

# THE OECD TAX-BENEFIT DATABASE

Description of policy rules for  
Belgium 2022



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## Description of policy rules for 2022

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## Preface

This report provides a detailed description of the tax and benefit rules in Belgium as they apply to working-age individuals and their dependent children. It also includes output from the [OECD Tax-Benefit model \(TaxBEN\)](#), which puts all these complex legal rules into a unified methodological framework that enables international comparisons of how tax liabilities and benefit entitlements affect the net disposable income of families in different labour market circumstances, .e.g. in employment versus unemployment.

The **main body** of the report describes the rules that are relevant for the family and labour market characteristics that are within the scope of the **TaxBEN** model (see below for the methodology and user guide). The **annex** provides information on other cash benefits and taxes on employment income that are relevant for other groups of the working-age population, but are outside the scope of the **TaxBEN** model.

**TaxBEN** is essentially a large cross-country calculator of tax liabilities and benefit entitlements for a broad set of *hypothetical* families (“vignettes”), e.g. a married couple of 40-years-old adults with two children aged 4 and 6 (click [here](#) for a quick overview of the **TaxBEN** model). **TaxBEN** incorporates rules on the main taxes on employment income, social contributions paid by employees and employers, as well as the main cash and near-cash benefit programmes, including unemployment benefits, family and childcare benefits, guaranteed minimum-income benefits, cash housing benefits, and employment-conditional benefits. Disability benefits, maternity and parental leaves benefits are included in the model for a sub-set of countries and years. The main policy instruments that are currently not included in the **TaxBEN** model are taxes on wealth (e.g. taxes on immovable and unmovable properties), indirect taxes (e.g. VAT), early-retirement benefits, short-time work compensation schemes, sickness benefits, and in-kind benefits (e.g. subsidised transport and free health care).

### Useful online resources for the OECD tax-benefit model (TaxBEN)



[TaxBEN web calculator](#)



[Methodology and user guide](#)



[OECD tax-benefit data portal](#)



[Network of national experts](#)

### Guidelines for updating this report (for national experts)



[General guidelines](#)

Detailed [guidelines for updating Section 5](#) “Net costs for Early Childhood Education and Care”

### Reading notes and further details on the content of this report

- **Reference date** for the policy rules described in this report: **January 1, 2022**.
- The TaxBEN models all policies in effect on the reference date. This includes temporary policies implemented in response to the **Covid-19 pandemic**.
- The symbol  in the text provides a link to the glossary of technical terms.
- Section titles provide the names of taxes and benefits as they are known in the country: first, direct translation into English, then (in brackets) the name in the national language.
- **TaxBEN** variables are indicated in the text using the format **[variable name]**

## The OECD tax-benefit model for Belgium: Policy rules in 2022

### 1. Reference wages

Average wage [**AW**]: The OECD tax-benefit model uses Secretariat estimates of the average full-time wage (available [here](#)).<sup>1</sup> If Secretariat estimates are not available yet, the model uses wage projections obtained by applying forecasted wage growth<sup>2</sup> to the latest available wage estimate.

The annual minimum wage [**MIN**] is calculated by multiplying the monthly minimum wage (from 1 January 2022) by 12, i.e. EUR 1 691.40 \* 12 = EUR 20 296.80.

### 2. Unemployment benefits

Variable names: [**UI\_p**; **UI\_s**]

#### 2.1. Unemployment benefit after employment (*Assurance chômage*)

This is an unemployment insurance benefit. It is contributory and taxable, but not means-tested. 

##### 2.1.1. Eligibility conditions

**Contribution/employment history:** A certain number of days of paid work (probationary period) must be proven within a certain period (reference period). The length of the probationary period and the reference period increase with the age of the worker:

Age	Probationary period	Reference period
Less than 36 years	312 days	21 months
36 - 49 years	468 days	33 months
50 years or more	624 days	42 months

Only the working days for which social security contributions, including those for the unemployment sector, have been deducted from the salary, as well as assimilated days (e.g. days covered by sick pay), are taken into account for the calculation of the above “probationary period”.

<sup>1</sup> Average Wages are estimated by the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration at the OECD. For more information on methodology see the latest Taxing Wages publication.

<sup>2</sup> Wage growth projections are based on [OECD Economic Outlook](#) and [EU economic forecasts](#) (for non-OECD countries).

In addition, young people under the age of 25 who have left school receive an integration allowance.

**Behavioural requirements and related eligibility conditions:**  TaxBEN assumes that the following mandatory conditions are met when simulating unemployment benefits<sup>3</sup>. The claimant must:

1. Have reached the end of compulsory schooling and have not reached pensionable age.
2. Be involuntarily unemployed: be deprived of work and pay due to circumstances beyond control.
3. Be deprived of work and remuneration.
4. Be able to work, available to work, and looking for work (i.e. registered as a jobseeker and actively seeking work).
5. Staying in Belgium
6. Report to the control of the unemployed.

TaxBEN also assumes that young people under 25 years of age who are eligible for the insertion allowance meet the following conditions: they must, regardless of their age, have completed a 310-day work placement internship. During this period, they are not entitled to benefits, but must prove that they are actively seeking work, which is assessed during two interviews: one in the 7th month of unemployment, another in the 11th month of unemployment. For young people under 21 years of age, a diploma is required.

The work placement internship is not extended or shortened by student work. However, days of student work after July 31 following the end of the studies are taken into account for the work placement.

After this placement, the right to the placement allowance is opened, if both evaluations of the search efforts were positive. If at least one of the two evaluations was not positive, the entitlement is postponed until there are two positive evaluations (every 6 months there is another evaluation).

Integration benefits are granted for a maximum period of 36 months, which can be extended under certain conditions. The 36-month credit is calculated from the first day of the benefit. However, the period before 1 January 2012 is not taken into account for the calculation of the credit. In the case of a young person who is considered to be a dependent worker, a single person or a privileged cohabitant (because the spouse only has replacement income), the period before the month following the 30th birthday is also not taken into account for the calculation of the 36-month credit.

During this period of entitlement to the integration allowance, every six months there is an assessment of the job search efforts: in case of a negative assessment, the entitlement is suspended for at least six months, until the next positive assessment. These periods of ineligibility count towards the maximum period of 36 months of benefit.

### 2.1.2. *Benefit amount*

Unemployment benefit is paid monthly.

**Calculation base:** The gross daily amount of unemployment benefit is obtained by multiplying the gross daily wage previously earned - capped at a certain amount - by a

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<sup>3</sup> Details on behavioural requirements and sanction provisions for unemployment benefits are reported in regularly updated companion reports, see Immervoll and Knotz (2018, forthcoming), [Langenbucher \(2015\)](#) and [Venn \(2011\)](#).

given percentage called the "unemployment benefit rate", which is shown in the table below for the various categories of unemployed persons. However, the result obtained is replaced by a minimum amount, determined in advance by the regulations, if it is lower than the latter<sup>4</sup>.

**Benefit amount:** The unemployed are divided into three categories according to their family situation<sup>5</sup>:

- cohabitants with family responsibilities;
- single persons;
- cohabitants without family responsibilities.

Three periods can be distinguished:

- a first period of **12 months**, during which the unemployed receive an allowance based on their last salary, capped at a certain amount.
- a second period of two months, extended by two months for each year of professional experience as an employee. This second period can be of **maximum 36 months**. During an initial phase of a maximum of 12 months (2 "fixed" months and a maximum of 10 months depending on previous employment), the unemployed receive an allowance based on their last pay, capped at a certain amount, and then during four phases of a maximum of 24 months in total (= maximum of 4 periods of 6 months each), the allowance is reduced in four stages to a flat-rate allowance.
- a third period, when they receive a flat-rate allowance as a fully unemployed person, the amount of which also depends on their family situation.

The details of these 3 phases and the minimum and maximum daily amounts valid from 1 January 2022 are shown in the table below. All the amounts mentioned are indexed. Unemployment benefit is granted for all days of the month except Sundays and public holidays (on average 26 benefits per month).

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<sup>4</sup> i.e. lower than the same minimum amount. In short, the Belgian regulations provide for both ceiling amounts and minimum amounts of allowances.

<sup>5</sup> More details of how family situations are classified can be found here:

<https://www.onem.be/fr/documentation/feuille-info/t147>

	Category A: cohabitants with family responsibilities	Category N: Single people	Category B: Cohabitants
<b>1st period = 1st year of unemployment</b>			
Phase 1: M1 to M3	65% of the last salary received limited to the upper salary limit (€ 2.897,58 per month)		
MIN/day	56,85	46,06	44,34
MAX/day	72,44	72,44	72,44
Phase 2: M4 to M6	60% of the last salary received limited to the upper salary limit (€ 2.897,58 per month)		
MIN/day	56,85	46,06	40,94
MAX/day	66,87	66,87	66,87
Phase 3: K7 to K12	60% of the last salary received limited to the intermediate salary ceiling (€ 2.700,60 per month)		
MIN/day	56,85	46,06	40,94
MAX/day	62,32	62,32	62,32
<b>2nd period</b>			
Phases 2A and 2B: 2 1 <sup>st</sup> months of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year (2A), eventually extended by 10 months maximum (2B) M13 to M24 max	60% of the last salary received limited to the basic salary ceiling (€ 2.523,64 per month)	55% of the last salary received limited to a specific salary ceiling (€ 2.468,72 per month)	40% of the last salary received limited to the basic salary ceiling (€ 2.523,64 per month)
MIN/day	56,85	46,06	33,92
MAX/day	58,24	52,22	38,83
Phase 21: M25 to M30 eventually	The amount in phase 2A reduced by 1/5 of the difference between the amount in phase 2A and the lump sum allowance		
MIN/day	56,85	46,06	31,92
MAX/day	56,85	50,20	35,51
Phase 22: M31 to M36 eventually	The amount in phase 2A reduced by 2/5 of the difference between the amount in phase 2A and the lump sum allowance		
MIN/day	56,85	46,06	29,92
MAX/day	56,85	48,18	32,19
Phase 23: M37 to M42 eventually	The amount in phase 2A reduced by 3/5 of the difference between the amount in phase 2A and the lump sum allowance		
MIN/day	56,85	46,06	27,91
MAX/day	56,85	46,15	28,88
Phase 24: M43 to M48 eventually	The amount in phase 2A reduced by 4/5 of the difference between the amount in phase 2A and the lump sum allowance		
MIN/day	56,85	46,06	25,91
MAX/day	56,85	46,06	25,91
<b>3rd period= after the second period, M49 and above</b>			

flat-rate allowance per day (with some exceptions)	56,85	46,06	23,91
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### 2.1.3. *Benefit duration*

No limitation for the unemployment benefits.

### 2.1.4. *Means test*

The allowance is not means-tested.

### 2.1.5. *Tax treatment*

The allowance is taxable, but tax reductions exist (see Section 8.1). Unemployment benefits are not subject to social security contributions.

### 2.1.6. *Interactions with other components of the tax-benefit system*

No information.

