



# Taxing Wages

2017-2018

ASSOCIATED PAPER:  
SELECTED PARTNER  
ECONOMIES (BRAZIL,  
CHINA, INDIA,  
INDONESIA AND  
SOUTH AFRICA)

## Taxing Wages in selected partner economies: Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa

### Introduction

1. This paper examines the taxation of labour income in five major economies: Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa (the BIICS countries). It sets out the key features of the taxation of labour income in each of the five countries in 2017 and then uses this information together with corresponding details for earlier years to model changes to the tax burden between 2010 and 2017 in each case. The paper is an update of the 2015 edition of the Taxing Wages Special Feature entitled “Modelling the tax burden on labour income in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa” that presented results for 2010 to 2013.

2. The paper describes the tax wedge and net personal average tax rate (NPATR) modelling results using the Taxing Wages methodology. The Taxing Wages annual publication provides information for each of the 36 OECD countries on the personal income taxes (PIT) paid by workers, their social security contributions (SSCs), the cash benefits they receive, as well as the SSCs and payroll taxes paid by their employers. Indicators on labour income taxation are calculated for eight household types composed by one or two earner households that vary by earnings levels (as percentages of the average wage (AW)), with or without children. Box 1 provides some basic elements of the methodology. Detailed information on the methodology is available in the Annex of the publication and also online: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/taxing-wages-methodology.pdf>.

3. The analysis is carried out in four stages;

- Initially the main focus is on the single worker on average earnings with no children;
- Comparison is then made with the one-earner married couple with two children on average earnings;
- The modelling is then extended to the whole of the eight ‘Taxing Wages’ household types (see Box 1);
- Finally, there is a review of the evolution of the tax burdens between 2010 and 2017.

4. The Annex contains the country tables for 2017 with detailed results of the tax and in-work benefit positions for the single and married workers covered in the paper.

### Box 1. Some key elements of the *Taxing Wages* methodology

#### *Taxing Wages* main indicators

The **tax wedge** measures the difference between the labour costs to the employer and the corresponding net take-home pay for the employee is calculated as it is following:

*Tax wedge* =

$$\frac{PIT + \text{employee SSCs} - \text{cash benefits} + \text{employer SSCs} + \text{payroll taxes}}{\text{labour costs}}$$

*Labour costs* =

$$\text{gross wage earnings} + \text{employer SSCs} + \text{payroll taxes}$$

The **net personal average tax rate** (NPATR) is the sum of the PIT and employee SSCs minus cash benefits, expressed as a percentage of gross wage earnings. The remaining part of the income after net tax payments is the household disposable income.

*NPATR* =

$$\frac{PIT + \text{employee SSCs} - \text{cash benefits}}{\text{gross wage earnings}}$$

*Household disposable income* =

$$(1 - NPATR) * \text{gross wage earnings}$$

#### *Taxing Wages* household types

As for the *Taxing Wages* publication, the above indicators are calculated for eight household types that vary by earnings levels (as percentages of the average wage (AW)), marital status and family situation:

Marital status	Children	Principal earner	Secondary earner
Single individual	No children	67% of average earnings	
Single individual	No children	100% of average earnings	
Single individual	No children	167% of average earnings	
Single individual	2 children	67% of average earnings	
Married couple	2 children	100% of average earnings	
Married couple	2 children	100% of average earnings	33% of average earnings
Married couple	2 children	100% of average earnings	67% of average earnings
Married couple	No children	100% of average earnings	33% of average earnings

Further details on the *Taxing Wages* methodology and assumptions can be found in the Annex to the *Taxing Wages* publication.

## Taxation of labour in the BIICS

### *The single worker*

#### *Tax wedges for the single average worker*

5. Across the BIICS countries, there are two main groups of countries with regard to tax wedge levels for the single worker, as shown in Table 1. In Brazil and China (where the modelling assumes the worker is based in Shanghai), the average tax wedges in 2017 (column 1) are 32.5% and 32.6%, respectively; slightly below the OECD average of 36.2%. The corresponding averages in Indonesia and South Africa are 7.8% and 16.1%, which are low compared with the vast majority of OECD countries. The same is true in India where two scenarios are considered. In India, SSCs are paid in businesses with more than 20 employees, which is the minority case. Thus, the first scenario, which is more representative of the workforce, therefore does not include any SSCs. As a result, the tax wedge for the average single worker only counts the PIT and amounts to 1.8%. The state income tax accounts for the whole PIT (the modelling focuses on the state of Maharashtra), as no central income tax is levied at that level of earnings. The second scenario for India covers the situation where the employee works in a business with more than 20 employees and includes the applicable SSCs. In that particular case the tax wedge is 27.6%.

**Table 1. Income tax plus employee and employer social security contributions, 2017**

As % of labour costs

Country	Total tax wedge <sup>1</sup>	Income tax	Social security contributions		Labour costs <sup>3</sup>
			Employee	Employer <sup>2</sup>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	32.5	0.00	6.68	25.82	17 315
China	32.6	0.76	8.00	23.85	25 959
India	1.8	1.76	0.00	0.00	6 791
India (SSC) <sup>4</sup>	27.6	1.51	11.78	14.35	7 929
Indonesia	7.8	0.00	1.88	5.93	7 465
South Africa	16.1	13.63	0.74	1.72	41 261
OECD average	36.2	13.56	8.18	14.49	51 939

*Note:* Single individual without children at the income level of the average worker.

