## PART I. TAXATION OF WAGE INCOME

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# Note to Part I Tables 1.4 to 1.7 

Part I Tables I.4-I. 7 are based on a methodology elaborated in the annual OECD publication 'Taxing Wages', examining taxes paid on wage income in OECD countries. Tables I.4-I. 5 generate marginal and average tax rates on wage income for single individuals, while Table 1.6 considers a broader range of household cases, and Table I. 7 sets out the top marginal personal tax rates where the highest statutory tax rate first applies. The 'Taxing Wages' framework analyses personal income tax, social security contributions paid by employees and their employers, and cash benefits received by families with children, and how these taxes and benefits impact on net household incomes. The 'Taxing Wages' publication considers eight household cases, analysing marginal and average tax rates on wage incomes of single individuals, one-earner and two-earner married couples, with and without children. It is assumed that their annual income from employment is equal to a given fraction of the average gross wage earnings of adult, full-time workers in the manufacturing sector of each OECD economy. Any income tax that might be due on non-wage income, as well as, all other kinds of taxes - e.g., corporate income tax, net wealth tax and consumption tax - are not taken into account.

Personal average tax rate (or "tax burden") is the term used when personal income tax and employees' social security contribution are expressed as a percentage of gross wage earnings.

Tax wedges - between labour costs to the employer and the corresponding net take-home pay of the employee - are calculated by expressing the sum of personal income tax, employee plus employer social security contributions together with any payroll tax, as a percentage of labour costs. To determine labour costs, employer social security contributions and - in some countries - payroll taxes must be added to gross wage earnings of employees.

The gross wage earnings used are either provided by the country or they are estimates derived by the Secretariat using the latest available country estimate and projecting this amount using the annual percentage change in wages reported in the most recently published edition of the OECD Economic Outlook.

It should be noted that the figures provided in Tables I. 4 to I. 7 may be different from those published in the publication Taxing Wages. These differences will arise where updated information becomes available such as new APW figures or where there have been methodological changes. The user is encouraged to consult the Taxing Wages publication for more information.

## AUSTRALIA

In the 1999-00 financial year the Medicare levy was classified as an employee SSC. From 2000-01 the Medicare levy was classified as an element of the central government tax rate.

## AUSTRIA

In Tables 4 and 5, taxes include payroll taxes of 6.9 per cent of gross wage as of the year 2018. As of 2023, the payroll taxes sum up to only $6.7 \%$ of gross wage.

## ITALY

The most representative city is Rome, located in the region Lazio. Therefore, the combined top marginal rate includes:

- The regional surcharge tax levied in Lazio (1.73\% incomes up to 15000 and $3.33 \%$ in other)
- The local surcharge tax levied in Rome at a rate of $0.9 \%$. (income up to 12,000 euros is exempt) See the explanatory notes to table 1.2 for further details on regional and local surcharge taxes.


## MEXICO

As reported on 'Taxing Wages’, social security contributions do not include those made by employers and employees to privately managed retirement funds (AFORES), or to the INFONAVIT housing fund.

In Mexico there is no special tax treatment to married individuals or families with children, therefore, the rates reported in Table I. 6 are the same in all cases.

## Table 1.1. <br> Central government personal income tax rates and thresholds

## I.1. AUSTRIA

As of 2020 the lowest income tax rate (above the zero-zone) has been reduced from $25 \%$ to $20 \%$. The complete tax schedule for 2023 reads as follows:

Previous: In 2016, there was a change to a new tax schedule: As in the past incomes up to $11000 €$ are tax-free (zero-zone). The marginal tax rate (top rate) for incomes above 1.000.000€ was increased to $55 \%$ for the years 2016 to 2020. The next table shows the complete new tax schedule and the formulas for calculating the tax amount.

| Taxable Income in EUR | Marginal rate in \% |
| :--- | ---: |
| $<11.693$ | $0 \%$ |
| above 11.693 to 19.134 | $20 \%$ |
| above 19.134 to 32.075 | $30 \%$ |
| above 32.075 to 62.080 | $41 \%$ |
| above 62.080 to 93.120 | $48 \%$ |
| above 93.120 to 1.000 .000 | $50 \%$ |
| above 1.000 .0000 | $55 \%$ |

The marginal tax rate of $55 \%$ above 1 mn EUR of taxable income is only valid until 2025 and will be $50 \%$ thereafter. As of July 2022 the marginal tax rate for taxable income above EUR 18,000 up to EUR 31,000 will be reduced to $30 \%$. As of January 2023 the marginal tax rate for the taxable income between EUR 31,000 and EUR 60,000 is reduced to $41 \%$.

An automatic inflation adjustment mechanism has been introduced to the Austrian income tax system. An inflation rate of $5.2 \%$ was calculated for 2023. The first two pay scale levels were increased by $6.3 \%$. The remaining pay scales were increased by two-thirds of the inflation rate, i.e. by $3.47 \%$.

## I.1. BELGIUM

## Standard tax allowance

A standard tax allowance is applicable starting from the first income bracket. Since 2004 the standard tax allowance of married persons and singles are equal. From 2008 onwards, earners of relatively low aggregated taxable income (ATI, see table) benefit from an increased standard tax allowance.

| Allowance (euros) | 10190 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Allowance (euros) | 2022 |


|  | 2021 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Allowance (euros) | 9060 |


|  | 2020 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Allowance (euros) | 8990 |


|  | 2019 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Allowance (euros) | 8860 |


| 2017 |  |  | 2018 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) | Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) |
| ATI $\leq 27.030$ | 7.570 | ATI $\leq 45750$ | 7730 |
|  |  |  | $7730-$ |
| Between 27.030 | $7.570-$ | Between 45750 | and 46 050 |


| 2015 |  |  | 2016 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) | Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) |
| ATI $\leq 26360$ | 7380 | ATI $\leq 26510$ | 7420 |
|  |  |  | $7420-$ |
| Between 26360 | $7380-$ | Between 26510 | and 26800 |


| 2012 |  | 2013 |  | 2014 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) | Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) | Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) |
| ATI $\leq 25270$ | 7070 | ATI $\leq 25990$ | 7270 | ATI $\leq 26280$ | 7350 |
| Between 25270 and 25540 | $\begin{array}{r} 7070- \\ \text { (ATI-25 270) } \end{array}$ | Between 25990 and 26270 | $\begin{array}{r} 7270- \\ \text { (ATI-25990) } \end{array}$ | Between 26280 and 26560 | $\begin{array}{r} 7350- \\ \text { (ATI-26 280) } \end{array}$ |
| $25540 \leq$ ATI | 6800 | $26270 \leq$ ATI | 6990 | $26560 \leq$ ATI | 7070 |


|  | 2008 |  | 2009 and 2010 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) | Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) | Income (euros) | Allowance (euros) |
| ATI 22870 | 6400 | ATI $\leq 23900$ | 6690 | ATI $\leq 24410$ | 6830 |
| Between 22 870 | $6400-$ | Between 23900 | $6690-$ | Between 24410 | $6830-$ |
| and 23100 | (ATI-22870) | and 24160 | (ATI-23900) | and 24670 | (ATI-24410) |
| $23100 \leq$ ATI | 6150 | $24160 \leq$ ATI | 6430 | $24670 \leq$ ATI | 6570 |


| In euros | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

8 |

| Singles | 5205.76 <br> $(210000$ <br> BEF $)$ | 5350 <br> $(215 ~ 818$ <br> BEF) | 5480 | 5570 | 5660 | 5780 | 5940 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 6040 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married persons | 4139.82 <br> $(167000$ <br> BEF) | 4240 <br> $(171041$ <br> BEF) | 4350 | 4610 | 5660 | 5780 | 5940 |


| In BEF | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Singles | 165000 | 170000 | 176000 | 181000 | 186000 | 191000 | 196000 | 198000 | 203000 | 206000 | 208000 |
| Married <br> persons | 130000 | 134000 | 139000 | 143000 | 146000 | 150000 | 154000 | 156000 | 160000 | 162000 | 165000 |

## Crisis surcharge

From 1993 onwards a $3 \%$ crisis surcharge was levied on personal income tax (Contribution complémentaire de crise, C.C.C.). The surcharge was gradually repealed between 2000 and 2002, when the rate became function of the aggregated taxable income (ATI) of the household. The surcharge on PIT has been abolished from 2003 on.

## Belgian Surtax in 2002:

| ATI bracket in euros. | Surtax rate |
| :--- | ---: |
| 29747.24 or less | $0 \%$ |
| Between 29747.25 and 30986.70 | $1 \%($ ATI -29747.24$) / 1239.46$ |
| 30986.70 and over | $1 \%$ |

1 Euro $=40.3399 \mathrm{BEF}$

## In 2000 and 2001:

| ATI bracket in BEF | Surtax rate 2000 | Surtax rate 2001 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 800000 or less | 1\% | 0 \% |
| Between 800000 and 850000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \%+ \\ 1 \%(\mathrm{ATI}-800000) / 50000 \end{array}$ | 1 \% (ATI - 800 000)/50 000 |
| Between 850000 and 1200000 | 2\% | $1 \%$ |
| Between 1200000 and 1250000 | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \%++ \\ 1 \%(A T I-1200000) / 50000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \%+ \\ 1 \%(\text { ATI }-1200000) / 50000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1250000 and over | 3\% | 2 \% |

## I.1. CANADA

| 2023 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Taxable Income | Rate |
| $0-53,359$ |  |
| $53,359-106,717$ |  |
| $106,717-165,430$ |  |
| $165,430-235,675$ |  |
| 235,675 and over |  |


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxable Income | 2022 | Rate |


| $0-50,197$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $50,197-100,392$ | $15.0 \%$ |
| $100,392-155,625$ | $20.5 \%$ |
| $155,625-221,708$ | $26.0 \%$ |
| 221,708 and over | $29.0 \%$ |


| 2021 |  | Rate |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Taxable Income |  | $15.0 \%$ |
| $0-49,020$ |  | $20.5 \%$ |
| $49,020-98,040$ |  | $26.0 \%$ |
| $98,040-151,978$ |  | $29.0 \%$ |
| $151,978-216,511$ |  | $33.0 \%$ |
| 216,511 and over |  |  |


| 2020 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Taxable Income | Rate |  |
| $0-48,535$ |  | $15.0 \%$ |
| $48,535-97,069$ |  | $20.5 \%$ |
| $97,069-150,473$ |  | $26.0 \%$ |
| $150,473-214,368$ | $29.0 \%$ |  |
| 214,368 and over |  | $33.0 \%$ |


| 2019 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Taxable Income | Rate |  |
| $0-47,630$ |  |  |
| $47,630-95,259$ |  | $15.0 \%$ |
| $95,259-147,667$ |  | $20.5 \%$ |
| $147,667-210,371$ | $26.0 \%$ |  |
| 210,371 and over |  | $29.0 \%$ |


| 2018 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Taxable Income | Rate |  |
| $0-46,605$ |  |  |
| $46,605-93,208$ |  | $15.0 \%$ |
| $93,208-144,489$ |  | $20.5 \%$ |
| $144,489-205,842$ | $26.0 \%$ |  |
| 205,842 and over |  | $29.0 \%$ |


|  | 2017 | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxable Income | R |  |


| $0-45,916$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $45,916-91,831$ | $15.0 \%$ |
| $91,831-142,353$ | $20.5 \%$ |
| $142,353-202,800$ | $26.0 \%$ |
| 202,800 and over | $29.0 \%$ |

## I.1. CHILE

Salaries, pensions (except those from a foreign source) and other remunerations are taxed on a monthly basis via the Second Category Unique Income Tax. The tax base is gross salary and work compensations less social security payments. The thresholds are expressed in the Monthly Tax Unit (Unidad Tributaria Mensual - UTM), which is an accounting unit for tax purposes that is adjusted monthly according to the change in the Consumer Price Index in the previous month. The UTM values in Chilean pesos in December of each year were:

| Year | UTM |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2000 | 27,600 |
| 2001 | 28,524 |
| 2002 | 29,389 |
| 2003 | 29,739 |
| 2004 | 30,308 |
| 2005 | 31,571 |
| 2006 | 32,206 |
| 2007 | 34,222 |
| 2008 | 37,652 |
| 2009 | 36,863 |
| 2010 | 37,605 |
| 2011 | 39,021 |
| 2012 | 40,206 |
| 2013 | 40,772 |
| 2014 | 43,198 |
| 2015 | 44,955 |
| 2016 | 46,183 |
| 2017 | 46,972 |
| 2018 | 48,353 |
| 2019 | 49,623 |
| 2020 | 51,029 |
| 2021 | 54,171 |
| 2022 | 61,157 |

Personal income, from all sources, is then taxed annually via the Global Complementary Tax. The thresholds for this tax are expressed in the Annual Tax Unit (Unidad Tributaria Anual -UTA), which is equal to the December UTM, multiplied by twelve. The UTA values in Chilean pesos in December of each year were:

| Year | UTA |
| :--- | ---: |
| 2000 |  |
| 2001 |  |
| 2002 |  |
| 2003 |  |
| 2004 |  |
| 2005 | 342,2008 |
| 2006 | 352,668 |
| 2007 | 356,868 |


| 2008 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2009 | 451,824 |
| 2010 |  |
| 2011 | 442,356 |
| 2012 | 451,260 |
| 2013 | 468,252 |
| 2014 | 482,472 |
| 2015 |  |
| 2016 | 489,264 |
| 2017 | 518,376 |
| 2018 | 539,460 |
| 2019 | 554,196 |
| 2020 |  |
| 2021 |  |
| 2022 |  |

Both the above taxes have identical tax brackets and threshold figures but are expressed in different unities as explained above.

Tax thresholds in the table rates are calculated by applying the following multiples to the UTM, in case of the Second Category Unique Income Tax, or to the December UTA, if it corresponds to the Global Complementary Tax:

| Taxable income <br> (UTA - UTM) | Tax rates <br> $0-13.5$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $13.5-30$ | exempt |
| $30-50$ | $4 \%$ |
| $50-70$ | $8 \%$ |
| $70-90$ |  |
| $90-120$ |  |
| $120-310$ |  |
| 310 and 0 ver | $33.5 \%$ |

The President of the Republic, Ministers, Undersecretaries, Senators and Deputies have tax thresholds and rates applicable specifically to their income:

| Taxable income (UTA - UTM) | Tax rates |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0-13.5 | exempt |
| 13.5-30 | 4\% |
| 30-50 | 8\% |
| 50-70 | 13.5\% |
| 70-90 | 23\% |
| 90-120 | 30.4\% |
| 120-150 | 35\% |
| 150 and over | 40\% |

Individuals and legal entities that are not resident or domiciled in Chile are generally taxed on any income derived from Chilean sources via the Additional Tax, at a standard tax rate of $35 \%$ (lower rates applies for some types of income).

## I.1. COLOMBIA

The concept of fiscal residency defines the nature of the source that the individual must declare as follows:

- Fiscal residents (nationals or foreign) are taxed on worldwide income and should report equity owned in Colombia and abroad.
- Non-residents (nationals or foreign) are taxed only on Colombian-sourced income and should report only the equity owned in Colombia.

For year 2022:
In September, 2021 Law 2155 was approved. Nevertheless, this tax reform did not introduce changes to individuals' income tax regime. Law 2010 of 2019 reformed the income tax system for individuals. As of 1 January 2020, the act established new rules.

The following are the types of income included in the general income basket:
Employment income: Income received for services performed in Colombia, no matter where the payment was received, salaries, wages, fringe benefits, commissions, and all income arising from the labour relationship.
Capital income: Includes interest, financial income, royalties, rentals, and intellectual property (IP) income.
Non-employment income: All type of income that cannot be classified in other baskets.
The rates for fiscal residents (nationals or foreign) applicable to the general income basket and pension income basket (see below) are:

| Taxable income (in <br> TVU *) |  | Marginal <br> rate (\%) | Tax liability |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |

*: TVU is Tax Value Units. For taxable year 2022, 1 TVU = \$38.004 COP.

## I.1. COSTA RICA

The Costa Rica Income tax is applied to the income in cash or in kind, continuous or occasional, from any Costa Rican source perceived or accrued by individuals or legal entities domiciled in the country;
Costa Rica's labour legislation provides for payment of an additional salary or "bonus" paid in December of each year, the benefit is determined on the monthly average wage of the worker's other concepts be paid as overtime. This concept is not subject to social security contributions and is not taxed on the income tax.

- Tax unit

Domestic natural persons who receive income of Costa Rican source, whether or not they have resided in the country during the respective fiscal period. Resident individuals are also subject to social security contributions to the Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS) and fees to the Popular Bank.

- Tax allowances and tax credits
- Standard tax allowances and tax credits
- CRC 19.320 for each child in the household.
- CRC 29.160 for the spouse, which can only be claimed by one of the spouses.

Those tax credits are wastable.

- Main non-standard tax allowances and tax credits
- None
- Tax schedule
- The annual income tax schedule is determined on the taxable income according to the following schedule for 2022 :

| From | Up to | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | CRC 10.356.000 | 0\% |
| CRC 10.356.000 | CRC 15.204.000 | 10\% |
| CRC 15.204.000 | CRC 26.676 .000 | 15\% |
| CRC 26.676.000 | CRC 53.340.000 | 20\% |
| CRC 53.340.000 | Onwards | 25\% |

## I.1. FINLAND

A standard deduction for work-related expenses equal to the amount of wage or salary, with a maximum amount of EUR 750 is granted.

An earned income tax credit is granted against the central government income tax. If the credit exceeds the amount of central government income tax, the excess credit is deductible from the municipal income tax and the health insurance contribution for medical care. The credit is calculated on the basis of taxpayers' income from work. The credit amounts to 12 per cent of income from work, until it reaches its maximum of EUR 2 030. The amount of the credit is reduced by 2.03 per cent of the earned income minus
work related expenses exceeding EUR 22000 when income exceeds EUR 70000 the credit is reduced by 1.21 per cent. The credit is fully phased out when taxpayers' income is about EUR 158000 . The maximum amount is raised by EUR 200, 400 or 600 for wage earners aged 60 , 62 or 65 years of age respectively.

An earned income tax allowance is granted in both central government and sub-central government taxation. The allowance is calculated based on taxpayer's income from work. The allowance amounts to 51 per cent of income between EUR 2500 and EUR 7 230, and 28 per cent of the income exceeding EUR 7 230, until it reaches its maximum of EUR 3570 . The amount of the allowance is reduced by 4.5 per cent of the earned income minus work related expenses exceeding EUR 14000.

