



The Netherlands



Business Support on Your Doorstep

Enterprise Europe Network London Country Profile March 2007

The Netherlands



Country's full name: Kingdom of the Netherlands (*Koninkrijk der Nederlanden/ Nederland*) Capital city: Amsterdam (739,000 inhabitants)ⁱ.

Population: 16.3 million (484 inhabitants per km²). There are Indonesian, German, Turkish, Surinam and Moroccan minorities.

Official languages: Dutch.

Currency: The euro (since January 2002).

Religion: Roman Catholic 30%, Protestant 20%, Muslim 6%, Hindi 1%, other 1% and unaffiliated 42%.

Area: 41,500 sq km (25,788 square miles)ⁱⁱ.

Terrain: Coastal lowlands on the west and north coasts and reclaimed land (polders). Some hills in the south and southeast of the countryⁱⁱⁱ.

Climate: Generally mild winters and mild summers. Regular rainfall all year around, annual average rainfall: 797 mm.^{iv}

Weights and measures: Metric.

Time zone: GMT plus one hour. From late March to late

October a daylight saving scheme is in operation which is two hours ahead of GMT.

International dialling code: 00 31.

Administrative divisions: The Netherlands is divided into 12 provinces and 458 municipalities (*gemeenten*). In addition, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of the Dutch Antilles islands (Curacao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustasius) and Aruba. The constitutional status of the Kingdom has recently been revised as Sint Maarten and Curaçao have signed an agreement outlining the conditions for independence within the kingdom similar to that of Aruba. The islands of Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustasius are to have a similar status to the continental municipalities^v. The changes are due to come into force on 15 December 2008^{vi}.

Government: The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy. The bicameral Parliament consists of a Senate (with 75 members elected by the provincial councils) and a House of Representatives (with 150 members directly elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation). General elections normally take place every four years. Due to the electoral system, no party has ever held the absolute majority in Parliament. The Prime Minister (currently Jan Peter Balkenende (Christian Democrat, CDA) is appointed on the basis of the principle of parliamentary majority by the monarch and approved by the Parliament. The government is composed of the King (Queen Beatrix since 1980), the Ministers and their state secretaries (junior ministers). However, the King does not have any political responsibilities and is not accountable to the Parliament. The Cabinet is accountable to Parliament and appointed by royal decree.^{vii} The latest general election took place on 22 November 2006 and the new coalition government (Christian Democrats (CDA), Labour Party (PVDA) and Christian Union (CU) was sworn in by Queen Beatrix on 22 February 2007^{viii}.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW^{ix}

The Netherlands has been a trading nation with an open economy for centuries. Two thirds of the GDP come from trade. Services, chemical products, food and electrical equipment (mostly computers) make up more than half of the Dutch imports and exports. The Netherlands is largely a hub for distribution rather than a manufacturing country. The industrial sector mainly focuses on food processing, chemicals, petroleum refining and electrical equipment and machinery. The agricultural sector is highly mechanised and employs only 2% of the labour force.

The largest economic sector is the service industry. Within the service sector, trade is the largest, followed by transport, telecommunications, construction, banking, insurance and other financial services. The Dutch economy is famous for its stability and relative low inflation as well as sizable current account surplus but the economic growth has slowed down over the past few years due to international events such as 11 September, SARS and the War in Iraq as the country is heavily dependant on foreign trade. The annual GDP^x average has, however, risen from 1.8 (4th quarter 2005) to 2.7% (3rd quarter 2006). Currently the Netherlands has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the EU. The Dutch economy is based on consensus. The government interferes as little as possible in negotiations between trade unions and employers' organisations. The Netherlands introduced the euro along with 11 other EU Member States on 1 January 2002.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS^{xi}	
Population (2006)	16.3 million
Unemployment rate (2005)	4.7%
GDP per head (euro, purchasing power parity) (2005)	29,100
GDP average growth rate (2005)	1.5%
Inflation rate (2005)	1.5%
Total exports (billion euro) (2005)	323,458
Total imports (billion euro) (2005)	288,607
Internet usage rate	78% of the population

Source: Eurostat

INFRASTRUCTURE/ENVIRONMENT

Roads

There are 134,000 km of roads. High-capacity motorways are centred around the metropolitan area called the Randstad (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht).

