amount, the general tax credit is reduced by 6.630% (2023: 6.095% and 2022: 6.007%).
- 2) This applies to all taxpayers with income from work (the aggregate amount of income from current employment, income from business activities and earnings from other activities). The reduction in the labor tax credit by 6.51% (2023 : 6.51% and 2022: 5.86%) starts at an income of EUR 39,957 (2023: EUR 37,691 and 2022: EUR 36,649).
- 3) This applies to second-income partners and single parents who, during at least six months of the calendar year, shared a household with a child who, at the start of that calendar, was below the age of 12 and is registered at the same address. The income-related combination tax credit is 11.45% (2023 and 2022: also 11.45%) of the income from work to the extent that this exceeds EUR 6,073 (2023: EUR 5,547 and 2022: EUR 5,219). This tax credit has been capped at the amount shown in the table. The cap is reached when the income from work amounts to EUR 31,837 (2023: EUR 29,075 and 2022: EUR 27,350).
- 4) This applies to taxpayers who have reached the state pension age at the end of the calendar year (see 1.10.4) and whose aggregate income is no higher than EUR 44,770 (2023: EUR 40,888 and 2022: EUR 38,464). If their aggregate income is higher, the elderly person's tax credit for any excess is reduced by 15% (2023 and 2022: 15%).

- 5) This applies to persons who qualify for single person's state pension benefits in the calendar year.
- 6) This applies to taxpayers who, in the calendar year, qualify for young person's disability benefits (*Wet Arbeidsongeschiktheidsvoorziening Jonggehandicapten; Wajong*), unless they are eligible for the elderly person's tax credit.
- 7) For the second-income partner born before January 1, 1963 who is unable to cash in on the full general tax credit in their own personal income tax and national insurance contributions, this tax credit will be paid out insofar as the main-income partner pays an adequate amount in personal income tax and national insurance contributions. Prior to 2023, the second-income partner born after 1962 could have the general tax credit partially paid out to them (2022: 6.67%). Prior to 2023, each second-income partner could also have the labor tax credit and the income-related combination tax credit partially paid out to them (2022: 6.67%).

1.11.1 Investment-related tax credits

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Green investments tax credit (maximum) ¹⁾	499	456	429

- 1) This tax credit applies to green investments (i.e. investments in tax-approved green funds) only. The credit is 0.7% (2023 and 2022: also 0.7%) of the relevant exempted amount in Box 3 (see 1.6.2.1).

1.12 Maximum amount borrowing from own company

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Threshold amount for excessive borrowing ¹⁾	500,000	700,000	n/a

- 1) Since 2023 substantial interest holders must pay personal income tax in Box 2 on the amount borrowed from the own company insofar as that exceeds the threshold amount (with the exception of home acquisition debt) on December 31 of the year in question. The threshold amount applies to the taxpayer and their partner jointly.

1.13 Refund and tax threshold

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Refund threshold – personal income tax	18	16	15
Tax threshold – personal income tax	56	51	48

2 Allowances

2.1 Care allowance

Maximum allowance per year	2024 ²⁾		2023 ²⁾		2022 ²⁾	
	Maximum income	Maximum allowance	Maximum income	Maximum allowance	Maximum income	Maximum allowance
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Single person ¹⁾	37,496	1,483	38,520	1,858	31,998	1,336
Applicant with allowance partner ¹⁾	47,368	2,833	48,224	3,182	40,944	2,553

- 1) Higher-income earners are not eligible for a care allowance (see www.toeslagen.nl (in Dutch) for a calculation tool).
- 2) Taxpayers are not eligible for a care allowance if the value of their assets exceeds the amounts shown in Table 2.5.

2.2 Child-related budget

Maximum allowance per year	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Number of children under 18			
• Family with 1 child	2,436	1,653	1,220
• Family with 2 children	4,872	3,185	2,326
• Increase for families with 3 or more children	2,436	1,532	1,001
Increase for single-parent families	3,480	3,848	3,285
Increase child older than 12	694	267	–
Increase child older than 16	924	476	–
Maximum allowance for incomes up to and including			
Single parent	26,819 ¹⁾	25,070 ¹⁾	22,356 ¹⁾
Parent with allowance partner	35,849 ¹⁾	43,397 ¹⁾	39,596 ¹⁾

- 1) Starting from this income, the child-related budget is reduced by 6.75% (2023 and 2022: 6.75%). (see www.toeslagen.nl (in Dutch) for a calculation tool).

2.3 Childcare allowance

Childcare allowance ¹⁾	<p>Families with children are eligible for a childcare allowance. The level of the childcare allowance depends on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the taxpayer's income; • the type of childcare and the number of hours of childcare; • the hourly rate the taxpayer is charged for childcare (for maximum hourly rates, see Table 2.3.1); • the number of children in childcare.
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- 1) See also www.toeslagen.nl (in Dutch) for a calculation tool).

2.3.1 Maximum hourly rate for childcare

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Day care	10.25	9.12	8.50
Out-of-school care	9.12	7.85	7.31
Childminder (day care and out-of-school care)	7.53	6.85	6.52

2.4 Rent allowance

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Maximum rent limit			
Applicant is under 23	454.47	452.20	442.46
Applicant is 23 or older or under 23 with a child	879.66	808.06	763.47
Exempt income			
Exempt income – child under 23 living at home	5,970	5,432	5,110

2.5 Assets test for care and rent allowance and child-related budget

2024

Exempt assets	Care allowance EUR	Child-related budget EUR	Rent allowance EUR
Single person	140,213	140,213	36,952 ¹⁾
Applicant with allowance partner	177,301	177,301	73,904

¹⁾ A co-tenant's assets cannot exceed EUR 36,952.

2023

Exempt assets	Care allowance EUR	Child-related budget EUR	Rent allowance EUR
Single person	127,582	127,582	33,748 ¹⁾
Applicant with allowance partner	161,329	161,329	67,496

¹⁾ A co-tenant's assets cannot exceed EUR 33,748.

2022

Exempt assets	Care allowance EUR	Child-related budget EUR	Rent allowance EUR
Single person	120,020	120,020	31,747 ¹⁾
Applicant with allowance partner	151,767	151,767	63,494

¹⁾ A co-tenant's assets cannot exceed EUR 31,747.

3 Reimbursements, provisions and deductions

3.1 Limitation of deductions

	I Profit for personal income tax purposes: costs specific to self-employed persons and earnings from other activities	II Profit for personal/corporate income tax purposes: costs associated with every business
Commuting	Per kilometer: 2024: EUR 0.23 2023: EUR 0.21 2022: EUR 0.19	Deductible
Business use of privately owned car	Per kilometer: 2024: EUR 0.23 2023: EUR 0.21 2022: EUR 0.19	Deductible
Office space in private residence ¹⁾ <i>There is no other office space and the taxpayer earns 70% or more of their income in or from the office space located in the private residence and spends 30% or more of their working hours in that space</i> <i>There is other office space and the taxpayer earns 70% or more of their income in the office space located in the private residence</i>	Deductible Deductible	Deductible Deductible
Housing outside place of residence	Deductible for up to two years	Deductible
Clothing and personal care, excluding workwear	Non-deductible	Deductible
Literature, excluding professional journals	Non-deductible	Deductible
Representation	2024: 80% deductible ²⁾ 2023: 80% deductible ²⁾ 2022: 80% deductible ²⁾	2024: 73.5% deductible ³⁾ 2023: 73.5% deductible ³⁾ 2022: 73.5% deductible ³⁾
Music instruments, sound equipment, tools, computers, audio-visual equipment and suchlike	Non-deductible ⁴⁾	Deductible
Moving expenses ⁵⁾	Deductible for up to:	Deductible

pro memoria

	I Profit for personal income tax purposes: costs specific to self-employed persons and earnings from other activities	II Profit for personal/corporate income tax purposes: costs associated with every business
	2024: EUR 7,750 2023: EUR 7,750 2022: EUR 7,750	
Transport of household effects	Deductible	Deductible
Conferences, seminars, symposiums, excursions, study trips, etc., including travel and hotel expenses	2024: 80% deductible ^{2,6)} 2023: 80% deductible ^{2,6)} 2022: 80% deductible ^{2,6)}	2024: 73.5% deductible ³⁾ 2023: 73.5% deductible ³⁾ 2022: 73.5% deductible ³⁾
Food, beverages and stimulants	2024: 80% deductible ²⁾ 2023: 80% deductible ²⁾ 2022: 80% deductible ²⁾	2024: 73.5% deductible ³⁾ 2023: 73.5% deductible ³⁾ 2022: 73.5% deductible ³⁾
Fines (including for criminal activities) ⁷⁾	Non-deductible	Non-deductible
Telephone and internet	Phone subscriptions for landlines in the residential space are non-deductible	Deductible