A basic tax allowance is granted in both central government and sub-central government taxation based on taxable income remaining after the other allowances have been subtracted. The maximum amount, EUR 3 870, is reduced by 18 per cent of the income exceeding EUR 3870.
The tax on earned income in central government taxation is levied according to a progressive tax scale decided annually by Parliament. The taxable income thresholds are usually adjusted for inflation. The schedule for the year 2023 is as follows:

| 2023 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Taxable earned income, $\epsilon$ | Tax at lower limit, $\epsilon$ | Tax rate within brackets, $\%$ |  |  |
| from | to |  |  |  |
| 0 | 29700 | 0 | $12.64 \%$ |  |
| 19900 | 49000 | 2515.36 | $19 \%$ |  |
| 29700 | 85800 | 4377.36 | $30.25 \%$ |  |
| 49000 |  | 10215.61 | $34 \%$ |  |
| 85800 | 22727.61 | $44 \%$ |  |  |

## I.1. GERMANY

The German personal income tax schedule is formula-based. Since 2004 the calculations are based on a down to the next (full) EUR rounded amount of taxable income.

X is the taxable income.
T is income tax liability.
Definitions and formulas in 2023 (amounts in EUR):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& Y=(X-10908) / 10000 \\
& Z=(X-15999) / 10000
\end{aligned}
$$

- $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 10908$
- $T=(979.18 Y+1400) Y$ for $10909 \leq \square \square X \leq 15999$
- $\quad T=(192.59 Z+2397) Z+966.53$ for $16000 \leq \square X \leq \square 62809$
- $T=0.42 X-9972.98$ for $62810 \leq X \leq 277825$
- $T=0.45 X-18307.73$ for $277826 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2022 (amounts in EUR):

$$
Y=(X-10347) / 10000
$$

$$
Z=(X-14926) / 10000
$$

- $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 10347$
- $T=(1008.67 Y+1400) Y$ for $10348 \leq \square \square X \leq 14926$
- $\quad \mathrm{T}=(206.43 \mathrm{Z}+2$ 397) $\mathrm{Z}+869.32$ for $14927 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq \square 58596$
- $\quad T=0.42 X-9336.45$ for $58597 \leq X \leq 277825$
- $\quad T=0.45 X-17671.20$ for $277826 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2021 (amounts in EUR):
$Y=(X-9744) / 10000$
$Z=(X-14753) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 9744$
2. $T=(995.21 Y+1400) Y$ for $9745 \leq \square \square X \leq 14753$
3. $T=(208.85 Z+2397) Z+950.96$ for $14754 \leq \square X \leq \square 57918$
4. $T=0.42 X-9136.63$ for $57919 \leq X \leq 274612$
5. $\quad T=0.45 X-17374.99$ for $274613 \leq X$

## Definitions and formulas in 2020 (amounts in EUR):

$Y=(X-9408) / 10000$
$Z=(X-14532) / 10000$

1. $T=0$ for $X \square 9408$
2. $T=(972.87 Y+1400) Y$ for $9409 \square \square \square X \square 14532$
3. $T=(212.02 Z+2397) Z+972.79$ for $14533 \square \square X \square \square 57051$
4. $T=0.42 X-8963.74$ for $57052 \square X \square 270500$
5. $T=0.45 \mathrm{X}-17078.74$ for $270501 \square \mathrm{X}$

## Definitions and formulas in 2019 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-9168) / 10000$
$Z=(X-14254) / 10000$
6. $T=0$ for $X \leq 9168$
7. $T=(980.14 Y+1400) Y$ for $9169 \leq \square \square X \leq 14254$
8. $T=(216.16 Z+2397) Z+965.58$ for $14255 \leq \square X \leq \square 55960$
9. $T=0.42 X-8780.90$ for $55961 \leq X \leq 265326$
10. $T=0.45 X-16740.68$ for $265327 \leq X$

## Definitions and formulas in 2018 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-9000) / 10000$
$Z=(X-13996) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 9000$
2. $\mathrm{T}=(997.80 \mathrm{Y}+1400) \mathrm{Y}$ for $9001 \leq \mathrm{\square} \mathrm{X} \leq 13996$
3. $T=(220.13 Z+2397) Z+948.49$ for $13997 \leq \square X \leq \square 54949$
4. $\mathrm{T}=0.42 \mathrm{X}-8621.75$ for $54950 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 260532$
5. $T=0.45 \mathrm{X}-16437.70$ for $260533 \leq \mathrm{X}$

## Definitions and formulas in 2017 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-8820) / 10000$
$Z=(X-13769) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 8820$
2. $T=(1007.27 Y+1400) Y$ for $8821 \leq \square \square X \leq 13769$
3. $\mathrm{T}=(223.76 \mathrm{Z}+2$ 397) $\mathrm{Z}+939.57$ for $13770 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq \square 54057$
4. $T=0.42 X-8475.44$ for $54058 \leq X \leq 256303$
5. $T=0.45 \mathrm{X}-16164.53$ for $256304 \leq \mathrm{X}$

## Definitions and formulas in 2016 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-8652) / 10000$
$Z=(X-13669) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 8652$
2. $T=(993.62 Y+1400) Y$ for $8653 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq 13669$
3. $T=(225.40 Z+2397) Z+952.48$ for $13670 \leq \square X \leq \square 53665$
4. $T=0.42 X-8394.14$ for $53666 \leq X \leq 254446$
5. $T=0.45 \mathrm{X}-16027.52$ for $254447 \leq \mathrm{X}$

## Definitions and formulas in 2015 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-8472) / 10000$
$Z=(X-13469) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 8472$
2. $T=(997.60 Y+1400) Y$ for $8473 \leq \square X \leq 13469$
3. $\mathrm{T}=(228.74 \mathrm{Z}+2397) \mathrm{Z}+948.68$ for $13470 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq \square 5281$
4. $T=0.42 X-8261.29$ for $52882 \leq X \leq 250730$
5. $T=0.45 \mathrm{X}-15783.19$ for $250731 \leq \mathrm{X}$

## Definitions and formulas in 2014 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-8354) / 10000$
$Z=(X-13469) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 8354$
2. $T=(974.58 Y+1400) Y$ for $8355 \leq \square X \leq 13469$
3. $\mathrm{T}=(228.74 \mathrm{Z}+2$ 397) $\mathrm{Z}+971$ for $13470 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq \square 52881$
4. $\mathrm{T}=0.42 \mathrm{X}-8239$ for $52882 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 250730$
5. $T=0.45 X-15761$ for $250731 \leq X$

## Definitions and formulas since 2013 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-8130) / 10000$
$Z=(X-13469) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 8130$
2. $T=(933.70 Y+1400) Y$ for $8131 \leq \square \square \leq 13469$
3. $T=(228.74 Z+2397) Z+1014$ for $13470 \leq \square X \leq \square 52881$
4. $T=0.42 X-8196$ for $52882 \leq X \leq 250730$
5. $T=0.45 X-15718$ for $250731 \leq X$

## Definitions and formulas from 2010 until 2012 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-8004) / 10000$
$\mathrm{Z}=(\mathrm{X}-13469) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 8004$
2. $\mathrm{T}=(912.17 \mathrm{Y}+1400) \mathrm{Y}$ for $8005 \leq \square \square \mathrm{X} \leq 13469$
3. $T=(228.74 Z+2397) Z+1038$ for $13470 \leq \square X \leq \square 52881$
4. $T=0.42 X-8172$ for $52882 \leq X \leq 250730$
5. $T=0.45 X-15694$ for $250731 \leq X$

## Definitions and formulas in 2009 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-7834) / 10000$
$\mathrm{Z}=(\mathrm{X}-13139) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 7834$
2. $\mathrm{T}=(939.68 \mathrm{Y}+1400) \mathrm{Y}$ for $7835 \leq \square \square \mathrm{X} \leq 13139$
3. $T=(228.74 Z+2397) Z+1007$ for $13140 \leq \square X \leq \square 52551$
4. $\mathrm{T}=0.42 \mathrm{X}-8064$ for $52552 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 250400$
5. $T=0.45 X-15576$ for $250401 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2007 and 2008 (amounts in EUR):
$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-7664) / 10000$
$\mathrm{Z}=(\mathrm{X}-12739) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 7664$
2. $T=(883.74 Y+1500) Y$ for $7665 \leq \square \square X 12739$
3. $T=(228.74 Z+2397) Z+989$ for $12740 \leq \square X \leq \square 52151$
4. $\mathrm{T}=0.42 \mathrm{X}-7914$ for $52152 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 250000$
5. $T=0.45 X-15424$ for $250001 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2005 and 2006 (amounts in EUR):
$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-7664) / 10000$
$\mathrm{Z}=(\mathrm{X}-12739) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 7664$
2. $T=(883.74 Y+1500) Y$ for $7665 \leq \square X \leq 12739$
3. $\mathrm{T}=(228.74 \mathrm{Z}+2$ 397) $\mathrm{Z}+989$ for $12740 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq 52151$
4. $T=0.42 X-7914$ for $52152 \leq X$

## Definitions and formulas in 2004 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-7664) / 10000$
$\mathrm{Z}=(\mathrm{X}-12739) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 7664$
2. $\mathrm{T}=(793.10 \mathrm{Y}+1600) \mathrm{Y}$ for $7665 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq 12739$
3. $\mathrm{T}=(265.78 \mathrm{Z}+2405) \mathrm{Z}+1016$ for $12740 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq 52151$
4. $\mathrm{T}=0.45 \mathrm{X}-8845$ for $55152 \leq \mathrm{X}$

Up to 2003 the calculations were based on a rounded amount of taxable income. If the taxable income could not be divided by 36, it was rounded down to the next (full Euro) amount which could be divided by 36. Subsequently it was increased by EUR 18.

## Definitions and formulas in 2002 and 2003 (amounts in EUR):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-7$ 200) / 10000
$\mathrm{Z}=(\mathrm{X}-9216) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 7235$
2. $\mathrm{T}=(768.85 \mathrm{Y}+1990) \mathrm{Y}$ for $7236 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 9251$
3. $\mathrm{T}=(278.65 \mathrm{Z}+2300) \mathrm{Z}+432$ for $9252 \leq \square \mathrm{X} \leq 55007$
4. $T=0.485 \mathrm{X}-9872$ for $55008 \leq \mathrm{X}$

## Definitions and formulas in 2001 (amounts in DM):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-14040) / 10000$
$\mathrm{Z}=(\mathrm{X}-18036) / 10000$

1. $\mathrm{T}=0$ for $\mathrm{X} \leq 14093$
2. $T=(387.89 \mathrm{Y}+1990) \mathrm{Y}$ for $14094 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq \square 18089$
3. $\mathrm{T}=(142.49 \mathrm{Z}+2300) \mathrm{Z}+857$ for $18090 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 107567$
4. $\mathrm{T}=0.485 \mathrm{X}-19299$ for $107568 \leq \mathrm{X}$

## Definitions and formulas in 2000 (amounts in DM):

$\mathrm{Y}=(\mathrm{X}-13446) / 10000$
$\mathrm{Z}=(\mathrm{X}-17442) / 10000$

1. $T=0$ for $X \leq 13499$
2. $\mathrm{T}=(262.76 \mathrm{Y}+2$ 290) Y for $13500 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 17495$
3. $\mathrm{T}=(133.74 \mathrm{Z}+2500) \mathrm{Z}+957$ for $17496 \leq \mathrm{X} \leq 114695$
4. $\mathrm{T}=0.51 \mathrm{X}-20575$ for $114696 \leq \mathrm{X}$

These formulae are used directly to calculate the income tax of single individuals. The income tax liability for spouses/civil partners ${ }^{1}$ who are assessed jointly is computed as follows: the formula income tax is calculated with respect to one-half of the joint taxable income. The resulting amount is doubled to arrive at the income tax liability of the spouses/civil partners ${ }^{1}$ (splitting method).

## I.1. IRELAND

Standard band was increased from $€ 35,300$ to $€ 36,800$ "

## I.1. ITALY

In 2003, the Financial Law introduced an allowance system for employees, self-employed and pensioners, varying with income.

For employees the standard allowance for wage income ("no tax area") was $€ 7,500$.
The actual allowance granted to each individual depended on the value of a ratio that was defined as a function of net income:

Ratio $=(26000+7500-$ net income $) / 26000$

| RATIO | ACTUAL ALLOWANCE (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| ratio $\geq 1$ | Actual allowance $=$ Standard allowance |
| $0<$ ratio $<1$ | Actual allowance $=7500.00$ * ratio |
| ratio $\leq 0$ | Actual allowance $=0$ |

Only for the years 2003 and 2004 tax credits were still applied for employed workers ${ }^{2}$, varying with income as follows:

| INCOME | TAX CREDIT |
| :--- | :--- |
| From $€ 27000.00$ to $€ 29500.00$ | $€ 130.00$ |
| From $€ 29500.01$ to $€ 36500.00$ | $€ 235.00$ |
| From $€ 36500.01$ to $€ 41500.00$ | $€ 180.00$ |
| From $€ 41500.01$ to $€ 46700.00$ | $€ 130.00$ |
| From $€ 46700.01$ to $€ 52000.00$ | $€ 25.00$ |

In 2005, the Financial Law introduced:

- new tax rates and income brackets;
- conversion of tax credits for family dependents into tax allowances;
- abolition of tax credits for employees, self-employed and pensioners.

The personal maximum tax allowances for family dependents (family area") were calculated as follows:

| FAMILY DEPENDENT | MAXIMUM TAX ALLOWANCES |
| :--- | :--- |
| Spouse | $3,200 €$ |
| Child | $2,900 €$ |
| child under three years of age | $3,450 €$ |
| first child (single parent) | $3,200 €$ |

[^0]| disabled child | $3,700 €$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| other dependent relatives | $2,900 €$ |

The actual allowance granted to each individual (for the family dependent) then depended on the value of a ratio that was defined as a function of net income:

Ratio $=(78000+$ maximum family allowance - net income $) / 78000$

| RATIO | ACTUAL ALLOWANCE (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| ratio $\geq 1$ | Actual allowance $=$ maximum family allowance |
| $0<$ ratio $<1$ | Actual allowance $=$ maximum family allowance * ratio |
| ratio $\leq 0$ | Actual allowance $=0$ |

Tax allowances for children could be distributed between parents to allow them to take full advantage of these allowances.

In 2007, a new tax credits system had replaced the former system of tax allowances, with granted amounts undergoing some minor changes in more recent years.
Tax credits provided to employees were initially as follows (2007):

| PAYE tax credits | Amount (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Up to 8,000 | 1,840 |
| From 8,001 to 55,000 | 1,840 decreasing up to 0 on the basis of a ratio <br> defined as a function of net income |
| More than 55,000 | 0 |

In detail, the formula to calculate the tax credit was:

| Taxable income (EUR) | PAYE tax credit (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Up to 8,000 | 1,840 |
| From 8,001 to 15,000 | Maximum tax credit $+502^{*}(15,000$ - taxable income) $/ 7,000$ |
| From 15,001 to 55,000 | Maximum tax credit* $(55,000$ - taxable income) $/ 40,000$ |
| More than 55,000 | 0 |

Where the maximum tax credit mentioned in the table above depended on the level of taxable income:

| Level of taxable income (EUR) | Maximum tax credit (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| From 8001 to 15000 | 1338 |
| From 15001 to 23000 | 1338 |
| From 23001 to 24000 | 1348 |
| From 24001 to 25000 | 1358 |
| From 25001 to 26000 | 1368 |
| From 26001 to 27700 | 1378 |
| From 27701 to 28000 | 1363 |
| From 28001 to 55000 | 1338 |

The amounts of granted tax credits were later modified by the Stability Law for 2014 (Law n. 147/2013), and are still calculated as follows as from $1^{\text {st }}$ January 2014 was:

| PAYE tax credits | Amount (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Up to 8,000 | 1,880 |
| From 8,001 to 55,000 | 1,880 decreasing up to 0 on the basis of a ratio <br> defined as a function of net income |
| More than 55,000 | 0 |

Note: The amount of the tax credit cannot be lower than 690 EUR (1,380 EUR for fixed-term contracts)

In detail, the current formula to calculate the tax credit for employees is:

| Taxable income (EUR) | PAYE tax credit (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Up to 8,000 | 1,880 |
| From 8,001 to 28,000 | $978+902^{*}(28,000$ - taxable income) $/ 20,000$ |
| From 28,001 to 55,000 | $978^{*}(55,000-$ taxable income $) / 27,000$ |
| More than 55,000 | 0 |

As from 2007, tax credits for family dependants had replaced the former tax allowances, with amounts currently granted as follows:

| Family tax credits | Amount |
| :--- | :--- |
| Spouse | 800 decreasing up to 0 for net income over 80.000 |
| Children <br> Under three years of age ( <br> *) |  |
| Over three years of age ( ${ }^{*}$ ) |  |$\quad$| 1,220 decreasing up to 0 for net income over 95,000 |
| :--- |
| 950 decreasing up to 0 for net income over 95,000 |
| Other dependent relatives |
| (*) For families with disabled children the amount of tax credits <br> is 400 euros higher for each child |
| (*) For families with more than 3 children the amount of tax <br> credits is 200 euro higher for each child. <br> Families with more than 3 children that benefit from tax credits <br> for family dependants are also entitled to an additional tax up to 0 for net income over 80.000 <br> credit of euros 1,200 |

The spouse tax credit is calculated as a function of net income:

| Level of taxable income (EUR) | Amount of tax credit (EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Up to 15000 | $800-110^{*}$ taxable income/15 000 |
| From 15001 to 29000 | 690 |
| From 29001 to 29200 | 700 |
| From 29 201 to 34700 | 710 |
| From 34701 to 35000 | 720 |
| From 35001 to 35100 | 710 |
| From 35 101 to 35200 | 700 |
| From 35201 to 40000 | 690 |
| From 40 001 to 80000 | $690^{*}(80000-$ taxable income)/40 000 |
| More than 80000 | 0 |

The child tax credit too is calculated as a function of net income:

- for families with only one child: 950*(95 000 - taxable income)/95 000;
- for families with more than one child the amount of 95000 is increased by 15000 for each child other than the first, for every children

A lone parent receives an actual tax credit for the first child equal to the maximum between the spouse tax credit and the child tax credit.

