



## Explanatory notes to 'Nota opbrengstbelasting'

Notes to each section

### **Serial number and sequential number**

You have the statutory obligation to number notes sequentially. You may also use additional serial numbers. Consequently, a sequential number is obligatory, but a serial number is not mandatory.

### **Name, address and CRIB number of the party issuing this 'nota'**

You enter your details in this section.

### **Name, address and CRIB number of the entitled party**

You enter the details of the person (natural person or legal person) receiving the revenue in this section.

### **Date on which the revenue was made available**

This is the date on which the revenue was paid, credited, settled or issued.

### **Description of the revenue**

The revenue can be paid in various forms. The revenue can be paid in cash or in kind, such as the issue of shares.

### **Amount/value of the revenue**

If the revenue was paid in cash then you enter the amount. If the revenue was paid in a form other than cash, i.e. in kind, then the revenue must be valued.

You must also value the revenue when the cash payment was in a currency other than dollars. The valuation must be carried out using the fair value at the time of payment.

You do not enter dollar cents. You round the amount down to whole dollars.

### **The revenue was paid net/gross**

You indicate this by ticking the relevant box.

The revenue is usually paid out net. You then pay the revenue to the entitled party after withholding 'opbrengstbelasting'. For example, the gross revenue to be paid out is \$ 1,000. You withhold the 5% 'opbrengstbelasting', \$ 50, and transfer the tax to the 'Belastingdienst'. You pay the remaining \$ 950 to the shareholder.

However, it is also possible that you pay the gross revenue to the entitled party. You then bear the cost of the 'opbrengstbelasting'. The payment of the tax that would normally be borne by the taxpayer (the recipient of the revenue) is then also revenue for the recipient. For this reason tax must also be paid on this additional revenue. This is referred to as 'grossing up', whereby the tax due is 5% of 100/95 of the revenue. For example, 5% of 100/95 of \$ 1,000 = \$ 52.

### **Tax**

You enter the tax due as calculated in the above example here.

When the revenue was paid net, then you enter \$ 50.

When the revenue was paid gross, then you enter \$ 52.

It is possible that a number of revenues were paid at the same time, for example a combination of revenue in cash and in kind. For this reason three lines are available in the 'Description of the revenue', 'Amount/value of the revenue' and 'Tax' sections.