
OECD TAX DATABASE
EXPLANATORY ANNEX

1 PART I. TAXATION OF WAGE INCOME

Document updated May 2023

Table of contents

1 PART I. TAXATION OF WAGE INCOME	1
Note to Part I Tables 1.4 to 1.7	4
AUSTRALIA	4
AUSTRIA	4
ITALY	5
MEXICO	5
Table 1.1. Central government personal income tax rates and thresholds	6
I.1. AUSTRIA	6
I.1. BELGIUM	6
I.1. CANADA	8
I.1. CHILE	10
I.1. COLOMBIA	11
I.1. COSTA RICA	13
I.1. FINLAND	13
I.1. GERMANY	14
I.1. ITALY	19
I.1. KOREA	24
I.1. LATVIA	25
I.1. LITHUANIA	26
I.1. LUXEMBOURG	27
I.1. MEXICO	29
I.1. NETHERLANDS	31
I.1. NORWAY	31
I.1. POLAND	31
I.1. SLOVAK REPUBLIC	33
I.1. SLOVENIA	34
I.1. SPAIN	35
I.1. SWITZERLAND	37
I.1. TÜRKIYE	37
I.1. UNITED KINGDOM	39
I.1. UNITED STATES	40
Table 1.2. Sub-central personal income tax rates-non-progressive systems	41
I.2. BELGIUM	41
I.2. CANADA	42
I.2. DENMARK	54
I.2. FINLAND	54
I.2. ITALY	54
I.2. KOREA	64

I.2. NORWAY	64
I.2. PORTUGAL	65
I.2. SWEDEN	65
I.2. UNITED STATES	65

Table 1.3. Sub-central personal income tax rates-progressive systems	66
--	----

I.3. CANADA	66
I.3. SPAIN	66
I.3. SWITZERLAND	68

Note to Part I Tables 1.4 to 1.7

Part I Tables 1.4-1.7 are based on a methodology elaborated in the annual OECD publication '*Taxing Wages*', examining taxes paid on wage income in OECD countries. Tables 1.4-1.5 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 1.7 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 1.4 to 1.7 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 15 000 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.

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 11 000€ 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 1.000.000	55%

The marginal tax rate of 55% above 1mn 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.

	2023
--	------

Allowance (euros)	10 190
-------------------	--------

	2022
Allowance (euros)	9 240

	2021
Allowance (euros)	9 060

	2020
Allowance (euros)	8990

	2019
Allowance (euros)	8 860

2017		2018	
Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)	Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)
ATI ≤ 27.030	7.570	ATI ≤ 45 750	7 730
Between 27.030 and 27.330	7.570 – (ATI – 27.030)	Between 45 750 and 46 050	7 730 – (ATI – 45 750)
27.330 ≤ ATI	7.270	46 050 ≤ ATI	7 430

2015		2016	
Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)	Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)
ATI ≤ 26 360	7 380	ATI ≤ 26 510	7 420
Between 26 360 and 26 650	7 380 – (ATI – 26 360)	Between 26 510 and 26 800	7 420 – (ATI – 26 510)
26 650 ≤ ATI	7 090	26 800 ≤ ATI	7 420

2012		2013		2014	
Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)	Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)	Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)
ATI ≤ 25 270	7 070	ATI ≤ 25 990	7 270	ATI ≤ 26 280	7 350
Between 25 270 and 25 540	7 070 – (ATI – 25 270)	Between 25 990 and 26 270	7 270 – (ATI – 25 990)	Between 26 280 and 26 560	7 350 – (ATI – 26 280)
25 540 ≤ ATI	6 800	26 270 ≤ ATI	6 990	26 560 ≤ ATI	7 070

2008		2009 and 2010		2011	
Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)	Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)	Income (euros)	Allowance (euros)
ATI ≤ 22 870	6 400	ATI ≤ 23 900	6 690	ATI ≤ 24 410	6 830
Between 22 870 and 23 100	6 400 – (ATI – 22 870)	Between 23 900 and 24 160	6 690 – (ATI – 23 900)	Between 24 410 and 24 670	6 830 – (ATI – 24 410)
23 100 ≤ ATI	6 150	24 160 ≤ ATI	6 430	24 670 ≤ ATI	6 570

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

Singles	5 205.76 (210 000 BEF)	5 350 (215 818 BEF)	5 480	5 570	5 660	5 780	5 940	6040
Married persons	4 139.82 (167 000 BEF)	4 240 (171 041 BEF)	4 350	4 610	5 660	5 780	5 940	6040

In BEF	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Singles	165 000	170 000	176 000	181 000	186 000	191 000	196 000	198 000	203 000	206 000	208 000
Married persons	130 000	134 000	139 000	143 000	146 000	150 000	154 000	156 000	160 000	162 000	165 000

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
29 747.24 or less	0 %
Between 29 747.25 and 30 986.70	1 % (ATI – 29 747.24) / 1 239.46
30 986.70 and over	1 %

1 Euro = 40.3399 BEF

In 2000 and 2001:

ATI bracket in BEF	Surtax rate 2000	Surtax rate 2001
800 000 or less	1%	0 %
Between 800 000 and 850 000	1% + 1% (ATI – 800 000)/50 000	1 % (ATI - 800 000) /50 000
Between 850 000 and 1 200 000	2%	1 %
Between 1 200 000 and 1 250 000	2% + 1% (ATI – 1 200 000)/50 000	1 % + 1 % (ATI – 1 200 000)/50 000
1 250 000 and over	3%	2 %

I.1. CANADA

2023	
Taxable Income	Rate
0-53,359	15.0%
53,359-106,717	20.5%
106,717-165,430	26.0%
165,430-235,675	29.0%
235,675 and over	33.0%

2022	
Taxable Income	Rate

0-50,197	15.0%
50,197-100,392	20.5%
100,392-155,625	26.0%
155,625-221,708	29.0%
221,708 and over	33.0%

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

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	15.0%
47,630-95,259	20.5%
95,259-147,667	26.0%
147,667-210,371	29.0%
210,371 and over	33.0%

2018	
Taxable Income	Rate
0-46,605	15.0%
46,605-93,208	20.5%
93,208-144,489	26.0%
144,489-205,842	29.0%
205,842 and over	33.0%

2017	
Taxable Income	Rate

0-45,916	15.0%
45,916-91,831	20.5%
91,831-142,353	26.0%
142,353-202,800	29.0%
202,800 and over	33.0%

1.1. 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	331,200
2001	342,288
2002	352,668
2003	356,868
2004	363,696
2005	378,852
2006	386,472
2007	410,664

2008	451,824
2009	442,356
2010	451,260
2011	468,252
2012	482,472
2013	489,264
2014	518,376
2015	539,460
2016	554,196
2017	563,664
2018	580,236
2019	595,476
2020	612,348
2021	650,052
2022	733,884

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 (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 – 310	35%
310 and over	40%

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 TVU *)		Marginal rate (%)	Tax liability
Over	Not over		
0	1.090	0	0
1.090	1.700	19	(Taxable income or taxable occasional gain translated into TVU less 1.090 TVU) x 19%
1.700	4.100	28	(Taxable income or taxable occasional gain translated into TVU less 1.700 TVU) x 28% + 116 TVU
4.100	8.670	33	(Taxable income or taxable occasional gain translated into TVU less 4.100 TVU) x 33% + 788 TVU
8.670	18.970	35	(Taxable income translated into TVU less 8.670 TVU) x 35% + 2.296 TVU
18.970	31.000	37	(Taxable income translated into TVU less 18.970 TVU) x 37% + 5.901 TVU
31.000	And up	39	(Taxable income translated into TVU less 31.000 TVU) x 39% + 10.352 TVU

*: 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 12per 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 22 000 when income exceeds EUR 70 000 the credit is reduced by 1.21 per cent. The credit is fully phased out when taxpayers' income is about EUR 158 000. 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 2 500 and EUR 7 230, and 28 per cent of the income exceeding EUR 7 230, until it reaches its maximum of EUR 3 570. The amount of the allowance is reduced by 4.5 per cent of the earned income minus work related expenses exceeding EUR 14 000.

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 3 870.