1. Due to rounding, the total in column (1) may differ by one or more percentage points from the sum of columns (2)-(4).

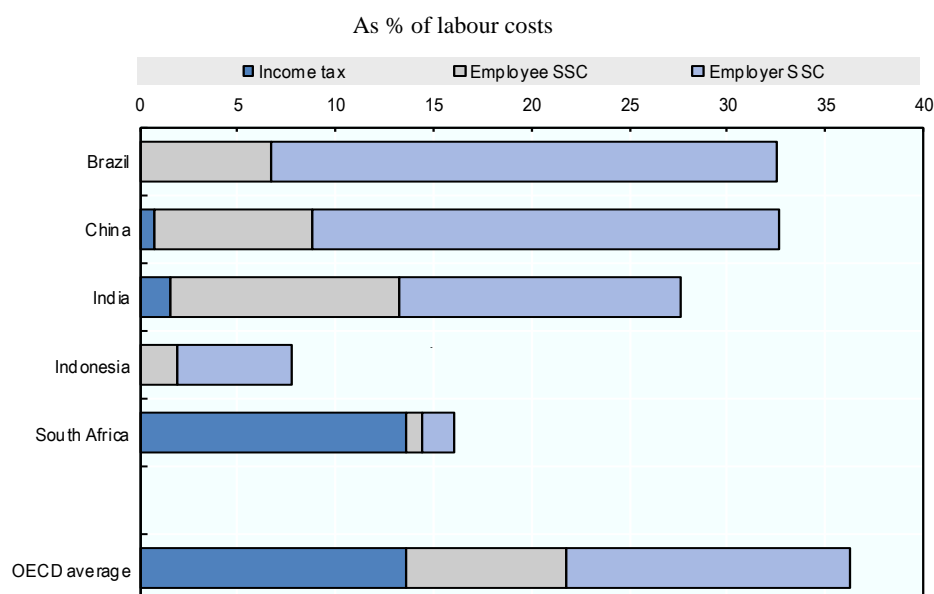
2. Includes payroll taxes where applicable.

3. US Dollars with equal purchasing power.

4. Results apply only for the minority case where the employee works in a firm with more than 20 employees.

*Source:* Taxing Wages models.

6. The composition of the tax wedge also differs between the BIICS countries. In Brazil, China, India and Indonesia, the average worker pays little or no PIT and the employer SSC component forms 50% to 80% of the tax wedge. In South Africa, there is a different picture – the PIT component of the tax wedge (13.63%) is 0.07 percentage points above the OECD average (13.56%) and it forms more than 80% of the total tax wedge. The breakdown of the tax wedge into PIT and employee and employer SSCs for 2017 is also shown in Table 1. Figure 1 shows a graphical illustration of the tax wedge components.

**Figure 1. Income tax plus employees' and employers' social security contributions, 2017***Note:*

Single individual without children at the income level of the average worker.  
Includes payroll taxes where applicable.

**Table 2. Comparison of total tax wedge**

As % of labour costs

Country	Total Tax wedge 2017 (1)	Annual change 2017/16 (in percentage points) <sup>1</sup>			
		Tax wedge (2)	Income tax (3)	Employee SSC (4)	Employer SSC <sup>2</sup> (5)
Brazil	32.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
China	32.6	-0.41	0.10	0.06	-0.58
India	1.8	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00
India (SSC) <sup>3</sup>	27.6	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	7.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	16.1	0.65	0.76	-0.05	-0.05
OECD average	36.2	-0.15	0.02	0.02	-0.18

*Note:* Single individual without children at the income level of the average worker.

1. Due to rounding, the changes in tax wedge in column (2) may differ by one tenth of percentage point from the sum of columns (3)-(5).

2. Includes payroll taxes where applicable.

3. Results apply only for the minority case where the employee works in a firm with more than 20 employees.

*Source:* Taxing Wages models.

7. Table 2 provides details of the changes in the tax wedge between 2016 and 2017. The tax wedge remained unchanged for Brazil and Indonesia. In contrast, it slightly decreased for India, by 0.04 percentage points for the two scenarios, driven by the change in the PIT. In India, the state income tax (the Professional Tax in the state of Maharashtra), which is a lump-sum charge, did not change between the two years. Consequently, the payment was proportionally lower than the increase in the average wage. For India, there were no changes in the SSC rates between 2016 and 2017.

8. The tax wedge also decreased in China, by 0.41 percentage points, mainly driven by lower employer SSCs. There were decreases in the employer contribution rates for medical insurance and unemployment insurance, from 10% to 9.5%, and from 1% to 0.5%, respectively. South Africa was the only country among the BIICS with an increase in the tax wedge (by 0.65 percentage points). The increase resulted from higher PIT as the average wage increased faster than the income thresholds within the income tax schedule and the basic tax credit amount.

*Net personal average tax rates for the single average worker*

9. The net personal average tax rate (NPATR) is defined as PIT plus employee SSCs as a percentage of gross wage earnings (see Box 1). The highest NPATR in 2017 among the BIICS countries is in India (in the scenario when SSCs are payable) at 15.5%, which was lower than the OECD average of 25.6%. South Africa was the second highest at 14.6% followed by China at 11.5% and Brazil at 9.0%. The corresponding figures for India (in the scenario when SSCs are not payable) and Indonesia were around 2%. Table 3 shows these figures for the single average worker in 2017 together with a breakdown of the total between the two components.

10. The disposable income of the single average worker was consequently higher as a percentage of gross wage earnings in the five countries compared to the OECD average (74.4%), the highest being in India (98.2% of gross wage earnings in the scenario when SSCs are not payable) and Indonesia (98.0%). However, in those two countries, the average worker's gross wage earnings were both around 15% of the OECD average in US dollars with equivalent purchasing power.

