



Caribisch Nederland  
Belastingdienst



# Inkomstenbelasting

## **This folder offers you information on Inkomstenbelasting**

This law is largely consistent with the “Landsverordering op de inkomstenbelasting 1943” which has been familiar to you, in recent years.

Nevertheless, it is beneficial to know that there are a number of important amendments.

**The most important amendments are:**  
The adjustment of the tariff. Before there were, tax bands varying from 12.5 to 47.5%, including 25%



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surtax. Currently, for most people there will only be one tariff: 30.4%. The “ouderdomsverzekering” (and not WAO), AOV/ AWW and “zorgverzekerings-premies” are also included in this tariff. These premiums will, therefore, no longer be charged separately.

Higher incomes will be taxed for “inkomstenbelasting” from USD 250.000,- at a tariff of 35.4%.

Mortgage interest is not deductible at the rate of 35.4% but is always deductible at 30.4%.

Income from substantial interest does not fall within the general tariff. A tariff of 5% will apply to this.

There will be a general tax- and premium-exempt sum of USD 10.813,-. This sum can be increased by:

- USD 1.386,- per child, with a maximum of 2 children.
- USD 1.222,- for those who are 60 years of age or older.

Allowances remain in force. This concerns, for example, what was previously referred to as mortgage interest allowances and maintenance for one’s own home, various personal expenses and extraordinary expenses.

Income from rented properties will no longer be taxed as “inkomstenbelasting”. The taxation of rented properties will, from 1/1/11, fall under “vastgoedbelasting”.

Income from interest and dividends, will be tax-free up to USD 5.000,-. Therefore, up to these amounts, no tax is levied on interest and dividend income.

The scheme for pensioners (pensionados) will disappear. For all existing pensioners, a transition period of 4 years will apply. Those, to whom this scheme currently applies, will, from 2015 onwards, fall under the normal “inkomstenbelasting” rules.

## Examples:

### 1

A person works, does not have any children and enjoys a taxable income of USD 12.500,-. On the first USD 10.813,- he does not pay any tax and premium.

Tax and premium are therefore paid over USD 1.687,-.

He pays 30.4% IB (including “ouderdomsverzekering”, AOV/ AWW, and “zorgverzekerings-premies”) on USD 1.687,-. That is USD 513,-.

### 2

A family with 2 children, both of whom attend primary school. Only the father works and has an income of USD 40.000,-.

On the first USD 10.813,- he does not pay any tax and premium. This tax-free sum is increased by USD 2.238,-, because of the 2 children.

In total, the tax free sum is USD 13.051,-.

The sum of USD 26.049,- is therefore taxable. (USD 40.000 -/ - USD 13.051 = USD 26.049,-).

The levy is therefore, 30.4% IB (including “ouderdomsverzekering”, AOV/ AWW and “zorgverzekerings-premies”) on USD 26.049,-, being USD 8.192,-.

