

Social Security The Netherlands:

Self-employed versus employee

General

The Dutch social security system is made up of social insurance and social services. The social insurance are divided into: national insurance: General Child Benefit Law (AKW), Long-term care (WLZ), Health Insurance Law (ZvW), General Surviving Relatives Law (ANW), General Old Age Pensions (AOW); and employee insurance: Wet expansion wage payment obligation in case of illness (WULBZ), Sickness Law (SW), Work and Income Law (WIA) and Unemployment Insurance Law (WW). To the social services are defined the following Laws: Law on Income Provisions for Older or Partially Disabled Formerly Self employees (IOAZ) and Law for Work and Benefits (WWB).

Self-employed

Who exactly are self-employed, is not recorded in the social security legislation. Indeed, there are no social security laws that apply only on the self-employed. Broadly speaking, this is considered as self-employed: free professionals associated, self-employed with or without employees, freelancers and a director and major shareholder.

General characteristics

Self employed	Employee
<p>Freedom in the way of working</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Manages all aspects of the work (administration, accounting, ...)▶ Financial insecurity (irregular income, no income during illness)▶ Specific costs (office supplies, accounting, insurance ...) all for the self employee	<p>Relationship of subordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ A contract specifies the role and responsibilities of the employee and the employer▶ Guaranteed income, even during illness▶ Specific costs paid by employer

To pay costs and expenses

A self-employed in the Netherlands has to pay for the national insurance and the Health Insurance Law.

National insurance calculation

- The tax represents the first fixed taxable income, then calculate how much insurance contributions you have to pay on this and pulls them off from the finally tax credits.
- The tax raises premium for (among other things) business profits and income from work carried out not in employment - reduced by a number of posts - at the rates below. On the portion of taxable income that exceeds € 33,589 per year, you don't have to pay premium.
- The percentage of insurance contributions is 28.15% on taxable income from work and home. The maximum contribution amounts to 28,15% of € 33,589 per year.

Rates insurance contributions (January 1, 2015) Contribution to state pension premium
Taxable income 17.9% 0 to 33 539 ANW 0.6% 0 to 33 539 WLZ 9.65% 0 to 33 539

Contribution for	Premium	Taxable income
AOW	17,9%	0 tot 33.539
Anw	0,6 %	0 tot 33.539
Wlz	9,65%	0 tot 33.539

Healthcare law

The total amount of premium consists of a nominal (fixed) portion and a percentage portion. The amount of the nominal premium depends on the type of policy (in kind or refundpolicy), the health insurance company where the policy has been completed and the excess. The average premium in 2015 amounts to € 1,170 per year. The percentage premium is 4.85% of the 'contribution income' in 2014: the total annual income in Taxbox 1 (taxable income from work and home). The maximum premium amounts to 4.85% of € 51,976 per year.

National insurance payment

Self-employed national insurance contributions must be paid with income tax. They are paid at the beginning of each year with a declaration received of the tax authorities. This form should be complete and returned by April 1st. Then the tax authorities will send a national insurance assessment form with the amount of premium and income tax and the last date for which the amount has to be paid.

Healthcare law

The self-employee has to pay a premium each month to his health care provider. The percentage premium it receives a provisional assessment of the Health Insurance premium tax at the beginning of each year. The self-employed can pay the premium all at once to the account of the tax, but he can also choose for a payment in terms.

Voluntary insurance

Self-employed in the Netherlands can voluntarily insure themselves for several issues. Consider: - Sickness insurance - leave during pregnancy and childbirth - long-term disability – unemployment

Overview

Family allowances Netherlands

General	Conditions	Height
You are entitled to Dutch family benefits for your children. Family benefits may include: child benefit, child budget (KGB) and childcare allowance (KOT). The right to child benefit is governed by the General Child Benefit Law (AKW).	An insured is entitled to child benefit for their own, by marriage or foster children. All residents of the Netherlands are basically insured, but people who do not live in the Netherlands may also be insured; For example, someone who lives in Belgium and works exclusively in the Netherlands as an employee.	Quarterly 0 - 5 years: € 191.65 6 - 11 years: € 232.71 12 - 17 years: € 273.78