11. Personal income taxes comprised 95% of the NPATR in South Africa, as also shown in Table 3. In India, the PIT accounted for 11% of the NPATR (in the second scenario including employee SSCs) and all of the NPATR (in the scenario excluding employee SSCs). In China, PIT accounted for 9% of the NPATR. With respect to employee SSCs, they accounted for the whole NPATR in Brazil and Indonesia, as no PIT was paid at the average wage level. Employee SSCs accounted for around 90% of the NPATR in China and India (in the scenario when SSCs are payable).

**Table 3. Income tax plus employee social security contributions, 2017**

As % of gross wage earnings

Country	Total payment (1)	Income tax (2)	Employee social security contributions (3)	Gross wage earnings <sup>1</sup> (4)
Brazil	9.0	0.0	9.0	12 845
China	11.5	1.0	10.5	19 768
India	1.8	1.8	0.0	6 791
India (SSC) <sup>2</sup>	15.5	1.8	13.8	6 791
Indonesia	2.0	0.0	2.0	7 022
South Africa	14.6	13.9	0.8	40 551
OECD average	25.6	15.8	9.8	44 475

*Note:* Single individual without children at the income level of the average worker.

1. US Dollars with equal purchasing power.

2. Results apply only for the minority case where the employee works in a firm with more than 20 employees.

*Source:* Taxing Wages models.

### Family tax rates

12. The 2017 tax wedges for a one-earner married couple on average earnings with two children and the corresponding single worker without children are compared in Table 4. There was no difference in the tax wedges between the two household types (column 1 and 2) in the five BIICS countries.

13. This picture contrasts with the OECD average where the tax wedge for the savings realised by the one-earner married couple with two children compared with the single worker represents almost 10% of labour costs. This reflects the fact that the vast majority of OECD countries provide cash benefits, either universal or based on the level of income, to working families. In contrast, no cash benefits to working families exist in China, India and Indonesia. However, there are income related cash benefits in Brazil (the “salário família”) and South Africa (the “Child Support Grant”), that are not applicable to the one-earner married couple on average earnings. Regarding Brazil, the cash benefit, which is calculated on each spouse’s wage, was only applicable to the two-earner couple earning 100% and 33% of the AW among the household types that are considered in the Taxing Wages models, as the payment was assessed against the level of the secondary earner income at 33% of the AW. For South Africa, all the households that are covered in the model exceeded the income limit for the Child Support Grant and none received any cash benefit payments.

**Table 4. Comparison of total tax wedge by household type**

As % of labour costs

Country	Family <sup>1</sup> total tax wedge 2017	Single <sup>2</sup> total tax wedge 2017	Annual change 2017/16 (in percentage points)		
			Family tax wedge	Single tax wedge	Difference between single and family (4)-(3) <sup>3</sup>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	32.5	32.5	0.00	0.00	0.00
China	32.6	32.6	- 0.41	- 0.41	0.00
India	1.8	1.8	- 0.04	- 0.04	0.00
India (SSC) <sup>4</sup>	27.6	27.6	- 0.04	- 0.04	0.00
Indonesia	7.8	7.8	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	16.1	16.1	0.65	0.65	0.00
OECD average	26.6	36.2	- 0.10	- 0.15	- 0.05

*Note:*

1. One earner married couple with two children and earnings at the average wage level.
  2. Single individual without children and earnings at the average wage level.
  3. Due to rounding total may differ one percentage point from the subtraction results of columns 4 and 3.
  4. Results apply only for the minority case where the employee works in a firm with more than 20 employees.
- Source: Taxing Wages models.

14. Between 2016 and 2017, there was no change in the tax savings of the one-earner married couple with two children, relative to the single worker, in the BIICs countries. In contrast, in the OECD, the average level of the savings realised decreased but by 0.05 percentage points. The tax savings realised by the one earner married couple with two children between 2016 and 2017 are also shown in Table 4.

### *Results for the eight household types*

15. Table 5 compares the average tax wedges for 2017 for the eight household types that are covered in the Taxing Wages models, taking into account the cash benefits. A comparison of the results for the first three household types (the single workers earning 67%, 100% and 167% of the AW) shows an increasing tax wedge as the level of income rises in three of the five countries, the exceptions being India and Indonesia:

- In Brazil, the tax wedge is 0.74 percentage points higher at 100% of the AW compared to 67% of the AW (being 31.8% and 32.5% respectively) as the employee SSCs contributions are paid at a higher rate. No PIT is paid at these levels of earnings. In contrast, the single worker earning 167% of the AW pays PIT, which further increases the tax wedge as a higher marginal rate of employee SSCs applies. The tax wedge is 2.95 percentage points higher for the single worker on 167% of the AW compared to a counterpart at the average wage level.
- In China, the tax wedge is 0.61 percentage points higher at 100% of AW compared to 67% (being 32.0% and 32.6% respectively), as a small amount of PIT is paid at that income level. At a higher income level, 167% of the AW, the tax wedge is 2.87 percentage points (at 35.5%) higher compared to its level at 100% of the AW, as a result of PIT being calculated at a higher income tax bracket.
- In South Africa, where the PIT forms the bulk of the tax wedge (see Figure 1), the tax wedge is higher at 100% of the AW compared to 67% of the AW (by 3.94 percentage points, from 12.2% to 16.1%) and again at 167% (by 5.48 percentage points, to 21.6%) of the AW compared to 100% of the AW.
- In contrast, in India (when considering the scenario when SSCs are payable), the average tax wedge is lower at 167% of the AW compared to 67% and 100% of the AW because the contributions to the Employee Provident Fund (SSCs) are compulsory only for workers with earnings below an income ceiling. In addition, as a percentage of labour costs, the state income tax payment (the Professional Tax), which is a lump-sum charge, proportionally reduces with increasing earnings. The state income tax is not paid on earnings at 67% of the AW.
- Finally, in Indonesia, the tax wedge remains at the same level (7.8%) across the first three household types and also for the five other household types that are covered in the Taxing Wages models. Those households did not pay PIT in 2017 and the SSCs were levied at the same rates regardless of the income levels.