### 2.1.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

As the benefit to unemployment benefits in Belgium is not limited in time (with regard to full unemployment benefits), it is not possible to “save” benefits for a possible future period of unemployment.

If someone is compensated - even for a single day - by unemployment insurance as fully unemployed, that person can be readmitted to benefit from unemployment benefits (or from unemployment benefits after studies). The person does not have to prove days of work again (or complete a new 310-days of work placement for unemployment benefits after studies) if she submits a new application for benefits and if she registers as a jobseeker at the latest three years after her last day on benefits. These 3 years can be extended by certain events.

### **Case of a fully unemployed person who accepts a part-time job to exit unemployment.**

A fully unemployed individual who accepts a part-time job to exit unemployment can benefit from:

- Part-time worker status with maintenance of rights.
- If applicable, an income guarantee allowance.

#### Eligibility requirements for the Part-Time Plan with Continued Entitlement:

- Have accepted a work schedule that includes at least (unless waived) one third of the hours required for a full-time work schedule.
- At the start of the part-time activity, be involuntarily unemployed and meet the eligibility and granting conditions for full-time benefits, or be in a similar situation.
- Apply for part-time worker status with maintenance of rights within two months of the day on which the part-time activity begins.

A part-time worker who loses his or her part-time job starts receiving unemployment benefit again for all days of the week (except Sunday). The amount of the benefit is calculated on the basis of the remuneration before the part-time activity.

Conditions for the granting of the income guarantee allowance (IGA) during part-time work.

A part-time worker with retained rights may apply for the income guarantee allowance during the period of part-time work, provided that:

- That the average number of hours of his part-time activity is not more than 4/5 of that of a full-time activity.
- That his gross monthly salary is lower than the gross monthly reference salary (EUR 1,691.40 as of 1 January 2022). For a given month, the income guarantee allowance is calculated according to the following formula:

Income guarantee allowance = reference allowance + monthly amount of hourly supplement - net salary

- reference allowance = 26 x the daily allowance that would be granted in the event of full unemployment for that month

For couples, the amount of the daily allowance is only taken into account up to the net amount (gross x 0.8991) for the first 12 months.

- monthly amount of hourly supplement = (hours in excess of one-third time x hourly supplement)
- only the hours in excess of 1/3 of a full-time schedule (55 hours per month in a job where the full-time schedule is 38 hours per week) are eligible for an hourly supplement.
- hourly supplement = lump sum of EUR 7,82 for category A, EUR 6,26 for category N and EUR 4,70 for category B (see point 2 on page 3 for an explanation of the categories).
- net remuneration = (gross remuneration - social security deductions of 13.07%) - flat-rate withholding tax.

The net amount of the income guarantee allowance is, however, limited to an amount equal to the fictitious net full-time earnings minus the net part-time earnings.

In order to receive the income guarantee allowance, the result of the calculation must also be equal to or greater than EUR 11,96.

The hourly supplement is based on an occupation in 38ths. If the worker is employed in a plan with another full-time working time, the occupation in 38ths must be converted by multiplying the number of working hours by 38/full-time hour.

**Example:**

A teacher who works 10/24ths is therefore expected to work  $10 \times 38/24 = 15.83/38$

The explanation above is a simplified presentation that does not take into account the impact of vacation, absence, illness...

The detailed formulas for the calculation of the income guarantee allowance can be found in the info sheet « Allocation de garantie de revenus - fiche technique relative au calcul » (“Income guarantee allowance - calculation technical file”).

On the ONEM website [www.onem.be](http://www.onem.be) you will find a program to calculate the approximate amount of the income guarantee allowance.

Combining unemployment with gainful employment (not simulated)

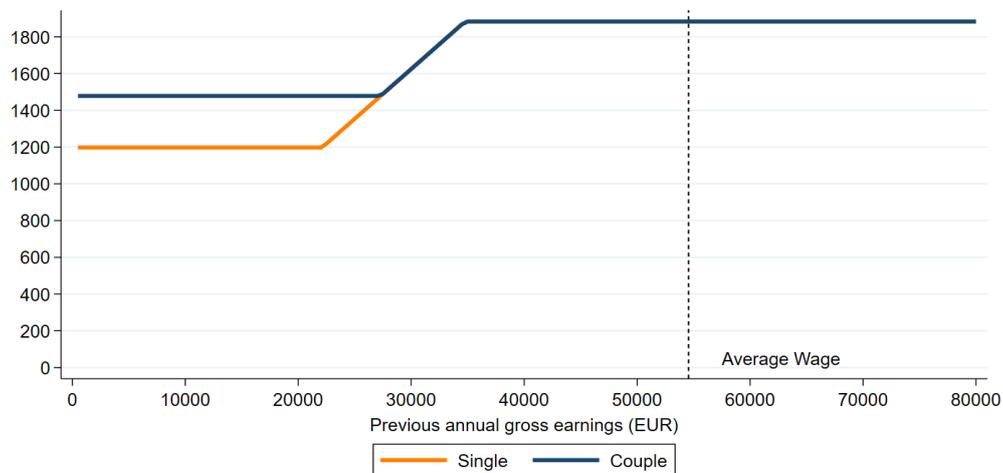
The possibilities for the unemployed to engage in certain gainful activities during unemployment are as follows:

- Continuation of an "accessory" salaried or self-employed activity, i.e. one that is compatible with the simultaneous exercise of a "main" activity - which the unemployed person already exercised before becoming unemployed - with continuation of unemployment benefits under certain conditions and within certain financial limits.
- Exercise of an "occasional" activity on certain days - limited in number and intermittent during the same month - with loss of the unemployment benefit relating to these days of activity, but maintenance in principle of the benefits for the other days of the month.

These (limited) combinations of unemployment benefit and activity are allowed by the regulations in order to allow the unemployed to keep a link with the labour market, and in order to favour their (possible) spontaneous professional retraining. However, the right to unemployment benefit can always be withdrawn by the director of the unemployment office even for days during which the unemployed person does not carry out any activity, when the activity, for example because of the amount of income it provides, is not or no longer of an "accessory" or "occasional" nature.

The daily amount of the unemployment benefit is reduced by the part of the daily income from the secondary activity that exceeds EUR 14.54 per day (amount valid on 1 January 2022), i.e. EUR 378.04 per month or EUR 4,536.48 per year.

In addition, a specific scheme has been adopted for unemployed persons who engage or wish to engage in an artistic activity. It is now possible to start or continue an artistic activity while unemployed, even between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., while retaining the full benefit of unemployment benefit if the artistic activity does not provide an annual net taxable income of more than EUR 4,536.48 (beyond that, the unemployment benefit is reduced proportionally).

**Figure 1 - Unemployment Benefit by family status and previous annual gross earnings**

Note: All adults are 40 years old. Children, if present, are 4 and 6. Long and continuous employment record (22 years) assumed. Figures for 2<sup>nd</sup> month of benefit receipt.

## 2.2. Unemployment assistance

*OECD note:* In many OECD countries, jobseekers who do not qualify for Unemployment Insurance (UI – Section 2.1), or whose entitlement to UI is low or has expired, can claim Unemployment Assistance (UA – this section) and/or Social Assistance benefits (SA – Section 3). These UA and SA benefits have different purposes (and reach different target groups). For instance, while the main purpose of UA is to encourage the labour market reintegration of jobseekers who have exhausted or are not eligible to the standard UI benefit, the purpose of SA programmes is to provide an acceptable standard of living for families unable to earn sufficient incomes from other sources. Conditions for UA typically include requirements to register with the public employment service and participate in active job search in a similar way as for UI. This is *not always* the case for SA benefits, for which low income is the key entitlement criterion and activation requirements exist only for those who are capable of work.

Based on this definition, Belgium and the representative regions considered in this report (Wallonia and Brussels Capital) do not currently provide a national/local Unemployment Assistance programme. Nevertheless, Belgium does provide a Social Assistance programme (described in Section 3.1).

## 2.3. Unemployment benefit after studies (*allocation d'insertion*)

This is an unemployment insurance benefit. It is contributory, not means-tested and taxable. 

### 2.3.1. Eligibility condition

**Age:** Under 25 years old at the time of application.

#### **Behavioural requirements and related eligibility conditions:**

A person applying for unemployment benefits after studies must be involuntarily deprived of work and pay to be entitled to the benefits (as for full unemployment benefits).

 TaxBEN assumes that the following mandatory conditions are met when simulating the insertion allowance:

1. Before being entitled to unemployment benefit, young people who have finished their studies, regardless of their age, must complete a 310-day waiting period. During this period they are not entitled to benefits, but they have to prove that they are actively looking for work, which is assessed during two interviews: one in the 7<sup>th</sup> month of unemployment, another in the 11<sup>th</sup> month of unemployment.
2. The work placement is not extended or shortened by student work. However, days of student work after July 31 following the end of the studies are taken into account for the calculation of the waiting period.
3. After this waiting period, the right to benefits after studies is opened, if both assessments of the search efforts were positive. If at least one of the two assessments was not positive, the entitlement is postponed until there are two positive assessments (every 6 months there is another assessment).
4. Young people under the age of 21 must have a diploma in order to receive benefits after studies.

### 2.3.2. *Benefit amount*

The unemployment benefit after studies is paid monthly.

**Calculation base:** flat-rate insertion allowance, the amount of which depends on the family composition. Cohabitant households are households where more than one person lives together. For example, a household composed of a mother living alone with her children is a cohabitant household with family responsibilities; a household composed of two friends without children living together is a cohabitant household.

**Benefit amount (EUR):**

Amounts valid on 01/01/2022	Day	Month
<b>Cohabitants with family responsibilities</b>		
	55,38	1.439,88
<b>Single persons</b>		
over 21 years old	41,25	1.072,50
from 18 to 21 years old	24,04	625,04
under 18 years old <sup>6</sup>	15,29	397,54
<b>Cohabitants</b>		
from 18 years old	20,19	524,94
under 18 years old <sup>6</sup>	12,66	329,16
<b>Cohabitant, where both are unemployed</b>		
from 18 years old	22,69	367,38
under 18 years old <sup>6</sup>	14,13	367,38

### 2.3.3. Benefit duration

Integration benefits are granted for a maximum period of 36 months, which can be extended under certain conditions. The 36-month credit is calculated from the first day of the benefit. However, the period before 1 January 2012 is not taken into account for the calculation of the credit. In the case of a young person who is considered to have family responsibilities, a single person or a privileged cohabitant (because the spouse only has replacement income), the period before the month following the 30th birthday is also not taken into account for the calculation of the 36-month credit.

During this period of entitlement to the integration allowance, every six months there is an assessment of the job search efforts: in case of a negative assessment, the entitlement is suspended for at least six months, until the next positive assessment. These periods of ineligibility count towards the maximum period of 36 months of benefit.

### 2.3.4. Means test

The allowance is not means-tested.

### 2.3.5. Tax treatment

The allowance is taxable, but tax reductions exist (see Section 8.1. ). Unemployment benefits are not subject to social security contributions.

