



Presentation 2023

FUNKCJONOWANIE PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWA W HISZPANII

Spain is a country with enormous opportunities for owners of both small and developed companies



DOSTĘPNE FORMY PRAWNE PROWADZENIA DZIAŁALNOŚCI

The forms of running a business in Spain are similar to those in Poland. Entrepreneurs can choose from the following organizational and legal forms:

jednoosobowa działalność goapodarcza (Autónoma)

the most popular and at the same time the simplest form of running a business.

An entrepreneur running a sole proprietorship is obliged to settle VAT and personal income tax

Oddział firmy (Sucursal)

The branch does not have legal personality, therefore it does not operate independently, but is dependent on the company and undertakes activities on its behalf and on its account. Moreover, a branch does not have separate capital, and its establishment does not require capital contributions as in the case of a company.

A modern office interior with a focus on greenery and natural light. The space features wooden desks, ergonomic chairs, and large potted plants. The ceiling is high with exposed ductwork and modern lighting fixtures. Large windows on the left side provide ample natural light. The overall atmosphere is bright, airy, and professional.

RODZAJE SPÓŁEK

Spółka komandytowa (Sociedad Comanditana)

A limited partnership, like a general partnership and a professional partnership, is classified as a partnership. Such a company does not have legal personality, but it has legal personality.

Advantages of establishing a company:



No double taxation



Possibility to make advance payments on profits



Online registration



Possibility of continuing the partnership after the death of a limited partner



SPÓŁKA JAWNA (SOCIEDAD COLECTIVA)

The main advantage of a general partnership is its separate entity.

As indicated above, it may acquire rights on its own behalf, including ownership of real estate and other property rights, and incur liabilities. Therefore, a general partnership may be a party to any contract.



Zalety spółki z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością (Sociedad Limited - S.L)

01

exclusion of partners' liability for their personal property.

02

low costs of establishing a limited liability company

03

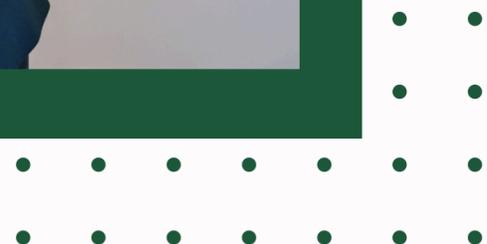
Relatively low capital

04

Currently, the most popular form is to set up a company online, which allows you to bypass visits to various offices.

05

Private Limited company. may be a sole proprietorship and may employ any number of employees.



Do założenia spółki S.L w Hiszpanii niezbędne jest:

Objective 01

disclosure of the bank account, payment to the company's account and additional confirmation of the operation;

Objective 02

management board of the company's statute and its agreement in the form of a notarial deed;

Objective 03

submitting an application for entry of the company in the Commercial Register;

Objective 04

submitting an application for company registration at the tax office;

Objective 05

submitting an application for a tax number.



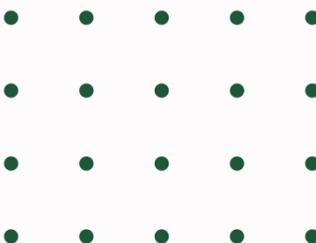


Spółka akcyjna (Sociedad Anónima - S.A)

A capital company, structured in such a way that there can be many shareholders. The minimum capital of a S.A. company in Spain is €60,000. The company's capital is divided into shares that can be freely transferred.

RÓŻNICA MIĘDZY SPÓŁKA AKCYJNĄ OD ZOO

A joint-stock company is a model intended for conducting business activities on a large scale, while a limited liability company can serve as a form of business on any scale, with a limited number of partners.



Plusy założenia przedsiębiorstwa w Hiszpanii:

01



Szybko działający rząd

Niska stawka podatkowa na lokal



02

03



Silne wsparcie finansowe rządu dla małych firm

Samodzielne sterowanie biznesem lub założenie spółki



04



ILE KOSZTUJE PROWADZENIE DZIAŁALNOŚCI W HISZPANII?

Przez pierwsze 12 miesięcy działalności opłaty te są stałe i wynoszą zaledwie 60€ miesięcznie. Po roku przedsiębiorca może skorzystać z redukcji 50% kwoty bazowej, a zatem w okresie od 12 do 18 miesiąca działalności przedsiębiorca zapłaci 141,54€, a w okresie od 18 do 24 miesiąca z redukcji 30%, płacąc 198,31€.

Później składka ta wzrasta proporcjonalnie do dochodów do momentu aż osiągnie górny próg – tj. 283,3€.



Documents needed to set up a company

The basic document that is necessary to set up a business is the CEIDG-1 application, i.e. an application for entry into the Central Registration and Information on Economic Activity. The CEIDG-1 application specifies, among other things:

- 01** company name and date of commencement of its operations,
- 02** type of activity
- 03** form of income taxation
- 04** who will keep the company's financial records (i.e. accounting office or independent documentation),
- 05** bank account related to the business (it may also be the entrepreneur's private account).

Please also remember that if you do not have a NIP number when registering your company, you do not need to update your data in the CEIDG system after receiving it - it will appear there automatically.





THANK YOU

Authors:

Wiktoria Skrajna
Weronika Skrajna
Katarzyna Hańska
Wojciech Jechna