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, €		Tax at lower limit, €	Tax rate within brackets, %
from	to		
0		0	12.64 %
19 900	29 700	2 515.36	19 %
29 700	49 000	4 377.36	30.25 %
49 000	85 800	10 215.61	34 %
85 800		22 727.61	44 %

1.1. 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):

$$Y = (X - 10\,908) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 15\,999) / 10\,000$$

- $T = 0$ for $X \leq 10\,908$
- $T = (979.18 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $10\,909 \leq X \leq 15\,999$
- $T = (192.59 Z + 2\,397) Z + 966.53$ for $16\,000 \leq X \leq 62\,809$
- $T = 0.42 X - 9\,972.98$ for $62\,810 \leq X \leq 277\,825$
- $T = 0.45 X - 18\,307.73$ for $277\,826 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2022 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 10\,347) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 14\,926) / 10\,000$$

- $T = 0$ for $X \leq 10\,347$
- $T = (1\,008.67 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $10\,348 \leq X \leq 14\,926$
- $T = (206.43 Z + 2\,397) Z + 869.32$ for $14\,927 \leq X \leq 58\,596$
- $T = 0.42 X - 9\,336.45$ for $58\,597 \leq X \leq 277\,825$
- $T = 0.45 X - 17\,671.20$ for $277\,826 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2021 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 9\,744) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 14\,753) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 9\,744$
2. $T = (995.21 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $9\,745 \leq X \leq 14\,753$
3. $T = (208.85 Z + 2\,397) Z + 950.96$ for $14\,754 \leq X \leq 57\,918$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 9\,136.63$ for $57\,919 \leq X \leq 274\,612$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 17\,374.99$ for $274\,613 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2020 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 9\,408) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 14\,532) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 9\,408$
2. $T = (972.87 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $9\,409 \leq X \leq 14\,532$
3. $T = (212.02 Z + 2\,397) Z + 972.79$ for $14\,533 \leq X \leq 57\,051$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,963.74$ for $57\,052 \leq X \leq 270\,500$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 17\,078.74$ for $270\,501 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2019 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 9\,168) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 14\,254) / 10\,000$$

6. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 9\,168$
7. $T = (980.14 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $9\,169 \leq X \leq 14\,254$
8. $T = (216.16 Z + 2\,397) Z + 965.58$ for $14\,255 \leq X \leq 55\,960$
9. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,780.90$ for $55\,961 \leq X \leq 265\,326$
10. $T = 0.45 X - 16\,740.68$ for $265\,327 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2018 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 9\,000) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 13\,996) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 9\,000$

2. $T = (997.80 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $9\,001 \leq X \leq 13\,996$
3. $T = (220.13 Z + 2\,397) Z + 948.49$ for $13\,997 \leq X \leq 54\,949$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,621.75$ for $54\,950 \leq X \leq 260\,532$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 16\,437.70$ for $260\,533 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2017 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 8\,820) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 13\,769) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 8\,820$
2. $T = (1\,007.27 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $8\,821 \leq X \leq 13\,769$
3. $T = (223.76 Z + 2\,397) Z + 939.57$ for $13\,770 \leq X \leq 54\,057$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,475.44$ for $54\,058 \leq X \leq 256\,303$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 16\,164.53$ for $256\,304 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2016 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 8\,652) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 13\,669) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 8\,652$
2. $T = (993.62 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $8\,653 \leq X \leq 13\,669$
3. $T = (225.40 Z + 2\,397) Z + 952.48$ for $13\,670 \leq X \leq 53\,665$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,394.14$ for $53\,666 \leq X \leq 254\,446$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 16\,027.52$ for $254\,447 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2015 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 8\,472) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 13\,469) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 8\,472$
2. $T = (997.60 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $8\,473 \leq X \leq 13\,469$
3. $T = (228.74 Z + 2\,397) Z + 948.68$ for $13\,470 \leq X \leq 52\,881$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,261.29$ for $52\,882 \leq X \leq 250\,730$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 15\,783.19$ for $250\,731 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2014 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 8\,354) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 13\,469) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 8\,354$
2. $T = (974.58 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $8\,355 \leq X \leq 13\,469$
3. $T = (228.74 Z + 2\,397) Z + 971$ for $13\,470 \leq X \leq 52\,881$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,239$ for $52\,882 \leq X \leq 250\,730$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 15\,761$ for $250\,731 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas since 2013 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 8\,130) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 13\,469) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 8\,130$
2. $T = (933.70 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $8\,131 \leq X \leq 13\,469$
3. $T = (228.74 Z + 2\,397) Z + 1\,014$ for $13\,470 \leq X \leq 52\,881$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,196$ for $52\,882 \leq X \leq 250\,730$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 15\,718$ for $250\,731 \leq X$

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

$$Y = (X - 8\,004) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 13\,469) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 8\,004$
2. $T = (912.17 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $8\,005 \leq X \leq 13\,469$
3. $T = (228.74 Z + 2\,397) Z + 1\,038$ for $13\,470 \leq X \leq 52\,881$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,172$ for $52\,882 \leq X \leq 250\,730$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 15\,694$ for $250\,731 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2009 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 7\,834) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 13\,139) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 7\,834$
2. $T = (939.68 Y + 1\,400) Y$ for $7\,835 \leq X \leq 13\,139$
3. $T = (228.74 Z + 2\,397) Z + 1\,007$ for $13\,140 \leq X \leq 52\,551$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 8\,064$ for $52\,552 \leq X \leq 250\,400$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 15\,576$ for $250\,401 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2007 and 2008 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 7\,664) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 12\,739) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 7\,664$
2. $T = (883.74 Y + 1\,500) Y$ for $7\,665 \leq X \leq 12\,739$
3. $T = (228.74 Z + 2\,397) Z + 989$ for $12\,740 \leq X \leq 52\,151$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 7\,914$ for $52\,152 \leq X \leq 250\,000$
5. $T = 0.45 X - 15\,424$ for $250\,001 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2005 and 2006 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 7\,664) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 12\,739) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 7\,664$
2. $T = (883.74 Y + 1\,500) Y$ for $7\,665 \leq X \leq 12\,739$
3. $T = (228.74 Z + 2\,397) Z + 989$ for $12\,740 \leq X \leq 52\,151$
4. $T = 0.42 X - 7\,914$ for $52\,152 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2004 (amounts in EUR):

$$Y = (X - 7\,664) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 12\,739) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 7\,664$
2. $T = (793.10 Y + 1\,600) Y$ for $7\,665 \leq X \leq 12\,739$
3. $T = (265.78 Z + 2\,405) Z + 1\,016$ for $12\,740 \leq X \leq 52\,151$
4. $T = 0.45 X - 8\,845$ for $52\,152 \leq X$

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):

$$Y = (X - 7\,200) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 9\,216) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 7\,235$
2. $T = (768.85 Y + 1\,990) Y$ for $7\,236 \leq X \leq 9\,251$
3. $T = (278.65 Z + 2\,300) Z + 432$ for $9\,252 \leq X \leq 55\,007$
4. $T = 0.485 X - 9\,872$ for $55\,008 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2001 (amounts in DM):

$$Y = (X - 14\,040) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 18\,036) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 14\,093$
2. $T = (387.89 Y + 1\,990) Y$ for $14\,094 \leq X \leq 18\,089$
3. $T = (142.49 Z + 2\,300) Z + 857$ for $18\,090 \leq X \leq 107\,567$
4. $T = 0.485 X - 19\,299$ for $107\,568 \leq X$

Definitions and formulas in 2000 (amounts in DM):

$$Y = (X - 13\,446) / 10\,000$$

$$Z = (X - 17\,442) / 10\,000$$

1. $T = 0$ for $X \leq 13\,499$
2. $T = (262.76 Y + 2\,290) Y$ for $13\,500 \leq X \leq 17\,495$
3. $T = (133.74 Z + 2\,500) Z + 957$ for $17\,496 \leq X \leq 114\,695$
4. $T = 0.51 X - 20\,575$ for $114\,696 \leq X$

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:

$$\text{Ratio} = (26000 + 7500 - \text{net income}) / 26000$$

RATIO	ACTUAL ALLOWANCE (EUR)
ratio ≥ 1	Actual allowance = Standard allowance
$0 < \text{ratio} < 1$	Actual allowance = 7 500.00 * ratio
ratio ≤ 0	Actual allowance = 0

Only for the years 2003 and 2004 tax credits were still applied for employed workers², varying with income as follows:

INCOME	TAX CREDIT
From € 27 000.00 to € 29 500.00	€ 130.00
From € 29 500.01 to € 36 500.00	€ 235.00
From € 36 500.01 to € 41 500.00	€ 180.00
From € 41 500.01 to € 46 700.00	€ 130.00
From € 46 700.01 to € 52 000.00	€ 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 €

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

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:

$$\text{Ratio} = (78000 + \text{maximum family allowance} - \text{net income}) / 78000$$

RATIO	ACTUAL ALLOWANCE (EUR)
ratio ≥ 1	Actual allowance = maximum family allowance
$0 < \text{ratio} < 1$	Actual allowance = maximum family allowance * ratio
ratio ≤ 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 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 + $502 \times (15,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 7,000$
From 15,001 to 55,000	Maximum tax credit $\times (55,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 40,000$
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 8 001 to 15 000	1 338
From 15 001 to 23 000	1 338
From 23 001 to 24 000	1 348
From 24 001 to 25 000	1 358
From 25 001 to 26 000	1 368
From 26 001 to 27 700	1 378
From 27 701 to 28 000	1 363
From 28 001 to 55 000	1 338