## 2.4. Unemployment benefit for old workers (*Régime de chômage avec complément d'entreprise*)

This is unemployment insurance benefit is contributory, not means-tested and taxable.



<sup>6</sup> TaxBEN does not model benefits for individuals aged less than 18 years.

### 2.4.1. *Eligibility condition*

A person can benefit from unemployment benefit for old workers only if she has been let go by her employer (she cannot be voluntarily unemployed).

**Age:** at least 62 years, with exceptions (lower age requirements) for specific situations:

- Age of 60: after a long career, after a ‘heavy profession’ (working in nightshifts or in shifts or in a full-continue working company), or physical disability in building sector)
- Age of 60: becoming unemployed in a restructuring company (collective dismissals) or company in difficulty, or medical reasons.

**Contribution/employment history:** at least 40 years of career for men and 38 years of career for women, with lower career requirements for reduced age situations.

### 2.4.2. *Benefit amount*

The allowance is paid monthly.

The amount of the supplementary compensation that the former employer must pay until the age of 65 is equal to half of the difference between the net reference pay (= gross monthly salary capped at EUR 4,274.21 - personal social security contributions - withholding tax) and the unemployment benefit. The amount of the unemployment benefit is equal to 60% of the lost earnings up to a maximum of EUR 2,383.91 per month, regardless of the composition of the household and the duration of the unemployment (maximum benefit EUR 91.69 per day or EUR 2,383.91 per month).

### 2.4.3. *Benefit duration*

This allowance is paid until the age of 65. The unemployed person is obliged to remain in this system until the legal pension age as they do not have access to early retirement.

If the unemployed restarts work (at another employer), they lose the unemployment benefit but still receive the complementary benefit from the former employer.

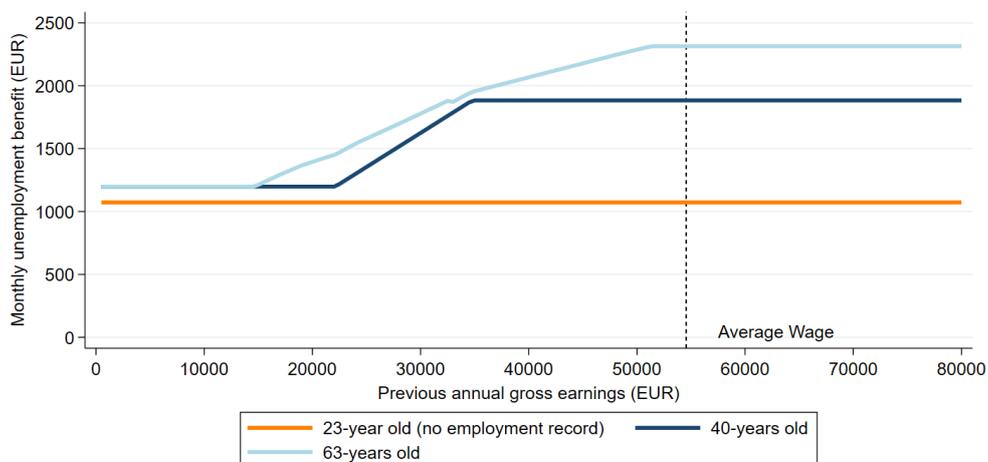
### 2.4.4. *Means test*

The allowance is not means-tested.

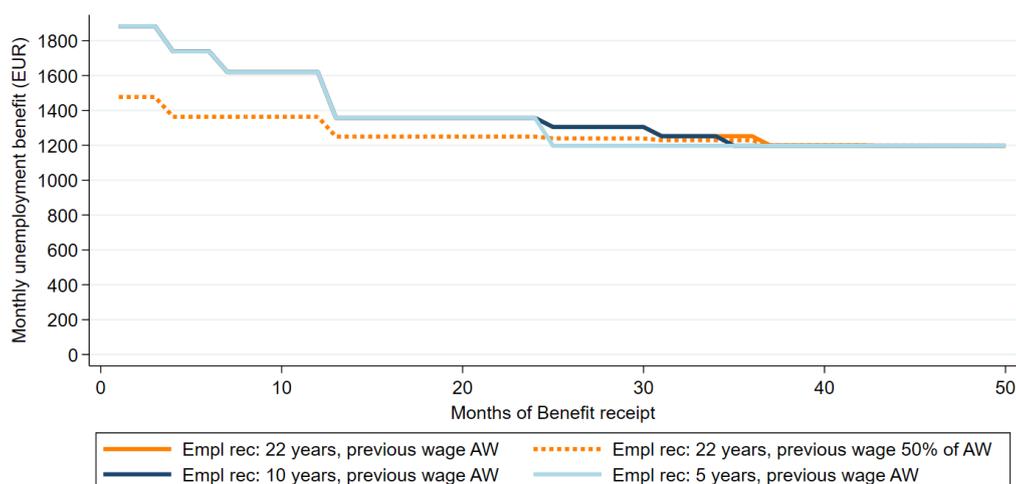
### 2.4.5. *Tax treatment*

The complementary benefit is reduced by an individual social security contribution of 6,92% of the total sum of the employment benefit and the complementary benefit. This contribution cannot have as a consequence that the sum of the two benefits falls below EUR 1.964,07 (with family charges) or EUR 1.630,59 (without family charges).

The unemployment benefit and the complementary benefit are taxable in the same way as pension benefits. That is, when retaking work, the complementary benefit is exempt from taxes.

**Figure 2 – Annual unemployment benefits – by previous annual gross earnings**

Note: For single adults without children. For 40 and 63-year old, unemployment since age 18 assumed. Figures for 2<sup>nd</sup> month of benefit receipt.

**Figure 3 – Annual Unemployment benefits – by employment record**

Note: All figures for single 40-year olds. Previous annual earnings amount to average wage.

### 3. Social assistance and housing benefits

#### 3.1. Guaranteed minimum income benefit (*Revenu de Moyens d'Existence et d'intégration*)

Variable name: **[SA]**

This is a non-contributory benefit, means-tested and not taxable.

Depending on the individual situation of the person, a conditional resource guarantee can be provided by different allowances:

- Livelihood and integration income (ex Minimex) since 01/10/2002.

- Income Guarantee for Older People (GRAPA) (replaces since 1/6/2001 the "revenu garanti aux personnes âgées").
- Disabled Persons Allowance.
- Allocation Familiale Garantie - AFG. Note that the 'guaranteed family allowance' (AFG) is a residual scheme of family allowances, where family allowances are granted if the beneficiary has no entitlements in one of the statutory family allowance schemes (employees, civil servants or self-employed). It is not a scheme of resource guarantee or replacement income. Beneficiaries of the guaranteed minimum income benefit are in fact, depending on their situation, eligible for family allowances under one of the statutory schemes.

Only the Livelihood and Integration Income is simulated in Taxben.

Since July 2020, the federal government decided on a Covid-19 bonus (non-taxable) of 50 euros per month per beneficiary for the persons who benefit of the livelihood and integration income or equivalent social assistance. It was originally set for until December 2020 but then it was extended until September 2021. Then, it was decreased to 25 euros per month per beneficiary and extended to end of March 2022. The aim is to give a little extra support for people to face the economic consequences of Covid-19.

### 3.1.1. Eligibility conditions

All so-called "social assistance" benefits, including the Livelihood and integration Income (as well as the AFG), are granted only after exhaustion of social rights (pensions, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, family allowances) in all other social schemes in which the applicant might have rights.

The Livelihood and Integration Income is means-tested, i.e. it is only granted to people whose income does not exceed certain levels. The minimum age is 18, or younger if the person has at least one dependent child, and is limited to the statutory pension age. From pensionable age onwards, the 'Income Guarantee for the Elderly' (GRAPA) will be awarded to people with an insufficient level of resources.

The AFG will only be paid to people with dependent children under 18 (or under 25 if they are still studying) who are not covered by any other family allowance scheme. The amounts awarded are based on the recipient's income level, which implies a kind of means test. They cannot be combined with family allowances obtained through another family allowance scheme (e.g. family allowances for employees). The family allowance and AFG systems were transferred to the competence of the federal authorities in Belgium with the '6<sup>th</sup> state reform'. As the regional systems all came into force on 1 January 2021, the AFG is no longer modelled in TaxBEN.

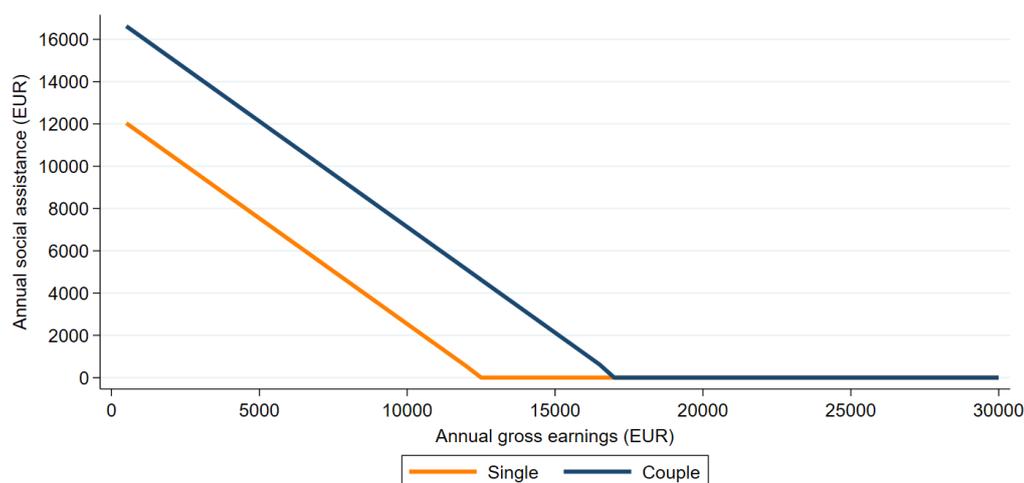
### 3.1.2. Benefit amount

Monthly amount of the **Livelihood and Integration Income** applicable per period and per family situation (EUR per month):

	Single (Category 2)	Families with children (Category 3)	Cohabitants, including members of a couple (per person) (Category 1)
From 1/09/2018	910,52	1 254,82	607,01
From 1/07/2019	928,73	1 254,82	619,15

From 1/01/2020	940,11	1 270,51	626,74
From 1/03/2021	958,91	1 295,91	639,27
From 1/01/2022	1 072,30	1 449,15	714,86

**Figure 4 - Social Assistance (Revenu d'Integration) for beneficiaries without children, by annual gross earnings**



Note: All adults are 40 years old.

### 3.1.3. Benefit duration

### 3.1.4. Means test

In order to encourage recipients of the Integration Income, an exemption on work income is granted at the time of the livelihood calculation, which corresponds in terms of net income (gross income - taxes - social security contributions) to EUR 310 per year for the heads of household with dependent child(ren), and to EUR 250 per year for other recipients. Above these limits, every euro earned is deducted from the living wage. The following are not included in the income for the purposes of the means test:

- Family allowances allocated to the household.
- Student scholarships.
- Social services provided by local social welfare authorities (CPAS).
- Food money for minor dependent children.
- Occasional donations from persons not bound by a maintenance obligation towards the beneficiary, who is a Minimex applicant.
- The refundable child tax credit (Section 10.1.5)

### 3.1.5. Tax treatment

Non-taxable.