Railways

The Dutch rail network consists of 2,808 km of track of which 125 km is used for the Thalys high speed train Amsterdam-Brussels-Paris. Amsterdam and Rotterdam have metro and tramway systems and the Hague a tramway system.^{xii}

Shipping

Rotterdam is the largest port in the Netherlands and the second largest in the world after Shanghai. Its annual traffic amounts to 352 million tonnes. Other ports are Amsterdam, IJmuiden, Delfzijl, Eemshaven, Terneuzen and Vlissingen. There are 6,183 km of inland waterways.

Civil aviation

The Netherlands has five international airports, the main is Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam and the others are Rotterdam, Maastricht, Eindhoven and Groningen. The remaining airports are regional like Enschede^{xiii}.

Energy

The Netherlands is a net energy importer despite it being the 6th largest energy producer in the EU and 34th worldwide. Consumption exceeds production by 50% and 90% of the Netherlands' oil consumption is imported. Its oil reserves are estimated at 100-200 million barrels (2005). The northern part of the Netherlands has large reserves of natural gas and the country is the second largest gas producer in the EU and 9th in the world. The natural gas reserves are estimated at 50-60 trillion cubic feet (0.9% of the world's total). The gas consumption in the Netherlands accounts for two thirds of its production.

The Netherlands is 8th largest electricity generator in the EU and 23rd in the world. More than 90% of it comes from conventional thermal plants. However the production and use of renewable energy is increasing^{xiv} and accounted for 1.8% of the total annual production in 2004 and mainly comes from wind and bio fuel.^{xv}

Telecommunications

The country had 7.6 million telephone lines and 15.8 million mobile phone subscribers in 2005. The Netherlands has highly developed, technologically advanced and completely automated domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities^{xvi}.

Environment

The environment is exposed to intense pressures from human activities; i.e. high population density, heavy industrialisation, substantial car ownership and intensive farming methods. Consequently it can be claimed that the environment in the Netherlands is under a relatively bigger pressure than elsewhere in Europe. The Dutch government has therefore taken more radical measures than most other EU countries. It buys and manages areas of special natural value and funds non-profit preservation bodies to do the same. Air, water and soil pollution has decreased and noise pollution and emission of greenhouse gases have stabilised as a result of the Dutch environmental policy. Efforts are made to combine sustainable improvement of the environment and economic growth.^{xvii}

MAJOR SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY

The Netherlands has a long trading tradition. Services is the most important sector of the economy accounting for 50% of GDP and 75% of the workforce.

Information and communication technology

About 5% of the active population works in this sector and 37% of the total R&D spending is made by the IT sector. This sector is one of the government's priority sectors. The telecommunications network has recently been liberalised and the telecommunications infrastructure has been updated with fibre optics and digitalisation throughout the country. The Netherlands has always been active in this sector and many international companies operate their European activities from the country^{xviii}.

Life sciences

Life science is a growing market in Europe. The Dutch industry focuses on R&D and the manufacturing of life science products is facilitated by a well developed R&D infrastructure government support enabling companies to compete in the world's life sciences market. Special attention is given to environmental biotechnology. Since the 1980s the government has encouraged close co-operation between university research centres and companies working in this area. This policy has led to a productive R&D infrastructure for life science and biotechnology. The country has 300 life sciences companies and 18 higher education institutions with a life science department, in addition to public and private research institutions in life sciences. The Dutch government has also launched a five year action plan to stimulate start-ups in this field.^{xix}

Chemicals

The chemicals sector is the second largest sector of the Dutch economy with a share of 18% of the total industrial output (37 billion euro in 2004) and represents 10% of industrial employment. The production of chemicals accounts for 6% of the chemical production in the EU and 20% of the Western Europe's base chemical production. The Dutch chemicals sector grew by 9% in 2004 (considered a difficult year). The country attracts many chemicals companies because of its large resources of natural gas and vacuum salt. Equally important is the presence of an extensive pool of services and an advanced technical infrastructure. DSM and Shell are just a couple of the large Dutch companies active in this field.^{xx}