- 1) The office space must be commonly considered to form a separate area of the residence.
- 2) The taxpayer can choose between deducting the costs up to the percentage shown in the table or not deducting costs up to an amount of EUR 5,600 (2023: EUR 5,100 and 2022: EUR 4,800).
- 3) The deduction threshold for mixed costs for taxpayers subject to corporate income tax who have employees is 0.4% (2023 and 2022: also 0.4%) of the aggregate amount of taxable income of all employees, with a minimum of EUR 5,600 (2023: EUR 5,100 and 2022: EUR 4,800). Pay from previous employment to former employees can be disregarded at the taxpayer's discretion. There is also an option to deduct costs up to the percentage listed in the table rather than applying the deduction threshold. The comments made in footnote 2 and the percentage referred to there apply to businesses subject to personal income tax.
- 4) If they are part of the taxpayer's personal assets or are rented privately.
- 5) The entrepreneur or income recipient will have moved within the framework of their business in any event if they reduce the distance between their residence and the business's registered office by at least 60% within two years of the relocation of the business because of the move, while the distance between their residence and the business's registered office until that move was at least 25 kilometers.
- 6) Travel and hotel expenses incurred for courses and professional purposes, as well as for conferences, seminars, symposiums, excursions, study trips, etc. are taken into account for a maximum of EUR 1,500 (2023 and 2022: also EUR 1,500), unless the nature of the activities undertaken by the taxpayer dictate that they are in attendance.
- 7) Administrative penalties and amounts payable under penalty orders have also qualified as fines since January 1, 2020.

3.2 Final levy on provisions to others than own employees

	2024	2023	2022
	%	%	%
Provisions to others than own employees not exceeding EUR 136	45	45	45
Provisions to others than own employees exceeding EUR 136	75	75	75

3.3 Work-related costs rules (*Werkkostenregeling*; WKR)

All employers have been subject to the work-related costs rules (WKR) since January 1, 2015. Under these rules, employers have a discretionary margin for granting their employees tax-exempt reimbursements and provisions, provided that they duly designate them as part of the final levy. In addition, there are a number of specific exemptions, nil valuations and fixed valuations. Employers are taxable on the amount exceeding the discretionary margin in the form of a final levy.

The final levy of the work-related costs rules is determined for each employer separately. Subject to conditions, the final levy can be determined at group level as well. Employers are expected to pay the final levy and decide whether to apply the group regime for 2024 by the tax return for the second period for 2025 at the latest.

Reimbursements and provisions relating to, or in the form of, a company car, fines, a residential property and (with effect from 2016) the interest benefit on staff loans for an owner-occupied property cannot be designated as part of the final levy. This has also applied to administrative penalties and amounts due under penalty orders since 2020.

	2024	2023	2022
	%	%	%
Discretionary margin at total payroll of up to EUR 400,000 ¹⁾	1.92	3	1.7
Discretionary margin insofar as total payroll exceeds EUR 400,000 ¹⁾	1.18	1.18	1.18
Specific exemptions, nil valuations and fixed valuations ²⁾	See table	See table	See table
Rate of final level when exceeding discretionary margin	80	80	80
Out-of-pocket expenses (reimbursements)	Untaxed, see table	Untaxed, see table	Untaxed, see table

¹⁾ The base for the discretionary margin is determined by the total taxable payroll per withholding agent (i.e. employer). Subject to conditions, employers have had the option since January 1, 2015 to determine the base at group level.

²⁾ Over and above the discretionary margin, employers have the option to grant a number of other specific reimbursements or provisions. In addition, certain salary components are subject to a nil valuation or a fixed valuation.

3.3.1 Table: specific exemptions

Reimbursement or provision ¹⁾	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Job-related transport and travel expenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transit passes business trips and commutes by private transport (not including taxis, aircraft, ships or employer-organized transport), per kilometer (maximum) individual tickets for business trips using public transport 	Exempt ²⁾ 0.23	Exempt 0.21	Exempt 0.19
Job-related costs for short stays	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Tools, computers, mobile devices and similar equipment ³⁾	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Upskilling, courses, conferences, professional journals, training, etc. where relevant to the employee's role (including costs of entry in a professional register)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Tuition fees ⁴⁾	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Procedures for recognition of acquired competencies (<i>Erkenning Verworven Competencies</i> ; EVC) ⁴⁾	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Outplacement	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Meals consumed while working overtime, during evening opening hours and business trips, etc.	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Moving costs (maximum)	7,750	7,750	7,750
Cost of transporting household effects	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Extraterritorial expenses ⁵⁾	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Required health and safety provisions used fully or partially at the workplace ⁶⁾	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Tools that can be used outside the workplace, but are used for business purposes 90% of the time	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Discount of proprietary products (maximum per year) ⁷⁾	500	500	500
Statement of Good Conduct (<i>Verklaring Omtrent het Gedrag</i> ; VOG)	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Working from home (maximum per day worked from home)	2.35	2.15	2

- 1) The excess of the specific exemption comes under the discretionary margin.
- 2) As of January 1, 2024 there is no longer any distinction between the reimbursement, provision or making available of a transit pass. As of 2024, if an employee (also) uses the transit pass for business travel (including commuting), the reimbursement, provision or making available of a transit pass is specifically exempt. The amount of private use is then irrelevant and the private use is not taxed.
- 3) Reimbursements and provisions (including items made available) are specifically exempt if the necessity criterion is met.
- 4) With effect from 2021, the exemption has applied to former employees as well.
- 5) Rather than reimbursing the actual extraterritorial costs, employers can opt to pay untaxed (specific exemption) the following percentage of the salary of an employee coming to the Netherlands from abroad and whose specific expertise is not found or is scarce on the Dutch labor market (the '30% ruling') for a maximum period of five years:
 - a maximum of 30% of the salary during the first 20 months;
 - a maximum of 20% of the salary during the next 20 months; and

- a maximum of 10% of the salary during the last 20 months. Transitional rules apply to employees who were already using the 30% ruling in December 2023. The scaling back of the tax-free amount will not affect them. The expertise is considered available if the annual salary of the employee in question is higher than EUR 46,107 (2023: EUR 41,954 and 2022: EUR 39,467). A lower salary limit applies to employees under the age of 30 who have a Dutch Master's degree or comparable degree; this limit is EUR 35,048 (2023: EUR 31,891 and 2022: EUR 30,001). As of January 1, 2024 the 30% ruling will be capped at the public service pay cap, also referred to in Dutch as the *balkenendenorm*. This means that the 30% ruling can only be applied to salary up to the public service pay cap (2024: EUR 233,000). If the 30% ruling is still being applied and received by the employee in the last salary period of 2022, the cap will only apply as of January 1, 2026. Lastly, employees who live in the Netherlands and who fall under the 30% ruling can make use of the partial foreign taxpayer status. This means that they are treated as non-residents/foreign taxpayers for the purposes of Box 2 (income from a substantial interest) and Box 3 (income from savings and investment), despite the fact that they live in the Netherlands. The deduction will be canceled as of January 1, 2025. Employees who were already using the 30% ruling in December 2023, can still benefit from the partial foreign taxpayer status through to 2026 under the transitional rules.

- 6) The concept of "workplace" is broader for health and safety purposes; it also includes places beyond the workplace itself where the employer's health and safety policy is implemented.
- 7) The discount or reimbursement for purchasing proprietary products is specifically exempt subject to the following conditions:
 - The products are not unrelated to the sector.
 - The discount or reimbursement per product does not exceed 20% (2023 and 2022: 20%) of the product's fair market value.
 - The total discount or reimbursement does not exceed the maximum specified in the table in a calendar year. Any unused portion of the exemption cannot be carried forward to the next year.
 - The exemption also applies if the employment contract has been terminated due to the employee retiring or becoming incapacitated for work.

3.3.2 Table: nil valuations

<p>The following types of salary in kind are subject to nil valuation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provisions in the workplace, such as company fitness, staff parties, tools, the desktop computer, the copy machine and the landline at work (not at the home office); • food and drink consumed at the workplace that are not meal-related; • clothing provided that is exclusively or nearly exclusively meant to be worn at work, such as uniforms and coveralls, workwear that stays at work and provided workwear with the employer's trademark or logo that measures at least 70 cm² per piece of clothing in total; • a low-interest or interest-free employee loan if an employee uses this loan to buy a bicycle, and electric bicycle or an electric scooter for their commute (including under a pick-and-mix scheme); • non-permanent housing at the workplace, where an employee cannot reasonably avoid such housing, e.g. on board seagoing vessels or when being on call at a fire station or in a hospital, on offshore platforms or when disability support workers are on sleepover duty; • provisions in the home office.