Tax credits for children have to be equally shared between the parents, who can however decide to assign the entire amount of the tax credit to the spouse earning the higher income.

As from 2011, taxpayers earning a total income greater than 300,000 euros are subject to a solidarity contribution charged at $3 \%$ of the amount of total income exceeding the threshold of 300,000 . The solidarity contribution is tax-deductible from the amount of total income earned by the taxpayer (the new measure has been extended until the end of 2016).

As of May 2014, dependent workers can benefit from the so-called " 80 euro" tax credit in addition to the normal tax credits for dependent workers described above. The " 80 euro" tax credit can be granted if the following conditions are met: i) the individual pays at least 1 euro of personal income tax; ii) the net personal income tax, calculated as the difference between gross P.I.T and tax credits for dependent workers, is greater than 0 . Unlike the other tax credits, the " 80 euro" tax credit is refundable.

The formula to calculate the " 80 euro" tax credit is:

| Taxable income (EUR) | Tax credit (Annual amount - EUR) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Up to 24,000 | 960 |
| From 24,001 to 26,000 | $960^{*}(1$-(taxable income $\left.-24,000) /(26,000-24,000)\right)$ |
| More than 26,000 | 0 |

Starting from January 2018, the formula to calculate the "80 euro" tax credit is modified as follows (income thresholds are broadened by 600 euros):

| Taxable income (EUR) | Tax credit (Annual amount - EUR) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Up to 8,174 |  |
| From 8,174 to 24,600 |  |
| From 24,601 to 26,600 | $960^{*}(1$-(taxable income $\left.-24,600) /(26,600-24,600)\right)$ |
| More than 26,600 |  |

The 80 euro" tax credit is not due to taxpayers earning less than 8,174 euros (i.e. employees who do not pay any income tax)

| Taxable income (EUR) | Payable Tax credit (Annual amount - EUR) |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Up to 8,174 |  | 0 |
| From 8,174 to 28,000 |  | 600 |
| More than 28,000 |  | 0 |

As from $1^{\text {st }}$ July 2020 the "80 euro" tax credit is replaced by a monthly 100 euros tax credit granted directly in their payroll to employees with an income level up to 28,000 euros (2020 Budget Law). As before, the tax credit is not due to taxpayers earning less than 8,174 euros (i.e. employees who do not pay any income tax

| Taxable income (EUR) | Payable Tax credit (Annual amount - EUR) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Up to 8,174 |  |
| From 8,174 to 28,000 |  |
| More than 28,000 |  |

Added to this amountas from $1^{\text {st }}$ July 2020 and until 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ December 2020, the 2020 Budget Law introduced a non-refundable annual tax credit for employees earning more than 28,000 euros, starting from an amount of 600 euros and decreasing gradually to 480 euros at 35,000 euros of PIT income level. Above 35,000 , the tax credit amount decreases gradually, down to 0 at 40,000 euros of PIT income level.
Later the 2021 Budget Law made it permanent increasing the tax credit amount up to 1,200 euros, (from 28,000 to 35,000 euros of income), and up to 960 euros, (from 35,000 to 40,000 euros of income).decreasing gradually to 0 at 40,000 euros of PIT income level

In detail, the formula to calculate the tax credit was:

| Taxable income (EUR) | PAYE Tax credit (1st July - $31^{\text {st }}$ December 2020 - EUR) | PAYE Tax credit (1st January - 31st December 2021 - EUR) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Up to 28000 |  | 0 |
| From 28001 to 35000 | $480+120^{*}(35000-$ taxable income $) / 7000$ | 0 |
| From 35001 to 40000 | $480^{*}(40000-$ taxable income $) / 5000$ | $960+240 *(35000-$ taxable income $) / 7000$ |
| More than 40000 | 0 | $240^{*}(40000-$ taxable income $) / 5000$ |

The Budget Law for 2022 (Law n. 234/2021) further modifies the rules regarding the monthly 100 euros tax credit which was initially introduced by 2020 Budget Law as from $1^{\text {st }}$ July 2020. The credit is now granted in the two following cases:

- directly in their payroll to employees with an income level up to 15,000 euros;
- directly in their payroll to employees with an income level between 15,000 and 28,000 euros, only if the amount of the gross income tax is lower than the sum of the following tax credits:
a) tax credits for employees;
b) tax credits for family dependants;
c) tax credits for mortgage interest rates related to contracts concluded until the end of December 2021;
d) instalments of the tax credits for medical expenses;
e) building expenses tax credit referred to expenses incurred until the end of December 2021.

If the aforementioned condition is met (sum of items $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}$, and e greater tnan the amount of the gross income tax), the amount of the annual granted tax credit, which cannot exceed 1,200 euros, is equal to the difference between the sum of items a), b), c) , d) and e) and the amount of the gross income tax

Moreover, the non-refundable annual tax credit for employees earning more than 28,000 euros is now abolished.

As from 1t January 2017, tax credits for pensioners are as follows:

| Tax credits for pensioners | Amount |
| :--- | ---: |
| Up to 8,000 |  |
| From 8,001 to 55,000 | 1,880 decreasing up to 0 on the basis of a ratio |
| defined as a function of net income |  |$|$| 0 |
| :--- |
| More than 55,000 |

Note: Tax credits are granted to all pensioners regardless of their age. The amount cannot be lower than 713 EUR. Tax credits are granted by their full amount if the individual earns pension income for 365 days. Otherwise, an adjustment is necessary

The Stability Law for 2019 introduced a flat tax rate of $15 \%$ for all self-employed workers earning up to 65,000 euros ("Regime Forfetario"). The regime was already in force but for a lower threshold. The flat tax substitutes PIT and IRAP, and excludes the application of VAT. The tax base is estimated as a fixed percentage of revenues (varying depending on the activity). At the same time, a "start-up" flat tax sets the
tax rate at 5\% for the first 5 years of activity. As from 2023, Budget Law for 2023 (Law no.197 29.12.2022) increased the revenues threshold for the "Regime Forfetario" from 65,000 to 85,000 euros.

The Budget Law for 2022 (Law n. 234/2021) significantly renewed taxation on individuals, by modifying PIT tax rates and income brackets as from $1^{\text {st }}$ January 2022:

| Taxable income (EUR) | 2022 PIT TAX RATES | PREVIOUS PIT TAX RATES |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Up to $€ 15000.00$ | $23 \%$ |  |
| From $€ 15000.01$ to $€ 28000.00$ | $25 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| From $€ 28000.01$ to $€ 50000.00$ | $35 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| More than $€ 50000.00$ | $43 \%$ | $41 \%$ from $€ 55000.01$ to $€ 75000.00 ; 43 \%$ more than $€ 75000.00$ |

The Budget Law for 2022 also renewed the tax credit system for employees, pensioners and self-employed workers, with granted amounts defined as follows:

|  | TAX CREDIT FOR EMPLOYEES |
| :---: | :---: |
| Taxable income (EUR) | Tax credit amount (EUR) |
| Up to 15,000 | 1,880 |
| From 15,001 to 28,000 | 1,910 + 1,190*(28,000 - taxable income)/13,000 |
| From 28,001 to 50,000 | 1,910*(50,000 - taxable income)/22,000 |
| More than 50,000 | 0 |
| Note 1: The amount of the tax credit cannot be lower than 690 EUR (1,380 EUR for fixed-term contracts); <br> Note 2: The amount of the granted tax credit is increased by 65 euros for incomes between 25,000 and $35,000 €$ |  |


| TAX CREDIT FOR PENSIONERS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Taxable income (EUR) | Tax credit amount (EUR) |
| Up to 8,500 | 1,955 |
| From 8,501 to 28,000 | $700+1,255^{*}(28,000$ - taxable income)/19,500 |
| From 28,001 to 50,000 | $700^{*}(50,000-$ taxable income $) / 22,000$ |
| More than 50,000 | 0 |
| Note 1: The amount of the tax credit cannot be lower than 713 EUR; <br> Note 2: The amount of the granted tax credit is increased by 50 euros for incomes between 25,000 and $29,000 €$ |  |


| TAX CREDIT FOR SELF-EMPLOYED AND OTHER INCOMES |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Taxable income (EUR) | Tax credit amount (EUR) |
| Up to 5,500 | 1,265 |
| From 5,501 to 28,000 | $500+765^{*}(28,000-$ taxable income $) / 22,500$ |
| From 28,001 to 50,000 | $500^{*}(50,000-$ taxable income $) / 22,000$ |
| More than 50,000 | 0 |
| Note: The amount of the granted tax credit is increased by 50 euros for incomes between 11,000 and $17,000 €$ |  |

## I.1. KOREA

- As for individual income tax, maximum tax bracket, which imposes $45 \%$ rate for tax base exceeding 1 billion Won, has been newly established starting 2021.


## I.1. LATVIA

As from 1 January 2022 a progressive rate is implemented for:

- annual income up to 20004 euro - 20\%;
- part of annual income which exceeds 20 004,00 euro, but does not exceed 78100 euro - 23\%;
- part of annual income, which exceeds 78 100,00 euro - 31\% (in $202031.4 \%$ ).

Personal income tax rate in the amount of $20 \%$ shall be applied to income from the capital including from the capital gains.

Personal income tax rate in the amount of $10 \%$ shall be applied to income from property (for example, real estate rental or lease, leasing movable property), if a payer does not apply economic activity expenses (allowed to deduct only the real estate tax payments for the relevant real estate).

As from 1 January 2021 a progressive rate is implemented for:

- annual income up to 20004 euro - 20\%;
- part of annual income which exceeds 20 004,00 euro, but does not exceed 62800 euro - 23\%;
- part of annual income, which exceeds 62 800,00 euro - 31\% (in 2020 31.4\%).

Personal income tax rate in the amount of $20 \%$ shall be applied to income from the capital including from the capital gains.
Personal income tax rate in the amount of $10 \%$ shall be applied to income from property (for example, real estate rental or lease, leasing movable property), if a payer does not apply economic activity expenses (allowed to deduct only the real estate tax payments for the relevant real estate).

As from 1 January 2019 a progressive rate is implemented for:

- annual income up to 20004 euro - 20\%;
- part of annual income which exceeds 20 004,00 euro, but does not exceed 62800 euro - 23\%;
- part of annual income, which exceeds 62800,00 euro - 31,4\%.

Standard tax reliefs in 2014:

- A general (basic) allowance of EUR 900 per year is deductible from individual income in 2014.
- The allowance for dependents (which in most cases are children) of EUR 1,980 per year is also deductible from individual income.
- Relief for social security contributions: Employee's state social security contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.
- Tax credits: None for employees.

As of 1 January 2014 Latvia adopted euro currency. Some of the values were rounded but the amount of allowance for dependents increased from EUR 113.83 to EUR 165.00 and non-taxable minimum from EUR 64.03 to EUR 75.00.

- Exempt from personal income tax are:
- capital gains on immovable property if the ownership is more than 5 years and if it is a place of residence more than 1 year;
- income from business or self-employed activities in field of rural tourism or agricultural manufacturing up to turnover of EUR 2846 per taxation year, including the sums of State aid for agriculture or of the European Union aid for agriculture and rural development in the amount of EUR 2846 per taxation year,
- income from the alienation of personal property (movable objects such as furniture, clothing and other movable objects belonging to an individual intended for personal use) that is not related to business activities;
- scholarships regulated by special rule;
- revenues from donations and gifts up to EUR 1423 from natural persons (other than a close relative etc.).

In 2014 the amounts of personal income tax are paid into the budget according to the following allocation:

1. $80 \%$ - into the local government budget of the place of residence of the payer;
2. $20 \%$ - into the state basic budget.

Decision upon distribution of tax revenues between the state and local budgets is made each year in the budget preparation process.

Personal income tax law was introduced in 1 January 1994. Personal income is taxed with a 24 per cent flat rate for all levels of income in 2014. Taxed income includes income such as income from labour, capital and pensions, taking into account tax reliefs and exemptions. Taxes on capital gains and capital income (dividends) are taxed at lower rates as shown in the table below.

The personal income tax is imposed on income acquired by a natural person, and it consists of:

- the salary tax calculated from the income acquired by the employee and paid by the employer;
- the tax for income from economic activity and the tax from other sources of income to which corporate income tax is not applied;
- the tax for income from capital, including the tax from an increase of capital;
- fixed income tax regarding the income from economic activity;
- the patent fees for the performance of separate types of economic activities;
- the parts of the micro-enterprise tax in accordance with the Micro-enterprise Tax Law.

Personal income tax rates

| Tax Rates | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Basic rate | $23 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| Income from economic activities | $15 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| Capital gains | - | $15 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| Capital Income (dividends) | - | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| Income from sales of round wood and grown-up <br> forest (for cutting) for owners of grown-up forest | - | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ |

## I.1. LITHUANIA

PIT was introduced in Lithuania in 1991. The evolution of the general PIT rate (applicable for taxation of wages), as well as the size of the non-taxable amount can be seen in the table below. The PIT rate system was proportional until 2018. In 2019 a progressive two-bracket PIT rate system was introduced.

Non-taxable amount (NTA) is applied in calculating the taxable income of residents to the extent the income is derived from employment or similar relationships. Between 2000 and 2008 the annual NTA amount was flat.

In 2009 a regressive NTA was introduced. The size of the annual NTA depends on the total amount of annual taxable income before taxes and all allowances (hereinafter - annual income). For individuals
whose annual income does not exceed 12 monthly minimum wages, the maximum NTA is applied (the first component of the formula in the table below). For others, the annual NTA is estimated using the formula. If according to this formula a negative amount is calculated, then the tax-exempt amount is not applied.

In 2022 NTA has been increased and the structure of the formula has been changed so that an additional benefit of the increase is being distributed to persons earning up to approx. 1 average wage. Above this threshold the size of NTA remains at the level of 2021.

| Year | PIT rate, applicable for taxation of wages | Annual NTA, in euros |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2000 | 33\% | 699.73 |
| 2001 |  | 719.33 |
| 2002 |  | 743.74 until 31 March; 868.86 from 1 April |
| 2003 |  | 1007.88 |
| 2004 |  |  |
| 2005 |  |  |
| 2006 | $33 \%$ until 30 June; $27 \%$ as of 1 July |  |
| 2007 | 27\% | 1112.14 |
| 2008 | 24\% |  |
| 2009 | 15\% | $1633.46-0.2 \times$ (annual income - 2780.35 ) |
| 2010 |  |  |
| 2011 |  |  |
| 2012 |  |  |
| 2013 |  |  |
| 2014 |  | $1981-0.26 \times$ (annual income - 3475.44 ) |
| 2015 |  | $1992-0.26 \times$ (annual income - 3480 ) |
| 2016 |  | $2400-0.34 \times$ (annual income - 4 200) |
| 2017 |  | $3720-0.5 \times$ (annual income - 4560 ) |
| 2018 |  | $4560-0.5 \times$ (annual income-4800) |
| 2019 | EUR 0-11 362 per year - 20\%; Above EUR 11362 per year - 27\% | $3600-0.15$ x (annual income - 6 660) |
| 2020 | EUR 0-104 278 per year - $20 \%$ Above EUR 104278 per year - 32 \% | 4 800-0,19x (annual income-7 284) * |
| 2021 | EUR 0-81 162 per year - 20\% Above 81162 per year - 32 \% | 4800-0,18x(annual income - 7 704) |
| 2022 | EUR 0-90 246 per year - 20\% Above 90246 per year - $32 \%$ | 1. If annual taxable income $\leq 8760$, then $\leq 6480$. <br> 2. If $8760<$ annual income $\leq 20448$, then: <br> $-6480-0.34 \times$ (annual income - 8760 ). <br> 3. If annual income> - 20448 , then: $4800-0.18 \times \text { (annual income - } 7704 \text { ). }$ |
| 2023 | EUR 0-101 094 per year - 20\% <br> Above 101094 per year - 32\% | 1. If annual taxable income $\leq 10080$, then: $\leq 7500$ <br> 2 If 10080 <annual taxable income $\leq 23$ 112, then: $7500-0,42 x$ (annual taxable income-10 080). <br> 3. If annual taxable income>23 112, then: 4 800-0, 18x (annual taxable income-7 704). |

* Due to COVID-19 pandemic the maximum NTA for 2020 was increased from EUR 4200 to EUR 4800, to reduce tax burden


## I.1. LUXEMBOURG

The following tables show the thresholds and marginal rates plus the top rate from 2001 until now:

| 2001 |  | $2002-2007$ |  | 208 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| threshold | marginal rate |  | threshold | marginal rate |  | threshold | marginal rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9668 | 14\% |  | 9750 | 8\% |  | 10335 | 8\% |
| 11378 | 16\% |  | 11400 | 10\% |  | 12084 | 10\% |
| 13089 | 18\% |  | 13050 | 12\% |  | 13833 | 12\% |
| 14799 | 20\% |  | 14700 | 14\% |  | 15582 | 14\% |
| 16510 | 22\% |  | 16350 | 16\% |  | 17331 | 16\% |
| 18220 | 24\% |  | 18000 | 18\% |  | 19080 | 18\% |
| 19931 | 26\% |  | 19650 | 20\% |  | 20829 | 20\% |
| 21641 | 28\% |  | 21300 | 22\% |  | 22578 | 22\% |
| 23352 | 30\% |  | 22950 | 24\% |  | 24327 | 24\% |
| 25062 | 32\% |  | 24600 | 26\% |  | 26076 | 26\% |
| 26773 | 34\% |  | 26250 | 28\% |  | 27825 | 28\% |
| 28483 | 36\% |  | 27900 | 30\% |  | 29574 | 30\% |
| 30193 | 38\% |  | 29550 | 32\% |  | 31323 | 32\% |
| 31904 | 40\% |  | 31200 | 34\% |  | 33072 | 34\% |
| 33614 | 42\% |  | 32850 | 36\% |  | 34821 | 36\% |
|  |  |  | 34500 | 38\% |  | 36570 | 38\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | 2009-2010 | Since 2011 |  |  | Since 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Threshold | Marginal rate | Threshold | Marginal rate | Threshold | Marginal rate |
| 11265 | 8\% | 11265 | 8\% | 11265 | 8\% |
| 13173 | 10\% | 13173 | 10\% | 13173 | 10 |
| 15081 | 12\% | 15081 | 12\% | 15081 | 12\% |
| 16989 | 14\% | 16989 | 14\% | 16989 | 14\% |
| 18897 | 16\% | 18897 | 16\% | 18897 | 16\% |
| 20805 | 18\% | 20805 | 18\% | 20805 | 18\% |
| 22713 | 20\% | 22713 | 20\% | 22713 | 20\% |
| 24621 | 22\% | 24621 | 22\% | 24621 | 22\% |
| 26529 | 24\% | 26529 | 24\% | 26529 | 24\% |
| 28437 | 26\% | 28437 | 26\% | 28437 | 26\% |
| 30345 | 28\% | 30345 | 28\% | 30345 | 28\% |
| 32253 | 30\% | 32253 | 30\% | 32253 | 30\% |
| 34161 | 32\% | 34161 | 32\% | 34161 | 32\% |
| 36069 | 34\% | 36069 | 34\% | 36069 | 34\% |
| 37977 | 36\% | 37977 | 36\% | 37977 | 36\% |
| 39885 | 38\% | 39885 | 38\% | 39885 | 38\% |
|  |  | 41793 | 39\% | 41793 | 39\% |
|  |  |  |  | 100000 | 40\% |


| Since 2017 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Threshold | Marginal rate |  |
|  | 11265 |  |
| 13137 | $8 \%$ |  |
| 15009 | $9 \%$ |  |
| 16881 |  | $10 \%$ |
|  | $11 \%$ |  |



## Surcharges:

To provide resources for the unemployment fund, the liability for personal income tax is increased by a "solidarity" surcharge of $7 \%$ of the amount payable under the above rules. The personal income tax is increased by $9 \%$ for taxable income exceeding 150,000€ (tax classes 1 and 1a), respectively 300,000€ (tax class 2).