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 1st 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 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	$978 + 902 \times (28,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 20,000$
From 28,001 to 55,000	$978 \times (55,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 27,000$
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 Under three years of age (*) Over three years of age (*)	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	750 decreasing up to 0 for net income over 80.000
(*) For families with disabled children the amount of tax credits is 400 euros higher for each child (*) For families with more than 3 children the amount of tax credits is 200 euro higher for each child. Families with more than 3 children that benefit from tax credits for family dependants are also entitled to an additional tax 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 15 000	$800 - 110 \times \text{taxable income} / 15\,000$
From 15 001 to 29 000	690
From 29 001 to 29 200	700
From 29 201 to 34 700	710
From 34 701 to 35 000	720
From 35 001 to 35 100	710
From 35 101 to 35 200	700
From 35 201 to 40 000	690
From 40 001 to 80 000	$690 \times (80\,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 40\,000$
More than 80 000	0

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

- for families with only one child: $950 \times (95\,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 95\,000$;
- for families with more than one child the amount of 95 000 is increased by 15 000 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	$960 \times (1 - (\text{taxable income} - 24,000) / (26,000 - 24,000))$
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	0
From 8,174 to 24,600	960
From 24,601 to 26,600	$960 \times (1 - (\text{taxable income} - 24,600) / (26,600 - 24,600))$
More than 26,600	0

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 1st 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	0
From 8,174 to 28,000	1.200
More than 28,000	0

Added to this amount as from 1st July 2020 and until 31st 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 (1 st July – 31 st December 2020 - EUR)	PAYE Tax credit (1 st January – 31 st December 2021 - EUR)
Up to 28 000	0	0
From 28 001 to 35 000	$480 + 120 \cdot (35\,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 7\,000$	$960 + 240 \cdot (35\,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 7\,000$
From 35 001 to 40 000	$480 \cdot (40\,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 5\,000$	$240 \cdot (40\,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 5\,000$
More than 40 000	0	0

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 1st 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 a,b,c,d,and e greater than 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 1st January 2017, tax credits for pensioners are as follows:

Tax credits for pensioners	Amount
Up to 8,000	1,880 – see Note
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
More than 55,000	0

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 1st January 2022:

Taxable income (EUR)	2022 PIT TAX RATES	PREVIOUS PIT TAX RATES
Up to € 15 000.00	23%	23%
From € 15 000.01 to € 28 000.00	25%	27%
From € 28 000.01 to € 50 000.00	35%	38% up to € 55 000.00
More than € 50 000.00	43%	41% from € 55 000.01 to € 75 000.00; 43% more than € 75 000.00

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	$1,910 + 1,190 \cdot (28,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 13,000$
From 28,001 to 50,000	$1,910 \cdot (50,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 22,000$
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);	
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	$700 + 1,255 \cdot (28,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 19,500$
From 28,001 to 50,000	$700 \cdot (50,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 22,000$
More than 50,000	0
Note 1: The amount of the tax credit cannot be lower than 713 EUR;	
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	$500 + 765 \cdot (28,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 22,500$
From 28,001 to 50,000	$500 \cdot (50,000 - \text{taxable income}) / 22,000$
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 €	

1.1. 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 20 004 euro – 20%;
- part of annual income which exceeds 20 004,00 euro, but does not exceed 78 100 euro – 23%;
- part of annual income, which exceeds 78 100,00 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 2021 a progressive rate is implemented for:

- annual income up to 20 004 euro – 20%;
- part of annual income which exceeds 20 004,00 euro, but does not exceed 62 800 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 20 004 euro – 20%;
- part of annual income which exceeds 20 004,00 euro, but does not exceed 62 800 euro – 23%;
- part of annual income, which exceeds 62 800,00 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 2 846 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 2 846 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 1 423 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 forest (for cutting) for owners of grown-up forest	–	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

1.1. 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		1 007.88
2004		
2005		
2006	33% until 30 June; 27% as of 1 July	1 112.14
2007	27%	
2008	24%	
2009	15%	1 633.46 – 0.2 x (annual income – 2 780.35)
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		
2019	EUR 0 – 11 362 per year - 20%; Above EUR 11 362 per year – 27%	3 600 – 0.15 x (annual income – 6 660)
2020	EUR 0 -104 278 per year – 20 % Above EUR 104 278 per year – 32 %	4 800 – 0,19x (annual income – 7 284) *
2021	EUR 0 – 81 162 per year – 20% Above 81 162 per year – 32 %	4800-0,18x(annual income – 7 704)
2022	EUR 0 – 90 246 per year – 20% Above 90 246 per year – 32 %	1. If annual taxable income ≤ 8 760, then ≤ 6 480. 2. If 8 760 < annual income ≤ 20 448, then: - 6 480 – 0.34 x (annual income – 8 760). 3. If annual income > 20 448, then: 4 800 – 0.18 x (annual income – 7 704).
2023	EUR 0 -101 094 per year – 20% Above 101 094 per year – 32%	1. If annual taxable income ≤ 10 080, then: ≤ 7500 2 If 10 080 < annual taxable income ≤ 23 112, then: 7 500-0, 42x (annual taxable income-10 080). 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		2008
------	--	-----------	--	------

threshold	marginal rate		threshold	marginal rate		threshold	marginal rate
9 668	14%		9750	8%		10335	8%
11 378	16%		11400	10%		12084	10%
13 089	18%		13050	12%		13833	12%
14 799	20%		14700	14%		15582	14%
16 510	22%		16350	16%		17331	16%
18 220	24%		18000	18%		19080	18%
19 931	26%		19650	20%		20829	20%
21 641	28%		21300	22%		22578	22%
23 352	30%		22950	24%		24327	24%
25 062	32%		24600	26%		26076	26%
26 773	34%		26250	28%		27825	28%
28 483	36%		27900	30%		29574	30%
30 193	38%		29550	32%		31323	32%
31 904	40%		31200	34%		33072	34%
33 614	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	8%
13137	9%
15009	10%
16881	11%

18753	12%
20625	14%
22569	16%
24513	18%
26457	20%
28401	22%
30345	24%
32289	26%
34233	28%
36177	30%
38121	32%
40065	34%
42009	36%
43953	38%
45897	39%
100002	40%
150000	41%
200004	42%

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).

1.1. 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 lower limit (%)
Lower limit	Upper limit		
0.01	8,952.49	0	1.92
8,952.50	75,984.55	171.88	6.40
75,984.56	133,536.07	4,461.94	10.88
133,536.08		155,229.80	16.00
155,229.81	185,852.57	14,194.54	17.92
185,852.58	374,837.88	19,682.13	21.36
374,837.89	590,795.99	60,049.40	23.52
590,796.00		1,127,926.84	30.00
1,127,926.85	1,503,902.46	271,981.99	32.00
1,503,902.47	4,511,707.37	392,294.17	34.00
4,511,707.38	And over	1,414,947.85	35.00

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 UMAs¹) 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 I.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

1/ Starting in 1993 the value of the Mexican peso changed, being one peso of 1993 equal to one thousand pesos of 1992.
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 2021 for employees under the retirement age are: Income from labour and dwellings from	to	tax rate	employees SSC rate (general scheme)	combined rate
0	35,129	9.45%	27.65%	37.10%
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 5 000 000 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
120 000		10,800PLN + 32% of surplus over PLN 120 000

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

Tax base (in PLN)		Tax amount	
Over	Below		
0	85 528	17% of the tax base,	less a basic tax credit of
85 528		14 539.76 PLN + 32% of surplus over PLN 85 528	

*from 1 360 PLN (tax base below 8 000 PLN) to 0 PLN (tax base over 127 000 PLN) – degressive tax-reducing 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	85 528	17,75% of the tax base	less a basic tax credit*)
85 528		15 181.22 PLN + 32% of surplus over PLN 85 528	

*)from 1 420 PLN (tax base below 8 000 PLN) to 0 PLN (tax base over 127 000 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 112 000 PLN (total income of spouses and single parents) and 56 000 PLN (unmarried parents). Since 2022 there is a tax exemption for taxpayers raising at least four children for income up to 85 528 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 85 528 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 non-agricultural 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		fixed value	% of tax base exceeding the minimum threshold
from	to		
0	1 992		15%
1 992	3 983	299	20%
3 983	5 975	697	25%
5 975	17 925	1 195	32%
17 925	35 849	5 019	40%
35 849	and more	12 189	42% ¹

1. As of 1st 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	
12 189	42 302	5%
42 302	132 643	10%
132 643	298 267	20%
298 267	and more	30%. ²

2. As of 1st 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 were 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.