3.3.3 Table: fixed valuations

Salary in kind without nil valuation, standard amounts for:	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Meals in the workplace	3.90	3.55	3.35
Housing and lodging, per day ¹⁾	6.70	6.10	5.75
Workplace childcare ²⁾	variable	variable	variable

¹⁾ Including energy, water and washing. This does not apply when the employee cannot reasonably avoid making use of this provision.

²⁾ The value of the childcare provided by the withholding agent for which the employee qualifies for a childcare allowance or an allowance from the local authority or Employee Insurance Agency (*Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen*; UWV) has been set at the number of childcare hours times the hourly rate set by the government.

3.3.4 Table: out-of-pocket expenses

Rembursements of out-of-pocket expenses usually concern costs incurred by the employee on behalf of the employer for:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • items that will become part of the company assets; • items that are part of the company assets and that have been provided to the employee; • costs specifically related to operations rather than the performance of the employee, such as representation expenses incurred by the employee.

3.3.5 Standard practice criterion

Under the standard practice criterion, which was tightened on January 1, 2016, the amount of the reimbursements and provisions that have been designated as part of the final levy cannot significantly (i.e. by 30% or more) deviate from the amount of the reimbursements and provisions that are typically designated as part of the final levy in comparable circumstances. The point of the standard practice criterion is that it is standard practice for employers to pay any payroll tax and social security contributions on the reimbursements and provisions via the final levy. The Dutch Tax and Customs Administration considers reimbursements, provisions or items made available of no more than EUR 2,400 (2023 and 2022: also EUR 2,400) in total per person per year as standard in any event. The deviation of 30% does not apply to this amount.

3.3.6 Working from home

A specific exemption for a working-from-home allowance was introduced on January 1, 2022; the allowance amounts to EUR 2.35 (2023: EUR 2.15 and 2022: EUR 2) per day if an employee works from home for part of the week. An employer and an employee can agree on the number of days that the employee will work from home. This will serve as a basis for the fixed allowance, which does not have to be adjusted if the employee occasionally works at the office on a usual working-from-home day or vice versa. If the employee works from home for half a day and from the office for the other half, the employer can choose to offer them a tax-free travel allowance or the tax-free working-from-home allowance. Providing both allowances free of tax is not an option. This also applies to other situations in which an employee travels to their regular workplace at the employer's expense, for instance when driving a company car, riding a company bicycle or using a transit pass. If an employee works from home for half a day and makes a business trip on that same day other than to their regular workplace, the employer has the option to grant the employee both a tax-free commuting allowance and a tax-free working-from-home allowance.

4 Payroll tax and social security contributions

4.1 Payroll tax credit

There are five tax credits an employer or benefits agency can apply when withholding tax and social security contributions. In combination, these tax credits are referred to as the payroll tax credit. This tax credit, which can only be applied by one employer/benefits agency at the same time, has a tax component and a contribution component. From January 1, 2019 onwards, residents of the Netherlands have been the only taxpayers with a full entitlement to the tax component of the payroll tax credit. Non-residents of the Netherlands are only entitled to the contribution component if they enjoy national insurance coverage in the Netherlands. They also have a limited right to the tax component of the labor tax credit if they qualify as a resident of the EU/EEA, Switzerland or the BES islands.

4.2 Payroll tax remittance reduction

To qualify for a remittance reduction, the withholding agent is required to meet specific requirements. The extent of the remittance reduction differs from one category to the next.

Maritime shipping	For employees of ships sailing under the Dutch flag Employees of certain ships do not qualify for the remittance reduction.
R&D activities ¹⁾	For employees who perform qualified R&D activities

¹⁾ Starting from January 1, 2016, the remittance reduction for R&D activities has not only applied to wage costs of R&D employees, but also to other costs and expenditure associated with R&D activities.

4.2.1 R&D remittance deduction

2024				2023			2022		
R&D costs		Reduction		R&D costs		Reduction	R&D costs		Reduction
Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%		Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%	Higher than EUR	but no more than EUR	%
–	350,000	32/40 ¹⁾		–	350,000	32/40 ¹⁾	–	350,000	32/40 ¹⁾
350,000	–	16		350,000	–	16	350,000	–	16

¹⁾ The higher percentage applies to business start-ups.

4.3 Normative salary

4.3.1 Normative salary for substantial interest holders

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Normative salary ¹⁾	56,000	51,000	48,000

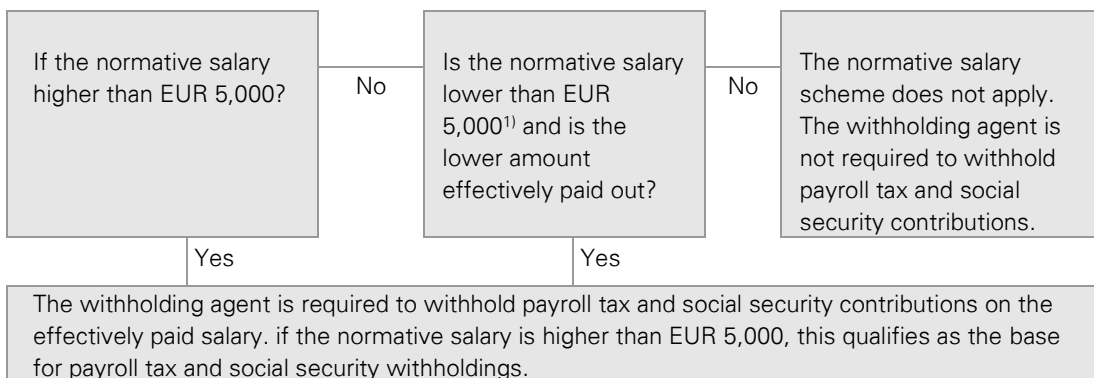
¹⁾ The salary of an employee who is gainfully employed by a company or cooperative in which they have or their partner has a substantial interest or to which they provide asset components, will at least be set at the amount specified in the table in a calendar year. A different salary may have to be taken into account.

4.3.2 Calculation of normative salary

Higher of the following amounts:	Lower if:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> income from most comparable employment¹⁾; salary of your or a related entity's highest-earning employee; EUR 56,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you can convincingly demonstrate that the salary from the most comparable employment is lower than EUR 56,000 and lower than the salary of your or a related entity's highest-earning employee. You are then expected to set the salary at the salary from the most comparable employment.

¹⁾ A substantial interest does not play a role in the concept of "most comparable employment". The most comparable employment may also include roles that do not involve the same activities.

4.3.3 Normative salary of EUR 5,000 and under



¹⁾ The limit of EUR 5,000 applies to the total of the activities of the substantial interest holder; the limit is not reviewed for each separate company.

4.4 Maximum pensionable salary

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Pensionable salary (maximum) ¹⁾	137,800	128,810	114,866

¹⁾ If an employee works part-time, the amount is reduced by reference to the part-time factor.

4.5 Pseudo final levy

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Early retirement scheme (RVU)	52	52	52
Excessive severance pay ¹⁾	75	75	75
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Early retirement scheme threshold exemption	2,182	2,037	1,874

¹⁾ Insofar as the excessive severance pay is higher than the indicative salary of EUR 672,000 (2023: EUR 612,000 and 2022: EUR 576,000).

4.6 Tax exemption for volunteers

Any reimbursement or provision given to a volunteer that is not gainfully employed by a public welfare institution, a sports organization or an entity not qualifying as such that is not subject to, or is exempt from, is tax-exempt.

An allowance or benefit is exempt if it has an aggregate value of:	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Per month	210	190	180
Per calendar year	2,100	1,900	1,800

4.7 2024 sample table for payroll calculation

	Payable by	Calculation of net salary EUR	Calculation of wage costs EUR	Calculation of base EUR
Gross salary	Employer	G	G	G
Pension contributions	Employer		+	
	Employee	-		-
Salary in kind	Employer		+	+
Addition to income for company car	Employer			+
Personal contribution for private use of company car	Employee	-	-	-
Uniform wage concept				U
Payroll tax and social security contributions, making allowance for the general tax credit and the labor tax credit, including phase-out percentage (if applicable)	Employee	-		
Final levy (see 3.2, 3.3 and 4.5)	Employer		+	
Unemployment insurance contributions (WW-AWF) – 2.64%/7.64% ¹⁾	Employer		+	
Basic occupational disability contributions (WAO/WIA) – 8.04%/6.68% ²⁾	Employer		+	
Differentiated contributions to Return to Work Fund (WHK) – variable per employer	Employer		+	
Income-related health insurance contributions (ZVW) – 6.57%	Employer		+	
Employee's net salary		N		
Remittance reduction	Employer		-	
Employer's wage costs			C	

U = uniform wage concept (basis for payroll tax and social security contributions, national insurance contributions, employee insurance contributions and health insurance)

G = gross salary

N = employee's net salary

C = employer's wage costs

¹⁾ A low rate for permanent contracts and a high rate for flexible contracts was introduced in 2020.