## I.1. MEXICO

For 2023, according to the Income Tax Law, the income tax schedule is updated, because the accumulated inflation reach $10 \%$ since the last update.

## 2023 Income Tax Schedule

| Taxable income (MXN) |  | Fixed quota (MXN) | Tax on the amount in excess of the <br> lower limit (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lower limit | Upper limit |  | 1.92 |
| 0.01 | $8,952.49$ | 0 | 6.40 |
| $8,952.50$ | $75,984.55$ | 171.88 | 10.88 |
| $75,984.56$ | $133,536.07$ | $4,461.94$ | 16.00 |
| $133,536.08$ |  | $155,229.80$ | 17.92 |
| $155,229.81$ | $185,852.57$ | $14,194.54$ | 21.36 |
| $185,852.58$ | $594,837.88$ | $19,682.13$ | 23.52 |
| $374,837.89$ |  | $60,049.40$ | 30.00 |
| $590,796.00$ | $1,127,926.84$ | 32.00 |  |
| $1,127,926.85$ | $4,511,707.37$ | $271,981.99$ | 34.00 |
| $1,503,902.47$ | And over | $392,294.17$ | 35.00 |
| $4,511,707.38$ | $1,414,947.85$ |  |  |

The figure reported under the heading "Personal allowance / tax credit" includes the maximum personal allowance and the maximum tax credit as defined in 'Taxing Wages'. The maximum personal allowance was calculated by adding the maximum amount deductible of the end-of year-bonus ( 30 UMAs $^{1}$ ) and the holiday bonus (15 UMAs).

In the column "personal allowance/ tax credit" the information for Mexico includes both a personal allowance and a tax credit. The following table presents the composition of the aggregated number reported on Table l. 1 for the period 1981 to 2023.

| Year | Employment subsidy ${ }^{1 / 2 /}$ | Holiday and end of year bonuses ${ }^{1 /}$ | Personal allowance / Tax credit ${ }^{1 /}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1981 | 66,813.25 | 5,491.50 | 72,304.75 |
| 1982 | 89,362.95 | 7,344.90 | 96,707.85 |
| 1983 | 145,302.85 | 11,942.70 | 157,245.55 |
| 1984 | 218,510.90 | 17,959.80 | 236,470.70 |
| 1985 | 342,665.65 | 28,164.30 | 370,829.95 |
| 1986 | 538,192.50 | 44,235.00 | 582,427.50 |
| 1987 | 1,007,702.95 | 82,824.90 | 1,090,527.85 |
| 1988 | 2,569,851.85 | 316,831.05 | 2,886,682.90 |
| 1989 | 285,928.59 | 352,514.70 | 638,443.29 |
| 1990 | 333,569.49 | 411,250.05 | 744,819.54 |
| 1991 | 393,710.17 | 485,396.10 | 879,106.27 |
| 1992 | 441,066.73 | 543,780.90 | 984,847.63 |
| 1993 | 476.69 | 587.70 | 1,064.39 |
| 1994 | 902.94 | 628.65 | 1,531.59 |
| 1995 | 1,274.64 | 672.75 | 1,947.39 |
| 1996 | 2,001.69 | 829.35 | 2,831.04 |
| 1997 | 2,566.62 | 1,093.50 | 3,660.12 |
| 1998 | 2,984.76 | 1,259.55 | 4,244.31 |
| 1999 | 3,584.34 | 1,435.95 | 5,020.29 |
| 2000 | 3,966.21 | 1,580.40 | 5,546.61 |
| 2001 | 4,228.14 | 1,690.65 | 5,918.79 |
| 2002 | 4,276.20 | 1,788.30 | 6,064.50 |
| 2003 | 4,324.20 | 1,868.85 | 6,193.05 |
| 2004 | 4,324.20 | 1,948.05 | 6,272.25 |
| 2005 | 4,884.24 | 2,035.80 | 6,920.04 |
| 2006 | 4,884.24 | 2,117.25 | 7,001.49 |
| 2007 | 4,884.24 | 2,199.60 | 7,083.84 |
| 2008 | 4,884.24 | 2,287.80 | 7,172.04 |
| 2009 | 4,884.24 | 2,393.55 | 7,277.79 |
| 2010 | 4,884.24 | 2,509.65 | 7,393.89 |
| 2011 | 4,884.24 | 2,612.70 | 7,496.94 |
| 2012 | 4,884.24 | 2,722.50 | 7,606.74 |
| 2013 | 4,884.24 | 2,840.40 | 7,724.64 |
| 2014 | 4,884.24 | 2,951.1 | 7,835.34 |
| 2015 | 4,884.24 | 3,115.8 | 8,000.04 |

${ }^{1}$ In 2016, the minimum wage was replaced by the UMA (Unit of Measurement and Updating) as a reference monetary unit for compliance to obligations established in Federal laws. In February 2023 the UMA is equivalent to 103.74 pesos per day.

| 2016 | 4,884.24 | 3,286.8 | 8,171.04 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2017 | 4,884.24 | 3.397 .05 | 8,281.29 |
| 2018 | 4,884.24 | 3,627.00 | 8,511.24 |
| 2019 | 4,884.24 | 3,802.05 | 8,686.29 |
| 2020 | 4,884.24 | 3,909.60 | 8,793.84 |
| 2021 | 4,884.24 | 4,032.90 | 8,917.14 |
| 2022 | 4,884.24 | 4,329.90 | 9,214.14 |
| 2023 | 4,884.24 | 4,668.30 | 9,552.54 |
| 2/ In the 2008 Tax Reform the salary tax credit changed its name to the employment subsidy; however, the benefit for workers remained the same. |  |  |  |

## I.1. NETHERLANDS

| The tax brackets and rates <br> 2021 for employees under <br> the retirement age are: <br> Income from labour and <br> dwellings from | to | tax rate | employees SSC rate <br> (general scheme) | combined rate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 35,129 | $9.45 \%$ | $27.65 \%$ |  |
| 35,10 | 68,507 | $37.10 \%$ | - | $37.10 \%$ |
| 68,508 |  | $49.50 \%$ | - | $49.50 \%$ |

## I.1. NORWAY

Personal income (i.e. ordinary income) is taxed with a 22 per cent flat rate in most of the country. Ordinary income includes all income (e.g. from labour, capital and pensions) less allowances.

The revenue from the personal income tax on ordinary income is split between three levels of government: central, state and local. The split is decided upon by the Parliament as part of the National Budget. The central government tax rate between the personal allowance and the first threshold level is, therefore, the central government revenue share of tax on ordinary income.
For municipalities in the northernmost parts of Norway, a reduced flat rate of 18.5 per cent applies. The reduction is in the central government part of the income tax revenue.

The maximum personal income tax rate on ordinary income is the same as the corporate tax rate.

## I.1. POLAND

Personal income tax was introduced in 1992. Personal income tax is levied on all kinds of income divided into individual sources. The income from a given source of revenue is considered as the excess of the total of revenue from that source over the tax deductible costs, generated in a given tax year. Generally if the taxpayer receives income from more than one source a sum of the income from all sources is subject to taxation. However, the loss incurred over the fiscal year may lower the income derived only from that source of revenue for five subsequent fiscal years (no more than $50 \%$ of the amount of loss in any of the years or no more than 5000000 PLN in one year - the rest of loss may be deducted in any of the years, but no more than $50 \%$ of loss per year).

The tax schedule for income obtained in 2022 and 2023 is as follows:

| Tax base (in PLN) |  | Tax amount |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Over | Below |  |


| 0 | 120.000 | $12 \%$ of the tax base less a basic tax credit in the amount of 3,600 PLN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 120000 |  | 10,800 PLN $+32 \%$ of surplus over PLN 120000 |

The tax schedule for income obtained in 2020 and in 2021 was as follows:

| Tax base (in PLN) |  |  | Tax amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | Below |  |  |
| 0 | 85528 | 17\% of the tax base, |  |
| 85528 |  | 14539.76 PLN + 32\% of surplus over PLN 85528 | less a basic tax credit of |

*from 1360 PLN (tax base below 8000 PLN) to 0 PLN (tax base over 127000 PLN) - degressive taxreducing amount, calculated according to the formula set out in the PIT Act..

The reduction of the tax rate for the first bracket from $18 \%$ to $17 \%$ came into force on 1 October 2019. Hence the tax schedule for income obtained in 2019 was as follows:

| Tax base (in PLN) |  | Tax amount |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Over | Below |  |  |
|  | 0 | 85528 |  |

*)from 1420 PLN (tax base below 8000 PLN) to 0 PLN (tax base over 127000 PLN) - degressive tax-reducing amount, calculated according to the formula set out in the PIT Act..

Individuals are taxed on their own income, but married couples can opt to be taxed on their joint income. Provisions of the PIT Act do not apply to (mainly):

- revenue from agricultural activities (except for revenue from the so-called „special branches of agricultural production") and from forestry;
- revenue falling under the provisions of the Act on Inheritance and Donation Tax.
- revenues arising from actions which cannot be regulated by legally valid contracts;
- revenues from the division of joint property of the spouses as a result of cessation or limitation of marital joint property and revenues deriving from settlements after the cessation of separate properties of the spouses or death of one of the spouses.

Monthly tax credit for first and second child is 92,67 PLN each, for the third child it is 166,67 PLN, and for the fourth or more children 225 PLN each. However tax credit for parents with only one child depends on the income level - the threshold is 112000 PLN (total income of spouses and single parents) and 56000 PLN (unmarried parents). Since 2022 there is a tax exemption for taxpayers raising at least four children for income up to 85528 PLN. (the exemption covers income from employment contracts and contracts of mandate, as well as from non-agricultural business activities and maternity benefits).

In 2019 an exemption for natural persons under the age of 26 was introduced. This PIT exemption applies to revenues from employment and mandate contracts (limited) not exceeding PLN 85528 per annum. As this provision concerns income received from 1 August 2019, in 2019 the limit was reduced to PLN 35 636,67 (5/12 of PLN 85 828). From 2021 this exemption also applies to revenues from graduate and student internships, and from 2022 to income from maternity benefits.

Another exemption effective as of January 1, 2022 applies to income received by a taxpayer above the age of 60 for women and 65 for men, provided that the taxpayer, despite becoming eligible (acquiring old-
age and disability pension rights), does not receive a pension (or any other benefit of this nature). The exemption covers income from employment contracts and contracts of mandate, as well as from nonagricultural business activities and maternity benefits.

The personal income tax is the central government tax but revenue from this tax is split between central government and local governments.

## I.1. SLOVAK REPUBLIC

In 1998 and 1999 the progressive tax rates were in effect; six tax brackets were established, with the rates ranging from 15 to 42 percent. For more detail see the following table.

| Tax brackets |  |  | \% of tax base exceeding the minimum threshold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from | to | fixed value |  |
| 0 | 1992 |  | 15\% |
| 1992 | 3983 | 299 | 20\% |
| 3983 | 5975 | 697 | 25\% |
| 5975 | 17925 | 1195 | 32\% |
| 17925 | 35849 | 5019 | 40\% |
| 35849 | and more | 12189 | 42\% ${ }^{1}$ |

1. As of $1^{\text {st }}$ January Slovakia adopted euro currency, so all tax brackets were correspondingly calculated according to conversion rate ( 1 euro $=$ SKK 30.126), the values are rounded

Moreover, special taxation for high income individuals (the surtax) was introduced. If the tax base exceeded SKK $1,080,000$, the final calculated tax was additionally taxed according to the following table:

|  | Value of calculated tax | Additional taxation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from | to |  |
| 12189 | 42302 | 5\% |
| 42302 | 132643 | 10\% |
| 132643 | 298267 | 20\% |
| 298267 | and more | $30 \% .{ }^{2}$ |

2. As of $1^{\text {st }}$ January 2009 Slovakia adopted euro currency, so all tax brackets were correspondingly calculated according to conversion rate ( 1 euro $=$ SKK 30.126), the values are rounded

During 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 new tax brackets and tax rates where used and special taxation for high income people was abolished. In 2000-2001 seven tax brackets were established using rates ranging from 12 to 42 percent. In latter period the number of tax brackets was reduced to five with tax rates from 10 to 38 percent (for more info see tables below). As of 2004 Slovakia introduced flat tax rate of 19 percent for all levels of income.

|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Tax brackets |  |  |
| from | to | fixed value | $2000-2001$ |
| 0 | 2987 |  | $\%$ of tax base exceeding the minimum threshold |
| 2987 | 4979 | 358 | $12 \%$ |
| 4979 | 7967 | 757 | $20 \%$ |
| 7967 | 13145 | 1504 | $25 \%$ |
| 13145 | 18721 | 3057 | $30 \%$ |


| 18721 | 37443 | 5009 | $40 \%$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 37443 | and more | 12498 | $42 \%^{3}$ |

3. As of $1^{\text {st }}$ January 2009 Slovakia adopted euro currency, so all tax brackets were correspondingly calculated according to conversion rate ( 1 euro $=$ SKK 30.126), the values are rounded

|  |  |  | 2002-2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax brackets |  |  | \% of tax base exceeding the minimum threshold |
| from | to | fixed value |  |
| 0 | 2987 | 0 | 10\% |
| 2987 | 5975 | 299 | 20\% |
| 5975 | 13145 | 896 | 28\% |
| 13145 | 18721 | 2904 | 35\% |
| 18721 | and more | 4856 | 38\% ${ }^{4}$ |

4. As of $1^{\text {st }}$ January 2009 Slovakia adopted euro currency, so all tax brackets were correspondingly calculated according to conversion rate ( 1 euro $=$ SKK 30.126), the values are rounded

As from 2011 non-taxable dividend income (dividends are not taxed at all) in Slovak republic are subject to health insurance contributions. The rate applied for health contribution from dividend is equal to $10 \%$ and the maximum assessment base is equal to 36 -times of average wage per year. As from 2013 the rate has been increased from $10 \%$ to $14 \%$ and maximum assessment base has been increased to 120 -times of the average wage per year. Compared to the previous year as of 2014 joint maximum assessment base of 60 -times of the average wage is effective for dividend income as well as other incomes. As of 2017, dividend income related to distributed profit generated in 2017 is subject to withholding tax. The applied tax rate is $7 \%$. Dividend income related to distributed profit generated in period $2011-2016$ is still subject to health contributions. The applied tax rate is $14 \%$ up to maximum assessment base equal to 60 -times of average wage per year.

In 2013 Slovakia introduced new tax rate based on level of income which exceeds 176.8*minimum subsistence level (MSL).

| Value of calculated tax |  | \% of tax base exceeding the minimum threshold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from | to |  |
| 0 | 176.8*MSL | 19\% |
| 176.8*MSL | and more | 25\% |

Moreover, new special additional levy of $5 \%$ was introduced. This special rate is applied on certain public officials such as the president, MPs, members of cabinet, etc. (on top of standard taxation, calculated from gross salary). However, this "contribution" does not decrease the tax base.

As of 2020, tax rate $15 \%$ was introduced for self-employed with incomes below EUR 100 thousand per year. In 2021, the threshold for the application of the 15\% rate was reduced to EUR 49790.

## I.1. SLOVENIA

Between 2000 and 2005 all taxable income was aggregated on an annual basis and taxed at progressive rates taking account of the appropriate allowances and deductions. From 2006, the system changed to a kind of dual income system where the majority of income (i.e. such as from employment, business ,agriculture and forestry, rents and royalties) continued to be aggregated and taxed as a whole whereas income from capital (i.e. interest, dividends and capital gains) has been taxed at proportionate rates on a scheduler basis. At the end of year 2012 some additional measures were introduced concerning rental income deriving renting of immovable and movable property. For this kind of income a new scheduler
principle of taxation was introduced with proportional rate of $25 \%$. The standardised costs were reduced from $40 \%$ to $10 \%$ of the rental income. The tax rates for so-called capital income (as interest, dividends, capital gains and also income from rental) applying to the latter between 2006 and 2013 have been as follows:

- Interest 15\% in 2006 and 2007; 20\% from 2008 to 2012, 25 \% from 2013
- Dividends

20\% till 2012, 25 \% from 2013

- Capital gains Regressive rates declining from 25 per cent to nil depending on the holding period. The zero rate applies when the holding period is 20 years or more. Till 2012 the top rate was 20 \%
- Income from renting of immovable and movable property $25 \%$ from 2013

Under certain conditions personal business income may be taxed on a scheduler basis using a flat rate deduction regime (the tax base is determined on the basis of flat rate costs accounting for $70 \%$ of income). The tax rate is $20 \%$. The tax is treated as a final tax for residents and non-residents alike. With effect from $1^{\text {st }}$ of January 2015, the upper limit for revenues was increased from $50000 €$ to $100000 €$, and the flat rate costs increased to $80 \%$ of income In order to be able to opt for this flat rate expense deduction the taxpayer must employ at least one person full-time, continuously for at least five months.