2000-2001			
Tax brackets		fixed value	% of tax base exceeding the minimum threshold
from	to		
0	2 987		12%
2 987	4 979	358	20%
4 979	7 967	757	25%
7 967	13 145	1 504	30%
13 145	18 721	3 057	35%

18 721	37 443	5 009	40%
37 443	and more	12 498	42% ³

3. As of 1st 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		fixed value	% of tax base exceeding the minimum threshold
from	to		
0	2 987	0	10%
2 987	5 975	299	20%
5 975	13 145	896	28%
13 145	18 721	2 904	35%
18 721	and more	4 856	38% ⁴

4. As of 1st 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 49 790.

1.1. 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 1st of January 2015, the upper limit for revenues was increased from 50 000 € to 100 000 €, 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 Up to €	Gross amount due €	Rest of tax base Up to €	Tax rate %
0.00	0.00	12,450.00	9.50

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 Up to €	Gross amount due €	Rest of tax base Up to €	Tax rate %
0.00	0.00	12,450.00	9.50
12,450.00	1,182.75	7,750.00	12.00
20,200.00	2,112.75	15,000.00	15.00
35,200.00	4,362.75	24,800.00	18.50
60,000.00	8,950.75	above	22.50

2021, 2022 and 2023

Net tax base Up to €	Gross amount due €	Rest of tax base Up to €	Tax rate %
0.00	0.00	12,450.00	9.50
12,450.00	1,182.75	7,750.00	12.00
20,200.00	2,112.75	15,000.00	15.00
35,200.00	4,362.75	24,800.00	18.50
60,000.00	8,950.75	240,000.00	22.50
300,000.00	62,950.75	above	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 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

Tax rates applied for 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	above	13,00

Tax rates applied as from 2023:

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	150,000.00	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	Ceiling (CHF)
0	28 800
1	51 800
2	59 400
3	76 700
4	92 000
5	105 400
6	116 900
7	126 500
8	134 200
9	139 900
10	143 800
11	145 800
12	147 700
13	912 600

Tax amounts under CHF 25 are not levied. Above CHF 755 200 for a single person and CHF 895 800 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. TÜRKİYE

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%

212.190 tax for 650.000, for more (for wages: 207.390 tax for 650.000, for more)	40%
--	-----

Personal income tax rates for 2020 (in Turkish Liras)	
Up to 22.800	15%
3.300 tax for 22.000, for up to 49.000	20%
8.700 tax for 49.000, for up to 120.000 (for wages: 8.700 tax for 49.000, for up to 180.000)	27%
27.870 tax for 120.000, for up to 600.000 (for wages: 44.070 tax for 180.000, for up to 600.000)	35%
195.870 tax for 600.000, for more (for wages: 191.070 tax for 600.000, for more)	40%

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 18.800 18.000	15%
2.700 tax for 18.000, for up to 40.000	20%
7.100 tax for 40.000, for up to 98.000 (for wages: 7.100 tax for 40.000, for up to 148.000)	27%
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)	35%
163.460 tax for 500.000, for more (for wages: 159.460 tax for 500.000, for more)	40%

Personal income tax rates for 2018 (in Turkish Liras)	
Up to 14.800	15%
2.220 tax for 14.800, for up to 34.000	20%
6.060 tax for 34.000, for up to 80.000 (for wages: 6.060 tax for 34.000, for up to 120.000)	27%
18.480 tax for 80.000, for more (for wages: 29.280 tax for 120.000, for more)	35%

Personal income tax rates for 2017 (in Turkish Liras)	
Up to 13.000	15%
1.950 tax for 13.000, for up to 30.000	20%
5.350 tax for 30.000, for up to 70.000 (for wages: 5.350 tax for 30.000, for up to 110.000)	27%
16.150 tax for 70.000, for more (for wages: 26.950 tax for 110.000, for more)	35%

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	15%
1.800 tax for 12.000, for up to 29.000	20%
5.200 tax for 29.000, for up to 66.000 (for wages: 5.200 tax for 29.000, for up to 106.000)	27%
15.190 tax for 66.000, for more (for wages: 25.990 tax for 106.000, for more)	35%

Personal income tax rates for 2014 (in Turkish Liras)	
Up to 11.000	15%
1.650 tax for 11.000, for up to 27.000	20%
4.850 tax for 27.000, for up to 60.000 (for wages: 4.850 tax for 27.000, for up to 97.000)	27%
13.760 tax for 60.000, for more (for wages: 23.750 tax for 97.000, for more)	35%

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	2,145
1982-83	2,445
1983-84	2,795
1984-85	3,155
1985-86	3,455
1986-87	3,655
1987-88	3,795
1988-89	4,095
1989-90	4,375

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 inflation¹.

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.

Table 1.2.

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

1.2. 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 then 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 €
NEI < 5 500.00	0
5 500.00 ≤ NEI ≤ 17 250.00	125.00
17 250.00 ≤ NEI ≤ 18 500.00	125.00 - 0.10 (NEI - 17 250.00)
NEI > 18 500.00	0

2009

Net earned income (NEI) in €	Flemish rebate in €
NEI < 5 500.00	0
5 500.00 ≤ NEI ≤ 22 000.00	300.00
NEI > 22 000.00	250.00

2008

Net earned income (NEI) in €	Flemish rebate in €
NEI < 5 500.00	0
5 500.00 ≤ NEI ≤ 21 000.00	200.00
21 000.00 < NEI ≤ 23 000.00	200.00 - 0.10 (NEI - 21 000.00)
NEI > 23 000.00	0

2007

Net earned income (NEI) in €	Flemish rebate in €
NEI < 5 500.00	0
5 500.00 ≤ NEI ≤ 21 000.00	125.00
21 000.00 < NEI ≤ 22 250.00	125.00 - 0.10 (NEI - 21 000.00)
NEI > 22 250.00	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 for the Province of Ontario, where the largest city in Canada, Toronto is located.	2023
--	------

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 - 41 457	8.70	
	41 457 - 82 913	14.50	
	82 913 - 148 027	15.80	
	148 027 - 207 239	17.80	
	207 239 - 264 750	19.80	
	264 750 - 529 500	20.80	
	529 500 - 1 059 000	21.30	
	1 059 000 and over	21.80	
Prince Edward Island	0 - 31 984	9.80	
	31 984 - 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 and over	16.70	10***
Nova Scotia	0 - 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 - 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 - 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 - 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00	
New Brunswick	0 - 47 715	9.4	
	47 715 - 95 431	14.00	
	95 431 - 176 922	16.00	
	176 922 and over	19.50	
Ontario	0 - 49 231	5.05	
	49 231 - 98 463	9.15	
	98 463 - 150 000	11.16	
	150 000 - 220 000	12.16	20 - 56***
	220 000 and over	13.16	
Manitoba	0 - 36 842	10.80	
	36 842 - 79 625	12.75	
	79 625 and over	17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 - 49 720	10.50	
	49 720 - 142 058	12.50	
	142 058 and over	14.50	
Alberta	0 - 142 292	10.00	
	142 292 - 170 751	12.00	
	170 751 - 227 668	13.00	
	227 668 - 341 502	14.00	
	341 502 and over	15.00	
British Columbia	0 - 45 654	5.06	
	45 654 - 91 310	7.70	
	91 310 - 104 835	10.50	
	104 835 - 127 299	12.29	
	127 299 - 172 602	14.70	
	172 602 - 240 716	16.80	
	240 716 and over	20.50	
Quebec**	0 - 49 275	15.00	
	49 275 - 98 540	20.00	
	98 540 - 119 910	24.00	
	119 910 and over	25.75	

	2022		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax

Newfoundland	0 - 39 147	8.70	
	39 147 - 78 294	14.50	
	78 294 - 139 781	15.80	
	139 781 - 195 693	17.80	
	195 693 - 250 000	19.80	
	250 000 - 500 000	20.80	
	500 000 - 1 000 000	21.30	
	1 000 000 and over	21.80	
Prince Edward Island	0 - 31 984	9.80	10***
	31 984 - 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 and over	16.70	
Nova Scotia	0 - 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 - 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 - 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 - 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00	
New Brunswick	0 - 44 887	9.40	
	44 887 - 89 775	14.82	
	89 775 - 145 955	16.52	
	145 955 - 166 280	17.84	
	166 280 and over	20.30	
Ontario	0 - 46 226	5.05	20 - 56***
	46 226 - 92 454	9.15	
	92 454 - 150 000	11.16	
	150 000 - 220 000	12.16	
	220 000 and over	13.16	
Manitoba	0 - 34 431	10.80	
	34 431 - 74 416	12.75	
	74 416 and over	17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 - 46 773	10.50	
	46 773 - 133 638	12.50	
	133 638 and over	14.50	
Alberta	0 - 131 220	10.00	
	131 220 - 157 464	12.00	
	157 464 - 209 952	13.00	
	209 952 - 314 928	14.00	
	314 928 and over	15.00	
British Columbia	0 - 43 070	5.06	
	43 070 - 86 141	7.70	
	86 141 - 98 901	10.50	
	98 901 - 120 094	12.29	
	120 094 - 162 832	14.70	
	162 832 - 227 091	16.80	
	227 091 and over	20.50	
Quebec**	0 - 46 295	15.00	
	46 295 - 92 580	20.00	
	92 580 - 112 655	24.00	
	112 655 and over	25.75	

2021			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 - 38 081	8.70	
	38 081 - 76 161	14.50	
	76 161 - 135 973	15.80	
	135 973 - 190 363	17.30	
	190 363 and over	18.30	