16. Similar to the one-earner married couple, the presence of children in other household types has little or no effect on the tax wedges in the five countries. In all cases, the single worker earning 67% of the AW without children has the same tax wedge as the corresponding single parent with two children. With the exception of Brazil, the same is true for the comparison of the two-earner family without children earning 100% and 33% of the AW and their counterparts with two children. In Brazil, the second earner earning 33% of the AW receives the “salário família” which reduces the tax wedge slightly. None of the other family types with children in Brazil are eligible for this benefit since it is targeted at relatively lower income levels.

17. Comparing the results for Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa with the corresponding results for the OECD, Table 5 shows that the figures for the first three household types in South Africa demonstrate a higher level of progressivity than for the OECD average. The levels of progressivity demonstrated in Brazil and China are lower than in the OECD average. In the OECD, the presence of children tends to result in lower



tax wedges. The average OECD tax wedge for the single parent earning 67% of the AW was 16.07 percentage points below that for the corresponding single worker with no children in 2017. The corresponding saving for the two-earner married couple (earning 100% and 33% of the AW) and two children compared for their counterpart with no children was 4.72 percentage points.

18. In Brazil and China, the tax wedges are higher than the OECD average for all the four household types with children. For all other combinations of country and household types, the OECD average tax wedges are higher, with the exceptions of the single parent earning 67% of the AW and the one-earner married couple on the AW with two children in India in a firm with more than 20 employees (the scenario when SSCs are payable) and the two-earner married couple earning 133% of the AW without children in China.

**Table 5. Income tax plus employee and employer contributions less cash benefits**

By household type and wage level (as % of labour costs), 2017

Household type:	Single no ch	single no ch	single no ch	single 2 ch	married 2 ch	married 2 ch	married 2 ch	married no ch
Wage level (% of AW):	67 (1)	100 (2)	167 (3)	67 (4)	100-0 (5)	100-33 <sup>1</sup> (6)	100-67 <sup>1</sup> (7)	100-33 <sup>1</sup> (8)
Brazil	31.8	32.5	35.4	31.8	32.5	30.0	32.2	32.3
China	32.0	32.6	35.5	32.0	32.6	34.5	32.4	34.5
India	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3
India (SSC) <sup>2</sup>	26.1	27.6	7.4	26.1	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.3
Indonesia	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
South Africa	12.2	16.1	21.6	12.2	16.1	13.0	14.5	13.0
OECD average	32.4	36.2	40.5	16.3	26.6	28.3	31.0	33.1

Note: ch = children.

1. Two earner married couple.

2. Results apply only for the minority case where the employee works in a firm with more than 20 employees.

19. Table 6 compares the marginal tax wedges for the eight family types assuming an increase of one additional unit of national currency in gross earnings for the principal earner. The marginal tax rates for the single workers on 67%, 100% and 167% of the AW without children show a similar pattern to the average tax rates in the five countries. They increase with income except for India (both scenarios) and for Indonesia. There are no differences in the marginal tax wedge arising from the presence of children in households in any of the BIICS countries.

20. There are substantial gaps between the marginal tax wedges in the BIICS countries and the OECD averages for all eight household types. The gaps are largest for India and Indonesia followed by South Africa.

**Table 6. Marginal rate of income tax plus employee and employer contributions less cash benefits**

By household type and wage level (as % of labour costs), 2017

Household type:	single no ch	single no ch	single no ch	single 2 ch	married 2 ch	married 2 ch	married 2 ch	married no ch
Wage level (% of AW):	67 (1)	100 (2)	167 (3)	67 (4)	100-0 (5)	100-33 <sup>1</sup> (6)	100-67 <sup>1</sup> (7)	100-33 <sup>1</sup> (8)
Brazil	31.8	32.5	42.9	31.8	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
China	23.9	38.7	45.5	23.9	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India (SSC) <sup>2</sup>	26.1	26.1	0.0	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1
Indonesia	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
South Africa	20.6	26.7	31.7	20.6	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
OECD average	41.8	44.7	47.2	47.4	45.0	44.1	50.7	43.7

*Note:* Assumes a rise in gross earnings of the principal earner in the household. The outcome may differ if the wage of the spouse goes up, especially if partners are taxed individually.

ch = children.

1. Two earner married couple.

2. Results apply only for the minority case where the employee works in a firm with more than 20 employees.

### *Evolution of the tax burden from 2010 to 2017*

21. The OECD average tax wedge for the average single worker with no children which was showed a small but steady increase from 35.6% to 36.5% between 2010 and 2013, followed by a small decrease to 36.2% in 2017 (see Table 7a). Trends in the BIICS countries varied over this period:

- In South Africa, there were also increases between 2010 and 2013, from 13.8% to 14.7%. However, unlike the OECD average, the tax wedge continued to increase to reach 16.1% in 2017.
- In Indonesia, a small decline of 0.07 percentage points between 2010 and 2011 was followed by increases up to 2017, from 2.5% to 7.8%.
- In contrast, in China, the tax wedge decreased between 2010 and 2013 from 36.1% to 33.9%, and then increased slightly by 0.31 percentage points up to 2015 before dropping to 32.6% in 2017.
- In India, there was a substantial fall in the tax wedge in 2011 (20.17 percentage points, from 28.9% to 8.7%) for the minority case of workers in firms with more than 20 employees (paying SSCs). In 2010, the single average worker paid contributions to the Employee Provident Fund as the earnings did not exceed the income ceiling. From 2011, no contributions to the Employee Provident Fund were levied on the average workers' earnings as they exceeded the income ceiling. In addition, the small decreases in the tax wedges between 2011 and 2014 were due to the state income tax (the Professional tax) of which this lump-sum charge remained unchanged during that period of time, while gross wage earnings increased. In 2015, the tax wedge increased by 19.63 percentage points to 27.7% as the single average worker paid contributions to the Employee Provident Fund as the earnings did not exceed the income ceiling. The Employee Provident Fund income ceiling doubled in 2015 and then remained unchanged up to 2017. The tax wedge slightly decreased by 0.12 percentage points between 2015 and 2017, as the state income tax, which is a lump-sum charge remained unchanged during that

period. The share of the state income tax as a percentage of labour costs proportionally reduced with increasing average wages between 2015 and 2017.

22. Table 7b shows the corresponding results for the one-earner married couple earning the AW with two children. In this case, the trends of the OECD average tax wedge are close to those for the single worker over the period but at a lower level. Besides, the OECD average tax wedge increased up to 2014 for the one-earner couple, while it remained unchanged between 2013 and 2014 for the single average worker. The results for the BIICS countries are also identical to those of the single worker, with the exception of Indonesia. For the latter, the trends for the two family types are similar but the married couple has a higher tax wedge because the SSC rate for health care was doubled for the married worker with a non-working spouse between 2010 and 2014. In 2015, the contribution rate was increased by 1 percentage point, from 3% to 4%, for all workers and the double payments were abolished for the married worker with a non-working spouse.

**Table 7. Income tax plus employee and employer contributions less cash benefits as a % of labour costs, 2010-2017**

a. Single persons without children at 100% of average earnings

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brazil	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.5	32.5
China	36.1	35.0	35.0	33.9	34.0	34.2	33.0	32.6
India	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
India (SSC) <sup>1</sup>	28.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.1	27.7	27.7	27.6
Indonesia	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.2	6.3	7.8	7.8
South Africa	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.4	16.1
OECD average	35.6	36.1	36.2	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.2

b. One-earner married couple with two children at 100% of average earnings

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brazil	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.5	32.5
China	36.1	35.0	35.0	33.9	34.0	34.2	33.0	32.6
India	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
India (SSC) <sup>1</sup>	28.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.1	27.7	27.7	27.6
Indonesia	4.7	4.6	3.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	7.8	7.8
South Africa	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.4	16.1
OECD average	25.9	26.6	27.0	27.3	27.4	27.2	26.7	26.6

Note:

1. Results apply only for the minority case where the employee works in a firm with more than 20 employees.

## Conclusions

23. The modelling results show significant variation in the tax burdens imposed on labour income in the BIICS countries. For the average single worker without children, the tax wedge ranges from 1.8% in India (State of Maharashtra) to 32.6% in China (Shanghai) and the marginal tax wedge from zero in India to 38.7% in China. Results for the other household types show that tax wedges do increase with income to some degree in most of the countries, the exceptions being India and Indonesia. However, the presence of children does not reduce average tax wedges as it does in almost all OECD countries.

24. Tax wedges in Brazil and China are similar to those observed in many OECD countries. In contrast, employees in India, Indonesia and South Africa face tax wedges that are much lower than in the vast majority of OECD countries. The mix of labour taxes also varies across these countries with SSCs comprising the bulk of the tax wedge in all countries except South Africa. Nevertheless, in Indonesia and South Africa, SSCs still contribute less to the tax wedge than on average in OECD countries. The modelling shows both Brazil and China imposing SSCs that are higher than the OECD average. For China, the figures reflect the position of employees in urban areas. No SSCs are levied in the rural areas of China.