²⁾ Including childcare surcharge (0.50%). A differentiated basic contribution will be in effect from 2022. Small employers (with a payroll of up to 25 times the average wage subject to social security contributions per employee per year) play a lower rate than medium-sized and large employers.

4.8 Employee insurance schemes

4.8.1 Contributions

	2024	2023	2022
Age limit			
Unemployment insurance (WW) and occupational disability insurance (WIA)	State pension age	State pension age	State pension age
Health insurance (ZVW; covered from age 18)	None	None	None
Pay subject to social security contributions	EUR	EUR	EUR
Maximum per work day:			
Health insurance (ZVW)	275.49	257.52	229.63
Unemployment insurance (WW) and occupational disability insurance (WIA/WAO)	275.49	257.52	229.63
Pay subject to social security contributions per year			
Maximum number of workdays:	260	260	260
For health insurance purposes (ZVW)	71,628	66,956	59,706
For unemployment insurance purposes (WW-AWF)	71,628	66,956	59,706
For occupational disability insurance purposes (WIA)	71,628	66,956	59,706
Maximum income-related health insurance contributions			
- compulsory employer's contribution to Health Insurance Fund	4,785	4,473	4,030
- no compulsory employer's contribution	3,811	3,636	3,284
Contributions payable by employer	%	%	%
Total contributions:			
- Income-related health insurance contributions (ZVW)	6.57	6.68	6.75
- Income-related health insurance contributions (ZVW) – low rate ⁴⁾	5.32	5.43	5.50
- Return to Work Fund (WHK) – self-funding contributions	1.22	1.53	1.52
- Redundancy pay insurance ¹⁾	Variable	Variable	Variable
- For childcare surcharge	0.50	0.50	0.50
- Unemployment insurance (WW-AWF) ²⁾	2.64/7.64	2.64/7.64	2.70/7.70
- Public Sector Social Security Implementation Fund (UFO) contributions	0.68	0.68	0.68
- Basic occupational disability insurance (WIA/WAO) ³⁾	8.04/6.68	7.61/6.32	7.55/5.99

¹⁾ The contributions will differ from one employer to the next.

²⁾ A low rate for permanent contracts and a high rate for flexible contracts was introduced in 2020 to replace sectoral contributions.

³⁾ Including childcare surcharge. A differentiated basic contribution will be in effect from 2022. Small employers (with a payroll of up to 25 times the average wage subject to social security contributions per employee per year) play a lower rate than medium-sized and large employers.

- 4) Director-major shareholders who are not covered by employee insurance, entrepreneurs and retired persons are subject to the lower rate of income-related health insurance contributions.

4.8.2 Sickness (ZW), unemployment (WW) and occupational disability (WIA) benefits

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Maximum daily wage	274.44	256.54	228.76
Benefit as a percentage of daily wage	%	%	%
Sickness benefits (ZW) ¹⁾	70	70	70
Maternity + childbirth	100	100	100
Unemployment insurance (WW) and occupational disability insurance (WIA)			
- Return to work (partially disabled persons) benefits (WGA) – income loss of at least 35% to 80% or income loss of at least 80%, perspective of recovery	Pay-related benefit	Pay-related benefit	Pay-related benefit
- Fully disabled persons benefit (IVA) – income loss of at least 80%, no perspective of recovery	75	75	75
WW	75/70 ²⁾	75/70 ²⁾	75/70 ²⁾
Maximum duration of benefits			
Sickness benefits (ZW)	104 weeks	104 weeks	104 weeks
Occupational disability benefits (WIA, formerly WAO)	Until state pension age	Until state pension age	Until state pension age
WW	Depending on employment history	Depending on employment history	Depending on employment history

¹⁾ The employer is expected to pay up to 170% of the employee's last-earned salary for two years of illness combined.

²⁾ 75% in the first two months; 70% after that.

4.9 Salary Costs (Incentive Allowances) Act

The Salary Costs (Incentive Allowances) Act (*Wet tegemoetkomingen loondomein*; WTL) is made up of three schemes for employers with the objective being to provide an incentive for employing individuals with a vulnerable position in the labor market or retaining such vulnerable employees: the wage cost benefit (*loonkostenvoordeel*; LKV), the low income benefit (*lage-inkomensvoordeel*; LIV) and the youth LIV. More information can be found on the [UWV](https://www.uvw.nl) website.

4.9.1 Wage cost benefit (LKV)

The LKV took effect on January 1, 2018 and is an annual compensatory payment for employers who employ one or more individuals from target groups that often have difficulty finding employment. This mainly concerns:

- older employees on a benefit;
- employees on a occupational disability benefit;
- employees with an occupational disability.

There is also an LKV for employers who reassign employees to new or modified positions if they have become unfit for work.

2024

LKV amount per employee	LKV per remunerated hour EUR	Maximum on an annual basis EUR	Maximum duration years
Older employees (56 years and older)	3.05	6,000	3
Newly employed occupationally disabled employees	3.05	6,000	3
Employees in the job scheme's targeted group and educationally-challenged employees	1.01	2,000	3
Occupationally disabled employees reassigned to new positions	3.05	6,000	1

2023

LKV amount per employee	LKV per remunerated hour EUR	Maximum on an annual basis EUR	Maximum duration years
Older employees (56 years and older)	3.05	6,000	3
Newly employed occupationally disabled employees	3.05	6,000	3
Employees in the job scheme's targeted group and educationally-challenged employees	1.01	2,000	3
Occupationally disabled employees reassigned to new positions	3.05	6,000	1

2022

LKV amount per employee	LKV per remunerated hour EUR	Maximum on an annual basis EUR	Maximum duration years
Older employees (56 years and older)	3.05	6,000	3
Newly employed occupationally disabled employees	3.05	6,000	3
Employees in the job scheme's targeted group and educationally-challenged employees	1.01	2,000	3
Occupationally disabled employees reassigned to new positions	3.05	6,000	1

4.9.2 Low income benefit (LIV)

The LIV took effect on January 1, 2017 and is an annual compensatory payment for employers who employ individuals 21 years and older on a low salary. This reduces the wage costs for employers, while increasing the chances of these employees finding employment. The right to and the amount of the LIV is determined in the year after the calendar year for which the LIV is calculated.

2024

LIV amount per employee	LIV per remunerated hour	Maximum on an annual basis
Average hourly wage	EUR	EUR
EUR 14,33 up to and including EUR 14,91	0.49	960

2023

LIV amount per employee	LIV per remunerated hour	Maximum on an annual basis
Average hourly wage	EUR	EUR
EUR 12,04 up to and including EUR 15,06	0.49	960

2022

LIV amount per employee	LIV per remunerated hour	Maximum on an annual basis
Average hourly wage	EUR	EUR
EUR 10,73 up to and including EUR 13,43	0.78	1,520

4.9.3 Youth LIV

The compensation for the increase in the minimum youth wage (Youth LIV) took effect on January 1, 2018 and was an annual compensatory payment for employers because the minimum youth wage for 18 - 21 year olds was increased as of July 1, 2017. As of 2020, the Youth-LIV was abolished for 21 year olds. As of 2024, the Youth-LIV was abolished for everyone. In 2024 the Youth-LIV will still be paid for the hours paid in 2023.

2023

Youth-LIV amount per employee	Youth-LIV per remunerated hour	Maximum on an annual basis
Age on December 31 of the preceding year	EUR	EUR
18 years old	0.07	135.20
19 years old	0.08	166.40
20 years old	0.30	613.60

2022

Youth-LIV amount per employee	Youth-LIV per remunerated hour	Maximum on an annual basis
Age on December 31 of the preceding year	EUR	EUR
18 years old	0.07	135.20
19 years old	0.08	166.40
20 years old	0.30	613.60

5 Corporate income tax

5.1 Tax relief and valuation rules

The tax relief and valuation rules referred to in [1.2.3](#), [1.2.4](#) and [1.2.7](#) also apply to the profit determination for corporate income tax purposes.

5.2 Loss set-off

Loss set-off periods	2024 years	2023 years	2022 years
Carry-forward ¹⁾	Indefinitely	Indefinitely	Indefinitely
Carry-back	1	1	1

¹⁾ With effect from 2022, any losses from years as of 2013 that have still not been set off can be carried-forward indefinitely. However, losses can only be fully carried-forward or carried-back up to an amount of EUR 1 million in taxable profit. If the profit exceeds this amount, the losses will only be able to be set off up to 50% of that higher taxable profit.