Prince Edward Island	0 – 31 984	9.80	10***
	31 984 – 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 and over	16.70	
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 – 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 – 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 – 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00	
New Brunswick	0 - 43 835	9.68	
	43 835 - 87 671	14.82	
	87 671 - 142 534	16.52	
	142 534 - 162 383	17.84	
	162 383 and over	20.30	
Ontario	0 - 45 142	5.05	20 – 56
	45 142 - 90 287	9.15	
	90 287 - 150 000	11.16	
	150 000 - 220 000	12.16	
	220 000 and over	13.16	
Manitoba	0 - 33 723	10.80	
	33 723 - 72 885	12.75	
	72 885 and over	17.40	
Saskatchewan**	0 - 45 677	10.50	
	45 677 - 130 506	12.50	
	130 506 and over	14.50	
Alberta	0 - 131 220	10.00	
	131 220 - 157 464	12.00	
	157 464 - 209 952	13.00	
	209 952 - 314 928	14.00	
	314 928 and over	15.00	
British Columbia	0 - 42 184	5.06	
	42 184 - 84 369	7.70	
	84 369 - 96 866	10.50	
	96 866 - 117 623	12.29	
	117 623 - 159 483	14.70	
	159 483 – 222 420	16.80	
Quebec**	222 420 and over	20.50	
	0 - 45 105	15.00	
	45 105 - 90 200	20.00	
	90 200 - 109 755	24.00	
	109 755 and over	25.75	

2020			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 - 37 929	8.70	
	37 929 - 75 858	14.50	
	75 858 - 135 432	15.80	
	135 432 - 189 604	17.30	
	189 604 and over	18.30	
Prince Edward Island	0 – 31 984	9.80	10***
	31 984 – 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 and over	16.70	
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590	8.79	

	29 590 – 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 – 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 – 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00	
New Brunswick	0 - 42 592	9.68	
	42 592 - 85 184	14.82	
	85 184 - 138 491	16.52	
	138 491 - 157 778	17.84	
	157 778 and over	20.30	
Ontario	0 - 43 906	5.05	
	43 906 - 87 813	9.15	
	87 813 - 150 000	11.16	
	150 000 - 220 000	12.16	20 – 56
	220 000 and over	13.16	
Manitoba	0 - 31 984	9.80	
	31 984 - 63 969	13.80	10***
	63 969 and over	16.70	
Saskatchewan**	0 – 45 225	10.50	
	45 225 – 129 214	12.50	
	129 214 and over	14.50	
Alberta	0 - 131 220	10.00	
	131 220 - 157 464	12.00	
	157 464 - 209 952	13.00	
	209 952 - 314 928	14.00	
	314 928 and over	15.00	
British Columbia	0 - 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 - 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 - 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 - 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00	
Quebec**	0 - 43 790	15.00	
	43 790 - 87 575	20.00	
	87 575 - 106 555	24.00	
	106 555 and over	25.75	

	2019			2018		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 - 37 591	8.70		0 - 36 926	7.70	
	37 591 - 75 181	14.50		36 926 - 73 852	12.50	
	75 181 - 134 224	15.80		73 852 - 131 850	13.30	
	134 224 - 187 913	17.30		131 850 - 184 590	14.30	
	187 913 and over	18.30		184 590 and over	15.30	
Prince Edward Island	0 – 31 984	9.80		0 – 31 984	9.80	
	31 984 – 63 969	13.80		31 984 – 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 and over	16.70	10***	63 969 and over	16.70	10***
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590	8.79		0 – 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 – 59 180	14.95		29 590 – 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 – 93 000	16.67		59 180 – 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 – 150 000	17.50		93 000 – 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00		150 000 and over	21.00	
New Brunswick	0 - 42 592	9.68		0 - 41 675	9.68	
	42 592 - 85 184	14.82		41 675 - 83 351	14.82	
	85 184 - 138 491	16.52		83 351 - 135 510	16.52	

	138 491 - 157 778 157 778 and over	17.84 20.30		135 510 - 154 382 154 382 and over	17.84 20.30	
Ontario	0 - 43 906 43 906 - 87 813 87 813 - 150 000 150 000 - 220 000 220 000 and over	5.05 9.15 11.16 12.16 13.16	20 – 56	0 - 42 960 42 960 - 85 923 85 923 - 150 000 150 000 - 220 000 220 000 and over	5.05 9.15 11.16 12.16 13.16	20 – 56
Manitoba	0 - 32 670 32 670 - 70 610 70 610 and over	10.80 12.75 17.40		0 - 31 843 31 843 - 68 821 68 821 and over	10.80 12.75 17.40	
Saskatchewan**	0 - 45 225 45 225 - 129 214 129 214 and over	10.50 12.50 14.50		0 - 45 225 45 225 - 129 214 129 214 and over	10.50 12.50 14.50	
Alberta	0 - 131 220 131 220 - 157 464 157 464 - 209 952 209 952 - 314 928 314 928 and over	10.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00		0 - 128 145 128 145 - 153 773 153 773 - 205 031 205 031 - 307 547 307 547 and over	10.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00	
British Columbia	0 - 40 707 40 707 - 81 416 81 416 - 93 476 93 476 - 113 506 113 506 - 153 900 153 900 and over	5.06 7.70 10.50 12.29 14.70 16.80		0 - 39 676 39 676 - 79 353 79 353 - 91 107 91 107 - 110 630 110 630 - 150 000 150 000 and over	5.06 7.70 10.50 12.29 14.70 16.80	
Quebec**	0 - 43 790 43 790 - 87 575 87 575 - 106 555 106 555 and over	15.00 20.00 24.00 25.75		0 - 43 055 43 055 - 86 105 86 105 - 104 765 104 765 and over	15.00 20.00 24.00 25.75	

	2017			2016		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 - 35 851 35 851 - 71 701 71 701 - 128 010 128 010 - 179 214 179 214 and over	8.70 14.50 15.80 17.30 18.30		0 - 35 148 35 148 - 70 295 70 295 - 125 500 125 500 - 175 700 175 700 and over	7.70 12.50 13.30 14.30 15.30	
Prince Edward Island	0 - 31 984 31 984 - 63 969 63 969 and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	10***	0 - 31 984 31 984 - 63 969 63 969 and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	10***
Nova Scotia	0 - 29 590 29 590 - 59 180 59 180 - 93 000 93 000 - 150 000 150 000 and over	8.79 14.95 16.67 17.50 21.00		0 - 29 590 29 590 - 59 180 59 180 - 93 000 93 000 - 150 000 150 000 and over	8.79 14.95 16.67 17.50 21.00	
New Brunswick	0 - 41 059 41 059 - 82 119 82 119 - 133 507 133 507 - 152 100 152 100 and over	9.68 14.82 16.52 17.84 20.30		0 - 40 492 40 492 - 80 985 80 985 - 131 664 131 664 - 150 000 150 000 and over	9.68 14.82 16.52 17.84 20.30	
Ontario	0 - 42 201 42 201 - 84 404 84 404 - 150 000 150 000 - 220 000 220 000 and over	5.05 9.15 11.16 12.16 13.16	20 – 56	0 - 41 536 41 536 - 83 075 83 075 - 150 000 150 000 - 220 000 220 000 and over	5.05 9.15 11.16 12.16 13.16	20 – 56

Manitoba	0 - 31 465	10.80		0 - 31 000	10.80	
	31 465 - 68 005	12.75		31 000 - 67 000	12.75	
	68 005 and over	17.40		67 000 and over	17.40	
Saskatchewan **	0 - 45 225	10.75		0 - 44 601	11.00	
	45 225 - 129 214	12.75		44 601 - 127 430	13.00	
	129 214 and over	14.75		127 430 and over	15.00	
Alberta	0 - 126 625	10.00		0 - 125 000	10.00	
	126 625 - 151 950	12.00		125 000 - 150 000	12.00	
	151 950 - 202 600	13.00		150 000 - 200 000	13.00	
	202 600 - 303 900	14.00		200 000 - 300 000	14.00	
	303 900 and over	15.00		300 000 and over	15.00	
British Columbia	0 - 38 898	5.06		0 - 38 210	5.06	
	38 898 - 77 797	7.70		38 210 - 76 421	7.70	
	77 797 - 89 320	10.50		76 421 - 87 741	10.50	
	89 320 - 108 460	12.29		87 741 - 106 543	12.29	
	108 460 and over	14.70		106 543 and over	14.70	
Quebec**	0 - 42 705	16.00		0 - 42 390	16.00	
	42 705 - 85 405	20.00		42 390 - 84 780	20.00	
	85 405 - 103 915	24.00		84 780 - 103 150	24.00	
	103 915 and over	25.75		103 150 and over	25.75	