Construction

The Dutch construction sector is one of the largest in Europe. It had a turnover of approximately 7 billion euro in 2005 and employ more than 5% of the workforce. A growth of 2.3% is expected for 2006.^{xxi}

BANKING AND FINANCE

Banking

The banking sector is an important economic sector in the Netherlands. It employs 110,000 people domestically and around 160,000 in Dutch banks abroad^{xxii}. The banking and financial sector accounted for 24% of the GDP in 2004^{xxiii}. The total balance sheet amounted to 2,807 billion euro in September 2005.^{xxiv} The sector is a very open sector consisting of large international institutions and a wide range of niche market banks like Triodos Bank and ASN Bank with more idealistic views^{xxv}. The top five Dutch international banks are ABN AMRO Bank, ING Bank, Rabobank, Fortis Netherlands and SNS Bank.^{xxvi}

De Nederlandsche Bank, (the National Bank of the Netherlands), Westeinde 1, 1017 ZN Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Tel 0031 (0)20 5249111, Fax 0031 (0)20 5242500^{xxvii}

The National Bank of the Netherlands is a member of the European System of Central Banks (ECSB) and is therefore involved in the definition and implementation of the euro zone's monetary policy. It issues notes and coins and works to maintain an efficient and high quality financial system.

Website: www.dnb.nl.

Euronext Amsterdam (formerly the Amsterdam Stock Exchange), Postbus 19163, 1000 GD Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Tel. 0031 (0)20 5504444. Email: info@euronext.com

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange merged with the exchanges of Brussels and Paris in September 2000 to form Euronext, joined by the LIFFE (London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange) and the Portuguese Exchange in 2002. Euronext is the first fully integrated cross-border market in equities and derivatives. Companies traded on Euronext are listed on their home markets but their shares are traded on a single platform spanning all participating countries.

Website: www.euronext.com

De Autoriteit Financiële Markten^{xxviii} (The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets). Postbus 11723, 1001 GS Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Tel: 0031 (0)20 5535200, Fax: 0031 (0)20 6206649. Email: info@afm.nl

The AFM is the body that regulates the behaviour on the financial markets in the Netherlands. It advises the Ministry of Finance when new legislation is being prepared and also monitors all financial market players' compliance with the current legislation and regulations.

Website: www.afm.nl/english.htm.

Insurance

The insurance sector is an important sector in the Dutch economy. The sector employs 48,000 people and consists of 322 major companies of which 85 are life insurance companies and 190 small mutual societies.^{xxix} The leading insurance groups in the Netherlands are Delta Lloyd, AEGON, Nationale Nederlanden, OHRA and ACHMEA.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR UK EXPORTERS / INVESTORS

Overview

The Netherlands has traditionally been largely dependent on international trade. It currently exports for 199,852 million euro to EU Member States (mostly the UK, France, Germany and Belgium^{xxx}) and for 61,615 million euro to non-EU countries. The Netherlands is the UK's fifth largest export market, accounting for 9% of the UK's world trade. The UK is the second largest investor in the Netherlands. With approximately 1,000 UK companies or subsidiaries established in the country, the Netherlands is the third most important location for UK companies^{xxxi}.

The country has strong competitive advantages such as an excellent transport and technology infrastructure and a skilled, multilingual, flexible and productive workforce.^{xxxii} Dutch universities and vocational schools provide internationally orientated business and financial administration programmes. 91 % of the population is bilingual, 78% speak English, 57% speak German and 14% speak French., The Netherlands is therefore an interesting country for UK companies to invest in. The British are well thought of and UK goods and services are generally well regarded but must be of a high quality and competitively priced. English is widely spoken in the whole of the country.

ICT

The sector ranges from a large number of software service companies to hardware vendors and management consultants. In addition, Amsterdam has one of the fastest growing internet exchanges in Europe with the Amsterdam Internet Exchange (AMS-IX). With the government having declared the ICT sector a priority sector, this is a sector that is particularly interesting to be active in the Netherlands^{xxxiii}.