5.2.1 Loss expiry

Loss for fiscal year	Year of expiry
2012 or earlier	2022 or earlier
2013 or later	n/a

5.3 Tax rates

5.3.1 Normal corporate income tax rates

2024			2023			2022		
Taxable amount of is higher than	but no more than	Rate	Taxable amount of is higher than	but no more than	Rate	Taxable amount of is higher than	but no more than	Rate
EUR	EUR	%	EUR	EUR	%	EUR	EUR	%
–	200,000	19	–	200,000	19	–	395,000	15
200,000	–	25.8	200,000	–	25.8	395,000	–	25.8

5.3.2 Innovation Box rate

	2024	2023	2022
	%	%	%
Innovation Box rate ¹⁾	9	9	9

- ¹⁾ If the taxpayer elects in the tax return to do so, a 9/H part (2023 and 2022: also a 9/H part) of the qualifying benefits derived from a self-developed qualifying asset will be taken into account as of the commencement of the year for which the election to do so was made in the tax return. In this fraction, H stands for the percentage of the highest corporate income tax rate in the year in which the qualifying benefit was received.

6 Dividend tax

	2024	2023	2023
	%	%	%
Tax for the account of the beneficiary ¹⁾	15	15	15
Tax for the account of the withholding agent ¹⁾	$(100/85) \times 15$	$(100/85) \times 15$	$(100/85) \times 15$
Redistribution discount ²⁾	3	3	3

- ¹⁾ Dividend distributions to legal entities established in EU Member States may fall under a zero rate if all the requirements for the exemption are met.
- ²⁾ If certain conditions are met, a discount may be applied to dividend tax remitted upon the 'redistribution' of foreign participation dividends.

7 Withholding Tax

	2024 ¹⁾	2023 ²⁾	2022 ²⁾
	%	%	%
Tax for the account of the beneficiary	25.8	25.8	25.8
Tax for the account of the withholding agent	$(100/74.2) \times 25.8$	$(100/74.2) \times 25.8$	$(100/74.2) \times 25.8$

- ¹⁾ Withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends.
- ²⁾ Withholding tax on interest and royalties.

8 VAT

8.1 Rates and rules

	2024	2023	2022
	%	%	%
Tax rates	0/9/21	0/9/21	0/9/21
Company restaurants ¹⁾	9	9	9
Sport club canteens if flat-rate method is applied	13.0	13.0	13.0
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Small business scheme (<i>Kleine-ondernemersregeling</i> ; KOR)			
Optional no VAT payable if maximum annual turnover is ²⁾	20,000	20,000	20,000
Optional registration threshold for businesses that are not obliged to register with the Chamber of Commerce and have an annual maximum turnover of	1,800	1,800	1,800
DED threshold amount per beneficiary per annum ³⁾	227	227	227

¹⁾ If DED applied.

²⁾ The KOR is an exemption without an entitlement to a deduction. Both individuals and legal entities can opt for the KOR.

³⁾ For more information about this see our [DED memorandum](#).

8.2 Adjustment for private use of company car

8.2.1 General rule adjustment for private use of company car

	2024	2023	2022
Adjustment entrepreneurs/employees with private kilometers ¹⁾	Actual private use	Actual private use	Actual private use
Tax base	VAT on incurred expenses	VAT on incurred expenses	VAT on incurred expenses

¹⁾ Commuting is regarded as private. In principle, the addition to income for the private use of a company car or van must be adjusted on the basis of actual private use. It is possible to opt to have the private use adjusted according to a flat-rate approach (see 8.2.2). The text and percentages included in these sections does not provide for the situation where an employee pays a contribution for the private use.

8.2.2 Flat-rate adjustment for addition to income for private use of company car

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Adjustment entrepreneurs/employees with private kilometers ¹⁾			
• Flat rate	2.7	2.7	2.7
• Reduced flat rate ¹⁾	1.5	1.5	1.5
Tax base	List price, including VAT and private motor vehicle and motorcycle tax	List price, including VAT and private motor vehicle and motorcycle tax	List price, including VAT and private motor vehicle and motorcycle tax

¹⁾ As of the fifth year after the year of first use, the flat-rate tax is not 2.7% but 1.5%. The tax is also 1.5% if no VAT was deducted when the company car was purchased, and in the case of margin scheme cars.

9 Transaction tax and tax on games of chance

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Real estate transfer tax:			
• residential homes	0/2/10.4 ¹⁾	0/2/10.4 ¹⁾	0/2/8 ¹⁾
• other immovable property	10.4	10.4	8
Insurance premium tax	21	21	21
Tax on games of chance	30.5	29.5	29

¹⁾ If the acquirer is a natural person and the residential home serves as a principal residence, the rate is 2% (2023 and 2022: also 2%) instead of 10.4% (2023 and 2022: 8%). If the acquirer is an adult and younger than 35 years (a first-time home buyer), a one-time exemption applies. The exemption only applies to residential homes up to EUR 510,000 (2023: EUR 440,000 and 2022: EUR 400,000). As of January 1, 2025 the home value limit for the first-time buyers' exemption will be increased to EUR 525,000.

10 Inheritance and gift tax

10.1 Gift tax exemptions¹⁾

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Recipient:			
Child	6,633	6,035	5,677
Child between the ages of 18 and 40 years (one-off) option:			
• spending as desired	31,813	28,947	27,231
• for education	66,268	60,298	56,724
• for owner-occupied property	–	28,947	106,671
• for owner-occupied property, transitional rules ²⁾	–	–	29,493
Other recipients			
• spending as desired	2,658	2,418	2,274
• for owner-occupied property ³⁾	–	28,947	106,671
Deemed as public welfare institutions (<i>algemeen nut beogende instellingen</i> ; ANBIs) by the Dutch tax authorities	Full amount	Full amount	Full amount
Amateur sport organizations and non-commercial village halls, hobby clubs, personnel associations, youth groups and neighborhood associations (<i>sociaal belang behartigende instellingen</i> ; SBBIs)	Full amount	Full amount	Full amount

- 1) For the purposes of the exemptions and the rate, gifts made within the same calendar year are added together.
- 2) This exemption applies for children who made use of the one-off increased exemption before January 1, 2010 and to whom no gifts were made under an additional increased exemption after that date.
- 3) To be eligible for this exemption the acquirer must be between 18 and 40 years old.

10.2 Inheritance tax exemptions

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Partner ¹⁾ and children/grandchildren			
Recipient:			
Partner			
• Maximum	795,156	723,526	680,645
• Minimum (after imputation of pension)	205,420	186,915	175,837
Child			
• Sick/handicapped	75,546	68,740	64,666
• Other	25,187	22,918	21,559
Grandchild	25,187	22,918	21,559
Parents	59,643	54,270	51,053
Other recipients	2,658	2,418	2,274
Deemed as public welfare institutions (<i>algemeen nut beogende instellingen</i> ; ANBIs) by the Dutch tax authorities	Full amount	Full amount	Full amount
Amateur sport organizations and non-commercial village halls, hobby clubs, personnel associations, youth groups and neighborhood associations (<i>sociaal belang behartigende instellingen</i> ; SBBIs)	Full amount	Full amount	Full amount

¹⁾ The term 'partner' is described in footnote 1 to table 10.4.

10.3 Exemption for business succession

Recipient of business assets from testator or grantor ¹⁾	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Threshold value of business assets	1,325,253	1,205,871	1,134,403
	%	%	%
• Exemption up to and including threshold value	100	100	100
• Exemption to the extent threshold value exceeded ²⁾	83	83	83

¹⁾ Both the testator and the grantor are subject to conditions under which they may apply the exemption when transferring business assets. In addition, there are requirements that the person continuing the business must comply with. As of January 1, 2024 property leased to third parties will never be eligible for the exemption. Agricultural land with a cultivation lease agreement does not fall under this change.

²⁾ It is possible to defer the payment of the inheritance and gift tax due for a period of 10 years. However, late payment interest is then payable.

10.4 Tax rates

2024

Taxed bequest		I. Partners and children ¹⁾		II. Grandchildren		III. Other recipients	
(1)	(2)	A	B	A	B	A	B
EUR	EUR	EUR	%	EUR	%	EUR	%
–	152,368	–	10	–	18	–	30
152,368	and higher	15,236	20	27,426	36	45,710	40

2023

Taxed bequest		I. Partners and children ¹⁾		II. Grandchildren		III. Other recipients	
(1)	(2)	A	B	A	B	A	B
EUR	EUR	EUR	%	EUR	%	EUR	%
–	138,642	–	10	–	18	–	30
138,642	and higher	13,864	20	24,955	36	41,592	40

2022

Taxed bequest		I. Partners and children ¹⁾		II. Grandchildren		III. Other recipients	
(1)	(2)	A	B	A	B	A	B
EUR	EUR	EUR	%	EUR	%	EUR	%
–	130,425	–	10	–	18	–	30
130,425	and higher	13,042	20	23,476	36	39,127	40

A: The tax on the amount listed in column (1).