## I.1. SPAIN

Since 1 January 2015 the following personal and family allowances are granted to taxpayers:

- a personal allowance of $€ 5,550$ for individual taxpayers under 65 years of age (filing individually or jointly tax returns)
- Taxpayers over 65 years old are granted with an additional allowance of $€ 1,150$, and taxpayers older than 75 may increase (additionally as well) their personal allowance by $€$ 1,400
- A family allowance for dependent children of $€ 2,400$ for the first child; $€ 2,700$ for the second child; $€ 4,000$ for the third child, and $€ 4,500$ for any other child
- A childcare allowance of $€ 2,800$ for children under 3 years of age
- Taxpayers' ascendant allowance of $€ 1,150$ for each dependent ascendant older than 65 years of age, and an additional allowance of $€ 1,400$ for those older than 75 years of age
- Disabled taxpayer allowance of $€ 3,000$ per taxpayer and for each entitled disabled ascendant/descendant. An increased allowance of $€ 9,000$ for severely disabled taxpayers and ascendants/descendants is also applied. Additionally, those taxpayers requiring third person's assistance or with reduced mobility are granted with a $€ 3,000$ allowance

Personal and family allowances are not taxed because they are subject to a zero-tax rate.
Different types of income are pooled and offset according to its source, and are classified in two parts: the general income tax base and the saving income tax base.

Next table shows central government tax rates to be applied to the general tax base during 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019,2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023:

Tax base: 2015

| Net tax base <br> Up to $€$ | Gross amount due <br> $€$ | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 |  | 0.00 | $12,450.00$ |


| $12,450.00$ | $1,182.75$ | $7,750.00$ | 12.00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $20,200.00$ | $2,112,75$ | $26,000.00$ | 18.50 |
| $34,000.00$ | $4,182.75$ | above | 22.50 |
| $60,000.00$ | $8,992,75$ |  |  |

Tax base: 2016, 2017, 2018,2019, and 2020

| Net tax base <br> Up to € |  | Gross amount due <br> $€$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |
| $12,450.00$ | $1,182.75$ | $12,450.00$ | 9.50 |
| $20,200.00$ | $2.112,75$ | $7,750.00$ | 12.00 |
| $35,200.00$ | $4,362.75$ | $15,000.00$ | 15.00 |
| $60,000.00$ | $8,950,75$ | $24,800.00$ | 18.50 |
| 22.50 |  |  |  |

## 2021, 2022 and 2023

| Net tax base <br> Up to $€$ |  | Gross amount due <br> $€$ | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | $12,450.00$ | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |
| $12,450.00$ | $1,182.75$ | $7,750.00$ | 9.50 |
| $20,200.00$ | $2.112,75$ | $15,000.00$ | 12.00 |
| $35,200.00$ | $4,362.75$ | $24,800.00$ | 15.00 |
| $60,000.00$ | $8,950,75$ | $240,000.00$ | 18.50 |
| $300,000.00$ | $62,950.75$ | above | 22.50 |
| 24.50 |  |  |  |

The savings tax base, which includes the majority of capital gains, for tax years : 2015,2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 is subject to the following tax rates:

| Net tax base <br> Up to $€$ |  | Gross amount due <br> $€$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0.00 |  | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |
| $6,000.00$ |  | 0.00 | $6,000.00$ |

Tax rates applied for 2021 and 2022:

| Net tax base <br> Up to $€$ |  | Gross amount due <br> $€$ | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |  |
| $6,000.00$ | 570.00 | $6,000.00$ | 9.5 |
| $50,000.00$ | $5,190.00$ | $44,000.00$ | 10.5 |
| $200,000.00$ | 22,440 | 150,000 | 11.5 |
| 13,00 |  |  |  |

Tax rates applied as from 2023:

| Net tax base <br> Up to $€$ | Gross amount due <br> $€$ | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | $6,000.00$ | 9.5 |
| $6,000.00$ | 570.00 | $44,000.00$ | 10.5 |
| $50,000.00$ | $5,190.00$ | $150,000.00$ | 11.5 |
| $200,000.00$ | $22,440.00$ | $100,000.00$ | 13,50 |
| $300,000.00$ | $35,940.00$ | above | 14.00 |

For married couples filing jointly amounts a $€ 3,400$ allowance is applied. This figure is $€ 2,150$ for legally separated couples.

## I.1. SWITZERLAND

The reported central government personal income tax rates and thresholds for single people without children.
The central government personal income tax rates and thresholds as of 2023 (first change since 2012) for married couples and singles with children are as follows:

|  | Rate per cent |
| :--- | ---: |
| 0 | Ceiling (CHF) |
| 1 |  |
| 2 | 28800 |
| 3 | 51800 |
| 4 | 59400 |
| 5 | 76700 |
| 6 | 92000 |
| 7 |  |
| 8 | 105400 |
| 9 | 116900 |
| 10 | 126500 |
| 11 | 134200 |
| 12 |  |
| 13 | 139900 |

Tax amounts under CHF 25 are not levied. Above CHF 755200 for a single person and CHF 895800 for married couples and singles with children, all income is taxed at a flat rate of 11.5 per cent. Married couples are taxed jointly.

## I.1. TÜRKIYE

| Personal income tax rates for 2023 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Up to 70.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 10.500 tax for 70.000 , for up to 150.000 | $20 \%$ |
| 26.500 tax for 150.000 , for up to 370.000 (for wages: 26.500 tax for 150.000 , for up to 550.000 ) | $27 \%$ |
| 85.900 tax for 370.000 , for up to 1.900 .000 (for wages: 134.500 tax for 550.000, for up to 1.900 .000 ) | $35 \%$ |
| 621.400 tax for 1.900 .000 , for more (for wages: 607.000 tax for 1.900 .000, for more) | $40 \%$ |


| Personal income tax rates for 2022 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Up to 32.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 4.800 tax for 32.000, for up to 70.000 | $20 \%$ |
| 12.400 tax for 70.000 , for up to 170.000 (for wages: 12.400 tax for 70.000, for up to 250.000 ) | $27 \%$ |
| 39.400 tax for 170.000 , for up to 880.000 (for wages: 61.000 tax for 250.000 , for up to 880.000 ) | $35 \%$ |
| 287.900 tax for 880.000 , for more (for wages: 281.500 tax for 880.000, for more) | $40 \%$ |


| Personal income tax rates for 2021 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Up to 24.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 3.600 tax for 24.000, for up to 53.000 | $20 \%$ |
| 9.400 tax for 53.000 , for up to 130.000 (for wages: 9.400 tax for 53.000, for up to 190.000 ) | $27 \%$ |
| 30.190 tax for 130.000 , for up to 650.000 (for wages: 46.390 tax for 190.000 , for up to 650.000 ) | $35 \%$ |


| Personal income tax rates for 2020 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Up to 22.800 |  |
| 3.300 tax for 22.000, for up to 49.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 8.700 tax for 49.000, for up to 120.000 (for wages: 8.700 tax for 49.000, for up to 180.000) | $20 \%$ |
| 27.870 tax for 120.000, for up to 600.000 (for wages: 44.070 tax for 180.000, for up to 600.000) | $27 \%$ |
| 195.870 tax for 600.000, for more (for wages: 191.070 tax for 600.000, for more) | $35 \%$ |

Note: The article changed with the 17th article of the law numbered 7194; Effective: 07.12 .2019 to be applied to incomes earned as of $1 / 1 / 2019$

| Personal income tax rates for 2019 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Up to 18.80018 .000 |  |
| 2.700 tax for 18.000 , for up to 40.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 7.100 tax for 40.000, for up to 98.000 (for wages: 7.100 tax for 40.000, for up to 148.000) | $20 \%$ |
| 22.760 tax for 98.000, for more up to 500.000 (for wages: 36.260 tax for 148.000, for more up to 500.000 ) | $27 \%$ |
| 163.460 tax for 500.000, for more (for wages: 159.460 tax for 500.000, for more) | $35 \%$ |


| Personal income tax rates for 2018 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Up to 14.800 |  |
| 2.220 tax for 14.800, for up to 34.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 6.060 tax for 34.000 , for up to 80.000 (for wages: 6.060 tax for 34.000 , for up to 120.000) | $20 \%$ |
| 18.480 tax for 80.000 , for more (for wages: 29.280 tax for 120.000, for more) | $27 \%$ |


| Personal income tax rates for 2017 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Up to 13.000 |  |
| 1.950 tax for 13.000 , for up to 30.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 5.350 tax for 30.000 , for up to 70.000 (for wages: 5.350 tax for 30.000, for up to 110.000 ) | $20 \%$ |
| 16.150 tax for 70.000 , for more (for wages: 26.950 tax for 110.000 , for more) | $27 \%$ |


| Personal income tax rates for 2016 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Up to 12.600 | $15 \%$ |
| 1.890 tax for 12.600, for up to 30.000 | $20 \%$ |
| 5.370 tax for 30.000, for up to 69.000 (for wages:5.370 tax for 30.000, for up to 110.000 ) | $27 \%$ |
| 15.900 tax for 69.000, for more (for wages:26.970 tax for 110.000, for more) | $35 \%$ |


| Personal income tax rates for 2015 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Up to 12.000 |  |
| 1.800 tax for 12.000 , for up to 29.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 5.200 tax for 29.000 , for up to 66.000 (for wages: 5.200 tax for 29.000 , for up to 106.000 ) | $20 \%$ |
| 15.190 tax for 66.000 , for more (for wages: 25.990 tax for 106.000, for more) | $27 \%$ |


| Personal income tax rates for 2014 (in Turkish Liras) |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Up to 11.000 |  |
| 1.650 tax for 11.000, for up to 27.000 | $15 \%$ |
| 4.850 tax for 27.000, for up to 60.000 (for wages: 4.850 tax for 27.000, for up to 97.000 ) | $20 \%$ |
| 13.760 tax for 60.000 , for more (for wages: 23.750 tax for 97.000 , for more) | $27 \%$ |

## I.1. UNITED KINGDOM

Taxable income is defined as gross income for income tax purposes less allowances and reliefs available at the marginal rate.
In 2023-24, taxpayers are liable at the starting rate of 0 per cent on the first $£ 5,510$ of savings income unless their non-savings income exceeds the starting rate limit. Taxpayers without savings income in the starting rate band are liable at the basic rate of 20 per cent on the first $£ 37,700$ of all income except for dividends where the rate is 8.75 per cent. The higher rate of tax on taxable income between $£ 50,270$ and $£ 125,140,000$ is 40 per cent except for dividend income where it is 33.75 per cent. The additional rate of tax on taxable incomes in excess of $£ 125,140$ is 45 per cent except for dividend income where it is 39.35 per cent.

From April 2023 the Additional Rate of Income Tax threshold was reduced from £150,000 to $£ 125,140$. This aligned the additional rate threshold to the end of the Personal Allowance taper.
From April 2023 there was a decrease in the width of the Dividend Allowance. This was from $£ 2,000$ to $£ 1,000$ (from April 2024, it will reduce further to $£ 500$ ) and remains at 0 per cent on dividend income which falls within the Dividend Allowance.

From April 2022 the rates of tax applicable to dividend income increased to $8.75 \% 33.75 \%$ and $39.35 \%$ at basic rate, higher rate and additional rate respectively.
From April 2018 there was a decrease in the width of the Dividend Allowance. This was from $£ 5,000$ to $£ 2,000$ for all taxpayers and remains at 0 per cent on dividend income which falls within the Dividend Allowance.

From April 2016 the basic rate on dividend income decreased from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent. The higher rate remained at 32.5 per cent, and the additional rate increased from 37.5 per cent to 38.1 per cent. In April 2016 the 10 per cent tax credit on dividend income was removed.
From April 2016 there was a 0 per cent rate on dividend income which falls within the Dividend Allowance. This is the first $£ 5,000$ for all taxpayers.

- From April 2016 there was a 0 per cent rate on saving income which falls within an individual's Personal Savings Allowance. For basic rate taxpayers this allowance is $£ 1,000$, for higher rate taxpayers it is $£ 500$, while those with additional rate income get a nil allowance. Note that dividend or saving income that falls within the Dividends Allowance or Personal Savings Allowance, although exempt from taxation, counts towards an individual's taxable income and therefore the marginal rate at which they are liable on all other taxable income. From April 2015 the starting rate for saver income was reduced from $10 \%$ to $0 \%$ and the width of the band was increased to $£ 5,000$.

From April 2013 the additional rate of income tax on incomes in excess of $£ 150,000$ was reduced to 45 per cent except for dividend income where it was reduced to 37.5 per cent.

From April 2010 the additional rate of income tax was introduced on incomes in excess of $£ 150,000$. The rate of tax on taxable incomes in excess of $£ 150,000$ was 50 per cent (up from 40 per cent) except for dividend income where it was 42.5 per cent (up from 32.5 per cent).

From April 2010 the Personal allowance was reduced for individuals with incomes after deductions in excess of $£ 100,000$ at a rate of $£ 1$ of allowance for every $£ 2$ on income. In 2010-11, the Personal Allowance was $£ 6,475$ and therefore was tapered to zero by $£ 112,950$.

From April 2008 the basic rate for non-savings income was reduced from 22 per cent to 20 per cent and the 10 per cent starting rate band was removed for non-savings income. There is now a 10 per cent starting rate for savings income only.

Previously taxpayers were liable at the starting rate of 10 per cent on the first $£ 2,230$ in 2007-08 of all taxable income. On the next $£ 32,370$ in 2007-08 they were liable at the basic rate of 22 per cent on all income except for dividends and other savings income where the rates were 10 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. The rate of tax on taxable income over $£ 34,600$ in 2007-08 was 40 per cent except for dividend income where it was 32.5 per cent.
Before Independent taxation was introduced in 1990, the tax system tended to treat married couples as one unit for income tax purposes and gave married men a higher personal allowance than single taxpayers. These are given in the table below. In addition, wives' earnings received an additional relief or allowance.

| Year | Personal allowance for married men |
| :--- | :---: |
| $1981-82$ |  |
| $1982-83$ | 2,145 |
| $1983-84$ | 2,445 |
| $1984-85$ | 2,795 |
| $1985-86$ | 3,155 |
| $1986-87$ | 3,455 |
| $1987-88$ |  |
| $1988-89$ |  |
| $1989-90$ |  |

## I.1. UNITED STATES

Beginning in 2001, a 10 per cent tax rate was added that applies to the first $\$ 6,000$ of taxable income ( $\$ 9,875$ for a single in 2020). The taxable income threshold is adjusted for inflation ${ }^{1}$.

[^1]
## Table 1.2.

## Sub-central personal income tax rates-non-progressive systems

## I.2. BELGIUM

The Taxing Wages study assumes that the worker lives in the Region of Brussels-Capital. This not only has an impact on the applicable tax allowances but also on the selected regional and local PIT surtaxes.

Local PIT surtax
The starting point for the calculation of the municipal (and agglomeration) surcharges is the individual income tax ("impôt total", i.e. the sum of federal PIT and regional PIT, see below), before taking into account the surcharge resulting from insufficient prepayments, the foreign tax credit, federal and regional non wastable tax credits (among others for children and for low-income workers), advance payments and withholding taxes.

The rate of the local surtax is set by each municipality. While there is no upper limit, the rates generally vary from $0 \%$ to $10 \%$. Until income year 2015, a complementary surcharge of $1 \%$ was levied in the Brussels-Capital Region in addition to the municipal surcharge. This $1 \%$ agglomeration surcharge was abolished from 2016 income onwards. As a result the weighted average local surtax of the 19 municipalities which form the Brussels-Capital Region dropped from $7.4 \%$ in 2015 to $6.4 \%$ in income year 2016. It further dropped to $6.3 \%$ in 2017 and 2018 and to 6.15 in 2019 until 2022.

Regional PIT, since sixth state reform
With the implementation of the sixth state reform, the Flemish Region, the Walloon Region and the Brussels-Capital Region have been delegated several important competences with regard to PIT. Until 2013, the Regions received their funds mostly from the federal government. As a result of the constitutional reform, as from 1 July 2014, the regional competences are:

- the possibility to levy surcharges on the federal PIT: the 'supplementary regional tax on the personal income tax'. The surtax may be proportionally or vary with income, but there are limitations to ensure that the tax remains progressive;
- to grant (on the result of the surcharges) tax discounts;
- to grant tax reductions, tax increases and tax credits; and
- to regulate exclusively some tax reductions.

Under the new tax model, the assumed federal income tax amount must first be calculated. The taxable base is reduced by the exempt income, tax credits for pensions, unemployment, sickness and other social benefits and the tax credit for income taxed abroad. Additionally, it is reduced by the tax due on passive income for which the Federal State remains exclusively competent.

The remaining PIT liability is than split between the federal government and the regions according to a predetermined ratio, temporarily set at 0.7401 /0.2599 for income years 2014 to 2016 and fixed at 0.75043 / 0.24957 since income year 2017.

Subsequently, the regions are allowed to levy a proportional surcharge on this reduced federal income tax. This surcharge may, within certain limits and given the matters for which the regions are competent, vary per tax bracket. The rate dropped from 35.117\% (0.2599/(1-0.2599)) for income years 2014-2016 to $33.257 \%$ ( $0.24957 /(1-0.24957)$ ) since income year 2017 for the Flemish Region and the Walloon Region and 32,591\% for the Brussels-Capital Region.