	2015			2014		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 - 35 008	7.70		0 - 34 254	7.70	
	35 008 - 70 015	12.50		34 254 - 68 508	12.50	
	70 015 and over	13.30		68 508 and over	13.30	
Prince Edward Island	0 - 31 984	9.80		0 - 31 984	9.80	
	31 984 - 63 969	13.80		31 984 - 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 and over	16.70	10***	63 969 and over	16.70	10***
Nova Scotia	0 - 29 590	8.79		0 - 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 - 59 180	14.95		29 590 - 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 - 93 000	16.67		59 180 - 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 - 150 000	17.50		93 000 - 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00		150 000 and over	21.00	
New Brunswick	0 - 39 973	9.68		0 - 39 305	9.68	
	39 973 - 79 946	14.82		39 305 - 78 609	14.82	
	79 946 - 129 975	16.52		78 609 - 127 802	16.52	
	129 975 and over	17.84		127 802 and over	17.84	
Ontario	0 - 40 922	5.05		0 - 40 120	5.05	
	40 922 - 81 847	9.15		40 120 - 80 242	9.15	
	81 847 - 150 000	11.16		80 242 - 150 000	11.16	
	150 000 - 220 000	12.16		150 000 - 220 000	12.16	
	220 000 and over	13.16	20 - 56	000 and over	13.16	20 - 56
Manitoba	0 - 31 000	10.80		0 - 31 000	10.80	
	31 000 - 67 000	12.75		31 000 - 67 000	12.75	
	67 000 and over	17.40		67 000 and over	17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 - 44 028	11.00		0 - 43 292	11.00	
	44 028 - 125 795	13.00		43 292 - 123 692	13.00	
	125 795 and over	15.00		123 692 and over	15.00	
Alberta	All income	10.00		All income	10.00	
British Columbia	0 - 37 869	5.06		0 - 37 606	5.06	
	37 869 - 75 740	7.70		37 606 - 75 213	7.70	
	75 740 - 86 958	10.50		75 213 - 86 354	10.50	
	86 958 - 105 592	12.29		86 354 - 104 858	12.29	
	105 592 - 151 050	14.70		104 858 - 150 000	14.70	

	151 050 and over	16.80		150 000 and over	16.80	
Quebec**	0 – 41 935	16.00		0 – 41 495	16.00	
	41 935 – 83 865	20.00		41 495 – 82 985	20.00	
	83 865 – 102 040	24.00		82 985 – 100 970	24.00	
	102 040 and over	25.75		100 970 and over	25.75	

	2013			2012		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 – 33 748	7.70		0 – 32 893	7.70	
	33 748 – 67 496	12.50		32 893 – 65 785	12.50	
	67 496 and over	13.30		65 785 and over	13.30	
Prince Edward Island	0 – 31 984	9.80		0 – 31 984	9.80	
	31 984 – 63 969	13.80		31 984 – 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 – and over	16.70	10***	63 969 – and over	16.70	10***
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590	8.79		0 – 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 – 59 180	14.95		29 590 – 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 – 93 000	16.67		59 180 – 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 – 150 000	17.50		93 000 – 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00		150 000 and over	21.00	
New Brunswick	0 – 38 954	9.39		0 – 38 190	9.10	
	38 954 – 77 908	13.46		38 190 – 76 380	12.10	
	77 908 – 126 662	14.46		76 380 – 124 178	12.40	
	126 662 and over	16.07		124 178 and over	14.30	
Ontario	0 – 39 723	5.05		0 – 39 020	5.05	
	39 723 – 79 448	9.15		39 020 – 78 043	9.15	
	79 448 – 509 000	11.16		78 043 – 500 000	11.16	
	509 000 and over	13.16	20 – 56	500 000 and over	12.16	20 – 56
Manitoba	0 – 31 000	10.80		0 – 31 000	10.80	
	31 000 – 67 000	12.75		31 000 – 67 000	12.75	
	67 000 and over	17.40		67 000 and over	17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 – 42 906	11.00		0 – 42 065	11.00	
	42 906 – 122 589	13.00		42 065 – 120 185	13.00	
	122 589 and over	15.00		120 185 and over	15.00	
Alberta	All income	10.00		All income	10.00	
British Columbia	0 – 37 568	5.06		0 – 37 013	5.06	
	37 568 – 75 138	7.70		37 013 – 74 028	7.70	
	75 138 – 86 268	10.50		74 028 – 84 993	10.50	
	86 268 – 104 754	12.29		84 993 – 103 205	12.29	
	104 754 and over	14.70		103 205 and over	14.70	
Quebec**	0 – 41 095	16.00		0 – 40 100	16.00	
	41 095 – 82 190	20.00		40 100 – 80 200	20.00	
	82 190 – 100 000	24.00		80 200 and over	24.00	
	100 000 and over	25.75				

	2011			2010		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 – 31 904	7.70		0 – 31 278	7.70	
	31 904 – 63 807	12.50		31 278 – 62 556	12.65	
	63 807 and over	13.30		62 556 and over	14.40	
Prince Edward Island	0 – 31 984	9.80		0 – 31 984	9.80	
	31 984 – 63 969	13.80		31 984 – 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 – and over	16.70	10***	63 969 – and over	16.70	10***

Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590	8.79		0 – 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 – 59 180	14.95		29 590 – 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 – 93 000	16.67		59 180 – 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 – 150 000	17.50		93 000 – 150 000	17.50	
	150 000 and over	21.00		150 000 and over	21.00	
New Brunswick	0 – 37 150	9.10		0 – 36 421	9.30	
	37 150 – 74 300	12.10		36 421 – 72 843	12.50	
	74 300 – 120 796	12.40		72 844 – 118 427	13.30	
	120 796 and over	14.30		118 427 and over	14.30	
Ontario	0 – 37 774	5.05		0 – 37 106	5.05	
	37 774 – 75 550	9.15		37 106 – 74 214	9.15	
	75 550 – and over	11.16	20 – 56	74 214 – and over	11.16	20 – 56
Manitoba	0 – 31 000	10.80		0 – 31 000	10.80	
	31 000 – 67 000	12.75		32 000 – 67 000	12.75	
	67 000 and over	17.40		67 000 and over	17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 – 40 919	11.00		0 – 40 354	11.00	
	40 919 – 116 911	13.00		40 354 – 115 297	13.00	
	116 911 and over	15.00		115 297 and over	15.00	
Alberta	All income	10.00		All income	10.00	
British Columbia	0 – 36 146	5.06		0 – 35 859	5.06	
	36 146 – 72 293	7.70		35 859 – 71 719	7.70	
	72 293 – 83 001	10.50		71 719 – 82 342	10.50	
	83 001 – 100 787	12.29		82 342 – 99 987	12.29	
	100 787 and over	14.70		99 987 and over	14.70	
Quebec**	0 – 39 060	16.00		0 – 38 570	16.00	
	39 060 – 78 120	20.00		38 570 – 77 140	20.00	
	78 120 and over	24.00		77 140 and over	24.00	

	2009			2008		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 – 31 061	7.70		0 – 30 215	8.20	
	31 061 – 62 121	12.80		30 215 – 60 429	13.30	
	62 121 and over	15.50		60 429 and over	16.00	
Prince Edward Island	0 – 31 984	9.80		0 – 31 984	9.80	
	31 984 – 63 969	13.80		31 984 – 63 969	13.80	
	63 969 – and over	16.70	10***	63 969 – and over	16.70	10***
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590	8.79		0 – 29 590	8.79	
	29 590 – 59 180	14.95		29 590 – 59 180	14.95	
	59 180 – 93 000	16.67		59 180 – 93 000	16.67	
	93 000 and over	17.50	10	93 000 and over	17.50	10
New Brunswick	0 – 35 707	9.65		0 – 34 836	10.12	
	35 707 – 71 415	14.50		34 836 – 69 673	15.48	
	71 415 – 116 105	16.00		69 673 – 113 273	16.80	
	116 105 and over	17.00		113 273 and over	17.95	
Ontario	0 – 36 848	6.05		0 – 36 020	6.05	
	36 848 – 73 698	9.15		36 020 – 72 041	9.15	
	73 698 – and over	11.16	20 – 56	72 041 – and over	11.16	20 – 56
Manitoba	0 – 31 000	10.80		0 – 30 544	10.90	
	31 000 – 67 000	12.75		30 544 – 66 000	12.75	
	67 000 and over	17.40		66 000 and over	17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 – 40 113	11.00		0 – 39 135	11.00	
	40 113 – 114 610	13.00		39 135 – 111 814	13.00	
	114 610 and over	15.00		111 814 and over	15.00	
Alberta	All income	10.00		All income	10.00	
British Columbia	0 – 35 716	5.06		0 – 35 016	5.24	

	35 716 – 71 433	7.70		35 016 – 70 033	7.98	
	71 433 – 82 014	10.50		70 033 – 80 406	10.50	
	82 014 – 99 588	12.29		80 406 – 97 636	12.29	
	99 588 and over	14.70		97 636 and over	14.70	
Quebec**	0 – 38 385	16.00		0 – 37 500	16.00	
	38 385 – 76 770	20.00		37 500 – 75 000	20.00	
	76 770 and over	24.00		75 000 and over	24.00	