### 3.1.6. *Interaction with other components of the tax-benefit system*

No information.

### 3.1.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

See section 3.1.4

## 3.2. *Housing benefit*

There are no direct housing assistance allowances.

However, there are aids for access to property, as well as measures to support the accessibility of so-called "social" housing, with rents reduced according to the income of the tenants.

## 4. Family benefits

### 4.1. *Family benefit (Allocations familiales)*

Variable name: **[FB]**

This is a non-contributory benefit, not means-tested and not taxable.

#### 4.1.1. *Eligibility conditions*

Since the 6<sup>th</sup> state reform, family allowances are under the jurisdiction of the federal entities in Belgium and are therefore no longer part of the social security system in Belgium. In these regional family allowance systems, entitlements depend on the residence of the dependent child under 18 years of age, or under 25 years of age if studying, and on the social situation of the parents. A number of supplements exist (age, disability, orphan), as well as supplements depending on the parents' level of resources.

#### 4.1.2. *Benefit amount*

Since the 6<sup>th</sup> state reform, family allowances (including guaranteed family allowances) are under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. The reforms introduced have had different dates of entry into force (1/1/2019 in Flanders and the German-speaking Community, 1/1/2020 in Brussels and the French-speaking Community), but also different scales between the Communities.

TaxBen simulates the amounts for the French speaking community. The descriptions for the other regions are also included (Flemish Community, Brussels-Capital, German-speaking Community).

#### **4.1.2.1 Family allowances in the French-speaking Community:**

In Wallonia, child benefit has been renewed from 2020 onwards. Until then, family allowances are calculated according to the old system for children born before 01/01/2020. This transitional system will be abolished on 31 December 2044, the date on which entitlement to family allowances for children born before 01/01/2020 will cease.

#### **Rates in place for children born before 01/01/2020:**

*OECD note:* In the TaxBEN model, children are assumed to be born on 1 January. Thus, when modelling 2022, children aged three or older are subject to the below rules.

Families with children born before 01/01/2020 receive the more favourable rate of family benefit – either their pre-2020 children being paid according to the pre-2020 rules, or their pre-2020 children being paid according to the new rules (see below). Children born after 01/01/2020 are always paid according to the new rules.

Where benefit depends on the order of children in the family, the first born child is the first child, the second born is the second, and so on. When a child becomes too old to receive family benefits, the ranking of the younger siblings shifts up<sup>7</sup>.

1. Basic amount of family benefit (*Allocations familiales de base*)

Amount paid per child based on position in family, once per month.

Position of child in family	Amount (EUR)
1 <sup>st</sup> child	101.67
2 <sup>nd</sup> child	188.11
3 <sup>rd</sup> and subsequent children	280.86

2. Additional amount of family benefit

The additional amounts are granted if the gross taxable income for the household in which the child is being brought up is below the ceiling of EUR 30 984. If this condition is not met, only the basic amount of family benefit (see above) is paid.

Position of child in family	Social supplement	Supplement for long-term illness or disability (more than 6 months)*
1 <sup>st</sup> child	51.75	111.35
2 <sup>nd</sup> child	32.08	32.08
3 <sup>rd</sup> and subsequent children	5.63	5.63
Additional amount for 3 <sup>rd</sup> and subsequent children in single parent families	25.87	25.87

Note: The supplement for long-term illness or disability (\*) is not modelled in TaxBEN.

3. Child-related supplements

*i. Monthly age supplement per child.*

Position of child in family	6-11 years	12-17 years	18-24 years
1 <sup>st</sup> child in a family paid only the basic amount of family benefit	17.71	26.97	31.09

<sup>7</sup> For example, when the first born child becomes too old, the second born child becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> child for the purposes of benefit calculations, the third born becomes the 2<sup>nd</sup>, and so on. In the TaxBEN model, all children in a family are assumed to be 17 years old or younger, so this scenario is not considered. The oldest child is always the first child.

2 <sup>nd</sup> and subsequent children in a family paid only the basic amount	35.32	53.97	68.62
All children in a family paid the additional amount			

ii. *Orphan's benefit*

EUR 390.55 per month (not modelled in TaxBEN)

iii. *Supplement for children with a disability or condition under 21 years of age*

Between EUR 89.15 and EUR 594.36 per month depending on severity of condition (not modelled in TaxBEN).

Severity of consequences of the condition	Amount (EUR)
4 points in the first pillar and less than 6 points in total	89.15
6 to 8 points in total and less than 4 points in the first pillar	118.74
6 to 8 points in total and at least 4 points in the first pillar	457.37
9 to 11 points in total and less than 4 points in the first pillar	277.08
9 to 11 points in total and at least 4 points in the first pillar	457.37
12 to 14 points	457.37
15 to 17 points	520.07
18 to 20 points	557.21
21 or more points	594.36

4. Allowance for children placed with a private individual

EUR 68.21 per month (not modelled in TaxBEN).

5. Back to school allowance

Paid once per year in August.

	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18-24 years
Children in a family paid only the basic amount of family benefit	22.53	48.43	67.56	90,09
Children in a family paid the additional amount	31.09	65.97	92.36	124,34

**Rates in place for children born on or after 01/01/2020:**

*OECD note:* In the TaxBEN model, children are assumed to be born on 1 January. Thus, when modelling 2022, only children aged one and two are subject to the below rules.

1. Basic amount per child

Paid once per month depending on age of child. A higher rate is paid to orphans.

Child situation	0-17 years	18-25 years	Orphan of both parents or of a single parent*
Amount (EUR)	164.49	175.10	371.42

Note: The rate for orphans (\*) is not modelled in TaxBEN.

## 2. Supplements to the basic amount

### i. *Back to school allowance*

Paid once per year in August depending on age of child.

Age of child	0-4 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18-24 years
Amount (EUR)	21.22	31.84	53.06	84.90

### ii. *Supplements to the basic amount based on family income*

Amounts paid monthly per child based on family gross taxable income.

Type of supplement	Income less than EUR 30 984	Income between EUR 30 984 and EUR 50 000
Social supplement	58.37	26.53
Supplement in case of parent with a disability*	10.61	0
Supplement for single parent families	21.22	10.61
Supplement for families with 3 or more children	37.14	21.22

Note: The supplement in case of parent with disability (\*) is not modelled in TaxBEN.

### iii. *Supplement for the orphan of only one parent*

Amount paid monthly to orphans of one of two parents, or to children whose parentage is established in respect of a single parent (not modelled in TaxBEN).

Age	0-17 years	18-25 years
Amount (EUR)	82.25	87.55

### iv. *Supplement for children with a disability or condition under 21 years of age*

Between EUR 89.15 and EUR 594.36 paid monthly depending on severity of the condition (not modelled in TaxBEN). Rates are the same as for children born before 1/01/2020 (see table above).

## 3. Allowance for children placed with a private individual

EUR 68.21 per month (not modelled in TaxBEN).

### **Example calculations: Family benefit in the Wallonia Region (2021)**

All calculations are presented for the rates on 1 January 2021 only.

#### 1. Unemployed single parent, with two children aged 15 and 17

The children were born before 1 January 2020, and so the family's benefit is calculated under both the pre-reform and post-reform rules with the more generous being paid.

##### *Pre-reform*

Basic amount: EUR 97.72 for the first child (17) and EUR 180.82 for the second (15) per month. A total of EUR 3342.48 per year.

Social Supplement: The parent has earnings below the threshold<sup>8</sup>, so the children receive the Social Supplement. EUR 49.75 for the first child and EUR 30.83 for the second per month. A total of EUR 966.96 per year.

Age Supplement: The family receives the Social Supplement, so the first child is paid the higher rate of EUR 51.88 per month for 12-17 year olds. The second child, aged 15, also receives EUR 51.88 per month. A total of EUR 1245.12 per year.

School Supplement: The family receives the Social Supplement, so both children receive the higher rate for their age group: EUR 88.78 per year each.

Total pre-reform benefit: EUR 5732.12

##### *Post-reform*

Basic amount: Both children receive EUR 158.10 per month each. A total of EUR 3794.40 per year.

Low income supplements: The parent has earnings below the lower threshold, so the children each receive the higher rate of the Social Supplement (EUR 56.1 per month each) and the supplement for single parent families (EUR 20.40 per month each). A total of EUR 1836 per year.

School supplement: Both children receive the amount for 12-17 year olds: EUR 51 per year each.

Total post-reform benefit: EUR 5732.40

*The family is paid EUR 5732.40 of family benefits under the post-reform calculations.*

#### 2. Single parent with four children aged 1, 2, 10 and 13, earning EUR 40,000 per year.

##### ***Family benefit for 4<sup>th</sup> child aged one***

The youngest child was born on 1 January 2020, so must be paid under the post-reform rules.

##### *Post-reform*

Basic amount: EUR 158.10 per month. A total of EUR 1897.20 per year.

<sup>8</sup> Before 2020, to be eligible for the Social Supplement earnings had to be below the threshold and, in addition, a parent had to be single or have been unemployed for at least 6 months. Families that met both additional criteria (single parents unemployed for at least 6 months) still only received one amount of Social Supplement.

Low income supplements: The parent has earnings between the lower and upper thresholds, so the child receives the lower rate of the Social Supplement (EUR 25.50 per month), the supplement for single parent families (EUR 10.20 per month) and the supplement for large families (EUR 20.40 per month). A total of EUR 673.20 per year.

School supplement: The amount for 0-5 year olds: EUR 20.40 per year.

Total benefit for 4<sup>th</sup> child: EUR 2590.80

***Family benefit for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> children (aged 13, 10 and 2)***

The remaining children were born before 1 January 2020, so are paid the more generous rate of the two systems.

*Pre-reform*

Basic amount: EUR 97.72 for the first child, EUR 180.82 for the second child and EUR 269.96 for the third child. A total of EUR 6582 per year.

Social Supplement: The parent has earnings above the threshold, so the children do not receive the Social Supplement.

Age Supplement: The family does not receive the Social Supplement, so the first child, aged 13, is paid the lower rate of EUR 25.92 per month (aged 12-17). The second child receives EUR 33.95 per month (aged 6-11). The third child, aged 2, does not receive an age supplement. A total of EUR 718.44 per year.

School Supplement: The family does not receive the Social Supplement, so all children receive the lower rate for their age group: EUR 88.78 for the first child, EUR 46.54 for the second and EUR 21.65 for the third per year.

Total pre-reform benefit: EUR 7433.57

*Post-reform*

Basic amount: All three children receive EUR 158.10 per month each. A total of EUR 5691.60 per year.