Life sciences

With over 400 companies the Holland Bio-Delta has become one of the key biotechnology hubs within the fields of human and animal health and agri-food biotechnology in Europe and the Netherlands is home to one of the largest agro food clusters in the world employing over 10,000 researchers, laboratory and technical staff in more than 100 companies. The strong knowledge base in these fields combined with the availability of funding, business accommodation and laboratory space, qualified personnel and supporting services make the Netherlands an interesting place for start-ups and companies looking to set up a branch office in continental Europe. In addition, the government has launched a five year action plan to stimulate start-ups in this field.^{xxxiv}

Chemicals and energy

The chemical sector is the second largest sector of the Dutch economy. Helped by a favourable government policy for foreign investors, a highly skilled workforce and the supply of essential raw materials such as gas, oil and salt and a high level of investment in this sector, the Netherlands offers good opportunities for companies within the chemicals sector.^{xxxv}

Logistics and services

The Netherlands is very interesting for certain business solutions such as logistics facilities and international front or back offices (i.e. shared service centres, call centres and marketing offices). Many multinational companies have established European Distribution Centres (EDCs) in the Netherlands to serve the European market in an efficient way. The Netherlands has about 50% of this market. Most EDCs are based in the Randstad (the triangle between Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, Rotterdam and the area around Utrecht). About 75% of the EDCs are so-called out-sourced operations. Many SMEs have set up their centralised European logistics operations in the country as well. The central geographical position of the Netherlands in Europe, good accessibility, excellent infrastructure and expertise within logistics transportation and industry are only some of the reasons for establishing an EDC in the Netherlands^{xxxvi}.

For similar reasons the Netherlands is also an attractive country for numerous international marketing and sales offices of foreign companies as well as for Shared Services Centres and European headquarters. There are around 1,600 customer care centres in the Netherlands, of which over 170 are third-party centres. Of those 1,600 customer care centres, some 120 are multilingual and around 25 of these are third-party centres. The total number of people working in this sector is 190,000 (approx. 2.7% of the Dutch labour force), including part-time and temporary staff, or a full-time equivalent (FTE) of 90,000^{xxxvii}.

BUSINESS CULTURE

Business hours

Offices are usually open 9.00 - 17.00, Monday to Friday, with a 30 - 45 minute break for lunch. Commercial banks open at 09.00 and close between 16.00 and 17.00 depending on location. Shops tend to be open 09.00 - 18.00 Monday to Friday and close between 16.00 and 17.00 on Saturdays. In the larger cities, it is more and more common for shops in the city centre to be open from 12.00-17.00 on Sundays. On Thursday or Friday shops are generally open until 21.00.

National holidays^{xxxviii}

(Dates given are for 2007)

- New Year's Day (1 January)
- Good Friday (6 April)
- Easter Monday (9 April)
- Queen's Birthday, National Day (30 April)
- Liberation Day (5 May) (an annual public holiday for civil service, and for the whole country once every 5 years)
- Ascension Thursday (17 May)
- Whit Sunday (27 May)
- Pentecost Monday (28 May)
- Christmas Day (25 December)
- Boxing Day (26 December)

Dress code

In the financial sector men should wear dark suits, white shirts and ties^{xxxix}. Simple but elegant suits or dresses are the standard attire for women. However, depending on the situation, the attire can also be quite informal.

Business etiquette

The Dutch shake hands when meeting and usually exchange business cards. They are in general quite straightforward in their business relations and will not spend a long time socialising before business discussions. They are also fairly direct in their way of negotiating, bluntness is therefore preferred to evasiveness.^{xl}

SETTING UP A BUSINESS IN THE NETHERLANDS

No prior government authorisation is required and there are no restrictions on the transfer of capital into or out of the Netherlands. The most common company structures are a public company (N.V. Naamloos Vennootschap) or a private company (B.V. Besloten Vennootschap). The formalities to be completed depend on the chosen legal status^{xli}.