B: The tax rate on the part of the (taxed) bequested assets lying between columns (1) and column (2).

¹⁾ The following individuals qualify as partners:

- a) married persons and registered partners deemed to have the same status as a married couple (persons who are legally separated are regarded to be single);
- b) unmarried persons who meet the following conditions for at least six months (inheritance tax) or two years (gift tax):
 - 1) Both are adults.
 - 2) The unmarried persons are registered at the same residential address in the Personal Records database.
 - 3) There is a mutual duty of care for which a notarial deed has been drawn up (this condition does not have to be met, provided the individuals have cohabited for five years).
 - 4) The unmarried persons are not blood relatives in the ascending or descending line.
 - 5) There is no common household run by two or more people.

11 Benefit payments under social security laws

11.1 State pension benefits (AOW)

	2024		2023		2022	
	Gross per month	Vacation allowance per month	Gross per month	Vacation allowance per month	Gross per month	Vacation allowance per month
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Married ¹⁾	1,042.10	54.44	968.86	51.25	874.69	50.39
Married ¹⁾ with maximum allowance (partner younger than state pension age)	2,084.20	108.88	1,937.72	102.50	1,749.38	100.78
Maximum allowance	1,042.10	54.44	968.86	51.25	874.69	50.39
Single	1,536.03	76.20	1,425.80	71.77	1,290.39	70.54
State pension claimed before February 1, 1994						
Married ¹⁾	1,042.10	54.44	968.86	51.25	874.69	50.39
Married ¹⁾ with partner younger than state pension age (without partner allowance)	1,536.03	76.20	1,425.80	71.77	1,290.39	70.54
Single	1,536.03	76.20	1,425.80	71.77	1,290.39	70.54

¹⁾ Or cohabiting.

11.2 Surviving dependant's benefit (ANW)

	2024		2023		2022	
	Gross per month	Vacation allowance per month	Gross per month	Vacation allowance per month	Gross per month	Vacation allowance per month
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Surviving dependant's benefit	1,493.51	96.51	1,398.11	90.20	1,263.61	86.49
Surviving dependant's benefit for those receiving AWW before July 1, 1996	620.82	49.67	580.32	46.43	517.50	41.40
Care allowance	939.41	68.93	881.58	64.42	793.84	61.78
Shared living costs standard ¹⁾	939.41	68.93	881.58	64.42	793.84	61.78
Orphan's benefit up to 10 years old	477.92	30.88	447.40	28.86	404.36	27.68
Orphan's benefit 10 to 16 years old	716.88	46.32	671.09	43.30	606.53	41.52
Orphan's benefit 16 to 21 years old	955.85	61.77	894.79	57.73	808.71	55.35
Allowances						
ANW allowance	20.91		19.03		17.90	

¹⁾ As of 2023, only co-tenants 27 years or older count as cost sharer.

11.3 Welfare benefits and standard amounts

11.3.1 IOAW and IOAZ benefit payments per month

The IOAW is intended for older, long-term unemployed persons who were born before January 1, 1965 and were 50 years or older at the time they became unemployed; under certain conditions it is also available to the partially occupationally disabled unemployed. The IOAZ is intended for former self-employed persons 55 years and older who were forced to stop with their business or profession; under certain conditions it is also available to partially occupationally disabled self-employed persons.

	2024 EUR ¹⁾ (excluding 8% vacation allowance)	2023 EUR ¹⁾ (excluding 8% vacation allowance)	2022 EUR ¹⁾ (excluding 8% vacation allowance)
Married and unmarried partners, both from the age of 21	1,868.18	1,752.64	1,582.42
Single persons without children and single parents without adult co-tenants	1,473.37	1,378.76	1,250.10
Single persons without children and single parents with one or more adult co-tenants (shared living costs standard) ²⁾	934.09	876.32	791.21

¹⁾ The gross income of the beneficiary and their partner is deducted from these amounts.

²⁾ As of 2023, only co-tenants 27 years or older count as cost sharer.

11.3.2 Participation Act

Net standard amounts per month for people with a benefit under the Participation Act (before 2015: Work and Social Assistance Act).

	2024 EUR (excluding 5% vacation allowance)	2023 EUR (excluding 5% vacation allowance)	2023 EUR (excluding 5% vacation allowance)
From the age of 21 up to the state pension age			
Married/Co-habiting	1,742.34	1,622.68	1,481.60
Single persons without children and single parents	1,219.64	1,135.88	1,037.12
State pension age or older			
Married/Co-habiting	1,835.70	1,716.84	1,560.41
Single persons without children and single parents	1,354.47	1,264.14	1,152.41
Institutionalized/in nursing home			
Married/Co-habiting	600.69	559.48	510.81
Single persons without children and single parents	386.18	359.69	328.40
Maximum equity			
Married/Co-habiting and single parents	15,150	15,210	13,010
Single	7,575	7,605	6,505
Exempt equity tied to owner-occupied home	63,900	64,100	54,900

Under the shared living costs standard, a lower amount applies to married and single persons 21 years or older who are living together with one or more adults with whom living costs can be shared. As of January 1, 2023 the shared living costs standard has been changed so that only co-tenants 27 years or older count as cost sharers for the benefits paid to flatmates.

11.4 Minimum wage

	2024 EUR Per hour ¹⁾ (excluding 8% vacation allowance)	2023 EUR Per month (excluding 8% vacation allowance)	2022 EUR Per month (excluding 8% vacation allowance)
21 years and older	13.27	1,934.40	1,725.00
20 years old	10.62	1,547.50	1,380.00
19 years old	7.96	1,160.65	1,035.00
18 years old	6.64	967.20	862.50
17 years old	5.24	764.10	681.40
16 years old	4.58	667.35	595.15
15 years old	3.98	580.30	517.50

¹⁾ As of January 1, 2024 a statutory minimum wage at hourly rates applies.

11.5 Child benefit (AKW)

Benefits per quarter per child	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Age			
0 through to 5 years	279.49	269.76	230.69
6 through to 11 years	339.38	327.56	280.13
12 through to 17 years	399.27	385.37	329.56

12 Healthcare Insurance Act

Those who do not work in salaried employment, such as a self-employed entrepreneur, freelancer or home help, must pay the income-dependent contribution themselves.

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
ZWV income threshold for the income-dependent contribution	71,628	66,956	59,706
Contribution	% 5.32	% 5.50	% 5.75
Maximum contribution ¹⁾	EUR 3,811	EUR 3,284	EUR 3,353

¹⁾ In addition to the income-dependent contribution, the insured must pay a nominal contribution to the health insurer.

13 Landlord levy (through to 2022)

The landlord levy was abolished as of 2023.

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Rate ¹⁾	–	–	0.332

¹⁾ The taxable amount is the sum of the WOZ values of the rental properties to which the taxpayer had the enjoyment pursuant to ownership, possession or a limited right, reduced, but not further than nil, by 50 multiplied by the average WOZ value of those rental properties.

14 Environmental taxes

14.1 Waste tax

	per 1,000 kilogram	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Waste materials:				
• disposed of at landfill or incinerated ¹⁾	(exclusive of VAT)	39.23	35.70	33.58
• exported for landfill or incineration	(exclusive of VAT)	39.23	35.70	33.58
• recycled	(exclusive of VAT)	nil	nil	nil

¹⁾ Also applies to foreign waste.

14.2 Tax on tap water

Use	per m ³	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Tap water (m ³)				
0 - 300	(exclusive of VAT)	0.420	0.382	0.359
> 300		–	–	–

14.3 Coal tax

Use	per 1,000 kilogram	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Coal ¹⁾	(exclusive of VAT)	16.47	16.47	15.49

¹⁾ Since 2016 coal used in coal-fired power stations to generate electricity has been exempt from coal tax.

14.4 CO₂ tax on industrial emissions

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Rate per ton CO ₂ -equivalent	74.17	55.94	41.75
Forward rate greenhouse gas emissions per ton CO ₂ -equivalent (to be deducted from the rate for greenhouse gas installations, but does not reduce this further than nil)	86.32	73.27	60.78

14.5 Minimum CO₂ Price for Industrial Emissions;

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 ¹⁾ EUR
Rate per ton CO ₂ -equivalent	0	0	0

¹⁾ As of April 5, 2021.