Low income supplements: The parent has earnings between the lower and upper thresholds, so the children each receive the lower rate of the Social Supplement (EUR 25.50 per month), the supplement for single parent families (EUR 10.20 per month) and the supplement for large families (EUR 20.40 per month). A total of EUR 2019.60 per year.

School supplement: All children are paid according to their age group. EUR 51 for the first child, EUR 30.60 for the second and EUR 20.40 for the third per year.

Total post-reform benefit: EUR 7813.20

*The three older children children are paid EUR 7813.20 in family benefits under the post-reform rules*

***The family receives a total of EUR 10 404 in family benefits for all four children.***

#### **4.1.2.2 Family allowances in the Brussels Capital Region:**

From 01/01/2020 a new system of family allowances has been introduced for children domiciled in the Brussels-Capital Region. However, this system distinguishes between children born before this date.

**4.1.2.2.1 Pre-reform rules (for children born before 01/01/2020):**

For children born before 01/01/2020 the family allowances are calculated according to the rules prior to the scheme introduced in 2020, as long as these allowances are more favourable. Once the new scheme is more favourable, they are calculated according to the new scheme.

**Scales applicable from 01/03/2020:**

Monthly amounts applicable per child (EUR)

	Under 6 years old	6-11 years old	12-17 years old	18 years and older
1 <sup>st</sup> child	97,72	114,74	123,64	127,60
2 <sup>nd</sup> child	180,81	214,76	232,68	246,76
3 <sup>rd</sup> child and more	269,96	303,91	321,83	335,91

Children in private care receive an additional allowance of EUR 65.57 per month.

Children paid under the pre-2020 rules receive the social supplement and disability supplement according to the post-reform rules (see following section)

The 'annual supplement' for children born before 01/01/2020 is the same as the amount in the new scheme for children born from 01/01/2020 (see table in following section).

**4.1.2.2.2 Post-reform rules:**

For children born from 01/01/2020, the new family allowance rates are applicable by default. Children born before that date may receive the family allowances as per the post-reform rules if they are more favourable. Family allowances remain non-taxable benefits and are not subject to social security contributions. They are also not means-tested.

The following rates applied from 1 January 2022.

**Basic monthly amounts applicable per child (EUR)**

	Born before 01/01/2020	Born on or after 01/01/2020
0-11 years	148.57	159.18
12-17 years old	159.18	169.79
18 years and older, enrolled in higher education	169.79	180.40
18 years and over, Other children	159.18	169.79
Exception: Family with an only child without supplement (disabled or orphan) and yearly taxable income > EUR 33,259.40	148.57	159.18

**Social supplement paid monthly per child (EUR):**

	Families with one child	Families with 2 children	Families with 3 or more children

<b>Taxable income less than EUR 33 259.40</b>			
<i>Children in single parent families</i>			
0-11 years old	42.45	84.90	137.96
12-24 years old	53.06	95.51	148.57
<i>Children in other families</i>			
0-11 years old	42.45	74.28	116.73
12-24 years old	53.06	84.90	127.34
<b>Taxable income between EUR 33 259.40 and EUR 48 279.77</b>			
0-24 years old	0	26.53	76.41
<b>Taxable income greater than EUR 48 279.77</b>			
0-24 years old	0	0	0

**Supplement for disabled children:**

<b>Degree of severity</b>	<b>Monthly amount (EUR)</b>
At least 4 points for the 1 <sup>st</sup> pillar and less than 6 points for the 3 pillars	89.15
6 - 8 points for the 3 pillars and less than 4 points for the 1 <sup>st</sup> pillar	118.74
6 - 8 points for the 3 pillars and at least 4 points for the 1 <sup>st</sup> pillar	457.37
9 - 11 points for the 3 pillars and less than 4 points for the 1 <sup>st</sup> pillar	277.08
9 - 11 points for the 3 pillars and at least 4 points for the 1 <sup>st</sup> pillar	457.37
12-14 points for the 3 pillars	457.37
15 - 17 points for the 3 pillars	520.07
18 - 20 points for the 3 pillars	557.21
More than 20 points for the 3 pillars	594.36

**Annual supplement (per child):****Back-to-school bonus (paid in August, without conditions)**

<b>0-5 years</b>	<b>6-11 years</b>	<b>12-17 years</b>	<b>18-24 years (no higher education)</b>	<b>18-24 years (in higher education)</b>

21.22	31.84	53.06	53.06	84.90
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#### **Orphan's supplement (monthly)**

A child who has lost one of their two parents is entitled to the basic amount plus half of the basic amount. A child who has lost both of their parents or their one single parent is entitled to double the basic amount. Any income or disability-related increases are added to the basic amount.

#### **4.1.2.3 Family allowances in the German-speaking Community:**

In the German-speaking Community, the different amounts of family benefits have not changed since July 2020. They will be modified in July 2022.

##### **For children born from 01/01/2019:**

The German-speaking Community has introduced its new system of family allowances from 01/01/2019. For children born before this date, the most favourable system will apply. In cases where the old amounts were more favourable, they will no longer be indexed. As soon as the new system becomes more favourable for these children, the new system will apply. For children born on or after 01/01/2019, the following system will be applied in all cases:

##### **“Basic” family allowances:**

Family allowances are granted to children up to the age of 18 and 21 for a disabled child. After that age, benefits are paid to children who are still in education, until they reach the age of 25. After the age of 25, no child benefit is paid.

##### **Monthly amounts applicable per child (EUR):**

	From 01/07/2020
1 <sup>st</sup> and second child	159,63
3 <sup>rd</sup> child and more (including the supplement for large families)	159,63 + 137,36=296,89

##### **Supplements:**

Supplements to the 'basic' child benefit may be paid to children, depending on their situation, as long as the child is receiving child benefit.

##### **Monthly supplements (EUR/month per child):**

	From 01/07/2020
Children receiving the Enhanced Intervention (health care insurance)	76,25

Orphans of a parent	122,01
Orphans of both parents	243,00
Supplement for disabled children	86.42 to 570.39 EUR/month depending on the child's degree of autonomy

**Supplements for disabled children (monthly) :**

	Degree of severity - Monthly amount (EUR)	From 01/07/2020
Category 1	at least 4 Points in Pillar 1 and no more than 6 Points in the 3 pillars	86,42
Category 2	6 - 8 Points in all 3 pillars and no more than 4 Points in Pillar 1	113,878
Category 3	9 - 11 Points in all 3 pillars and no more than 4 Points in Pillar 1	266,38
Category 4	6 - 8 Points in all 3 pillars and at least 4 Points in Pillar 1 <b>or</b> 9 - 11 Points in all 3 pillars and at least 4 Points in Pillar 1 <b>or</b> 12 - 14 Points in all 3 pillars	439,23
Category 5	15 - 17 Points in the 3 pillars	499,22
Category 6	18 - 20 Points in the 3 pillars	534,80
Category 7	Only 20 points left in the 3 pillars	570,39

**Annual supplement (per child) :**

**Back-to-school bonus (paid in August, without conditions) :**

	From 01/07/2020
All children	52,87 € per year

**For children born before 01/01/2019**

The amounts of child benefit for children born before 01/01/2019 are no longer indexed.

Monthly amounts applicable per child (EUR)

	Under 6 years old	6-11 years old	12-17 years old	18 years and older
1 child	95,80	112,49	121,22	125,10
2 children	177,27	210,55	228,13	241,93
3 children and more	264,67	297,95	315,53	329,33

#### Monthly supplement (EUR per child)

For single-parent families	
1 child	48,77
2 children	30,23
3 children and more	24,38
Maximum income threshold	2 501,28
For children of the unemployed (from the seventh month of unemployment) and retirees	
1 child	48,77
2 children	30,23
3 children and more	
Single parent family	24,38
Other	5,31
For children of disabled workers	
1 child	104,93
2 children	30,23
3 children and more	
Single parent family	24,38
Other families	5,31

#### Annual supplement (per child)

	For children receiving a single-parent supplement or a social supplement	For other children
0-5 years	29,29	21,23
6-11 years old	62,17	45,63
12-17 years old	87,04	63,67
18-25 years old	117,17	84,89

#### 4.1.2.4 Family allowances in the Flemish Community 'Groepakket'

As a result of a reform of the child benefit system in Flanders by the Government of the Flemish Community, the 'Groepakket' will replace the existing child benefit system as

of 1 January 2019, but only for children born after that date. For other children, the existing system will continue to apply.

**Children born on or after 01/01/2019:**

**Monthly amount per child (EUR):**

From 01/01/2022: EUR 169,79 per child

**Monthly supplement (per child):**

For orphaned children:

	From 01/09/2020
From one parent	EUR 83.23 per child
Both parents	EUR 166.46 per child

**Supplement for disabled children born after 1/1/2019 (monthly amount):**

Degree of severity	From 01/09/2020
Min. 4 points in the 1st pillar in < 601 points in the 3 pillars of autonomy	€ 84,02
6 - 8 points in the 3 pillars and <4 points in the 1 <sup>st</sup>	€ 111,89
6 - 8 points on the 3 pillars and at least 4 points in the 1 <sup>st</sup>	€ 431,01
9 - 11 points in the 3 pillars and <4 points in the 1 <sup>st</sup>	€ 261,11
9 - 11 points in the 3 pillars and at least 4 points in the 1 <sup>st</sup>	€ 431,01
12 - 14 points in the 3 pillars	€ 431,01
15 - 17 points in the 3 pillars	€ 490,09
18 - 20 points in the 3 pillars	€ 525,10
+ 20 points in the 3 pillars	€ 560,10

**Social supplement (monthly amount):**

Household income includes gross taxable income (or net taxable income for self-employed persons), alimony, cadastral income and income replacement allowances.

Category	From 01/09/2021
Household income	≤ 32 238.01

1 or 2 children	53.06 per child
3 or more children	84.89 per child
Household income	Between € 32 238.01 and € 63 672.48
3 or more children	63.67 per child

### Annual supplement (EUR per child)

Amounts applicable for the 2021-2022 school year<sup>9</sup>:

		Minimum	Full	Exceptional
<b>Pre-primary education</b>			106.72	
<b>Primary education</b>		124.54	193.68	251.50
<b>Secondary education</b>				
Married/self-employed/unmarried students		733.77	3364.02	-
Pupils in the 3rd year of the 3rd level of full-time technical/vocational education	extern	288.78	1165.08	1367.98
	intern	746.30	1915.34	-
Other full-time students	extern	240.56	970.80	1139.86
	intern	621.92	1596.07	-
Alternating work and school		202.28	553.11	713.55
Nursing students in higher vocational education	extern	854.00	1247.61	
	intern	854.00	3746.80	

### **Children born before 01/01/2019:**

For children born before 01/01/2019, the old amounts remain applicable. However, an indexation is made on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September of each year.

### **Basic amounts:**

<sup>9</sup> Source: [Bedragen schooltoeslag | Groeipakket](#)

Paid monthly per child.

<b>Position of child in family on 31/12/2018</b>	<b>Amount (EUR)</b>
Youngest child	97.73
Second youngest child	180.83
Other children	259.49

### **Monthly age allowance:**

Paid in addition to the basic amounts.

