

## Public Limited Liability (N.V.) vs Private Limited Liability Company (B.V.)

Table 1:

This table represents the general idea of the differences and or similarities between an N.V. and B.V. Please refer to your accountant, local notary, your tax lawyer, or The Chamber for additional understanding

	Public Limited Liability Company (N.V.)	Public Limited Liability Company (B.V.)
<b>Shares*</b>	Registered (named) shares	Registered (named) shares
<b>Number of Shareholders</b>	Minimum; 1, Maximum: No limit	Minimum; 1, Maximum: No limit
<b>Stock Exchange</b>	Can be publicly listed and shares publicly traded on the stock market	Not applicable
<b>Conversion</b>	Can be converted into a B.V	Can be converted into a N.V. to "go public" on the stock market
<b>Establishment</b>	Notary deed of incorporation	Notary deed of incorporation
<b>Required Capital</b>	Starting capital in assets+ Naf 0.01, all issued shares should be fully paid once incorporated	Starting capital in assets+ Naf 0.01, all issued shares should be fully paid once incorporated
<b>Governance**</b>	Managing board/Supervisory board (if applicable)	Managing board/Supervisory board (if applicable)
<b>Liability</b>	Directions are liable for debts. However, shareholders can also be held liable for debts.	Directions are liable for debts. However, shareholders can also be held liable for debts.
<b>Taxation ***</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income tax (inkomstenbelasting)</li> <li>profit tax (winstbelasting)</li> <li>Dividend tax (dividendbelasting)</li> <li>Company turnover tax (TOT/ belasting op bedrijfsomzetten or BBO)</li> <li>Payroll tax (loonbelasting)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income tax (inkomstenbelasting)</li> <li>profit tax (winstbelasting)</li> <li>Dividend tax (dividendbelasting)</li> <li>Company turnover tax (TOT/ belasting op bedrijfsomzetten or BBO)</li> <li>Payroll tax (loonbelasting)</li> </ul>
<b>Ending the Company (Liquidation) ***</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The voluntary liquidation of a legal entity starts with a resolution of the shareholders, members, and interested party of the Court (as the case may be) to that effect.</li> <li>The liquidator needs not to be a resident of St. Maarten and can be either an individual or a company.</li> <li>In the absence of the appointment of a liquidator, the board or the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (as the case may be) are to act as the liquidators.</li> <li>Once a company is in liquidation, the liquidator manages the affairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The voluntary liquidation of a legal entity starts with a resolution of the shareholders, members, and interested party of the Court (as the case may be) to that effect.</li> <li>The liquidator needs not to be a resident of St. Maarten and can be either an individual or a company.</li> <li>In the absence of the appointment of a liquidator, the board or the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (as the case may be) are to act as the liquidators.</li> <li>Once a company is in liquidation, the liquidator manages the affairs</li> </ul>