14.6 Energy tax

14.6.1 Natural gas (per m³)

Rates (exclusive of VAT)	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Natural gas (per m ³)			
0 - 1,000 ¹⁾	0.58301	0.48980	0.36322
1,000 - 170,000 ¹⁾	0.58301	0.48980	0.36322
170,000 - 1,000,000 ²⁾	0.22378	0.09621	0.06632
1,000,000 - 10,000,000	0.12855	0.05109	0.02417
> 10,000,000	0.04886	0.03919	0.01298
Natural gas for CNG filling station	0.20097	0.18287	0.17203
Natural gas for district heating	0.58301	0.48980	0.36322

¹⁾ Discount glasshouse horticulture: 83.9% (2023 and 2022: also 83.9%).

²⁾ Discount glasshouse horticulture: 62.3% (2023 and 2022: also 62.3%).

14.6.2 Electricity (per kWh)

Rates (exclusive of VAT) ^{1,2)}	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Electricity (per kWh)			
0 - 2,900	0.10880	0.12599	0.03679
2,900 - 10,000	0.10880	0.12599	0.03679
10,000 - 50,000	0.09037	0.10046	0.04361
50,000 - 10,000,000	0.03943	0.03942	0.01189
> 10,000,000 Non-commercial	0.00254	0.00175	0.00114
> 10,000,000 Commercial	0.00188	0.00115	0.00057
Shore power plant	0.003943	0.00050	0.00050

¹⁾ A tax rebate of EUR 521.78 (2023: EUR 493.27 and 2022: EUR 681.63) per 12-month energy use period is applied to the energy tax calculated on the basis of these rates, for each electricity connection with a residential function (e.g. a connection in a family home).

²⁾ A different rate structure applies to electricity supplied to charging stations for electric vehicles.

14.7 Surcharge for sustainable energy (through to 2022)

As of 2023 the rates for the surcharge for sustainable energy (*opslag duurzame energie*; ODE) have been integrated into the energy tax.

14.7.1 Natural gas (per m³)

Rates (exclusive of VAT)	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Natural gas (per m ³)			
0 - 170,000 ¹⁾	–	–	0.0865
170,000 - 1,000,000 ²⁾	–	–	0.0239
1,000,000 - 10,000,000	–	–	0.0236
> 10,000,000	–	–	0.0236
Natural gas for CNG filling station	–	–	nil
Natural gas for district heating	–	–	0.0865

1) Discount glasshouse horticulture: 83.9%.

2) Discount glasshouse horticulture: 62.3%.

14.7.2 Electricity (per kWh)

Rates (exclusive of VAT)	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Electricity (per kWh)			
0 - 10,000	–	–	0.0305
10,000 - 50,000	–	–	0.0418
50,000 - 10,000,000	–	–	0.0229
> 10,000,000	–	–	0.0005
Charging station for electric vehicles	–	–	nil
Shore power plant	–	–	nil

14.8 Air passenger tax

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR	2022 EUR
Rate per departing passenger	29.05	26.43	7.947

14.9 Packaging Waste Fund¹⁾

Rates (exclusive of VAT) ²⁾	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Type of material:			
Glass	0.100	0.060	0.048
Paper and cardboard	0.017	0.012	0.022
Plastic normal rate ³⁾	–	1.050	0.700
Plastic low rate	–	0.790	0.440
Shape retaining plastic ³⁾	1.220	–	–
Flexible plastic/non-specified ³⁾	1.320	–	–
Aluminum	0.200	0.160	0.160
Other metals	0.330	0.250	0.230
Wood	0.015	0.010	0.020
Drink cartons	0.840	0.700	0.640
Reusable packaging ⁴⁾	0.015	0.010	–
Reusable cups	0.28	–	–
Other types of material	0.015	0.010	0.020
General rate (if collected material cannot be differentiated by type)	–	–	0.770
Surcharge SUP packaging component ⁵⁾	2.300	2.300	–

- 1) The Packaging Waste Fund (*Afvalfonds Verpakkingen*; www.afvalfondsverpakkingen.nl) has replaced the packaging tax that was abolished as of January 1, 2013.
- 2) Rate per kilogram packaging material. A tax-free threshold of 50,000 kilogram (2023 and 2022: also 50,000 kilogram) applies to each taxpayer.
- 3) For indirect export: EUR 0.87 (2023: EUR 1.01 and 2022: EUR 0.65).
- 4) System rate (as of 2023) for first time marketing of packaging.
- 5) Surcharge per 1,000 bottles. SUP stands for Single Use Plastic.

14.9.1 Rates for packaging companies

Rates (exclusive of VAT) ¹⁾	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Type of material:			
Glass	0.0303	0.0190	0.0156
Paper and cardboard	0.0154	0.0104	0.0110
Plastic	–	0.1972	0.1330
Shape retaining plastic	0.2319	–	–
Flexible plastic/non-specified	0.2499	–	–
Aluminum	0.0483	0.0370	0.0358
Other metals	0.0717	0.0532	0.0484
Wood	0.0150	0.0100	0.0106
Other types of material	0.0150	0.0100	0.0106
General rate (if collected material cannot be differentiated by type)	–	–	0.770

- 1) Rate per kilogram packaging material.

15 Excises

15.1 Excise duty on tobacco¹⁾

	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Cigarettes (per 1,000 cigarettes, exclusive of VAT)			
• Minimum excise duty amount	390.42	293.58	243.25
• Ad valorem excise duty	5%	5%	5%
• Specific excise duty	362.12	271.07	223.82
Ordinary tobacco (per kilo, exclusive of VAT)	346.98	216.64	160.91
Cigarettes (ad valorem)	11%	10%	9%

¹⁾ Rate per April.

15.2 Alcohol excise duty and consumption tax

	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Alcohol excise duty rate per 100 liters			
Beer (Plato 0-7%)	–	8.83	8.83
Beer (Plato 7-11%)	–	28.49	28.49
Beer (Plato 11-15%)	–	37.96	37.96
Beer (Plato 15+ %)	–	47.48	47.48
Beer (minimum excise duty amount)	26.13	–	–
Beer (alcohol per volume percentage)	8.12	–	–
the same for small breweries	7.51	–	–
Wine (not more than 8.5% alcohol)	47.95	44.24	44.24
Wine (more than 8.5% alcohol)	95.69	88.30	88.30
Distilled (alcohol per volume percentage)	18.27	16.86	16.86
Consumption tax per 100 liters			
Juice, soft drinks, low-alcohol drinks ¹⁾	26.13	8.83	8.83

¹⁾ As of January 1, 2024 mineral water is excluded from consumption tax.

15.3 Excise duties on fuel¹⁾

Excise duty per liter, exclusive of VAT and levy on stocks of petroleum products	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Petrol (Euro lead-free)	0.78910	0.78910	0.65071
Diesel	0.51625	0.51625	0.41746
LPG (1 liter = 0.54 kg)	0.18616	0.18616	0.15352

¹⁾ The rate for 2023 is as of July, the rate for 2022 is as of April.

16 Motor vehicle taxes

16.1 Rates private motor vehicle and motorcycle tax (BPM)

2024

For CO ₂ emissions higher than	but no more than	the tax on a private motor vehicle is the amount listed in column III increased by the result of multiplying the amount listed in column IV by the number of gr/km CO ₂ emissions exceeding the emissions in column I. ¹⁾	
I gr/km	II gr/km	III EUR	IV EUR
–	80	440	2
80	104	600	76
104	145	2,424	167
145	161	9,271	274
161	–	13,655	549
Separate rates apply to plug-in hybrid cars			
–	34	0	28
34	60	952	100
60	–	3,552	239

2023

For CO ₂ emissions higher than	but no more than	the tax on a private motor vehicle is the amount listed in column III increased by the result of multiplying the amount listed in column IV by the number of gr/km CO ₂ emissions exceeding the emissions in column I. ¹⁾	
I gr/km	II gr/km	III EUR	IV EUR
–	82	400	2
82	106	564	68
106	148	2,196	149
148	165	8,454	244
165	–	12,602	488
Separate rates apply to plug-in hybrid cars			
–	34	0	26
34	60	884	91
60	–	3,250	217

2022

pro memoria

For CO ₂ emissions higher than	but no more than	the tax on a private motor vehicle is the amount listed in column III increased by the result of multiplying the amount listed in column IV by the number of gr/km CO ₂ emissions exceeding the emissions in column I. ¹⁾	
I gr/km	II gr/km	III EUR	IV EUR
–	84	376	1
84	109	460	62
109	152	2,010	137
152	168	7,901	224
168	–	11,485	448
Separate rates apply to plug-in hybrid cars			
–	34	0	24
34	60	816	85
60	–	3,000	204

¹⁾ Vehicles with CO₂ emissions of 0 gr/km are exempt. For private motor vehicles with a diesel engine, the surcharge is EUR 106.07 (2023: EUR 94.30 and 2022: EUR 89.5) per gram CO₂ emissions exceeding 71 (2023: 73 and 2022: 75) gram CO₂ emissions per km.