	<b>6-11 years old</b>	<b>12-17 years old</b>	<b>18 years and older</b>
Oldest child in a family who does not receive a social allowance or care allowance	16.36	24.92	28.72
All other children	32.63	49.86	63.40

### **Annual supplement (per child) :**

Back-to-school bonus (paid in August, no conditions)

<b>Age</b>	<b>EUR / year</b>
0 - 4 years	20,81
Ages 5-11	36,41
12-17 years old	52,02
18-24 years old	62,42

### **Supplement for disabled children (monthly amounts):**

<b>Degree of severity</b>	<b>Monthly amount</b>
Min. 4 points in the 1st pillar and < 6 points in the 3 pillars of autonomy	€ 84,02
6 - 8 points in the 3 pillars and <4 points in the 1 <sup>st</sup>	€ 111,89
6 - 8 points in the 3 pillars and at least 4 points in the 1 <sup>st</sup>	€ 431,01
9 - 11 points in the 3 pillars and <4 points in the 1 <sup>st</sup>	€ 261,11
9 - 11 points in the 3 pillars and at least 4 points in the 1 <sup>st</sup>	€ 431,01

Degree of severity	Monthly amount
12 - 14 points in the 3 pillars	€ 431,04
15 - 17 points in the 3 pillars	€ 490,09
18 - 20 points in the 3 pillars	€ 525,10
+ 20 points in the 3 pillars	€ 560,10

#### Social supplements (monthly amounts):

For single-parent families	
1 child	48,77
2 children	30,23
3 children and more	24,38
Maximum income threshold	2 501,28
For children of the unemployed (from the seventh month of unemployment) and retirees	
1 child	48,77
2 children	30,23
3 children and more	
Single parent family	24,38
Other	5,30
For children of disabled workers	
1 child	104,94
2 children	30,23
3 children and more	
Single parent family	24,38
Other families	5,30

#### 4.1.3. Benefit duration

Regional family allowances are payable from birth until the child reaches the age of 18. This limit may be extended if the child is still studying, until the age of 25. The allowances of a specific region are granted as long as the child is domiciled in the territory of the community concerned.

#### 4.1.4. Means test

Universal benefit, obtained without means testing.

#### 4.1.5. *Tax treatment*

Not taxable.

#### 4.1.6. *Interaction with other components of the tax-benefit system*

No interaction.

#### 4.1.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

No limit of cumulation. Child benefit can be combined with all kinds of income: wages, allowances, etc., without limit. Child benefit is not counted as income for any means-tested social benefits.

## 5. Net costs of Early Childhood Education and Care

The **reference date** for the policy rules described in this section is **January 1, 2022**

Childcare policy is communalized in Belgium (Flemish Community, French Community and German-speaking Community). Each Community sets the parents' contribution to the costs of children's stay in the crèches, pre-schools, communal childcare centres and supervised childcare services recognised and subsidised by it. The following are the rates applied by the French Community (Office de la Naissance et de l'Enfance - "O.N.E."). Annex 1 contains the information regarding the childcare policy in place in the Flemish community ("Kind en Gezin") and in the German-speaking community.

For children over the age of three, school is free.

### 5.1. *Gross childcare fees*

Variable name: `[BEecc_cost]`

For children under 3 years of age, there are rates for childcare by government-approved persons or services (crèches) (there is one approval body per French, Flemish and German-speaking Community) which are a function of (increasing) income.

In general, household income means the net aggregate income of all members of the household, i.e. all the financial resources of the household, excluding family allowances. Reductions are applied when two or more children from the same family are subject to the fixed scale at the same time, but may also depend on the social situation of the children or parents.

The estimate of annual childcare expenditure can be based on 220 days per year (parent(s) working full time). The standard case is calculated with respect to the rates in place in the French Community. The information regarding the childcare policy in the Flemish and German-speaking communities can be found in Annex 1.

#### **Rates applicable in the French Community**

Rates of parents' financial contribution to the costs of children's stay in subsidised crèches, pre-schools, municipal childcare centres and supervised childcare services.

Where two or more children of the same family are subject to the fixed scale at the same time, the financial contribution due for each child is reduced by 70%. The same 70% reduction is granted for any child belonging to a family with three children in the household. Only the days of care actually taken can give rise to the collection of the financial contribution. In the case of attendance not exceeding 5 hours per day, the parents' financial contribution is fixed at 60% of the amount of the fee normally due.

For 2021 and 2022 references, see:

[https://www.one.be/fileadmin/user\\_upload/siteone/PRO/Milieux\\_accueil/Documentation/2.Bareme-PFP-2021-Annexe-1.pdf](https://www.one.be/fileadmin/user_upload/siteone/PRO/Milieux_accueil/Documentation/2.Bareme-PFP-2021-Annexe-1.pdf)

[https://www.one.be/fileadmin/user\\_upload/siteone/PRO/Milieux\\_accueil/Documentation/3\\_Bareme\\_PFP\\_2022\\_-\\_annexe\\_1.pdf](https://www.one.be/fileadmin/user_upload/siteone/PRO/Milieux_accueil/Documentation/3_Bareme_PFP_2022_-_annexe_1.pdf)

The rates distinguish only between full and partial days. Large families or families with two children at the same time benefit from a 30% reduction (70% column in the ONE scale).

Childcare costs are deductible from the total net income if the following conditions are met: the child must be dependent on the taxpayer and under 3 years of age; the childcare costs must be paid to persons or institutions recognised by the public authorities. The deductible amount is limited to EUR 14 per day of care and per child under 14. The deduction is made proportionally on the income of each spouse.

See Annex I at the end of this document for more details on childcare policy in the Flemish and German-speaking communities.

#### 5.1.1. *Discounts for part-time usage*

There are discounts for part-time use. In the case of attendance not exceeding 5 hours per day, the parents' financial contribution is fixed at 60% of the amount of the fee normally due.

### 5.2. *Fee discounts and free provision*

#### 5.2.1. *Eligibility*

No information.

#### 5.2.2. *Amount of discount or free provision*

No information.

#### 5.2.3. *Variation by income*

No information.

### 5.3. *Child-care benefits for formal centre-based care*

Variable name: `[cc_benefit]`

At the federal level, there is no system of allowances to parents for children using formal childcare. However, a long-term unemployed person who is a single parent with child(ren), and who starts a permanent job in an employment scheme at least half-time, can receive a childcare supplement of 79.60 euros per month for up to 12 months (see section 6.1).

In the French community, an intervention Accueil can be granted, under certain income conditions, from 1 month of reception expenses to a maximum of 2 months of reception expenses.

### 5.4. *Children not using child care centers*

None. Children or parents with children not using childcare are only entitled to family allowances. No compensation or allowance is foreseen when childcare is provided by grandparents or parents. Parents can apply for parental leave: full time or part-time

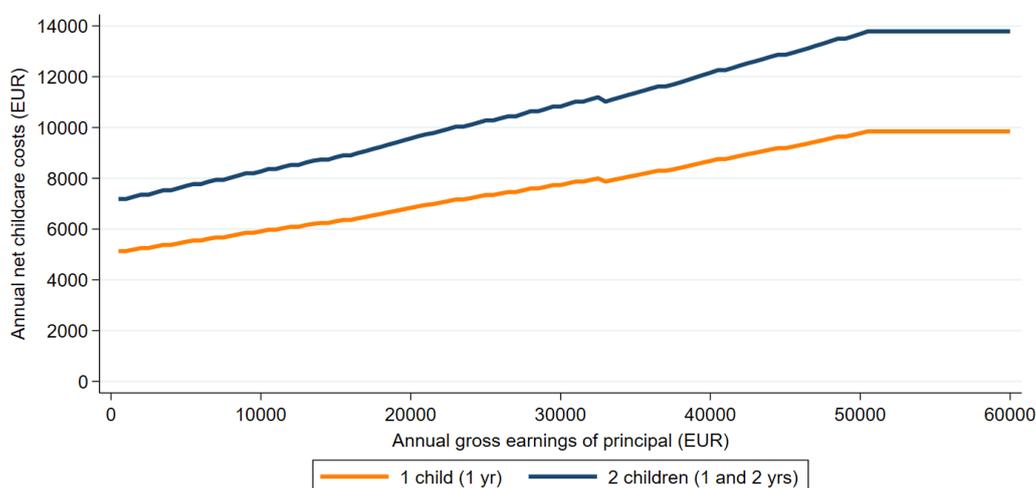
interruption of the career for taking care of an own child under 12 years of age up to a maximum number of days corresponding to 4 working months. During the interruption, the parent can benefit from a 'career interruption allowance' of maximum 851,59 EUR/month (reduced proportionally if part-time interruption) or 1400,01 EUR/month for an isolated parent.

### 5.5. Tax concessions for childcare expenditures

Only the actually paid childcare costs are taken into account for the definition of the taxable income. The deductibility is limited to a daily maximum (max. EUR 14 per day of care for a child under the age of 14)

If the child does not use a formal childcare service, a flat-rate deduction from taxable income is applied (EUR 610 per child in 2022).

**Figure 5 – Annual Net Childcare costs by annual gross earning of principle earner**



Note: For 40-year old two-earner couple. Spouse earns AW.

## 6. In-work benefits

Variable name: **[IW]**

### 6.1. Lone parent child care benefit (*Complément de garde d'enfant*)

Since 1<sup>st</sup> July 2000, a long-term unemployed person who is a single parent with child(ren) and who starts a permanent job in an employment regime that is at least half-time, can receive a childcare supplement of EUR 84.47 per month for a maximum of 12 months. For unemployed persons who live in the German-speaking community, this supplement was limited to the resumption of work before 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016.

This supplement, which is paid in addition to the unemployment benefit, can be accumulated, but it is granted only once.

#### 6.1.1. Eligibility conditions

The childcare supplement is paid to long-term unemployed single parents with children who take up permanent employment on at least a half-time basis,

### 6.1.2. *Benefit amount*

The allowance amounts to EUR 84.47 per month.

### 6.1.3. *Benefit duration*

12 months maximum.

### 6.1.4. *Means test*

Not applicable.

### 6.1.5. *Tax treatment*

Not taxable.

### 6.1.6. *Interaction with other components of the tax-benefit system*

This supplement, which is paid in addition to the unemployment benefit, is granted only once.

## 7. Social security contributions and payroll taxes

### 7.1. *Social security contributions (Cotisations salariales)*

Variable names: `[SOCSEC_p; SOCSEC_s; SSCR_p; SSCR_s]`

The rates of employer and employee contributions are set by law.

For employees, the personal social security contribution is 13.07% of the gross salary.

The overall basic social security contribution payable by employers is 17.77% from 1.1.2022. This contribution is increased by 5.67% (employee moderation contribution). For companies with more than 10 employees, an additional contribution of 1.69% is due.

Unemployment benefits are exempted from social security contributions, as are all income replacement allowances from social security. However, the employers top-up in case of conventional full-time early retirement is subject to social security deductions and special employer contributions.