	2007			2006		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 – 29 886 29 886 – 59 772 59 772 and over	9.64 14.98 17.26	4.5	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	10.57 16.16 18.02	9
Prince Edward Island	0 – 31 369 31 369 – 62 739 62 739 and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	10	0 – 30 754 30 754 – 61 509 61 509 and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	10
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 – 93 000 93 000 and over	8.79 14.95 16.67 17.50	10	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 – 93 000 93 000 and over	8.79 14.95 16.67 17.50	10
New Brunswick	0 – 34 186 34 186 – 68 374 68 374 – 111 161 111 161 and over	10.12 15.48 16.80 17.95		0 – 33 450 33 450 – 66 902 66 902 – 108 768 108 768 and over	9.68 14.82 16.52 17.84	
Ontario	0 – 35 488 35 488 – 70 976 70 976 – and over	6.05 9.15 11.16	20 – 56	0 – 34 758 34 758 – 69 517 69 517 – and over	6.05 9.15 11.16	20 – 56
Manitoba	0 – 30 544 30 544 – 65 000 65 000 and over	10.90 13.00 17.40		0 – 30 544 30 544 – 65 000 65 000 and over	10.90 13.50 17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 – 38 405 38 405 – 109 729 109 729 and over	11.00 13.00 15.00		0 – 37 579 37 579 – 107 367 107 367 and over	11.00 13.00 15.00	
Alberta	All income	10.00		All income	10.00	
British Columbia	0 – 34 397 34 397 – 68 794 68 794 – 78 984 78 984 – 95 909 95 909 and over	5.70 8.65 11.10 13.00 14.70		0 – 33 755 33 755 – 67 511 67 511 – 77 511 77 511 – 94 121 94 121 and over	6.05 9.15 11.70 13.70 14.70	
Quebec**	0 – 29 290 29 290 – 58 595 58 595 and over	16.00 20.00 24.00		0 – 28 710 28 710 – 57 430 57 430 and over	16.00 20.00 24.00	
	2005			2004		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	10.57 16.16 18.02	9	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	10.57 16.16 18.02	9
Prince Edward Island	0 – 30 754 30 754 – 61 509 61 509 – and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	10	0 – 30 754 30 754 – 61 509 61 509 and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	10
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180	8.79 14.95		0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180	8.79 14.95	

	59 180 -93 000 93 000 and over	16.67 17.50	10	59 180 -93 000 93 000 and over	16.67 17.50	10
New Brunswick	0 – 32 730 32 730– 65 462 65 462 – 106 427 106 427 and over	9.68 14.82 16.52 17.84		0 – 32 183 32 183 – 64 368 64 368 – 104 648 104 648 and over	9.68 14.82 16.52 17.84	
Ontario	0 – 34 010 34 010 – 68 020 68 020 – and over	6.05 9.15 11.16	20 – 56	0 – 33 375 33 375 – 66 752 66 752 – and over	6.05 9.15 11.16	20 – 56
Manitoba	0 – 30 544 30 544 – 65 000 65 000 and over	10.90 14.00 17.40		0 – 30 544 30 544 – 65 000 65 000 and over	10.90 14.00 17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 – 36 770 36 770 – 105 056 105 056 and over	11.00 13.00 15.00		0 – 36 155 36 155 – 103 300 103 300 and over	11.00 13.00 15.00	
Alberta	All income	10.00		All income	10.00	
British Columbia	0 – 33 061 33 061 – 66 123 66 123 – 75 917 75 917 – 92 185 92 185 and over	6.05 9.15 11.70 13.70 14.70		0 – 32 476 32 476 – 64 954 64 954 – 74 575 75 575 – 90 555 90 555 and over	6.05 9.15 11.70 13.70 14.70	
Quebec**	0 – 28 030 28 030 – 56 070 56 070 and over	16.00 20.00 24.00		0 – 27 635 27 635 – 55 280 55 280 and over	16.00 20.00 24.00	
	2003			2002		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	10.57 16.16 18.02	9	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	10.57 16.16 18.02	9
Prince Edward Island	0 – 30 754 30 754 – 61 509 61 509 – and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	10	0 – 30 754 30 754 – 61 509 61 509 – and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	10
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	9.77 14.95 16.67	10	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	9.77 14.95 16.67	10
New Brunswick	0 – 32 183 32 183 – 64 368 64 368 – 104 648 104 648 and over	9.68 14.82 16.52 17.84		0 – 31 677 31 677 – 63 354 63 354 – 103 000 103 000 and over	9.68 14.82 16.52 17.84	
Ontario	0 – 32 435 32 435 – 64 871 64 871 – and over	6.05 9.15 11.16	20 – 56	0 – 31 893 31 893 – 63 786 63 786 – and over	6.05 9.15 11.16	20 – 56
Manitoba	0 – 30 544 30 544 – 65 000 65 000 and over	10.90 14.90 17.40		0 – 30 544 30 544 – 65 000 65 000 and over	10.90 15.40 17.40	
Saskatchewan	0 – 35 000 35 000 – 100 000 100 000 and over	11.00 13.00 15.00		0 – 30 000 30 000 – 60 000 60 000 and over	11.25 13.25 15.50	
Alberta	13 525 and over	10.00		13 339 and over	10.00	
British Columbia	0 – 31 653 31 653 – 63 308 63 308 – 72 685 72 685 – 88 260 88 260 and over	6.05 9.15 11.70 13.70 14.70		0 – 31 124 31 124 – 62 249 62 249 – 71 470 71 470 – 86 785 86 785 and over	6.05 9.15 11.70 13.70 14.70	
Quebec**	0 – 27 095 27 095 – 54 195	16.00 20.00		0 – 26 700 26 700 – 53 405	16.00 20.00	

	54 195 and over	24.00		53 405 and over	24.00	
	2001			2000		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Province	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax	Taxable income	Rate	Surtax
Newfoundland*	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	10.57 16.16 18.02		0 – 29,590 29,590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	10.54 16.12 17.98	
Prince Edward Island	0 – 30 754 30 754 – 61 509 61 509 – and over	9.80 13.80 16.70		0 – 30 004 30 004 – 60 009 60 009 – and over	9.80 13.80 16.70	
Nova Scotia	0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	9.77 14.95 16.67		0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	9.77 14.95 16.67	
New Brunswick	0 – 30 754 30 754 – 61 509 61 509 – 100 000 100 000 and over	9.68 14.82 16.52 17.84		0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	9.94 15.21 16.96	
Ontario	0 – 30 814 30 814 – 61 629 61 629 – and over	6.16 9.22 11.16		0 – 30 004 30 004 – 60 009 60 009 – and over	6.37 9.62 11.16	
Manitoba	0 – 30 544 30 544 – 61 089 61 089 and over	10.90 16.20 17.40		0 – 29 590 29 590 – 59 180 59 180 and over	8.00 12.22 13.63	
Saskatchewan*	0 – 30 000 30 000 – 60 000 60 000 and over	11.50 13.50 16.00		0 – 30 000 30 000 – 60 000 60 000 and over	8.16 12.00 13.92	
Alberta*	12 900 and over	10.00		0 – 30 004 30 004 – 60 009 60 009 and up	7.48 11.00 12.76	
British Columbia	0 – 30 484 30 484 – 60 969 60 969 – 70 000 70 000 – 85 000 85 000 and over	7.30 10.50 13.70 15.70 16.70		0 – 30 004 30 004 – 60 009 60 009 and over	8.40 12.40 14.35	
Quebec**	0 – 26 000 26 000 – 52 000 52 000 and over	17.00 21.25 24.50		0 – 26 000 26 000 – 52 000 52 000 and over	19.00 22.50 25.00	

* 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.

1.2. DENMARK

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

1.2. 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 salary is 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.

1.2. 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 15 000 2.33% in the other cases	0.9% ²
2015	1.73% for incomes up to 15 000 3.33% in the other cases	0.9% ³
2016	1.73% for incomes up to 15 000 3.33% in the other cases	0.9% ⁴

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

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 15 000 3.33% in other cases	0.9% ⁴

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 1st 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	50 000	1.23%
	More than 55 000		1.73%

	<p>Note: all taxpayers can benefit from a tax credit of € 430,50.</p> <p>Taxpayers with incomes higher than 50 000 can benefit from a tax credit up to 125 €, calculated as the difference between the taxpayer's taxable income minus 50 000 and divided by 25 000.</p> <p>Taxpayers earning a taxable income up to 50 000 with dependent children can benefit from a non-refundable tax credit of € 252 for each child.</p>		
Calabria	P.I.T. tax base		1.73%
Campania	0	15 000	1.73%
	15 000.01	28 000	2.96%
	28 000.01	50 000	3.20%
	More than 50 000		3.23%
	<p>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</p>		
Emilia Romagna	0	15 000	1.33 %
	15 000.01	28 000	1.93%
	28 000.01	50 000	2.03%
	More than 50 000		2.27%
Friuli Venezia Giulia	0	15 000	0.70%
	<p>More than 15 000</p> <p>Note: For each income class, a single tax rate is always applied on the total amount of income.</p>		1.23%
Lazio	0	15 000	1.73%
	<p>More than 15 000</p> <p>Notes: The regional surcharge tax is still charged at 1.73% for:</p> <p>Taxpayers earning no more than 35,000 euros;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Taxpayers earning no more than 50,000 euros, with at least one disabled child;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Moreover, for tax year 2022 a tax credit of € 300 for taxpayers with taxable income between € 35 000 and € 40 000.</p>		3.33%
Liguria	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.81%
	28 000.01	50 000	2.31%
	More than 50 000		2.33%