16.2 Motor vehicle tax rates (MRB)

Rates in EUR per quarter, exclusive of surcharges	2024	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Private motor vehicle running on petrol 900 kg ¹⁾	61.69	56.13	52.80
Private motor vehicle running on petrol per 100 kg above 900 kg ¹⁾	16.58	15.09	14.20
Private motor vehicle running on diesel 900 kg ¹⁾	208.62	189.82	178.57
Private motor vehicle running on diesel per 100 kg above 900 kg ¹⁾	32.49	29.57	27.82
CO ₂ emissions 0 gr/km	exempt	exempt	exempt
CO ₂ emissions 1-50 gr/km	half the usual rate	half the usual rate	half the usual rate

¹⁾ Own mass rounded off to the nearest hundred kilograms, with 50 kg rounded downward. Separate rates apply to private motor vehicles with an own mass of (rounded-off) 800kg or less, or (rounded off) 3,300 kg and more.

17 Bank tax

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %
Tax rate current liabilities	0.058	0.044	0.044
Tax rate long-term liabilities	0.029	0.022	0.022
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Threshold amount	23.5 billion	23.5 billion	20.9 billion

18 Interest rates, U return

18.1 Interest on tax due, late payment interest and statutory interest

	Interest on tax due corporate income tax %	Interest on tax due other taxes %	Late payment interest %	Non- commercial transactions %	Commercial transactions %
As of January 1, 2014	3	3	3	3	8.25
As of April 1, 2014	8.25	4	4	3	8.25
As of July 1, 2014	8.25	4	4	3	8.15
As of September 1, 2014	8.15	4	4	3	8.15
As of January 1, 2015	8.15	4	4	2	8.05
As of March 1, 2015	8.05	4	4	2	8.05
As of July 1, 2016	8.05	4	4	2	8
As of September 1, 2016	8	4	4	2	8
As of March 23, 2020	8	4	0.01	2	8
As of June 1, 2020	0.01	0.01 ²⁾	0.01	2	8
As of October 1, 2020	4	4	0.01	2	8
As of January 1, 2022	8	4	0.01	2	8
As of July 1, 2022	8	4	1	2	8
As of January 1, 2023	8 ³⁾	4	2	4	10.5
As of July 1, 2023	8 ³⁾	6	3	6	12
As of January 1, 2024	10	7.5	4	7	12.5

1) As of 2021 also withholding tax.

2) For personal income tax purposes as of July 1, 2020.

3) From March 1, 2023 through to August 31, 2023 10.5% for reimbursable interest on tax due.

Bron: www.belastingdienst.nl, en www.wettelijkerente.nl

18.2 ECB interest rates

	Deposit facility rate %	Main refinancing rate %	Marginal lending rate %
As of May 8, 2013	0.00	0.50	1.00
As of November 13, 2013	0.00	0.25	0.75
As of June 11, 2014	-0.10	0.15	0.40
As of September 10, 2014	-0.20	0.05	0.30
As of December 9, 2015	-0.30	0.05	0.30
As of March 16, 2016	-0.40	0.00	0.25
As of September 18, 2019	-0.50	0.00	0.25
As of July 27, 2022	0.00	0.50	0.75
As of September 14, 2022	0.75	1.25	1.50
As of November 2, 2022	1.50	2.00	2.25
As of December 21, 2022	2.00	2.50	2.75
As of February 8, 2023	2.50	3.00	3.25
As of March 22, 2023	3.00	3.50	3.75
As of May 10, 2023	3.25	3.75	4.00
As of June 21, 2023	3.50	4.00	4.25
As of August 2, 2023	3.75	4.25	4.50
As of September 20, 2023	4.00	4.50	4.75

Bron: The Dutch Central Bank (www.dnb.nl) and the European Central Bank (www.ecb.europa.eu)

18.3 U return

	2024 %	2023 %	2022 %	2021 %	2020 %
January	2.85	2.24	-0.26	-0.55	-0.35
February		2.33	-0.25	-0.57	-0.27
March		2.43	-0.17	-0.56	-0.29
April		2.62	0.00	-0.47	-0.38
May		2.64	0.25	-0.40	-0.39
June		2.67	0.48	-0.31	-0.40
July		2.66	0.84	-0.29	-0.33
August		2.72	1.12	-0.29	-0.38
September		2.79	1.24	-0.37	-0.40
October		2.85	1.38	-0.42	-0.43
November		2.95	1.68	-0.39	-0.46
December		2.98	2.08	-0.30	-0.50
Annual average		2.66	0.70	-0.41	-0.38

Source: www.pensioenperspectief.nl

19 Foreign exchange rates

				December 29, 2023	December 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Canada	per	EUR 1	CAD	1.4652	1.4440	1.4408
Denmark	per	EUR 1	DKK	7.4523	7.4350	7.4363
United Kingdom	per	EUR 1	GBP	0.8692	0.8855	0.8382
Japan	per	EUR 1	JPY	156.6400	140.7400	130.3800
Norway	per	EUR 1	NOK	11.2446	10.5134	9.9783
United States	per	EUR 1	USD	1.1052	1.0667	1.1334
Sweden	per	EUR 1	SEK	11.1003	11.1335	10.2474
Switzerland	per	EUR 1	CHF	0.9273	0.9832	1.0334

Bron: ABN AMRO

20 List of abbreviations

AKW	General Child Benefit Act (<i>Algemene Kinderbijslagwet</i>)
ANW	Surviving dependant's benefit (<i>Algemene nabestaandenwet</i>)
AOW	General Old Age Pensions Act (<i>Algemene Ouderdomswet</i>)
AWF	General Unemployment Fund (<i>Algemeen werkloosheidsfonds</i>)
AWW	General Widows' and Orphans' Act (<i>Algemene Weduwen- en Wezenwet</i>)
BPM	Private motor vehicle and motorcycle tax (<i>Belasting van personenauto's en motorrijwielen</i>)
VAT	Value added tax
DED	VAT Deduction Exclusion Decree 1968 (<i>Besluit uitsluiting aftrek omzetbelasting</i>)
ECB	European Central Bank
EEA	European Economic Area
EIA	Energy investment tax credit
EU	European Union
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
PIT	Personal income tax
IOAW	Older and Partially Disabled Unemployed Workers Income Scheme Act (<i>Wet inkomensvoorziening oudere en gedeeltelijk arbeidsongeschikte werkloze werknemers</i>)
IOAZ	Older and Partially Disabled Former Self-Employed Persons Income Scheme Act (<i>Wet inkomensvoorziening oudere en gedeeltelijk arbeidsongeschikte gewezen zelfstandigen</i>)
IVA	Fully Disabled Persons Income Scheme (<i>Inkomensvoorziening Volledig Arbeidsongeschikten</i>)
KIA	Small projects investment credit (<i>Kleinschaligheidsinvesteringsaftrek</i>)
LIV	Low income benefit (<i>Lage-inkomensvoordeel</i>)
LKV	Wage cost benefit (<i>Loonkostenvoordeel</i>)
KOR	Small business scheme (<i>Kleine-ondernemersregeling</i>)
MIA	Environmental investment tax allowance (<i>Milieu-investeringsaftrek</i>)
MRB	Motor vehicle tax (<i>Motorrijtuigenbelasting</i>)
RVU	Early retirement scheme (<i>Regeling voor vervroegd uittreden</i>)
R&D	Research & Development
UFO	Public Sector Social Security Implementation Fund (<i>Uitvoeringsfonds voor de overheid</i>)
CIT	Corporate income tax
WAO	Invalidity Insurance Act (<i>Wet op de arbeidsongeschiktheidsverzekering</i>)
WGA	Return to Work (Partially Disabled Persons) (<i>Werkhervatting gedeeltelijk arbeidsongeschikten</i>)
WHK	Return to Work Fund (<i>Werkhervattingskas</i>)
WIA	Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (<i>Wet werk en inkomen naar arbeidsvermogen</i>)
WKR	Work-related costs rules (<i>Werkkostenregeling</i>)
WLZ	Long-term Care Act (<i>Wet langdurige zorg</i>)
WOZ	Valuation of Immovable Property Act (<i>Wet waardering onroerende zaken</i>)

pro memoria

WTL	Salary Costs (Incentive Allowances) Act (<i>Wet tegemoetkomingen loondomein</i>)
WW	Unemployment Insurance Act (<i>Werkloosheidswet</i>)
ZVW	Healthcare Insurance Act (<i>Zorgverzekeringswet</i>)
ZW	Sickness Benefits Act (<i>Ziektewet</i>)



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