### 7.2. *Special Social Security contribution (Cotisation spéciale de sécurité sociale)*

All persons totally or partially subject to the social security scheme for salaried workers are liable for this special contribution. In theory, the amount of the contribution is determined according to aggregate household income (revenu imposable globalement, RIG). Aggregate household income is equal to combined gross earnings less ordinary social security contributions and work-related expenses. Since 01.01.2022, two schedules are created, one for the single persons and one for couples. The amount of the contribution is as follows:

Single persons :

Taxable income (EUR)	Amount due on the lower limit	% above the lower limit
from 0 to 18 592.02	0	0
from 18 592.02 to 21 070.96	0	5
from 21 070.96 to 37 344.00	123.95	1.3
from 37 344.00 to 40 997.26	335.50	4.009
from 40 997.26 to 60 161.85	481.96	1.2996
60 161.85 and above	731.28	0

Couple :

Taxable income (EUR)	Amount due on the lower limit	% above the lower limit
from 0 to 18 592.02	0	0
from 18 592.02 to 21 070.96	0	5
from 21 070.96 to 60 161.85	123.95	1.3
from 60 161.85 to 74 688.00	632.39	0
from 74 688.00 to 81 994.00	632.39	1.3629
81 994.00 and above	731.28	0

### 7.3. Reduction of individual social security contributions (*Réduction des cotisations personnelles de sécurité sociale*)

A reduction of individual social security contributions is granted monthly for low-income earners, depending on wage level. The schedule below is restated in annual terms.

The schedule applicable on 01.01.2022 for white-collar workers is as follows :

Gross annual salary (S) in EUR	Reduction in Euros
$0 < S < 20.905,68$	2.567,22
$20.905,68 < S < 32.607,60$	$2567,52 - (0,2194 \times (S - 20.905,68))$
$S > 32.607,60$	0

The schedule applicable on 01.01.2022 for blue-collar workers is as follows:

Gross annual salary (S) in EUR	Reduction in Euros
$0 < S < 20.905,68$	2.772,96
$20.905,68 < S < 32.607,60$	$2.772,96 - (0,2370 \times (S - 20.905,68))$
$S > 32.607,60$	0

#### 7.4. Reduction of employer contributions (*Réduction des cotisations de sécurité sociale des employeurs*)

The reduction in the basic rate as part of the tax shift (see 7.1.) has led to a reform of the structural reduction in contributions. The basic reduction (EUR 438 per quarter or EUR 1 752 per year) is abolished as from January 2018. The same applies to the reduction for high wages. The only structural reduction that remains is the one for low wages. This has been reinforced: from 1.1.2022, the structural reduction is as follows:

$0.1400 \times (36\,140 - S)$ , in which  $S$  = gross wage for a year.

For salaries above this limit of EUR 36,140 per year, there is therefore no longer any structural reduction.

#### Example:

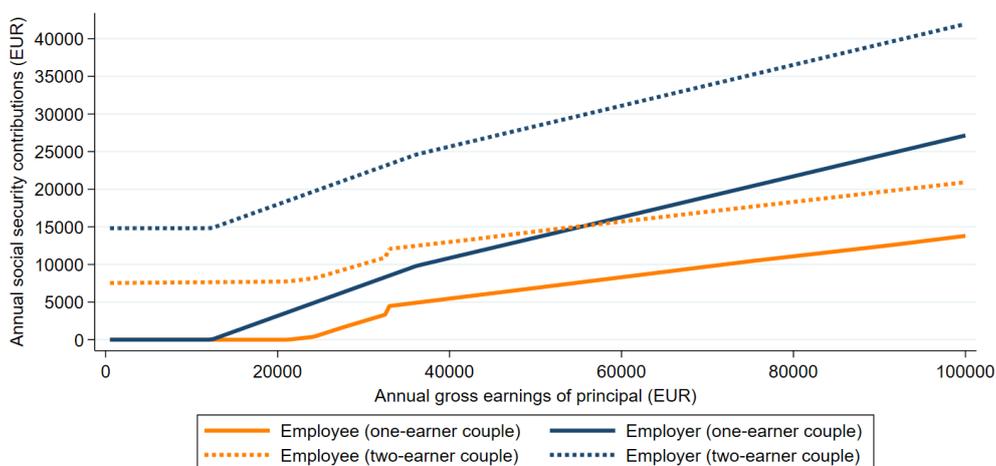
With a monthly income of EUR 1,600 gross (slightly above the guaranteed minimum income) the structural reduction is EUR 2,688.00.

#### 7.5. Work accidents

All employers are required to insure their employees against accidents that occur in the workplace or while travelling to or from the workplace. The insurance is written by a private company. The usual premiums are approximately 1 % of gross pay for office workers and 3.3% for labourers. Higher rates apply in certain industries in which risks are greater. The premium rate for construction workers, for example, varies between 7% and 8%.

Workers of non-insured or not timely insured employers are by default covered by the national Fedris administration. The employer will be charged a contribution fine for not insuring his personnel for the period of non-insurance.

**Figure 6 - Social Security Contributions by income and family type**



Note: Figures for 40-year old couple with 2 children (ages 4, 6). For two-earner couples, spouse earns average wage.

## 8. Taxes

Spouses are taxed separately in Belgium. As from 2004, the principle of separate taxation applies to all categories of income. A non-earning spouse is taxed separately on a notional share of income that can be transferred to him or her (see "marital quotient", below). Married couples nonetheless file joint income tax returns. Cohabitants who have a civil contract are treated in the same way as spouses.

Starting from the gross amount of income, the net taxable income and the income tax are computed follows:

- Deduction of the employee's social security contributions
- Deduction of professional expenses
- Application of the marital quotient (splitting system)
- Tax schedule
- Zero rate band
- Tax credit for replacement income
- Split of PIT between federal and regional PIT
- In work tax credit
- Local taxes.

### 8.1. Personal income tax

Variable name: `[IT_p; IT_s]`

#### 8.1.1. Tax allowances (*Abattements fiscaux*)

##### **Deduction of employee's social security contributions**

For more information, see section 7 of this chapter. The social security contributions described in section 7.1, net of the reduction described in section 7.3, are deductible from the gross income while the special social security contribution described in section 7.2 is not deductible.

##### **Deduction of professional expenses – wages**

Employees are entitled to a standard deduction for work-related expenses. The deduction amounts to 30% of gross income (net of deductible social security contributions) and may not exceed EUR 5 040 per spouse.

Actual expenses may be taken into account if they are higher. This holds for any type of income, including replacement income.

The wage income net of professional expenses is the starting point for the calculation of the marital quotient.

##### **Application of the Marital quotient (*Application du quotient conjugal*)**

In principle, spouses are taxed individually on their own income. However, a splitting system (marital quotient) applies when a spouse has little or no employment income. The marital quotient is granted at the level of professional income net of expenses.

A notional amount of income can be transferred between spouses if one of them earns no more than 30% of the couple's combined earned income. In this case, the amount transferred is limited to 30% of aggregate net earned income, less the individual income of the spouse to whom the notional income is transferred. This allowance is limited to EUR 11 450.

The conjugal quotient therefore works as follows: assuming that  $Y_a$  and  $Y_b$  are the two spouses' net professional incomes net of dependants with  $Y_a > Y_b$ , the conjugal quotient applies if  $Y_b < 0.3 * (Y_a + Y_b)$  and the amount transferred equals

$$\min(0.3 * (Y_a + Y_b), 11\,450) - Y_b$$

### 8.1.2. Tax schedule (*Barème d'imposition*)

As indicated above, spouses are taxed separately, each on the basis of their own income or on the notional income that results from the application of the splitting system.

Taxable income (EUR)	Marginal rate (%)
0—13 870	25
13 870—24 480	40
24 480—42 370	45
42 270—and above	50

### 8.1.3. Zero-rate band (*Quotité exonérée*)

The zero-rate band varies according to the family situation. The basic zero-rate band amounts to EUR 9 270 per spouse. Should the income of one of the spouses be less than, EUR 9 270, the excess of the basic amount of the zero rate band is attribute to the other spouse.

Additional amounts for dependent children in EUR (a disabled child counts as two children):

- 1 child: 1 690
- 2 children : 4 340
- 3 children : 9 730
- 4 children : 15 740
- Per additional child : 6 010

These additional amounts are at first imputed on the taxable income of the spouse having the most income, with any remaining amount being imputed on the income of the other spouse.

Additional amounts for dependent children in excess of available income give rise to a refundable tax credit. This refundable tax credit is computed at the marginal rate of the spouse with the highest income, and is capped at EUR 480 per dependent child.

Additional amounts are also granted for certain household members (in EUR):

- Other dependants: 1 690
- Disable spouse: 1 690
- Other disable dependants: 1 690

- Singles with dependent child(ren): 1 690

These additional amounts are at first imputed on the taxable income of the spouse having the most income, with any remaining amount being imputed on the income of the other spouse.

For the computation of the corresponding tax credit, the following tax schedule applies.

Zero-rate band	Marginal rate (%)
0—9 750	25
9 750—13 870	30
13 870—23 120	40
23 120—42 370	45
42 370—and above	50

The zero rate band applies “bottom up”; in other words, the lowest brackets are depleted first.

#### Example:

Married couple with 2 children:

- The zero-rate band amounts to:  $9\,270 + 4\,340 = \text{EUR } 13\,610$
- The corresponding tax credit amounts to:  $(9\,750 * 0.25) + (3\,860 * 0.30) = \text{EUR } 3\,595.5$
- Assuming that the net taxable income of the spouse is EUR 20 000.
- The corresponding tax is:  $(13\,870 * 0.25) + (6\,130 * 0.40) - 3\,595.5 = \text{EUR } 2\,324$

#### 8.1.4. Tax credit for replacement income (*Réduction d'impôt sur les revenus de remplacement*)

Pensions, early retirement pensions, sickness insurance benefits, unemployment benefits and other taxable social security benefits are eligible for a tax credit.

The tax credit is granted per spouse. Its calculation relies on a basic amount, which is indexed annually (A). This amount is limited as follows:

- First, according to the composition of income, and more precisely to the ratio of the income that gives right to the credit to the total net income: this is the limitation that we will call "horizontal" (B).
- Then according to the level of the global net taxable income: this is the limitation that we will call "vertical" (C).
- Finally, according to the tax that relates proportionally to the relevant income (D).

In some cases, an additional reduction is then granted to reduce the tax to zero (E).

A. The basic amounts

Types of income	Basic amount (EUR)
-----------------	--------------------

Pensions and early retirement	1 886.89
Unemployment benefits	1 886.89
Unemployment benefits for old workers	1 886.89
Statutory health insurance benefits	2 531.92
Other replacement incomes	1 886.89

**B. The "horizontal" limitation**

Each of these credits is limited by multiplying it by a fraction that corresponds to the ratio between the income for which the credit is granted to the total net income. For example, for a single individual who has received an unemployment benefit of EUR 2 500 and salary income, net of expenses, of EUR 10 000, the tax credit will be limited to one fifth of the basic amount.