	Note: For tax year 2022, 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 € 40.00, increased to € 45.00 for each disabled child		
Lombardia	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.58%
	28 000.01	50 000	1.72%
	More than 50 000		1.73%
Marche	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.53%
	28 000.01	50 000	1.70%
	More than 50 000		1,73%
		Note: For tax year 2022, taxpayers earning no more than 50,000 euros with at least one disabled child, the tax rate is 1.23%	
Molise	0	15 000	2.03%
	15 000.01	28 000	2,23%
	28 000.01	50 000	2.43%
	More than 50 000		2.63%
Piemonte	0	15 000	1.62%
	15 000.01	28 000	2.13%
	28 000.01	50 000	2.75%
	More than 50 000		3.33%
		Note: As from 1 st January 2015, the notional tax credits for family dependants described above are increased by the following regional tax credit amounts: € 250 for each disabled child; € 100 for taxpayers with more than three dependent children, starting from the first child	
Puglia	0	15 000	1.33%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.43%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.63%
	More than 50 000		1.85%
		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	P.I.T. tax base		1.23%
	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.		

Sicilia	P.I.T. tax base		1.23%
Toscana	0	15 000	1.42%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.43%
	28 000.01	50 000	1.68%
	More than 50 000		1.73%
Trento	0	50 000	1.23%
	More than 50 000 Note: Taxpayers earning no more than 25,000 euros are exempted from the payment of the regional surcharge tax		1.73%
Umbria	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.62%
	28 000.01	50 000	1.67%
	More than 75 000		1.83%
Valle d'Aosta	P.I.T. tax base 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 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%
Regional Surcharge Tax Rates (as of 1st January 2021)			
2021			
Region	Taxable income		Rate
Abruzzo *	P.I.T. tax base		1.73%
Basilicata	0	55 000	1.23%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.73%
	More than 75 000 Note: the regional surcharge tax is still levied at 1.23% in case of: two or more dependent children if the taxpayer taxable income is between 55 000 and 75 000 euros.		2.33%
Bolzano	0	75 000	1.23%
	More than 75 000		1.73%

	Note: all taxpayers can benefit from a deduction of 35,000 euros from the regional surcharge tax base. Taxpayers earning a taxable income up to 70,000 with dependent children can benefit from a non-refundable tax credit of € 252 for each child. The aforementioned 35,000 deduction must not be considered in this case.		
Calabria	P.I.T. tax base		2.03%
Campania	P.I.T. tax base		2.03%
Emilia Romagna *	0	15 000	0.70%
	More than 15 000		1,23%
	Note: For each income class, a single tax rate is always applied on the total amount of income.		
Friuli Venezia Giulia *	0	15 000	0.70%
	More than 15 000		1.23%
	Note: For each income class, a single tax rate is always applied on the total amount of income.		
Lazio	0	15 000	1.73%
	15 000.01	28 000	2.73%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.93%
	55 000.01	75 000	3.23%
	More than 75 000		3.33%
	Notes: The regional surcharge tax is still charged at 1.73% for: 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.		
Liguria	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.81%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.31%
	55 000.01	75 000	2.32%
	More than 75 000		2.33%

	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	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.58%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.72%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.73%
	More than 75 000		1.74%
Marche	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.53%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.70%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.72%
	More than 75 000		2.03%
Molise	0	15 000	2.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	2.43%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.53%
	55 000.01	75 000	2.63%
	More than 75 000		2.33%
Piemonte	0	15 000	1.62%
	15 000.01	28 000	2.13%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.75%
	55 000.01	75 000	3.32%
	More than 75 000		3.33%
	Note: As from 1 st January 2015, the notional tax credits for family dependants described above are increased by the following regional tax credit amounts: € 250 for each disabled child; € 100 for taxpayers with more than three dependent children, starting from the first child		
Puglia	0	15 000	1.33%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.43%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.71%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.72%
	More than 75 000		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	P.I.T. tax base		1.23%
	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.		
Sicilia	P.I.T. tax base		1.23%
Toscana	0	15 000	1.42%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.43%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.68%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.72%
	More than 75 000		1.73%
Trento	0	55 000	1.23%
	More than 55 000 Note: Taxpayers earning no more than 15,000 euros are exempted from the payment of the regional surcharge tax		1.73%
Umbria	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.63%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.68%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.73%
	More than 75 000		1.83%
Valle d'Aosta *	P.I.T. tax base 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 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 17th February 2022

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

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

			2019
Region	Taxable income		Rate
Abruzzo	P.I.T. tax base		1.73%
Basilicata	0	55 000	1.23%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.73%
	More than 75 000		2.33%
	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 75 000 euros		
Bolzano*	P.I.T. tax base Note: All taxpayers can benefit from a deduction of 28,000 euros from the regional surcharge tax base. Taxpayers earning a taxable income up to 70,000, with dependent children, can benefit from a tax credit (not refundable) of € 252 for each child. The tax benefit described above (28,000 deduction) must not be considered in this case		1.23%
Calabria*	P.I.T. tax base		1.73%
Campania*	P.I.T. tax base		2.03%
Emilia Romagna	0	15 000	1.33%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.93%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.03%
	55 000.01	75 000	2.23%
	More than 75 000		2.33%
Friuli Venezia Giulia*	0	15 000	0.70%
	More than 15 000 Note: For each income class, a single tax rate is always applied on the total amount of income		1.23%
Lazio*	0	15 000	1.73%
	15 000.01	28 000	2.73%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.93%
	55 000.01	75 000	3.23%
	More than 75 000		3.33%
	Notes: The regional surcharge tax is still charged at 1.73% for: 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		
Liguria*	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.81%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.31%
	55 000.01	75 000	2.32%

		More than 75 000	2.33%
Lombardia	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.58%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.72%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.73%
	More than 75 000		1.74%
Marche*	0	15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.53%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.70%
	55 000.01	75 000	1.72%
	More than 75 000		1.73%
Molise	0	15 000	1.73%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.93%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.13%
	55 000.01	75 000	2.23%
	More than 75 000		2.33%
Piemonte	0	15 000	1.62%
	15 000.01	28 000	2.13%
	28 000.01	55 000	2.75%
	55 000.01	75 000	3.32%
	More than 75 000 Note: Taxpayers with more than 3 dependent children can benefit from a reduction of the regional surcharge tax equal to € 20 for each child. This reduction is increased of € 375 for each disabled child		3.33%
Puglia*	0	15 000	1.33%
	15 000.01	28 000	1.43%
	28 000.01	55 000	1,71%
	55 000.01	75 000	1,72%
	More than 75 000 Note: Taxpayers with more than 3 dependent children can benefit from a reduction of the regional surcharge tax equal to € 20 for each child. This reduction is increased of € 375 for each disabled child		1,73%
Sardegna*	P.I.T. tax base		1.23%
Sicilia	P.I.T. tax base		1.23%
Toscana	0	15 000	1.42%
	15 000.01	28 000	1,43%
	28 000.01	55 000	1.68%
	55 000.01	75 000	1,72%

	More than 75 000	1.73
Trento*	P.I.T. tax base 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 15 000	1.23%
	15 000.01 28 000	1.63%
	28 000.01 55 000	1.68%
	55 000.01 75 000	1.73%
	More than 75 000	1.83%
Valle d'Aosta*	P.I.T. tax base	1.23%
Veneto	P.I.T. tax base 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 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%~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%~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 as 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.

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.

Table 1.3.

Sub-central personal income tax rates- progressive systems

1.3. 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.

1.3. 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 €	Gross amount due €	Rest of tax base Up to €	Tax rate %
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 Up to €	Gross amount due €	Rest of tax base Up to €	Tax rate %
0.00	0.00	12,960.45	8.50%
12,960.45	1,101.64	5,472.75	10.70%
18,433.20	1,687.22	15,927.30	12.80%
34,360.50	3,725.91	21,236.40	17.40%
55,596.90	7,421.04	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 Up to €	Gross amount due €	Rest of tax base Up to €	Tax rate %
0.00	0.00	6,000.00	10
6,000.00	600.00	44,000.00	11
50,000.00	5,440.00	above	12

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 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	150,000.00	11.5
200,000.00	22,440.00	100,000.00	13.50
300,000.00	35,940.00	Above	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	Ceiling (CHF)
0	6 700
2	11 400
3	16 100
4	23 700
5	33 000
6	43 700
7	56 100
8	73 000
9	105 500
10	137 700
11	188 700
12	254 900
13	over 254 900

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	Ceiling (CHF)
0	13 500
2	19 600
3	27 300
4	36 700
5	47 400
6	61 300
7	92 100
8	122 900
9	169 300
10	224 700
11	284 800
12	354 100
13	over 354 100

Married couples are taxed jointly.