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The business starter journey

















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CHECKLIST

Other qualifications, quarantees or insurance may be required for specifically business, please contact us via info@houseofentrepreneurship.lu or attend our workshop "How to start your business in Luxembourg?"

A. RESIDENT FOR MORE THAN 10 YEARS

Main form

Completed form relating to the business permit

Proof of integrity

- copy of a recent criminal record in Luxembourg (record no. 3)
- completed "sworn declaration" form¹

Proof of qualifications

documentation demonstrating qualifications for all regulated activities

Proof of fixed premises

either a copy of the lease agreement, or equivalent, or a residence certificate (as the case may be)

Other attachments

- copy of your identity card or residence permit²
- proof of payment of the administrative fee of 50 € per application³
- articles of association if available, if not, draft articles of incorporation or draft statutes (companies only)4

B. RESIDENT FOR LESS THAN 10 YEARS OR NON-RESIDENT

Main form

■ Completed form relating to the business permit

Proof of integrity

- copy/copies of a recent criminal record(s) in the country/countries of residence for the last 10 years
- notarial declaration of non-bankruptcy
- completed "sworn declaration" form¹

Proof of qualifications

documentation demonstrating qualifications for all regulated activities

Proof of fixed premises

either a copy of the lease agreement, or equivalent, or a residence certificate (as the case may be)

Other attachments

- copy of your identity card or residence permit²
- proof of payment of the administrative fee of 50 € per application³
- articles of association if available, if not, draft articles of incorporation or draft statutes (companies only)4

following communication: "business permit".

Most companies, except the simplified limited liability company (Sarl-s), must then be constituted before a notary

OVERVIEW

The overall timeframe for obtaining a business permit may vary depending on the chosen legal form and nature of the concerned activity. Indeed, additional procedures may be involved.



Business permit Ministry of the Economy



) +/- 1 to 4 weeks *

Obtaining the final business permit after submission of the complete application to the Ministry of the Economy (See check-list opposite)





Registration **LBR**



24 hours *

Registering the company with the Luxembourg Business Registers (LBR) depending on the nature of the activity and registering beneficial owners www.lbr.lu





Registration **CCSS**



+/- 1 week *

Obtaining a letter confirming the affiliation to the Joint Social Security Centre further to the registration www.ccss.public.lu





Registration **AED**



Filing the initial declaration with the Duties, Estates and VAT Authority (Indirect tax authority - AED) and opting for the standard or exemption scheme pfi.public.lu

^{*} Approximate time period given for reference only

BUSINESS PERMIT





Commercial & industrial activities



Liberal professions



Artisanal activities



FOCUS ON
PROFESSIONAL
INTEGRITY

ABOUT FIXED
PREMISES
AND EFFECTIVE
MANAGEMENT

Examples:

Trader, Travel agent, restaurateur-coffee owner, Real estate agent, Int. carrier

Examples:

Architect, Consulting-engineer, Chartered accountant (CPA)

Examples:

Baker, Hairdresser, Caterer, Beautician

- Professional integrity
- Professional qualification in line with the planned activity
- Physical premises in Luxembourg
- Effective and permanent management of the business by the business permit holder
- Compliance with tax and business obligations
- Recent criminal records of all countries where applicant has lived in the last 10 years
- Notarial declaration of non-bankruptcy if residing in Luxembourg for less than 10 years or for non-residents
- Physical installation in Luxembourg that includes an infrastructure suitable for the nature and scale of the concerned activity
- The business permit holder personally and regularly ensure the day-to-day management and direction of the business
- The business permit holder must be connected to the business

^{*} Amended Law of September 2, 2011 regulating access to the professions of craftsman, trader, industrialist and certain liberal professions.







Preliminary thougths

- Which legal form is better suited to my situation (sole proprietorship vs business partnership)?
- What about taxation according to the chosen legal form?
- Do I have the necessary managerial skills to run a business?
- What are my responsibilities and legal obligations as an entrepreneur?

	Sole proprietorship (self-employed)	Limited liability company	Simplified limited liability company
Incorporation	/	Notarial deed	Notarial or private deed
Legal personality	No legal personality Only the entrepre- neur has the legal personality as a natural person	Distinct legal personality has a legal form distinct from that of the partners in it Personnalité juridique distincte	
Minimum capital required	/	€ 12,000	From € 1 and € 11,999
Legal obligation towards the RCSL	Publication of the annual declaration if annual turnover exceeds € 100,000	Annual accounts registered with the Luxembourg Business Registers	
Taxation	IR MBT (commercial activity)	CIT MBT NWT	CIT MBT NWT





ACTIVATING THE BUSINESS PERMIT



Luxembourg Business Registers

- Registration of any activity governed by the law of 19 December 2002 (online filing)
- Registration of beneficial owners with RBE



Joint Social Security Center (CCSS)

- Affiliation of the selfemployed person or director of the company
- Employer's registration and affiliation of salaried workers (if hiring employees)



Duties, Estates and VAT Authority (Indirect tax authority)

- Initial declaration for VAT
- Choice of the standard or exemption scheme

SOCIAL PROTECTION

General framework



Monthly contribution of 25% out of the Luxembourgish minimum social salary



Adjustment of the contribution base possible if revenues differ from the standard basis



Exemption possible if revenues are lower than 1/3 of the minimum social salary



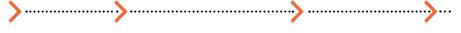


Salaried and self-employed workers are covered in the event of: illness, work-related accidents or illnesses, maternity, pension insurance, disability and dependency.





SELF-EMPLOYED OR COMPANY?





Company = moral person

- Corporate Income Tax (CIT/IRC):
 If taxable income is below
 € 175,000 per year: the reduced tax rate is 14%
 - In addition, a mandatory 7% contribution of CIT is paid to the Employment Fund, leading to a total effective rate of 14.98%*
- Municipal Business
 Tax (MBT/ICC):
 between 6.75% and
 10.50% depending on
 the municipality
 (starting at € 17,500)
- Minimum Net Wealth Tax (Min NWT/IFM): progressive minimum income tax, depending on total assets and structure of balance sheet (starting from € 535/year)





Self-employed = natural person

- Income Tax (IR): from 0% to 42%
- Municipal Business Tax (MBT / ICC) between 6.75% and 10.50%, depending on the municipality (Starting at € 40.000) Not applicable to liberal professions
- * If taxable income is between € 175,000 and € 200,000: the tax amounts to € 24,500 + 30% of the taxable income above € 175,000. Contribution to the Employment Fund not included. If taxable income exceeds € 200,000: the tax rate is 16%. Contribution to the Employment Fund not included.

Topics covered by the House of Entrepreneurship and its partners:

- Personalised advice according to your needs throughout your entrepreneurial journey
- Free workshops on various topics: starting a business, development, financing and digitalisation
- Access to funding & state aids
- Networking & meet ups with experts

Useful resources

- www.quichet.li
- www.cc.lu
- www.ccss.public.lu
- pfi.public.lu
- www.impotsdirects.public.le
- www.lbr.lu





powered by the Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce

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Online contact form:

https://www.houseofentrepreneurship.lu/en/contact-us

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in collaboration with more than 30 public actors. For more information: www.houseofentrepreneurship.lu/en/partner