## Regional PIT, before sixth state reform

## 2010

| Net earned income (NEI) in $€$ | Flemish rebate in $€$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{NEI}<5500.00$ | 0 |
| $5500.00 \leq \mathrm{NEI} \leq 17250.00$ | 125.00 |
| $17250.00 \leq \mathrm{NEI} \leq 18500.00$ | $125.00-0.10(\mathrm{NEI}-17.250,00)$ |
| $\mathrm{NEI}>18500.00$ | 0 |

2009

| Net earned income (NEI) in € | Flemish rebate in $€$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{NEI}<5500.00$ | 0 |
| $5500.00 \leq \mathrm{NEI} \leq 22000.00$ | 300.00 |
| $\mathrm{NEI}>22000.00$ | 250.00 |

2008

| Net earned income (NEI) in $€$ | Flemish rebate in $€$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{NEI}<5500.00$ | 0 |
| $5500.00 \leq \mathrm{NEI} \leq 21000.00$ | 200.00 |
| $21000.00<\mathrm{NEI} \leq 23000.00$ | $200.00-0.10(\mathrm{NEI}-21000.00)$ |
| $\mathrm{NEI}>23000.00$ | 0 |

2007

| Net earned income (NEI) in $€$ | Flemish rebate in $€$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{NEI}<5500.00$ | 0 |
| $5500.00 \leq \mathrm{NEI} \leq 21000.00$ | 125.00 |
| $21000.00<\mathrm{NEI} \leq 22250.00$ | $125.00-0.10(\mathrm{NEI}-21000.00)$ |
| $\mathrm{NEI}>22250.00$ | 0 |

## I.2. CANADA

The representative sub-central government tax rate is for the Province of Ontario, where the largest city in Canada, Toronto is located.

| The representative sub-central government tax rate is <br> for the Province of Ontario, where the largest city in <br> Canada, Toronto is located. | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: |


|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $0-41457$ $41457-82913$ $82913-148027$ $148027-207239$ $207239-264750$ $264750-529500$ $529500-1059000$ 1059000 and over | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.70 \\ 14.50 \\ 15.80 \\ 17.80 \\ 19.80 \\ 20.80 \\ 21.30 \\ 21.80 \end{array}$ |  |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  |
| New Brunswick | $\begin{array}{r} 0-47715 \\ 47715-95431 \\ 95431-176922 \\ 176922 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.4 \\ 14.00 \\ 16.00 \\ 19.50 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $0-49231$ $49231-98463$ $98463-150000$ $150000-220000$ 220000 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \\ 13.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56*** |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-36842 \\ 36842-79625 \\ 79625 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan | $\begin{array}{r} 0-49720 \\ 49720-142058 \\ 142058 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.50 \\ & 12.50 \\ & 14.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | $0-142292$ $142292-170751$ $170751-227668$ $227668-341502$ 341502 and over | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00 \\ & 12.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| British Columbia | $0-45654$ $45654-91310$ $91310-104835$ $104835-127299$ $127299-172602$ $172602-240716$ 240716 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \\ 16.80 \\ 20.50 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | $0-49275$ $49275-98540$ $98540-119910$ 119910 and over | $\begin{aligned} & 15.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & 25.75 \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | 2022 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(1)$ | $(2)$ | $(3)$ | $(4)$ |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |


| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} 0-39147 \\ 39147-78294 \\ 78294-139781 \\ 139781-195693 \\ 195693-250000 \\ 250000-500000 \\ 500000-1000000 \\ 1000000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.70 \\ 14.50 \\ 15.80 \\ 17.80 \\ 19.80 \\ 20.80 \\ 21.30 \\ 21.80 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| New Brunswick | $0-44887$ $44887-89775$ $89775-145955$ $145955-166280$ 166280 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 9.40 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \\ 20.30 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $\begin{array}{r} 0-46226 \\ 46226-92454 \\ 92454-150000 \\ 150000-220000 \\ 220000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \\ 13.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56*** |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-34431 \\ 34431-74416 \\ 74416 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan | $\begin{array}{r} 0-46773 \\ 46773-133638 \\ 133638 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.50 \\ & 12.50 \\ & 14.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | $0-131220$ $131220-157464$ $157464-209952$ $209952-314928$ 314928 and over | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00 \\ & 12.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| British Columbia | $0-43070$ $43070-86141$ $86141-98901$ $98901-120094$ $120094-162832$ $162832-227091$ 227091 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \\ 16.80 \\ 20.50 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-46295 \\ 46295-92580 \\ 92580-112655 \\ 112655 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 15.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & 25.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | 2021 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-38081 \\ 38081-76161 \\ 76161-135973 \\ 135973-190363 \\ 190363 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8.70 14.50 15.80 17.30 18.30 |  |


| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | 10*** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  |
| New Brunswick | $0-43835$ $43835-87671$ $87671-142534$ $142534-162383$ 162383 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 9.68 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \\ 20.30 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $0-45142$ $45142-90287$ $90287-150000$ $150000-220000$ 220000 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \\ 13.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-33723 \\ 33723-72885 \\ 72885 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-45677 \\ 45677-130506 \\ 130506 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.50 \\ & 12.50 \\ & 14.50 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | $\begin{array}{r} 0-131220 \\ 131220-157464 \\ 157464-209952 \\ 209952-314928 \\ 314928 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00 \\ & 12.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| British Columbia | $0-42184$ $42184-84369$ $84369-96866$ $96866-117623$ $117623-159483$ $159483-222420$ 222420 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \\ 16.80 \\ 20.50 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-45105 \\ 45105-90200 \\ 90200-109755 \\ 109755 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & 25.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | 2020 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37929 \\ 37929-75858 \\ 75858-135432 \\ 135432-189604 \\ 189604 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.70 \\ 14.50 \\ 15.80 \\ 17.30 \\ 18.30 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ |
| Nova Scotia | 0-29590 | 8.79 |  |


|  | $\begin{array}{r} 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 14.95 \\ & 16.67 \\ & 17.50 \\ & 21.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Brunswick | $\begin{array}{r} 0-42592 \\ 42592-85184 \\ 85184-138491 \\ 138491-157778 \\ 157778 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.68 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \\ 20.30 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $\begin{array}{r} 0-43906 \\ 43906-87813 \\ 87813-150000 \\ 150000-220000 \\ 220000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \\ 13.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.80 \\ & 13.80 \\ & 16.70 \end{aligned}$ | $10^{* * *}$ |
| Saskathewan** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-45225 \\ 45225-129214 \\ 129214 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.50 \\ & 12.50 \\ & 14.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | $\begin{array}{r} 0-131220 \\ 131220-157464 \\ 157464-209952 \\ 209952-314928 \\ 314928 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00 \\ & 12.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| British Columbia | $0-29590$ $29590-59180$ $59180-93000$ $93000-150000$ 150000 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | 0-43790 43790-87575 87575-106555 106555 and ove | $\begin{aligned} & 15.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & 25.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | 2019 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | 0-37591 | 8.70 |  | 0-36926 | 7.70 |  |
|  | 37591-75181 | 14.50 |  | 36-926-73852 | 12.50 |  |
|  | 75-181-134 224 | 15.80 |  | 73 852-131850 | 13.30 |  |
|  | 134 224-187913 | 17.30 |  | 131850-184590 | 14.30 |  |
|  | 187913 and over | 18.30 |  | 184590 and over | 15.30 |  |
| Prince Edward Island | 0-31984 | 9.80 |  | 0-31984 | 9.80 |  |
|  | 31984-63969 | 13.80 |  | 31984-63969 | 13.80 |  |
|  | 63969 and over | 16.70 | $10^{* * *}$ | 63969 and over | 16.70 | $10^{* * *}$ |
| Nova Scotia | 0-29590 | 8.79 |  | 0-29590 | 8.79 |  |
|  | 29590-59180 | 14.95 |  | 29590-59 180 | 14.95 |  |
|  | $59180-93000$ | 16.67 |  | $59180-93000$ | 16.67 |  |
|  | $93000-150000$ | 17.50 |  | $93000-150000$ | 17.50 |  |
|  | 150000 and over | 21.00 |  | 150000 and over | 21.00 |  |
| New Brunswick | 0-42 592 | 9.68 |  | 0-41675 | 9.68 |  |
|  | 42 592-85 184 | 14.82 |  | 41 675-83 351 | 14.82 |  |
|  | 85 184-138491 | 16.52 |  | 83 351-135510 | 16.52 |  |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & 138491-157778 \\ & 157778 \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.84 \\ & 20.30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 135510-154382 \\ 154382 \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.84 \\ & 20.30 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 0-43906 | 5.05 | 20-56 | 0-42960 | 5.05 | $20-56$ |
|  | 43906 -87813 | 9.15 |  | 42960-85923 | 9.15 |  |
|  | 87813-150 000 | 11.16 |  | 85923-150 000 | 11.16 |  |
|  | 150000-220000 | 12.16 |  | 150000-220000 | $12.16$ |  |
|  | 220000 and over | 13.16 |  | 220000 and over | 13.16 |  |
| Manitoba | 0-32670 | 10.80 |  | 0-31 843 | 10.80 |  |
|  | 32670-70610 | 12.75 |  | 31843-68821 | 12.75 |  |
|  | 70610 and over | 17.40 |  | 68821 and over | 17.40 |  |
| Saskatchewan** | 0-45 225 | 10.50 |  | 0-45 225 | 10.50 |  |
|  | 45 225-129 214 | 12.50 |  | 45 225-129 214 | 12.50 |  |
|  | 129214 and over | 14.50 |  | 129214 and over | 14.50 |  |
| Alberta | 0-131220 | 10.00 |  | 0-128 145 | 10.00 |  |
|  | 131220-157464 | 12.00 |  | 128145-153773 | 12.00 |  |
|  | 157-464-209952 | 13.00 |  | 153773-205031 | 13.00 |  |
|  | 209952-314928 | 14.00 |  | 205031-307547 | 14.00 |  |
|  | 314928 and over | 15.00 |  | 307547 and over | 15.00 |  |
| British Columbia | 0-40707 | 5.06 |  | 0-39 676 | 5.06 |  |
|  | 40 707-81416 | 7.70 |  | 39 676-79 353 | 7.70 |  |
|  | 81416-93476 | 10.50 |  | 79 353-91 107 | 10.50 |  |
|  | 93 476-113506 | 12.29 |  | 91-107-110630 | 12.29 |  |
|  | 113506-153900 | 14.70 |  | 110630-150 000 | 14.70 |  |
|  | 153900 and over | 16.80 |  | 150000 and over | 16.80 |  |
| Quebec** | 0-43790 | 15.00 |  | 0-43 055 | 15.00 |  |
|  | 43790-87575 | 20.00 |  | 43055-86105 | 20.00 |  |
|  | 87575-106555 | 24.00 |  | 86-105-104765 | 24.00 |  |
|  | 106555 and over | 25.75 |  | 104765 and over | 25.75 |  |


|  | 2017 |  |  | 2016 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $0-35851$ $35851-71701$ $71701-128010$ $128010-179214$ 179214 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 8.70 \\ 14.50 \\ 15.80 \\ 17.30 \\ 18.30 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-35148 \\ 35148-70295 \\ 70295-125500 \\ 125500-175700 \\ 175700 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.70 \\ 12.50 \\ 13.30 \\ 14.30 \\ 15.30 \end{array}$ |  |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  |
| New Brunswick | $0-41059$ $41059-82119$ $82119-133507$ $133507-152100$ 152100 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 9.68 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \\ 20.30 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-40492 \\ 40492-80985 \\ 80985-131664 \\ 131664-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.68 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \\ 20.30 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $0-42201$ $42201-84404$ $84404-150000$ $150000-220000$ 220000 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \\ 13.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56 | $0-41536$ $41536-83075$ $83075-150000$ $150000-220000$ 220000 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \\ 13.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56 |


| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-31465 \\ 31465-68005 \\ 68005 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31000 \\ 31000-67000 \\ 67000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saskatchewan ** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-45225 \\ 45225-129214 \\ 129214 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.75 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 14.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0-44601 \\ 44601-127430 \\ 127430 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-126625 \\ 126625-151950 \\ 151950-202600 \\ 202600-303900 \\ 303900 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00 \\ & 12.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0-125000 \\ 125000-150000 \\ 150000-200000 \\ 200000-300000 \\ 300000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.00 \\ & 12.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| British Columbia | $0-38898$ $38898-77797$ $77797-89320$ $89320-108460$ 108460 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0-38210 \\ 38210-76421 \\ 76421-87741 \\ 87741-106543 \\ 106543 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-42705 \\ 42705-85405 \\ 85405-103915 \\ 103915 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 16.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & 25.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-42390 \\ 42390-84780 \\ 84780-103150 \\ 103150 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 16.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & 25.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | 2015 |  |  | 2014 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} 0-35008 \\ 35008-70015 \\ 70015 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 7.70 \\ 12.50 \\ 13.30 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-34254 \\ 34254-68508 \\ 68508 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.70 \\ 12.50 \\ 13.30 \end{array}$ |  |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  |
| New Brunswick | $\begin{array}{r} 0-39973 \\ 39973-79946 \\ 79946-129975 \\ 129975 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.68 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-39305 \\ 39305-78609 \\ 78609-127802 \\ 127802 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.68 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $0-40922$ $40922-81847$ $81847-150000$ $150000-220000$ 220000 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \\ 13.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-40120 \\ 40120-80242 \\ 80242-150000 \\ 150000-220000220 \\ 000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \\ 13.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31000 \\ 31000-67000 \\ 67000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31000 \\ 31000-67000 \\ 67000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan | $\begin{array}{r} 0-44028 \\ 44028-125795 \\ 125795 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-43292 \\ 43292-123692 \\ 123692 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | All income | 10.00 |  | All income | 10.00 |  |
| British Columbia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37869 \\ 37869-75740 \\ 75740-86958 \\ 86958-105592 \\ 105592-151050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37606 \\ 37606-75213 \\ 75213-86354 \\ 86354-104858 \\ 104858-150000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  |


|  | 151050 and over | 16.80 |  | 150000 and over | 16.80 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | $0-41935$ | 16.00 |  | $0-41495$ | 16.00 |  |
| Quebec** $^{*}$ | $41935-83865$ | 20.00 |  | $41495-82985$ | 20.00 |  |
|  | $83865-102040$ | 24.00 |  | $82985-100970$ | 24.00 |  |
|  | 102040 and over | 25.75 |  | 100970 and over | 25.75 |  |


|  | 2013 |  |  | 2012 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} 0-33748 \\ 33748-67496 \\ 67496 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.70 \\ 12.50 \\ 13.30 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-32893 \\ 32893-65785 \\ 65785 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.70 \\ 12.50 \\ 13.30 \end{array}$ |  |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { - and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | 10*** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | 10*** |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  |
| New Brunswick | $\begin{array}{r} 0-38954 \\ 38954-77908 \\ 77908-126662 \\ 126662 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9.39 \\ 13.46 \\ 14.46 \\ 16.07 \end{array}$ |  | $0-38190$ $38190-76380$ $76380-124178$ 124178 and over | $\begin{array}{r} 9.10 \\ 12.10 \\ 12.40 \\ 14.30 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $\begin{array}{r} 0-39723 \\ 39723-79448 \\ 79448-509000 \\ 509000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 13.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-39020 \\ 39020-78043 \\ 78043-500000 \\ 500000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ 12.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31000 \\ 31000-67000 \\ 67000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31000 \\ 31000-67000 \\ 67000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan | $\begin{array}{r} 0-42906 \\ 42906-122589 \\ 122589 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-42065 \\ 42065-120185 \\ 120185 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | All income | 10.00 |  | All income | 10.00 |  |
| British Columbia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37568 \\ 37568-75138 \\ 75138-86268 \\ 86268-104754 \\ 104754 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37013 \\ 37013-74028 \\ 74028-84993 \\ 84993-103205 \\ 103205 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-41095 \\ 41095-82190 \\ 82190-100000 \\ 100000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & 25.75 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-40100 \\ 40100-80200 \\ 80200 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | 2011 |  | 2010 |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (1) | $(2)$ | $(3)$ | $(4)$ | $(5)$ | $(6)$ | $(7)$ |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $0-31904$ | 7.70 |  | $0-31278$ | 7.70 |  |
|  | $31904-63807$ | 12.50 |  | $31278-62556$ | 12.65 |  |
|  | 63807 and over | 13.30 |  | 62556 and over | 14.40 |  |
|  | $0-31984$ | 9.80 |  | $0-31984$ | 9.80 |  |
|  | $31984-63969$ | 13.80 |  | $31984-63969$ | 13.80 |  |
|  | $63969-$ and over | 16.70 | $10^{* * *}$ | $63969-$ and over | 16.70 | $10^{* * *}$ |


| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000-150000 \\ 150000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \\ 21.00 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Brunswick | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37150 \\ 37150-74300 \\ 74300-120796 \\ 120796 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.10 \\ 12.10 \\ 12.40 \\ 14.30 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-36421 \\ 36421-72843 \\ 72844-118427 \\ 118427 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.30 \\ 12.50 \\ 13.30 \\ 14.30 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37774 \\ 37774-75550 \\ 75550 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20-56 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37106 \\ 37106-74214 \\ 74214 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 5.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31000 \\ 31000-67000 \\ 67000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31000 \\ 32000-67000 \\ 67000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan | $\begin{array}{r} 0-40919 \\ 40919-116911 \\ 116911 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-40354 \\ 40354-115297 \\ 115297 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | All income | 10.00 |  | All income | 10.00 |  |
| British Columbia | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-36146 \\ 36146-72293 \\ 72293-83001 \\ 83001-100787 \\ 100787 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-35859 \\ 35859-71719 \\ 71719-82342 \\ 82342-99987 \\ 99987 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.06 \\ 7.70 \\ 10.50 \\ 12.29 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-39060 \\ 39060-78120 \\ 78120 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 16.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-38570 \\ 38570-77140 \\ 77140 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | 2009 |  |  | 2008 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31061 \\ 31061-62121 \\ 62121 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.70 \\ 12.80 \\ 15.50 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30215 \\ 30215-60429 \\ 60429 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.20 \\ 13.30 \\ 16.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31984 \\ 31984-63969 \\ 63969 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | $10^{* * *}$ |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \end{array}$ | 10 |
| New Brunswick | $\begin{array}{r} 0-35707 \\ 35707-71415 \\ 71415-116105 \\ 116 \text { 105 and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9.65 \\ 14.50 \\ 16.00 \\ 17.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-34836 \\ 34836-69673 \\ 69673-113273 \\ 113273 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.12 \\ & 15.48 \\ & 16.80 \\ & 17.95 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Ontario | $\begin{array}{r} 0-36848 \\ 36848-73698 \\ 73698 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 6.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20-56 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-36020 \\ 36020-72041 \\ 72041 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31000 \\ 31000-67000 \\ 67000 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.80 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-30544 \\ 30544-66000 \\ 66000 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.90 \\ & 12.75 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan | $\begin{array}{r} 0-40113 \\ 40113-114610 \\ 114610 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-39135 \\ 39135-111814 \\ 111814 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | All income | 10.00 |  | All income | 10.00 |  |
| British Columbia | 0-35716 | 5.06 |  | 0-35016 | 5.24 |  |