Additional information on investing in and setting up in the Netherlands can be found at:

Netherlands Foreign Investment Agency: www.nfia.com

Agency for International Business Cooperation: www.evd.nl/business

FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION/ USEFUL ADDRESSES

Enterprise Europe Network London at London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

33 Queen Street, London, EC4R 1AP

T: +44 (0)20 74891992. F:+44 (0)20 72031812 E: europa@londonchamber.co.uk

The Enterprise Europe Network London brings together GLE, London Chamber of Commerce and London Technology Network. We provide practical, hands-on support and information for London's small and medium businesses seeking funding, hoping to expand their business into Europe, or wishing to develop (technology) partnerships with other European businesses.

W: www.een-london.co.uk

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

33 Queen Street, London EC4R 1AP

Tel: 020 7248 4444. Fax: 020 7489 0391. Email: lc@londonchamber.co.uk

London Chamber of Commerce's World Trade Team, Information Centre and Enterprise Europe Network can provide information or advice on many topics relating to international trade and overseas markets, including the Netherlands. London Chamber of Commerce is a membership organisation but non-members can utilise certain services on a charged basis.

Website: www.londonchamber.co.uk

The Netherlands British Chamber of Commerce

Imperial House, 15-19 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UN, Tel: 0044 (0)20 7539 7960, Fax: 0044 (0)20 7836 6988, Email: info@nbcc.co.uk

Oxford House, Nieuwe Zijdsvoorburchwal 328L, 1012 RW Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Tel: 0031 (0)20 4217040, Fax: 0031 (0)31 204217003. Email: info@nbcc.co.uk

The website of the Netherlands British Chamber of Commerce contains much useful information for UK companies trading with the Netherlands.

Website: www.nbcc.co.uk

UK Trade and Investment

Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1 6SW

Tel: 020 7215 8000. Fax: 020 7215 2482. Email: neil.brigden@fco.gov.uk

UK Trade and Investment is a British government body responsible for helping UK companies secure overseas sales and investments. Their website has pages for each country of the world, including the Netherlands, which give useful information and contacts.

Website: www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk

British Embassy

Lange Voorhout 10, 2514 ED The Hague, the Netherlands

Tel: 0031 (0)70 4270427, Fax: 0031 (0)70 4270345, Email: library@fco.gov.uk

Website: www.britain.nl

British Consulate, Koningslaan 44, 1075 AE Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Tel 0031 (0)20 6764343, Fax: 0031 (0)20 6761069

Website: www.britishembassy.gov.uk/netherlands

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the UK

38 Hyde Park Gate, London SW7 5DP

Tel: 020 7590 3200, Fax: 020 7225 0947

Website: www.netherlands-embassy.org.uk

Netherlands Foreign Investment Agency

38 Hyde Park Gate, London SW7 5DP

Tel: (0)20 72251074, Fax:(0)20 7584 3396, Email: info@nfia.co.uk

Website: www.nfia.co.uk

Dutch chambers of commerce

Website: www.kvk.nl/home/homeUK.asp

Dutch government portals

The websites contain much useful information on the national government including many relevant contact details and information on the Netherlands in general, its history, culture and politics.

Website: www.government.nl, www.minbuza.nl and www.holland.com/uk



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We provide practical, hands-on support and information for London's small and medium businesses seeking funding, hoping to expand their business into Europe, or wishing to develop (technology) partnerships with other European businesses. For more information please go to:

www.een-london.co.uk

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ⁱ CIA fact book

ⁱⁱ <http://www.minbuza.nl/en/welcome/factsfigures>

ⁱⁱⁱ CIA fact book

^{iv} CIA fact book and www.knmi.nl

^v http://www.government.nl/actueel/nieuwsarchief/2006/11November/03/0-42-1_42-88793.jsp

^{vi} http://www.minbzk.nl/onderwerpen/de_nederlandse/nieuwe-staatkundige

^{vii} www.government.nl

^{viii} http://www.government.nl/actueel/nieuwsarchief/2007/02February/22/0-42-1_42-93252.jsp

^{ix} Idem, and www.minez.nl, <http://www.minbuza.nl/en/welcome/Netherlands/general.economy---finance> and CIA fact book