## Annex

## COUNTRY TABLES, 2017

Brazil		2017				
		The tax/benefit position of single persons				
		Wage level (per cent of AW)	67	100	167	67
		Number of children	none	none	none	2
1.	Gross wage earnings		17002	25503	42505	17002
2.	Standard tax allowances					
	Basic allowance		3400	5101	8501	5910
	Married or head of family					
	Dependent children					
	Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
	Work-related expenses		0	0	0	0
	Other					
	Total		3400	5101	8501	5910
3.	Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4.	Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		13602	20402	34004	11092
5.	Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		0	0	843	0
6.	Tax credits					
	Basic credit					
	Married or head of family					
	Children		0	0	0	0
	Other					
	Total		0	0	0	0
7.	Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		0	0	843	0
8.	State and local taxes		0	0	0	0
9.	Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
	Gross earnings		1360	2295	4676	1360
	Taxable income					
	Total		1360	2295	4676	1360
10.	Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		1360	2295	5519	1360
11.	Cash transfers from general government					
	For head of family					
	For two children		0	0	0	0
	Total		0	0	0	0
12.	Take-home pay (1-10+11)		15642	23208	36986	15642
13.	Employer's compulsory social security contributions		5917	8875	14792	5917
14.	Average rates					
	Income tax		0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
	Employees' social security contributions		8.0%	9.0%	11.0%	8.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers		8.0%	9.0%	13.0%	8.0%
	Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		31.8%	32.5%	35.4%	31.8%
15.	Marginal rates					
	Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		8.0%	9.0%	23.0%	8.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total tax wedge: Principal earner		31.8%	32.5%	42.9%	31.8%
	Total tax wedge: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Brazil		2017				
		The tax/benefit position of married couples				
		Wage level (per cent of AW)	100-0	100-33	100-67	100-33
		Number of children	2	2	2	none
1.	Gross wage earnings		25503	34004	42505	34004
2.	Standard tax allowances					
	Basic allowance		9121	8546	10246	6801
	Married or head of family					
	Dependent children					
	Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
	Work-related expenses		0	0	0	0
	Other					
	Total		9121	8546	10246	6801
3.	Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4.	Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		16382	25458	32259	27203
5.	Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		0	0	0	0
6.	Tax credits					
	Basic credit					
	Married or head of family					
	Children		0	0	0	0
	Other					
	Total		0	0	0	0
7.	Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		0	0	0	0
8.	State and local taxes		0	0	0	0
9.	Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
	Gross earnings		2295	2975	3655	2975
	Taxable income					
	Total		2295	2975	3655	2975
10.	Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		2295	2975	3655	2975
11.	Cash transfers from general government					
	For head of family					
	For two children		0	1058	0	0
	Total		0	1058	0	0
12.	Take-home pay (1-10+11)		23208	32087	38850	31029
13.	Employer's compulsory social security contributions		8875	11833	14792	11833
14.	Average rates					
	Income tax		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Employees' social security contributions		9.0%	8.8%	8.6%	8.8%
	Total payments less cash transfers		9.0%	5.6%	8.6%	8.7%
	Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		32.5%	30.0%	32.2%	32.3%
15.	Marginal rates					
	Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		-4.4%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
	Total tax wedge: Principal earner		32.5%	32.5%	32.5%	32.5%
	Total tax wedge: Spouse		22.5%	31.8%	31.8%	31.8%



China		2017				
		The tax/benefit position of single persons				
		Wage level (per cent of AW)	67	100	167	67
		Number of children	none	none	none	2
1.	Gross wage earnings		45996	68650	114646	45996
2.	Standard tax allowances					
	Basic allowance		46917	49208	54038	46917
	Married or head of family					
	Dependent children					
	Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
	Work-related expenses		0	0	0	0
	Other					
	Total		46917	49208	54038	46917
3.	Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4.	Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		0	19442	60608	0
5.	Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		0	684	5462	0
6.	Tax credits					
	Basic credit					
	Married or head of family					
	Children		0	0	0	0
	Other					
	Total		0	0	0	0
7.	Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		0	684	5462	0
8.	State and local taxes		0	0	0	0
9.	Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
	Gross earnings		4917	7208	12038	4917
	Taxable income					
	Total		4917	7208	12038	4917
10.	Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		4917	7892	17499	4917
11.	Cash transfers from general government					
	For head of family					
	For two children		0	0	0	0
	Total		0	0	0	0
12.	Take-home pay (1-10+11)		41079	60758	97146	41079
13.	Employer's compulsory social security contributions		14406	21501	35907	14406
14.	Average rates					
	Income tax		0.0%	1.0%	4.8%	0.0%
	Employees' social security contributions		10.7%	10.5%	10.5%	10.7%
	Total payments less cash transfers		10.7%	11.5%	15.3%	10.7%
	Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		32.0%	32.6%	35.5%	32.0%
15.	Marginal rates					
	Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		0.0%	19.4%	28.4%	0.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total tax wedge: Principal earner		23.9%	38.7%	45.5%	23.9%
	Total tax wedge: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

China		2017			
The tax/benefit position of married couples					
Wage level (per cent of AW)		100-0	100-33	100-67	100-33
Number of children		2	2	2	none
1.	Gross wage earnings	68650	91305	114646	91305
2.	Standard tax allowances				
	Basic allowance	49208	91208	91208	91208
	Married or head of family				
	Dependent children				
	Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes				
	Work-related expenses	0	0	0	0
	Other				
	Total	49208	91208	91208	91208
3.	Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income	0	0	0	0
4.	Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)	19442	19442	23437	19442
5.	Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)	684	684	804	684
6.	Tax credits				
	Basic credit				
	Married or head of family				
	Children	0	0	0	0
	Other				
	Total	0	0	0	0
7.	Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)	684	684	804	684
8.	State and local taxes	0	0	0	0
9.	Employees' compulsory social security contributions				
	Gross earnings	7208	12125	12125	12125
	Taxable income				
	Total	7208	12125	12125	12125
10.	Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)	7892	12809	12929	12809
11.	Cash transfers from general government				
	For head of family				
	For two children	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
12.	Take-home pay (1-10+11)	60758	78495	101716	78495
13.	Employer's compulsory social security contributions	21501	28597	35907	28597
14.	Average rates				
	Income tax	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
	Employees' social security contributions	10.5%	13.3%	10.6%	13.3%
	Total payments less cash transfers	11.5%	14.0%	11.3%	14.0%
	Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions	32.6%	34.5%	32.4%	34.5%
15.	Marginal rates				
	Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%
	Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse	21.7%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
	Total tax wedge: Principal earner	38.7%	38.7%	38.7%	38.7%
	Total tax wedge: Spouse	40.4%	23.9%	26.1%	23.9%