|  | $35716-71433$ | 7.70 |  | $35016-70033$ | 7.98 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $71433-82014$ | 10.50 |  | $70033-80406$ | 10.50 |
|  | $82014-99588$ | 12.29 |  | $80406-97636$ | 12.29 |
|  | 99588 and over | 14.70 |  | 97636 and over | 14.70 |
| Quebec** $^{*}$ | $0-38385$ | 16.00 | $0-37500$ | 16.00 |  |
|  | $38385-76770$ | 20.00 | $37500-75000$ | 20.00 | 24.00 |


|  | 2007 |  |  | 2006 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29886 \\ 29886-59772 \\ 59772 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.64 \\ 14.98 \\ 17.26 \end{array}$ | 4.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.57 \\ & 16.16 \\ & 18.02 \end{aligned}$ | 9 |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} 0-31369 \\ 31369-62739 \\ 62739 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30754 \\ 30754-61509 \\ 61509 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | 10 |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180-93000 \\ 93000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \\ 17.50 \end{array}$ | 10 |
| New Brunswick | $\begin{array}{r} 0-34186 \\ 34186-68374 \\ 68374-111161 \\ 111161 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.12 \\ & 15.48 \\ & 16.80 \\ & 17.95 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-33450 \\ 33450-66902 \\ 66902-108768 \\ 108768 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.68 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \end{array}$ |  |
| Ontario | $\begin{array}{r} 0-35488 \\ 35488-70976 \\ 70976 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \end{array}$ | 20-56 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-34758 \\ 34758-69517 \\ 69517 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20- \\ 56 \end{array}$ |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30544 \\ 30544-65000 \\ 65000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.90 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30544 \\ 30544-65000 \\ 65000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.90 \\ & 13.50 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan | $\begin{array}{r} 0-38405 \\ 38405-109729 \\ 109729 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-37579 \\ 37579-107367 \\ 107 \text { 367and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00 \\ & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alberta | All income | 10.00 |  | All income | 10.00 |  |
| British Columbia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-34397 \\ 34397-68794 \\ 68794-78984 \\ 78984-95909 \\ 95909 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 5.70 \\ 8.65 \\ 11.10 \\ 13.00 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-33755 \\ 33755-67511 \\ 67511-77511 \\ 77511-94121 \\ 94121 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.05 \\ 9.15 \\ 11.70 \\ 13.70 \\ 14.70 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29290 \\ 29290-58595 \\ 58595 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-28710 \\ 28710-57430 \\ 57430 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2005 |  |  | 2004 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.57 \\ & 16.16 \\ & 18.02 \end{aligned}$ | 9 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.57 \\ & 16.16 \\ & 18.02 \end{aligned}$ | 9 |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30754 \\ 30754-61509 \\ 61509 \text { - and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30754 \\ 30754-61509 \\ 61509 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10 |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.79 \\ 14.95 \end{array}$ |  |


|  | $\begin{array}{r} 59180-93000 \\ 93000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.67 \\ & 17.50 \end{aligned}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 59180-93000 \\ 93000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.67 \\ & 17.50 \end{aligned}$ | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Brunswick | 0-32730 | 9.68 |  | 0-32 183 | 9.68 |  |
|  | 32 730-65462 | 14.82 |  | 32 183-64 368 | 14.82 |  |
|  | $65462-106427$ | 16.52 |  | 64 368-104648 | 16.52 |  |
|  | 106427 and over | 17.84 |  | 104648 and over | 17.84 |  |
| Ontario | 0-34010 | 6.05 |  | 0-33 375 | 6.05 |  |
|  | 34010-68020 | 9.15 |  | 33 375-66752 | 9.15 |  |
|  | 68020 - and over | 11.16 | 20-56 | 66752 - and over | 11.16 | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | 0-30544 | 10.90 |  | 0-30544 | 10.90 |  |
|  | 30544-65000 | 14.00 |  | 30544-65000 | 14.00 |  |
|  | 65000 and over | 17.40 |  | 65000 and over | 17.40 |  |
| Saskatchewan | 0-36770 | 11.00 |  | 0-36155 | 11.00 |  |
|  | 36770-105056 | 13.00 |  | 36-155-103 300 | 13.00 |  |
|  | 105056 and over | 15.00 |  | 103300 and over | 15.00 |  |
| Alberta | All income | 10.00 |  | All income | 10.00 |  |
| British Columbia | 0-33 061 | 6.05 |  | 0-32 476 | 6.05 |  |
|  | 33061-66123 | 9.15 |  | 32 476-64954 | 9.15 |  |
|  | $66123-75917$ | 11.70 |  | 64954-74575 | 11.70 |  |
|  | 75917-92 185 | 13.70 |  | 75575-90555 | 13.70 |  |
|  | 92185 and over | 14.70 |  | 90555 and over | 14.70 |  |
| Quebec** | 0-28030 | 16.00 |  | 0-27635 | 16.00 |  |
|  | 28030-56070 | 20.00 |  | 27 635-55 280 | 20.00 |  |
|  | 56070 and over | 24.00 |  | 55280 and over | 24.00 |  |
| 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2002 |  |  |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland | 0-29590 | 10.57 | 9 | 0-29590 | 10.57 |  |
|  | 29590-59 180 | 16.16 |  | 29590-59 180 | 16.16 |  |
|  | 59180 and over | 18.02 |  | 59180 and over | 18.02 | 9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0-30754 | 9.80 | 10 | 0-30754 | 9.80 |  |
|  | 30754-61509 | 13.80 |  | 30754-61509 | 13.80 |  |
|  | 61509 - and over | 16.70 |  | 61509 - and over | 16.70 | 10 |
| Nova Scotia | 0-29590 | 9.77 |  | 0-29590 | 9.77 |  |
|  | 29590-59 180 | 14.95 |  | 29590-59 180 | 14.95 |  |
|  | 59180 and over | 16.67 | 10 | 59180 and over | 16.67 | 10 |
| New Brunswick | 0-32 183 | 9.68 |  | 0-31677 | 9.68 |  |
|  | 32 183-64 368 | 14.82 |  | 31677-63 354 | 14.82 |  |
|  | $64368-104648$ | 16.52 |  | 63 354-103 000 | 16.52 |  |
|  | 104648 and over | 17.84 |  | 103000 and over | 17.84 |  |
| Ontario | 0-32 435 | 6.05 | 20-56 | 0-31893 | 6.05 |  |
|  | 32 435-64871 | 9.15 |  | 31893-63786 | 9.15 |  |
|  | 64871 - and over | 11.16 |  | 63786 - and over | 11.16 | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | 0-30544 | 10.90 |  | 0-30544 | 10.90 |  |
|  | 30544-65000 | 14.90 |  | 30544-65000 | 15.40 |  |
|  | 65000 and over | 17.40 |  | 65000 and over | 17.40 |  |
| Saskatchewan | 0-35000 | 11.00 |  | 0-30000 | 11.25 |  |
|  | 35000-100 000 | 13.00 |  | 30000-60 000 | 13.25 |  |
|  | 100000 and over | 15.00 |  | 60000 and over | 15.50 |  |
| Alberta | 13525 and over | 10.00 |  | 13339 and over | 10.00 |  |
| British Columbia | 0-31653 | 6.05 |  | 0-31124 | 6.05 |  |
|  | 31653-63 308 | 9.15 |  | 31124-62 249 | 9.15 |  |
|  | 63 308-72 685 | 11.70 |  | 62 249-71470 | 11.70 |  |
|  | 72 685-88260 | 13.70 |  | 71470-86785 | 13.70 |  |
|  | 88260 and over | 14.70 |  | 86785 and over | 14.70 |  |
| Quebec** | 0-27095 | 16.00 |  | 0-26700 | 16.00 |  |
|  | 27095-54 195 | 20.00 |  | 26700-53 405 | 20.00 |  |


|  | 54195 and over | 24.00 |  | 53405 and over | 24.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Province | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax | Taxable income | Rate | Surtax |
| Newfoundland* | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.57 \\ & 16.16 \\ & 18.02 \end{aligned}$ | 9 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29,590 \\ 29,590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.54 \\ & 16.12 \\ & 17.98 \end{aligned}$ | 16 |
| Prince Edward Island | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30754 \\ 30754-61509 \\ 61509 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30004 \\ 30004-60009 \\ 60009 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.80 \\ 13.80 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ | 10 |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 9.77 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.77 \\ 14.95 \\ 16.67 \end{array}$ | 10 |
| New Brunswick | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30754 \\ 30754-61509 \\ 61509-100000 \\ 100000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 9.68 \\ 14.82 \\ 16.52 \\ 17.84 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.94 \\ 15.21 \\ 16.96 \end{array}$ | 8 |
| Ontario | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30814 \\ 30814-61629 \\ 61629 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 6.16 \\ 9.22 \\ 11.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20-56 | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30004 \\ 30004-60009 \\ 60009 \text { - and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.37 \\ 9.62 \\ 11.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20-56 |
| Manitoba | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0-30544 \\ 30544-61089 \\ 61089 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.90 \\ & 16.20 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-29590 \\ 29590-59180 \\ 59180 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 8.00 \\ 12.22 \\ 13.63 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Saskatchewan* | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30000 \\ 30000-60000 \\ 60000 \text { and over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.50 \\ & 13.50 \\ & 16.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30000 \\ 30000-60000 \\ 60000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.16 \\ 12.00 \\ 13.92 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Alberta* | 12900 and over | 10.00 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30004 \\ 30004-60009 \\ 60009 \text { and up } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.48 \\ 11.00 \\ 12.76 \end{array}$ |  |
| British Columbia | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30484 \\ 30484-60969 \\ 60969-70000 \\ 70000-85000 \\ 85000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 7.30 \\ 10.50 \\ 13.70 \\ 15.70 \\ 16.70 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-30004 \\ 30004-60009 \\ 60009 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.40 \\ 12.40 \\ 14.35 \end{array}$ |  |
| Quebec** | $\begin{array}{r} 0-26000 \\ 26000-52000 \\ 52000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.00 \\ & 21.25 \\ & 24.50 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0-26000 \\ 26000-52000 \\ 52000 \text { and over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.00 \\ & 22.50 \\ & 25.00 \end{aligned}$ |  |

* These provinces had provincial tax rates as a per cent of Basic Federal Tax in 2000. Starting in 2000 most provinces, with the exception of Quebec, have adopted a new approach to calculating provincial Personal Income Taxes. The Federal Government had agreed to administrate provincial income tax as a percentage of Taxable Income rather than as a percentage of Basic Federal Tax. In addition, some provinces impose a provincial surtax.
** Quebec residents are eligible for an abatement of 16.5 per cent of federal personal income tax. The Saskatchewan 2017 Budget announced that the personal income tax rates would be reduced by $1 / 2 \%$ effective July 1,2017 , and by $1 / 2 \%$ effective July 1,2019 . The rates for 2017 have been pro-rated accordingly.
${ }^{* * *}$ The $10 \%$ surtax in Prince Edward Island is applied to Basic Provincial Tax in excess of \$12,500 for 2008 to 2023 ( $\$ 8,850$ for 2007, and $\$ 5,200$ for 2000 to 2006 ). The $20 \%$ surtax in Ontario is applied to Basic Provincial Tax in excess of $\$ 5,315$ for 2023 , with an additional $36 \%$ surtax applied to Basic Provincial Tax greater than $\$ 6,802$.

Various provinces provide tax relief to low-income earners in the form of targeted tax reductions and some provinces levy surtaxes, which primarily affect high-income earners.
The rates in the columns 4 and 7 are expressed as a percentage of sub-central government tax rates.

## I.2. DENMARK

The representative sub-central government tax rate is an average of municipal and regional rates. From 2007 the regions no longer collects taxes, and the representative sub-central government tax rate is then an average of municipal rates.

## I.2. FINLAND

The representative sub-central government tax rate is a weighted average of municipal rates. For the year 2023 the representative sub-central government tax rate (incl. Åland Islands) is 7.44 per cent.

A standard deduction for work-related expenses equal to the amount of wage or salaryis granted.
An earned income tax allowance is granted in both central government and municipal taxation. The allowance is calculated on the basis of taxpayer's income from work.

A basic tax allowance is granted in both central government and municipal taxation on the basis of taxable income remaining after the other allowances have been subtracted.

## I.2. ITALY

These surcharges are due only by taxpayers who actually pay the Personal Income Tax (IRPEF).
Representative sub-central rate
The representative sub-central government tax rates are:

| Year | Regional surcharge tax (Lazio) | Local surcharge tax (Rome) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1998 | 0.5\% |  |
| 1999 | 0.5\% |  |
| 2000 | 0.9\% | --- |
| 2001 | 0.9\% | --- |
| 2002 | 0.9\% | 0.2\% |
| 2003 | 0.9\% | 0.2\% |
| 2006 | 1.4\% | 0.2\% |
| 2007 | 1.4\% | 0.5\% |
| 2008 | 1.4\% | 0.5\% |
| 2009 | 1.4\% | 0.5\% |
| 2010 | 1.7\% | 0.5\% |
| 2011 | 1.73\% | 0.9\%1 |
| 2012 | 1.73\% | 0.9\%2 |
| 2013 | 1.73\% | 0.9\%2 |
| 2014 | $1.73 \%$ for incomes up to 15000 $2.33 \%$ in the other cases | 0.9\%2 |
| 2015 | $1.73 \%$ for incomes up to 15000 $3.33 \%$ in the other cases | 0.9\%3 |
| 2016 | 1.73\% for incomes up to 15000 $3.33 \%$ in the other cases | 0.9\%4 |

[^2]| 2017 | levied with a 5 progressive rates schedule, from $1.73 \%$ to 3.33 | $0.9 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2018 | levied with a 5 progressive rates schedule, from $1.73 \%$ to 3.33 | $0.9 \% 4$ |
| 2019 | levied with a 5 progressive rates schedule, from $1.73 \%$ to 3.33 | $0.9 \% 4$ |
| 2020 | levied with a 5 progressive rates schedule, from $1.73 \%$ to 3.33 | $0.9 \% 4$ |
| 2021 | levied with a 5 progressive rates schedule, from $1.73 \%$ to 3.33 | $0.9 \% 4$ |
| 2022 | $1.73 \%$ for incomes up to 15000 | $0.9 \% 4$ |
|  | $3.33 \%$ in other cases |  |

## Regional surcharge tax

This surcharge tax was introduced in 1997. The tax may be levied by each region on resident taxpayers' total taxable income at a discretionary rate included in a given range. As from the year 2000 this range was $0.9 \%-1.4 \%$.

Law Decree 201/2011 (later converted in Law 214/211) increased the basic regional surcharge tax rate from $0.9 \%$ to $1.23 \%$ (the legislation was retroactive, thus applied also for 2011): since then, the new basic range is $1.23 \%-1.73 \%$.

For a group of Regions (see the Table below), the regional surcharge tax rate was further increased by $0.30 \%$ (starting from the biennium 2011/2012) due to regional budget deficit (bringing the maximum rate applied up to $2.03 \%$ ).
In addition to this, the Spending Review Decree advanced from 2014 to 2013 the possibility to apply a further increase of $0.6 \%$ in the Regions with persistent health budget deficit.

## Regional Surcharge Tax Rates

For $2011 / 2012$ in Lazio the Regional surcharge tax rate was $1.73 \%$, due to: the increase of the basic regional surcharge tax rate from $0.9 \%$ to $1.23 \%$ and the additional charge of $0.50 \%$ applied to balance the Regional health budget deficit. Taking into account the possibility introduced by the Spending Review Decree (see above) the PIT surcharge tax rate of $1.73 \%$ applied in Lazio was further increased up to $2.33 \%$ in 2014. . Regional Law n. 17/2014 augmented from $0.6 \%$ to $1.6 \%$ the additional charge applied to the tax rate of $1.73 \%$; as a result, in 2015 and 2016 the regional surcharge tax rate was charged at $3.33 \%$, with some exceptions for certain categories of taxpayers. Starting from $1^{\text {st }}$ January 2017, the regional surcharge tax is applied in Lazio according to a progressive five-rate schedule, ranging from $1.73 \%$ to $3.33 \%$ (see the Table below). As from 2022, the regional surcharge tax applied in Lazio is $1.73 \%$ for incomes up to 15 000 and $3.33 \%$ in other cases.