Medical care The Netherlands

General	Conditions	Height
The Health Insurance (Health Insurance Law) is in addition to the long-term care Law (WLZ) is part of the Dutch health insurance system. The Health Insurance Law is performed by licensed insurers.	You will receive Zvw care if you get an insurance agent and a basic health insurance with a health insurer. Anyone who is insured under the WLZ is an insurance agent. Health insurers must accept everyone for the basic health insurance, regardless of age and health.	This basic health insurance include: - general practitioner, hospital, care of medical specialists and obstetric care - hospital stay - dental care up to 18 years - a number of tools - drugs - paramedic care (for some treatments) - maternity care (contribution) - hospital transport - Geriatric care - medical care GGZ

Retirement pension Netherlands

General	Conditions	Height
<p>The General Old Age Pensions Law (AOW) arranges a monthly retirement pension. You will receive AOW pension from the day you reach the retirement age. Since January 1, 2013 this is not the date you turn 65, but pushes the date to a later date.</p>	<p>Anyone who has reached the retirement age and lives / lived in the Netherlands receives AOW - Every year that you are insured for the AOW you build up 2% AOW retirement. You are covered if you live in the Netherlands or work. Exceptions: If you live in the Netherlands but work in another country, you do not build AOW pension.</p>	<p>Per month</p> <p>Single: € 1,113.56 Living together: € 767.39 Married with partner under the age of retirement: €1,509.43</p>

Surviving relatives payment Netherlands

General	Conditions	Height
<p>The General Surviving Relatives Law (ANW) regulates a monthly allowance of a deceased insured person. There are two different benefits: the survivors' and orphan allowance. In addition, the ANW provides an annual holiday allowance.</p>	<p>The deceased have be on the date of death (equivalent) insured under the ANW. ANW is applicable to persons residing in the Netherlands (residents). ANW is also applicable to a person who does not reside in the Netherlands; for example, a resident of Belgium who is exclusively working in the Netherlands as employee. Entitled to a survivor's benefit, the survivor who - has not yet reached the retirement -age, and - was born before January 1, 1950 - has an unmarried child under 18, which does not belong to the household of another, or - at least is 45% disabled.</p>	<p>Per month</p> <p>Survivor: € 1,155.01 Surviving with care relationship: € 747.80 Orphan up to 10 yrs: € 380.97 Orphan 10 to 16: € 563.06 Orphan 16 to 21: € 745.20</p>

Pregnancy and childbirth Netherlands

General	Conditions	Height
<p>Self-employed women have a legal right to a pregnancy and childbirth benefit. Thus, the scheme will be paid from public funds, there is no premium for. The scheme applies to female entrepreneurs, the spouse of an entrepreneur, female professionals without a contract and female directors and major shareholders, and under conditions of helpers and assistants in the household.</p>	<p>For home help and / or as domestic help entitlement to a maternity and childbirth allowance if: - work is carried out for an individual - conducted housework or personal services - that work is done in the employer's household and – and is less than four days a week.</p>	<p>The amount of the benefit depends on the profit made or the number of hours a self-employed worked in the year preceding the year in which the dividend is paid. If there are at least 1,225 working hours as an independent in the previous year, the UWV assumes that at least the minimum wage is earned. The employee is then entitled to a benefit of 100% of the statutory minimum wage. Has the self-employed in the preceding year worked less than 1,225 hours, then the amount of the benefit depends on the profit made. The benefit is never higher than the minimum wage.</p>

Social assistance legislation Netherlands

General	Conditions	Height
<p>The Work and Benefits Law (WWB) provides a monthly allowance and an annual allowance for individuals who are unable to earn their livelihood and are not eligible for another benefit.</p>	<p>There is a right to social assistance when a person meets the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He / she lives in the Netherlands - He / she is 18 or older -He / she does not have enough income or equity to meet live sustenance. If someone is living together, income and the equity partner also counts. - No action can be done on a different benefit - He / she is not detained - The own capacity does not exceed a certain amount - If the municipality offers a job find work, you must take 	<p>In% minimum wage per month</p> <p>Pair (couple): 100% (together)</p> <p>Parent between 21 and 65: 70%</p> <p>ALone between 21 and 65: 50%</p>

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