## India (including social security contributions) 2017

## The tax/benefit position of single persons

	Wage level (per cent of AW)	67	100	167	67
	Number of children	none	none	none	2
1. Gross wage earnings		79732	119003	198735	79732
2. Standard tax allowances					
Basic allowance		10963	16363	3465	10963
Married or head of family					
Dependent children					
Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
Work-related expenses		0	2100	2500	0
Other					
	Total	10963	18463	5965	10963
3. Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4. Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		68769	100540	192770	68769
5. Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		0	0	0	0
6. Tax credits					
Basic credit					
Married or head of family					
Children		4000	4000	4000	4000
Other					
	Total	4000	4000	4000	4000
7. Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		0	0	0	0
8. State and local taxes		0	2100	2500	0
9. Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
Gross earnings		10963	16363	3465	10963
Taxable income					
	Total	10963	16363	3465	10963
10. Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		10963	18463	5965	10963
11. Cash transfers from general government					
For head of family					
For two children		0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
12. Take-home pay (1-10+11)		68769	100540	192770	68769
13. Employer's compulsory social security contributions		13355	19933	9405	13355
14. Average rates					
Income tax		0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Employees' social security contributions		13.8%	13.8%	1.7%	13.8%
Total payments less cash transfers		13.8%	15.5%	3.0%	13.8%
Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		26.1%	27.6%	7.4%	26.1%
15. Marginal rates					
Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		13.7%	13.7%	0.0%	13.7%
Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total tax wedge: Principal earner		26.1%	26.1%	0.0%	26.1%
Total tax wedge: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

## India (including social security contributions) 2017

## The tax/benefit position of married couples

	Wage level (per cent of AW)	100-0	100-33	100-67	100-33
	Number of children	2	2	2	none
1. Gross wage earnings		119003	158274	198735	158274
2. Standard tax allowances					
Basic allowance		16363	21763	27326	21763
Married or head of family					
Dependent children					
Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
Work-related expenses		2100	2100	2100	2100
Other					
	Total	18463	23863	29426	23863
3. Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4. Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		100540	134412	169309	134412
5. Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		0	0	0	0
6. Tax credits					
Basic credit					
Married or head of family					
Children		4000	4000	4000	4000
Other					
	Total	4000	4000	4000	4000
7. Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		0	0	0	0
8. State and local taxes		2100	2100	2100	2100
9. Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
Gross earnings		16363	21763	27326	21763
Taxable income					
	Total	16363	21763	27326	21763
10. Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		18463	23863	29426	23863
11. Cash transfers from general government					
For head of family					
For two children		0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
12. Take-home pay (1-10+11)		100540	134412	169309	134412
13. Employer's compulsory social security contributions		19933	26511	33288	26511
14. Average rates					
Income tax		1.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
Employees' social security contributions		13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%
Total payments less cash transfers		15.5%	15.1%	14.8%	15.1%
Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		27.6%	27.3%	27.0%	27.3%
15. Marginal rates					
Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		13.7%	13.7%	13.8%	13.7%
Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%
Total tax wedge: Principal earner		26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%
Total tax wedge: Spouse		26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%

## India (no social security contributions) 2017

## The tax/benefit position of single persons

	Wage level (per cent of AW)	67	100	167	67
	Number of children	none	none	none	2
1. Gross wage earnings		79732	119003	198735	79732
2. Standard tax allowances					
Basic allowance		0	0	0	0
Married or head of family					
Dependent children					
Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
Work-related expenses		0	2100	2500	0
Other					
	Total	0	2100	2500	0
3. Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4. Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		79732	116903	196235	79732
5. Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		0	0	0	0
6. Tax credits					
Basic credit					
Married or head of family					
Children		4000	4000	4000	4000
Other					
	Total	4000	4000	4000	4000
7. Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		0	0	0	0
8. State and local taxes		0	2100	2500	0
9. Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
Gross earnings		0	0	0	0
Taxable income					
	Total	0	0	0	0
10. Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		0	2100	2500	0
11. Cash transfers from general government					
For head of family					
For two children		0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
12. Take-home pay (1-10+11)		79732	116903	196235	79732
13. Employer's compulsory social security contributions		0	0	0	0
14. Average rates					
Income tax		0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Employees' social security contributions		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total payments less cash transfers		0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		0.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%
15. Marginal rates					
Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total tax wedge: Principal earner		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total tax wedge: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

## India (no social security contributions) 2017

## The tax/benefit position of married couples

	Wage level (per cent of AW)	100-0	100-33	100-67	100-33
	Number of children	2	2	2	none
1. Gross wage earnings		119003	158274	198735	158274
2. Standard tax allowances					
Basic allowance		0	0	0	0
Married or head of family					
Dependent children					
Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
Work-related expenses		2100	2100	2100	2100
Other					
	Total	2100	2100	2100	2100
3. Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4. Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		116903	156174	196635	156174
5. Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		0	0	0	0
6. Tax credits					
Basic credit					
Married or head of family					
Children		4000	4000	4000	4000
Other					
	Total	4000	4000	4000	4000
7. Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		0	0	0	0
8. State and local taxes		2100	2100	2100	2100
9. Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
Gross earnings		0	0	0	0
Taxable income					
	Total	0	0	0	0
10. Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		2100	2100	2100	2100
11. Cash transfers from general government					
For head of family					
For two children		0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
12. Take-home pay (1-10+11)		116903	156174	196635	156174
13. Employer's compulsory social security contributions		0	0	0	0
14. Average rates					
Income tax		1.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
Employees' social security contributions		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total payments less cash transfers		1.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		1.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
15. Marginal rates					
Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total tax wedge: Principal earner		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total tax wedge: Spouse		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Indonesia		2017				
		The tax/benefit position of single persons				
		Wage level (per cent of AW)	67	100	167	67
		Number of children	none	none	none	2
1.	Gross wage earnings	19253458	28736505	47989963	19253458	
2.	Standard tax allowances					
	Basic allowance	55732811	56586285	58319097	64732811	
	Married or head of family					
	Dependent children					
	Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
	Work-related expenses					
	Other					
		Total	55732811	56586285	58319097	64732811
3.	Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income	0	0	0	0	
4.	Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)	0	0	0	0	
5.	Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)	0	0	0	0	
6.	Tax credits					
	Basic credit					
	Married or head of family					
	Children	0	0	0	0	
	Other					
		Total	0	0	0	0
7.	Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)	0	0	0	0	
8.	State and local taxes	0	0	0	0	
9.	Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
	Gross earnings	385069	574730	959799	385069	
	Taxable income					
		Total	385069	574730	959799	385069
10.	Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)	385069	574730	959799	385069	
11.	Cash transfers from general government					
	For head of family					
	For two children	0	0	0	0	
		Total	0	0	0	0
12.	Take-home pay (1-10+11)	18868389	28161775	47030164	18868389	
13.	Employer's compulsory social security contributions	1212968	1810400	3023368	1212968	
14.	Average rates					
	Income tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Employees' social security contributions	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	
	Total payments less cash transfers	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	
	Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	
15.	Marginal rates					
	Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	
	Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Total tax wedge: Principal earner	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	
	Total tax wedge: Spouse	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