^x <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/themas/macro-economie-financiele-instellingen/conjunctuurgegevens/cijfers/kerncijfers/maandtabel-conjunctuurgegevens.htm>

^{xi} See stats overview in sources and use Eurostat only

^{xii} <http://www.verkeerenwaterstaat.nl> and http://www.verkeerenwaterstaat.nl/onderwerpen/openbaar_vervoer/hogesnelheidslijn-zuid/index.aspx and CIA fact book

^{xiii} <http://www.rpb.nl/nl-Default.aspx?hrf=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.rpb.nl%2Fcontent%2Fcompendium.aspx%3Fpid%3D34%26id%3D3060%26themed%3D312>

^{xiv} <http://www.csforum.org/netherlands.htm> and CIA fact book

^{xv} <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/menu/themas/bedrijfsleven/energie-water/publicaties/artikelen/archief/2005/2005-1652-wm.htm>

^{xvi} CIA fact book

^{xvii} http://www.minbuza.nl/en/welcome/Netherlands/general.nature_and_the_environment.html

^{xviii} <http://www.hollandtrade.com/vko/sectoranalyses/sectoranalyses.asp>

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- xix Netherlands general report from the NFIA on C:\Documents and Settings\tvanessen\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\OLK6E\ngeneral (2).htm
- xx idem
- xxi www.um.dk
- xxii <http://www.nvb.nl/scrivo/asset.php?id=23492> annual report 2005 DNB
- xxiii <http://www.minbuza.nl/en/welcome/factsfigures#a5>
- xxiv <http://www.nvb.nl/scrivo/asset.php?id=23492> annual report 2005 DNB
- xxv <http://www.nfx.nl/dfh/index.html>
- xxvi <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2004/cr04312.pdf>, p.19
- xxvii www.dnb.nl
- xxviii <http://www.afm.nl/english.htm>
- xxix <http://www.verzekeraars.nl/smartsite.dws?id=43&mainpage=191&cat=english>
- xxx <http://www.nfia.com/goto.php?pageid=17>
- xxxi https://www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/ukti/appmanager/ukti/countries?nfpb=true&portlet_3_5_actionOverride=%2Fpub%2Fportlet%2FgenericViewer%2FshowContentItem&windowLabel=portlet_3_5&portlet_3_5navigationPageId=%2Fnetherlands&portlet_3_5navigationContentPath=%2FBEA+Repository%2F325%2F226861&pageLabel=CountryType1
- xxxii <http://www.nfia.com/goto.php?pageid=2> and
- [http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/Table.asp?HDR=G3&LA=en&DM=SLEN&PA=70017eng&D1=a&D2=0-2&D3=0&D4=\(I-14\).\(I-15\).\(I-2\)-I&STB=G1.T&LYR=G2:0](http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/Table.asp?HDR=G3&LA=en&DM=SLEN&PA=70017eng&D1=a&D2=0-2&D3=0&D4=(I-14).(I-15).(I-2)-I&STB=G1.T&LYR=G2:0)
- xxxiii Information NFIA London
- xxxiv Netherlands general report from the NFIA on C:\Documents and Settings\tvanessen\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\OLK6E\ngeneral (2).htm
- xxxv C:\Documents and Settings\tvanessen\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\OLK6E\chemicals.htm
- xxxvi Information NFIA London
- xxxvii idem
- xxxviii <http://www.mfa.nl/asp/get.aspx?xdl=/views/post/xdl/page&SitIdt=170&VarIdt=134&ItmIdt=33506>
- xxxix <http://www.talent4europe.com/Netherlands/business.htm>
- xl <http://www.executiveplanet.com/index.php?title=Netherlands:Let%27sMakeaDeal%21-Part1>
- xli https://www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/ukti/appmanager/ukti/countries?nfpb=true&portlet_3_5_actionOverride=%2Fpub%2Fportlet%2FgenericViewer%2FshowContentItem&windowLabel=portlet_3_5&portlet_3_5navigationPageId=%2Fnetherlands&portlet_3_5navigationContentPath=%2FBEA+Repository%2F325%2F226861&pageLabel=CountryType1