| Regional Surcharge Tax Rates (as of 1st January 2022) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2022 |  |  |  |
| Region | Taxable income |  | Rate |
| Abruzzo * | P.I.T. tax base |  | 1.73\% |
| Basilicata | P.I.T. tax base |  | 1.73\% |
| Bolzano | 0 |  | 1.23\% |
|  |  | More than 55000 | 1.73\% |


|  | Note: all taxpayers can benefit from a tax credit of $€ 430,50$. <br> Taxpayers with incomes higher than 50000 can benefit from a tax credit up to $125 €$, calculated as the difference between the taxpayer's taxable income minus 50000 and divided by 25000 . <br> Taxpayers earning a taxable income up to 50000 with dependent children can benefit from a non-refundable tax credit of $€ 252$ for each child. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calabria | P.I.T. tax base |  | 1.73\% |
| Campania | 0 | 15000 | 1.73\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 2.96\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 50000 | 3.20\% |
|  | More than 50000 |  | 3.23\% |
|  | Note: Taxpayers earning no more than 28,000 euros with at least two dependent children can benefit from a non-refundable regional surcharge tax credit of $€ 30.00$, increased to $€ 40.00$ for each disabled child |  |  |
| Emilia Romagna | 0 | 15000 | 1.33 \% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.93\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 50000 | 2.03\% |
|  | More than 50000 |  | 2.27\% |
| Friuli Venezia Giulia | 0 | 15000 | 0.70\% |
|  | More than 15000 <br> Note: For each income class, a single tax rate is always applied on the total amount of income. |  | 1.23\% |
| Lazio | 0 | 15000 | 1.73\% |
|  | More than 15000 <br> Notes: The regional surcharge tax is still charged at $1.73 \%$ for: <br> Taxpayers earning no more than 35,000 euros; <br> Taxpayers earning no more than 50,000 euros with at least three dependent children. The limit of 50,000 euros is increased of 5,000 euros for each child other than the third; <br> Taxpayers earning no more than 50,000 euros, with at least one disabled child; <br> Over-70's disabled taxpayers who belong to a household with a taxable income for the purpose of the regional PIT surcharge not exceeding 50,000 euros. <br> Moreover, for tax year 2022 a tax credit of $€ 300$ for taxpayers with taxable income between $€ 35000$ and $€ 40000$. |  | 3.33\% |
| Liguria | 0 | 15000 | 1.23\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.81\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 50000 | 2.31\% |
|  | More than 50000 |  | 2.33\% |



| Sicilia | P.I.T. tax base |  | 1.23\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toscana | 0 | 15000 | 1.42\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.43\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 50000 | 1.68\% |
|  | More than 50000 |  | 1.73\% |
| Trento | 0 | 50000 | 1.23\% |
|  | Note: Taxpayers earning no more than 25,000 euros are exempted from the payment of the regional surcharge tax |  | 1.73\% |
| Umbria | 0 | 15000 | 1.23\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.62\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 50000 | 1.67\% |
|  | More than 75000 |  | 1.83\% |
| Valle d'Aosta | Note: For tax year 2022, taxpay exempted from the payment of $t$ more than 15,000 euros are charg rate on the total amount of their $t$ | $x$ base <br> ning no more than 15,000 euros are ional surcharge tax. Taxpayers earning the ordinary PIT regional surcharge tax income | 1.23\% |
| Veneto | Note: disabled taxpayers with a ta benefit from the application of a r taxpayers with a disabled family $d$ does not exceed 45,000 euros. | x base <br> ncome not exceeding 45,000 euros can rate at $0.9 \%$. The same holds for ant, if the taxpayers' taxable income | 1.23\% |
| Regional Surcharge Tax Rates (as of 1st January 2021) |  |  |  |
| 2021 |  |  |  |
| Region | Taxable income |  | Rate |
| Abruzzo * |  | P.I.T. tax base | 1.73\% |
| Basilicata | 0 | 55000 | 1.23\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 1.73\% |
|  | More than 75000 <br> Note: the regional surcharge tax is still levied at $1.23 \%$ in case of: <br> two or more dependent children if the taxpayer taxable income is between 55000 and 75000 euros. |  | 2.33\% |
| Bolzano | 0 | 75000 | 1.23\% |
|  |  | More than 75000 | 1.73\% |



|  | Note: For tax year 2021, taxpayers earning no more than 28,000 euros with at least two dependent children can benefit from a non-refundable regional surcharge tax credit of $€ 35.00$, increased to $€ 45.00$ for each disabled child |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lombardia | 0 | 15000 | 1.23\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.58\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 55000 | 1.72\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 1.73\% |
|  |  | More than 75000 | 1.74\% |
| Marche | 0 | 15000 | 1.23\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.53\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 55000 | 1.70\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 1.72\% |
|  |  | More than 75000 | 2.03\% |
| Molise | 0 | 15000 | 2.23\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 2,43\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 55000 | 2.53\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 2.63\% |
|  |  | More than 75000 | 2.33\% |
| Piemonte | 0 | 15000 | 1.62\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 2.13\% |
|  | 28000.01 | $\square 55000$ | 2.75\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 3.32\% |
|  | Note: As from 1st January 2015, the increased by the following regional tax cred with $m$ | More than 75000 <br> notional tax credits for family dependants described above are dit amounts: € 250 for each disabled child; $€ 100$ for taxpayers more than three dependent children, starting from the first child | 3.33\% |
|  | 0 | 15000 | 1.33\% |
| Puglia | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.43\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 55000 | 1.71\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 1.72\% |
|  |  | More than 75000 | 1.73\% |


|  | Note: Taxpayers with more than 3 dependent children can benefit from a regional surcharge tax credit equal to $€ 20$ for each child. This reduction is increased by $€ 375$ for each disabled child |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Sardegna | Note: As from 2019, taxpayers earning no more than 55,000 euros with dependent children under 18 years old can benefit from a regional surcharge tax credit equal to $€ 200$ for each child., increased by $€$ 100 for each disabled child. | 1.23\% |
| Sicilia |  | 1.23\% |
| Toscana | 0 | 1.42\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 1.43\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 1.68\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 1.72\% |
|  | More than 75000 | 1.73\% |
| Trento | 0 | 1.23\% |
|  | Note: Taxpayers earning no more than 15,000 euros are exempted from the payment of the regional surcharge tax | 1.73\% |
| Umbria | 0 | 1.23\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 1.63\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 1.68\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 1.73\% |
|  | More than 75000 | 1.83\% |
| Valle d'Aosta * | Note: For tax year 2022, taxpayers earning no more than 15,000 euros are exempted from the payment of the regional surcharge tax. Taxpayers earning more than 15,000 euros are charged with the ordinary PIT regional surcharge tax rate on the total amount of their taxable income | 1.23\% |
| Veneto * | P.I.T. tax base <br> Note: disabled taxpayers with a taxable income not exceeding 45,000 euros can benefit from the application of a reduced rate at $0.9 \%$. The same holds for taxpayers with a disabled family dependant, if the taxpayers' taxable income does not exceed 45,000 euros. | 1.23\% |

Note 1: only Regions identified by a "*" (Abruzzo, Emilia Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Valle d'Aosta and Veneto) have currently updated their regional surcharge tax rates to tax period 2022 at the date of $17^{\text {th }}$ February 2022

Note 2: Regions will have until $31^{\text {st }}$ March 2022 to publish the eventually adjusted regional surcharge tax rates, taking into account the renewed taxation system on individuals enforced as from $1^{\text {st }}$ January 2022

Regional Surcharge Tax Rates (as of 1st January 2019)

| Region |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \hline \text { Rate } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Taxable income |  |
| Abruzzo |  | P.I.T. tax base | 1.73\% |
| Basilicata | 0 | 55000 | 1.23\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 1.73\% |
|  | More than 75000 <br> Note: the regional surcharge tax is still levied at $1.23 \%$ in case of: Two or more dependent children if the taxpayer taxable income does not exceed 75000 euros |  | 2.33\% |
| Bolzano* | All taxpayers can benefit from a dedu surcharge tax base. Taxpayers earnin dependent children, can benefit from a each child. The tax benefit described | P.I.T. tax base <br> Note: <br> from the regional up to 70,000 , with dable) of $€ 252$ for uction) must not be idered in this case | 1.23\% |
| Calabria* |  | P.IT. tax base | 1.73\% |
| Campania* |  | P.I.T. tax base | 2.03\% |
| Emilia Romagna | 0 | 15000 | 1.33\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.93\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 55000 | 2.03\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 2.23\% |
|  | More than 75000 |  | 2.33\% |
| Friuli Venezia Giulia* | 0 | 15000 | 0.70\% |
|  | More than 15000 <br> Note: For each income class, a single tax rate is always applied on the total amount of income |  | 1.23\% |
| Lazio* | 0 | 15000 | 1.73\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 2.73\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 55000 | 2.93\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 3.23\% |
|  | More than 75000 <br> Notes: <br> The regional surcharge tax is still charged at $1.73 \%$ for: <br> Taxpayers earning no more than 35,000 euros; Taxpayers earning no more than 50,000 euros with at least three dependent children. The limit of 50,000 euros is increased of 5,000 euros for each child other than the third; Taxpayers earning no more than 50,000 euros,with at least one disabled child Over-70's disabled taxpayers who belong to a household with a taxable income for the purpose of the regional PIT surcharge not exceeding 50,000 euros |  | 3.33\% |
| Liguria* | 0 | 15000 | 1.23\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.81\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 55000 | 2.31\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 2.32\% |



|  |  | More than 75000 | 1.73 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trento* | Note: Taxpayers earning no more than 20,000 euros can benefit from a deduction of 20,000 euros from the regional surcharge tax base |  | 1.23\% |
| Umbria | 0 | 15000 | 1.23\% |
|  | 15000.01 | 28000 | 1.63\% |
|  | 28000.01 | 55000 | 1.68\% |
|  | 55000.01 | 75000 | 1.73\% |
|  | More than 75000 |  | 1,83\% |
| Valle d'Aosta* |  | P.I.T. tax base | 1.23\% |
| Veneto | P.I.T. tax base <br> Note: disabled taxpayers with a taxable income not exceeding 45000 euros can benefit from the application of a reduced rate at $0.9 \%$. The same holds for taxpayers with a disabled family dependant, if the taxpayer's taxable income does not exceed 45000 euros. |  | 1.23\% |

## Local surcharge tax

This surcharge tax was introduced in 1999. The tax may be levied by each local government at an initial rate that cannot exceed $0.2 \%$. If the tax is levied, the local government can increase the initial rate, on a yearly basis, up to a maximum of $0.5 \%$.

For the city of Rome, the local surcharge tax is levied at an increased rate of $0.9 \%$ (higher than the maximum tax rate), due to municipal budget deficit. Exemption thresholds apply. Starting from 2015, the exemption threshold is set at 12,000 euros. Taxpayers earning more than 12,000 have to pay the local surcharge tax on the full amount of their income.

## I.2. KOREA

A uniform sub-central government tax rate of $0.6 \% \sim 4.2 \%$ (progressive rate) of taxable income for central government tax purposes is used as a representative rate(Enforcement is scheduled from 1 Jan 2018). And a uniform sub-central government tax rate of $0.6 \% \sim 4.5 \%$ (progressive rate) of taxable income for central government tax purposes is used as a representative rate(Enforcement is scheduled from 1 Jan 2021). The local government can adjust the rate between a lower limit of $50 \%$ and an upper limit of $150 \%$ of basic tax rate. However, in practice all use the basic tax rate.

## I.2. NORWAY

Although municipalities and regions are free to use reduced rates, in practice all use the maximum applicable rate - which is therefore also a representative rate.

Personal income (i.e. ordinary income) is taxed with a 22 per cent flat rate in most of the country. Ordinary income includes all income (e.g. from labour, capital and pensions) less allowances.
The revenue from the personal income tax on ordinary income is split between three levels of government: central, state and local. The split is decided upon by the Parliament as part of the National Budget. The state and local government tax rate is therefore the state and local government revenue share of tax on ordinary income. As mentioned, state and local governments may in principle reduce the local tax rate to a lower level, but in practice all use the maximum rates.
The personal income tax rate on ordinary income is the same as the corporate tax rate.

## I.2. PORTUGAL

As from 1999, special reduced rates apply in the case of residents in the Azores Autonomous Region (where the national rates are multiplied by 0.80 ) and as from 2001 in the Madeira Autonomous Region. As from 2012 there is no reduction in rates in the Madeira Autonomous Region.

## I.2. SWEDEN

The representative sub-central government tax rate is an average of municipal rates.

## I.2. UNITED STATES

The representative sub-central state rate is a weighted average state personal income tax rate on wages. While most states impose scheduler rates, some do apply flat rates. Most states that impose personal income taxes allow personal allowances. The amount of those allowances varies. Seven states (and many localities) do not impose personal income tax while two states tax only dividends and interest income. ${ }^{1}$
For 2013 through 2020, the maximum sub-central rate applies to California where the largest city, Los Angeles, does not impose personal income tax. For 2009 through 2013, the maximum sub-central state rate applied to Hawaii with Oregon joining for most of that period Most U.S. cities and counties do not impose a local income tax though most local rates are low (1 percent to 3 percent). Larger cities are more likely to have local income taxes though counties, such in in Maryland, may impose a local income tax. In addition, in states such as Ohio, local income taxes may be used to finance schools.

The taxing wages sub-central rate is for Detroit, Michigan. For 2013 through 2020, Michigan imposes a flat rate 4.25 percent income tax with personal allowances. Residents of Detroit are subject to a 2.50 percent tax on personal income.

[^3]
# Table 1.3. <br> Sub-central personal income tax ratesprogressive systems 

## I.3. CANADA

Rates administered in the largest city in Canada, Toronto, located in province of Ontario. The sub-central personal income taxes are levied at the provincial level.

## I.3. SPAIN

The Comunidades Autónomas (Regional Governments) are liable to set up their own personal income tax schedule to tax the general income tax base. For 2023, those tax rate schedules vary from five to ten brackets and their marginal rates from 8.5 to $29.5 \%$.
Up to 2009 the Cuota autonómica (Regional share of the tax) on the general tax base was determined by applying a progressive tax ladder with default values laid down by the Law regulating this tax, and fixed by Government. However, the Comunidades Autónomas (Regional Governments) were competent to modify these values under certain limitations. The complementary tax scale fixed by the Central Government and applied in default as explained, was removed in 2010, which leaves a State-level ladder and each Comunidad Autónoma determining their own tax scale, subject only to the progressivity requirement. From that moment on, by exercising their legislative competences, the Comunidades Autónomas have been approving their tax scales that, although identical to the State-level tax scale in the beginning, as time elapsed they became increasingly different. These differences have grown since 2015, coinciding with the entry into force of the reform of this tax, up to the point that in 2016,2017, 2018, 2019,2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, each Comunidad Autónoma applies a different tax scale, with currently only one matching the Central Government tax scale.

Therefore, instead of taking into account a tax rate determined by a Comunidad Autónoma equal to that applied by the Central Government, the criterion followed in 2017 is to consider that of the Comunidad Autónoma of Madrid (Madrid Region), which is thought as the most representative tax scale on different grounds, among which it is worth mentioning that this Comunidad Autónoma comprises the Spain capital city and its relative significance as regards this tax, both in terms of number of taxpayers, income level and income tax roughly amounting to one quarter of the total revenues. All these make of it a potential stable criterion over time.

Madrid Schedule for general tax base in 2017,2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021

| Net tax base Up to $€$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross amount due } \\ € \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Rest of tax base Up to $€$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Tax rate } \\ \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0,00 | 0,00 | 12.450,00 | 9,00\% ${ }^{1}$ |
| 12.450,00 | 1.120,50 | 5.257,20 | 11,20\% |
| 17.707,20 | 1.709,31 | 15.300,00 | 13,30\% |
| 33.007,20 | 3.744,21 | 20.400,00 | 17,90\% |
| 53.407,20 | 7.395,81 | above | 21,00\% |

${ }^{1} .9,5 \%$ in 2017, and $9,0 \%$ as from 2018.

## 2022 and 2023

| Net tax base <br> Up to $€$ | Gross amount due <br> $€$ | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0.00 |  |  |
| 0.00 | $1,101.64$ | $12,960.45$ | $8.50 \%$ |
| $12,960.45$ | $1,687.22$ | $5,472.75$ | $10.70 \%$ |
| $18,433.20$ | $3,725.91$ | $15,927.30$ | $12.80 \%$ |
| $34,360.50$ | $7,421.04$ | $21,236.40$ | $17.40 \%$ |
| $55,596.90$ | above | $20.50 \%$ |  |

The savings tax base, which includes the majority of capital gains, for tax years 2015, 2016,2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 is subject to the following tax rates:

## Schedule for savings 2015

| Net tax base <br> Up to $€$ |  | Gross amount due <br> $€$ | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0.00 |  | 0.00 | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |
| $6,000.00$ | 600.00 | $6,000.00$ | 10 |
| $50,000.00$ |  | $44,000.00$ | 11 |

Schedule for savings 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020

| Net tax base Up to $€$ | Gross amount due $€$ | Rest of tax base Up to $€$ | Tax rate \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,000.00 | 9.5 |
| 6,000.00 | 570.00 | 44,000.00 | 10.5 |
| 50,000.00 | 5,190.00 | above | 11.5 |

## 2021 and 2022

| Net tax base Up to € | Gross amount due $€$ | Rest of tax base Up to $€$ | Tax rate \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,000.00 | 9.5 |
| 6,000.00 | 570.00 | 44,000.00 | 10.5 |
| 50,000.00 | 5,190.00 | 150,000 | 11.5 |
| 200,000.00 | 22.440 .00 | above | 13.00 |

## 2023

| Net tax base <br> Up to € |  | Gross amount due <br> $€$ | Rest of tax base <br> Up to $€$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | Tax rate <br> $\%$ |  |
| $6,000.00$ | 570.00 | $4,000.00$ | 9.5 |
| $50,000.00$ | $5,190.00$ | $150,000.00$ | 10.5 |
| $200,000.00$ | $22,440.00$ | $100,000.00$ | 11.5 |
| $300,000.00$ | $35,940.00$ | Above | 13.50 |
| 14.00 |  |  |  |

## I.3. SWITZERLAND

1. The sub-central (cantonal) personal income tax rates in Zürich (most populated city) and thresholds for single people without children for 2023 (unchanged from 2012), are:

|  | Rate per cent |
| :--- | ---: |
| 0 | Ceiling (CHF) |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 | 6700 |
| 5 | 11400 |
| 6 | 16100 |
| 7 | 23700 |
| 8 | 33000 |
| 9 |  |
| 10 | 43700 |
| 11 | 56100 |
| 12 | 73000 |
| 13 |  |

2. The sub-central (cantonal) personal income tax rates in Zürich (most populated city) and thresholds for married couples and singles with children for 2023 (unchanged from 2012):

|  | Rate per cent |
| :--- | ---: |
| 0 | Ceiling (CHF) |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 | 13500 |
| 6 | 27300 |
| 7 | 36700 |
| 8 | 47400 |
| 9 | 61300 |
| 10 | 92100 |
| 11 | 122900 |
| 12 | 169300 |
| 13 | 224700 |

Married couples are taxed jointly.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Within the meaning of the Civil Partnership Act (Lebenspartnerschaftsgesetz - LPartG) of 16 February 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I, page 266)
    ${ }^{2}$ This was a "safeguard" provision for employed workers, to avoid an extra tax burden after the introduction of tax allowances in replacement of the previous tax credits

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Selected tax parameters, such as tax rate brackets and the value of the standard deduction, are adjusted on an annual basis for changes in the price level. The commonly known as Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 changed the inflation index from the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) to the Chained CPI-U (C-CPI-U). The C-CPI-U differs from the CPI-U by allowing consumers to alter their consumption patterns in response to relative price changes. The C-CPI-U results in lower estimates of inflation than the CPI-U does.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Total incomes formed by pension income up to $€ 8,000$, land income up to $€ 185.92$, plus any income from main residences are exempt. Ordinary tax rate applied in case of breach of any of the aforementioned thresholds
    ${ }^{2}$ Income up to $€ 10,000$ is exempt
    ${ }^{3}$ Income up to $€ 12,000$ is exempt

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Those two states are New Hampshire and Tennessee. The Hall income tax (on dividends and interest income) in Tennessee is currently being phased out. It will be fully repealed beginning January 1, 2021.