Indonesia		2017			
The tax/benefit position of married couples					
Wage level (per cent of AW)		100-0	100-33	100-67	100-33
Number of children		2	2	2	none
1.	Gross wage earnings	28736505	38219551	47989963	38219551
2.	Standard tax allowances				
	Basic allowance	70086285	120439760	121319097	111439760
	Married or head of family				
	Dependent children				
	Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes				
	Work-related expenses				
	Other				
	Total	70086285	120439760	121319097	111439760
3.	Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income	0	0	0	0
4.	Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)	0	0	0	0
5.	Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)	0	0	0	0
6.	Tax credits				
	Basic credit				
	Married or head of family				
	Children	0	0	0	0
	Other				
	Total	0	0	0	0
7.	Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)	0	0	0	0
8.	State and local taxes	0	0	0	0
9.	Employees' compulsory social security contributions				
	Gross earnings	574730	764391	959799	764391
	Taxable income				
	Total	574730	764391	959799	764391
10.	Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)	574730	764391	959799	764391
11.	Cash transfers from general government				
	For head of family				
	For two children	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
12.	Take-home pay (1-10+11)	28161775	37455160	47030164	37455160
13.	Employer's compulsory social security contributions	1810400	2407832	3023368	2407832
14.	Average rates				
	Income tax	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Employees' social security contributions	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
15.	Marginal rates				
	Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Total tax wedge: Principal earner	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
	Total tax wedge: Spouse	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%



South Africa		2017				
The tax/benefit position of single persons						
		Wage level (per cent of AW)	67	100	167	67
		Number of children	none	none	none	2
1.	Gross wage earnings		158450	237675	396125	158450
2.	Standard tax allowances					
	Basic allowance					
	Married or head of family					
	Dependent children					
	Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
	Work-related expenses					
	Other					
		Total	0	0	0	0
3.	Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income					
4.	Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		158450	237675	396125	158450
5.	Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		28521	46605	92781	28521
6.	Tax credits					
	Basic credit		13635	13635	13635	13635
	Married or head of family					
	Children					
	Other					
		Total	13635	13635	13635	13635
7.	Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		14886	32970	79146	14886
8.	State and local taxes		0	0	0	0
9.	Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
	Gross earnings		1585	1785	1785	1585
	Taxable income					
		Total	1585	1785	1785	1585
10.	Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		16471	34755	80931	16471
11.	Cash transfers from general government					
	For head of family					
	For two children		0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	0
12.	Take-home pay (1-10+11)		141980	202920	315194	141980
13.	Employer's compulsory social security contributions		3169	4161	5746	3169
14.	Average rates					
	Income tax		9.4%	13.9%	20.0%	9.4%
	Employees' social security contributions		1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers		10.4%	14.6%	20.4%	10.4%
	Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		12.2%	16.1%	21.6%	12.2%
15.	Marginal rates					
	Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		19.0%	26.0%	31.0%	19.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total tax wedge: Principal earner		20.6%	26.7%	31.7%	20.6%
	Total tax wedge: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

South Africa		2017			
The tax/benefit position of married couples					
Wage level (per cent of AW)		100-0	100-33	100-67	100-33
Number of children		2	2	2	none
1.	Gross wage earnings	237675	316900	396125	316900
2.	Standard tax allowances				
	Basic allowance				
	Married or head of family				
	Dependent children				
	Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes				
	Work-related expenses				
	Other				
	Total	0	0	0	0
3.	Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income				
4.	Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)	237675	316900	396125	316900
5.	Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)	46605	60866	75126	60866
6.	Tax credits				
	Basic credit	13635	27270	27270	27270
	Married or head of family				
	Children				
	Other				
	Total	13635	27270	27270	27270
7.	Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)	32970	33596	47856	33596
8.	State and local taxes	0	0	0	0
9.	Employees' compulsory social security contributions				
	Gross earnings	1785	2577	3369	2577
	Taxable income				
	Total	1785	2577	3369	2577
10.	Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)	34755	36172	51225	36172
11.	Cash transfers from general government				
	For head of family				
	For two children	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0
12.	Take-home pay (1-10+11)	202920	280728	344900	280728
13.	Employer's compulsory social security contributions	4161	5746	7330	5746
14.	Average rates				
	Income tax	13.9%	10.6%	12.1%	10.6%
	Employees' social security contributions	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
	Total payments less cash transfers	14.6%	11.4%	12.9%	11.4%
	Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions	16.1%	13.0%	14.5%	13.0%
15.	Marginal rates				
	Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%
	Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse	1.8%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%
	Total tax wedge: Principal earner	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%
	Total tax wedge: Spouse	3.7%	20.6%	20.6%	20.6%