When the splitting system applies, the income eligible for the tax credit is the income before the application of the marital quotient.

**C. The "vertical" limitation**

The tax credit is further limited according to the net taxable income. This holds per spouse. Two distinctive rules apply; the general rule, and the more restrictive rule that applies to unemployment benefits.

**The general rule**

This general rule therefore applies to all income categories with the exception of unemployment benefits.

The tax credit as it remains after the horizontal limitation, is maintained in full up to EUR 24 470 of the RIG. But then it gradually decreases so that only one third of its amount remains when the net taxable income reaches EUR 48 940.

The credit (R') is thus obtained as follows, based on the tax credit remaining after application of the horizontal limitation (R)

Net taxable income	Computation of the tax credit
Less than 24 470 €	$R' = R$
Between 24 470 € and 48 940€	$R': [R * 1/3] + [R * 2/3 * (48 940 - R.I.G.) / 24 470]$
Above 48 940€	$R' = R * 1/3$

**The special rule for "ordinary" unemployment benefits**

The tax credit, as it remains after the horizontal limitation, is maintained in full up to EUR 24 470 of the GIR, but then gradually decreases and is no longer granted when the household's net taxable income reaches EUR 30 550.

The credit (R') is thus obtained as follows, based on the tax credit remaining after application of the horizontal limitation (R)

Net taxable income	Computation of the tax credit
Less than 24 470 €	$R' = R$
Between 24 470 and 30 550€	$R': R \cdot (30\,550 - R.I.G.) / (30\,550 - 24\,470)$
Above 30 550€	$R' = 0$

### The special rule for pensions and early retirement (not implemented in TaxBEN)

The additional tax credit for pension =  $388.21 \cdot \frac{Pl}{R+Pl} \cdot \frac{24470-Pl}{24\,470-16\,690}$

Where Pl = legal pension

R = other income

#### D. Limitation to the proportional income tax

The remaining tax credit may not exceed the income tax that relates proportionally to the relevant income. Going back to the example of the single individual having EUR 2 500 of unemployment benefit and EUR 10 000 of net taxable wage income, this means that the tax credit may not exceed one fifth of the PIT liability computed before the application of the tax credit.

#### E. The cases where the tax is reduced to zero

After granting tax credits for replacement income, the remaining tax is reduced to zero when the taxable income consists exclusively of replacement income not exceeding:

- For benefits paid to the elderly unemployed: EUR 20 361.31
- for unemployment benefits, pensions, early retirement benefits and other replacement income: EUR 17 460.00
- for sickness and disability benefits : EUR 19 400

This rule applies on a household basis.

## 8.2. Additional taxes (*Taxes additionnelles*)

### 8.2.1. Regional and federal personal income tax

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 the individual income tax. As a result of this 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 surcharge may be proportional or vary with income but there are limits 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;
- to regulate exclusively some tax reductions.

Under the new tax model, the assumed federal income tax amount must first be calculated according to the rules set out above.

The remaining PIT liability is then split between the central government and the Brussels-Capital Region according to a ratio of  $(1/(1-0.24957)) * (0.995 - (1-0.24957))$

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 actual rate is set at 32.591% (Brussels-Capital region) and 33.257% (Flemish and Walloon regions).

### 8.2.2. *In-work tax credit*

A refundable tax credit is granted to low wage earners, including company managers subject to the employees' social security system. The refundable tax credit is a fixed percentage of the "employment bonus (the reduction of employee social security contributions for low wage earners, see section 7.3)

The refundable tax credit amounts to 33.14% as of 1st January 2022 of the "employment bonus" which is actually granted on remunerations earned during the taxable period. It cannot exceed EUR 880 per taxable period.

### 8.2.3. *Local taxes*

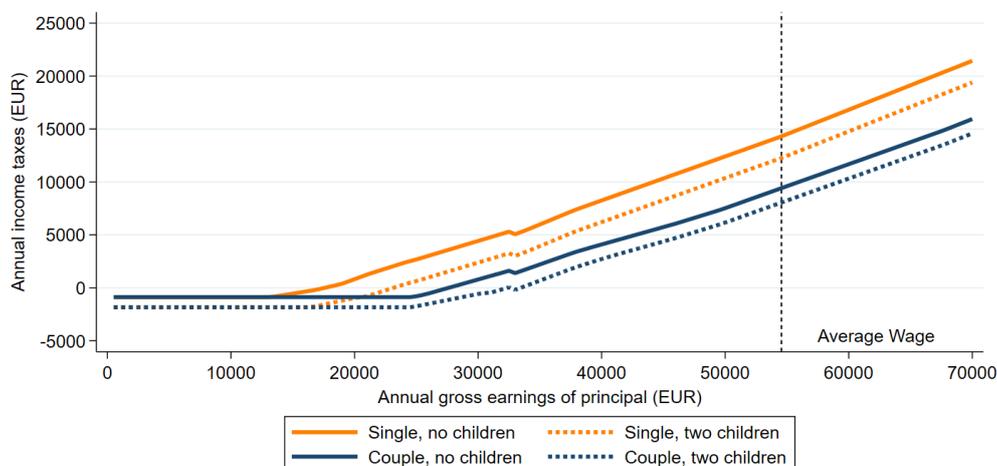
The starting point for the calculation of the municipal (and agglomeration) surcharges is the individual income tax ("i.e. the sum of federal PIT and regional PIT), before taking into, federal and regional refundable tax credits (among others for children and for low-income workers), prepayments and withholding taxes.

The rate of this local surtax is set by each municipality, and there is no upper limit. The additional surcharge of 1% levied in the Brussels-Capital Region, in addition to the municipal surcharge, is abolished as from income year 2016. This surcharge does not exist in the Walloon region.

The calculation of the regional and local surtax for the "taxing wages" model assumes that the worker lives in the Region of Brussels-Capital. The weighted average local surtax of the 19 municipalities which form the Brussels-Capital Region is 6.3%.

The tax thus calculated is increased by the municipal taxes, and average rate of 6.3%.

The weighted average local surtax of the municipalities for the Walloon region is 7.9%.

**Figure 7– Annual income taxes by annual gross income**

Note: All adults are 40 years old. In couples, the spouse does not work. Children, if present, are 4 and 6.

## 9. Selected output from the OECD tax-benefit model (TaxBEN)

This section shows selected output of the TaxBEN model for Belgium in 2022 (see figure below). TaxBEN by default produces the following output: 1) net household incomes (**black line**) and 2) related income components (**coloured stacked areas**) for selected family and individual circumstances (users are free to select many of these circumstances). The model and the related web calculator is accessible from the [project website](#). The figure below shows output for a two-adult family with two children (adults are both 40 years old whereas children are 4 and 6 years old respectively) and four different scenarios:

By percentage of the average wage (**Panel A**);

By unemployment duration (in months) for a jobseeker claiming unemployment benefits (**Panel B**);

By previous gross earnings levels for a jobseeker claiming unemployment benefits (**Panel C**);

By previous employment record (in months), for a jobseeker claiming unemployment benefits (**Panel D**).

The stacked areas show the following household income components: **GROSS** = gross earnings; **UB** = unemployment benefits; **SA** = social assistance / guaranteed minimum income benefits; **HB** = housing benefits; **FB** = family benefits; **IW** = in-work benefits; **SSC** = social security contributions; **IT** = income tax. Note that these components may be the result of the aggregation of more than one benefit/tax into a composite category. Please refer to the sections above for the benefits/taxes included in each category.

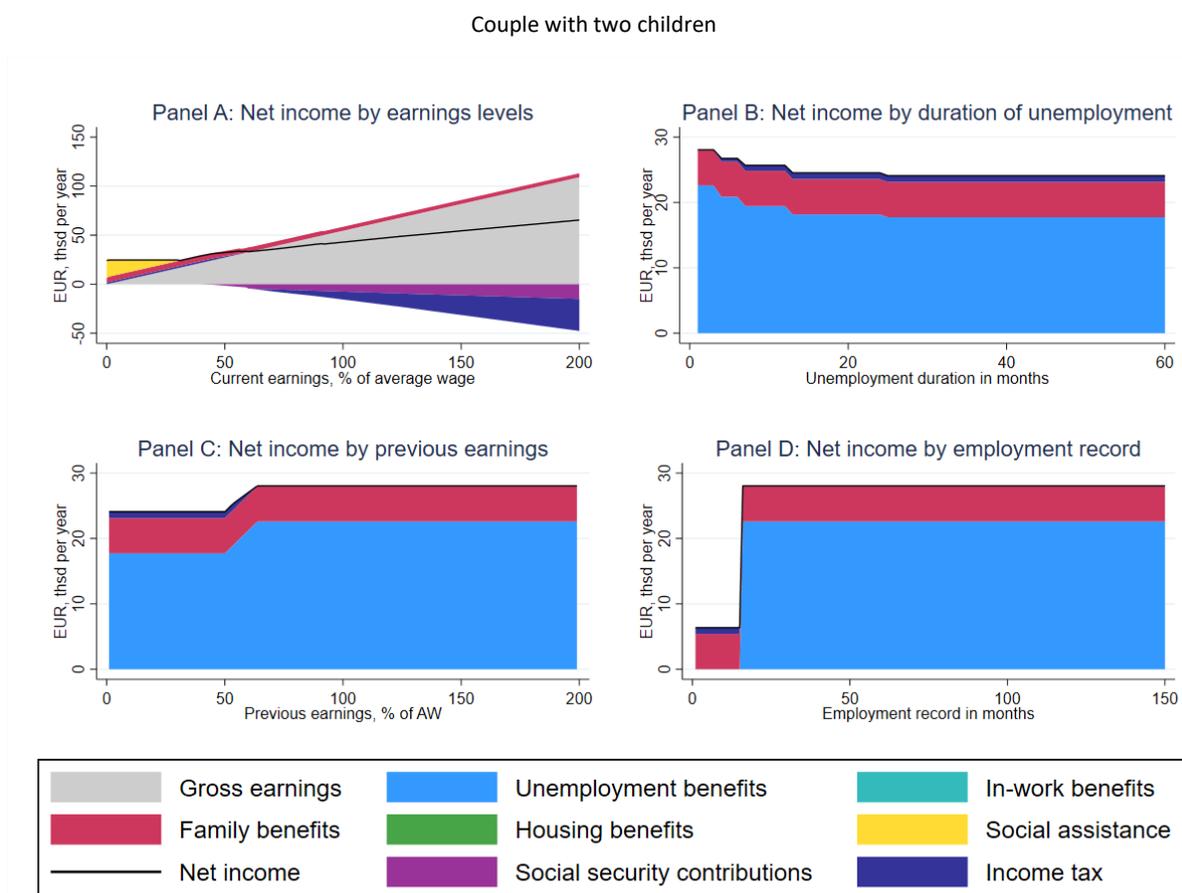
Social assistance and housing benefit supplements are assumed to be available in all the four scenarios provided that the necessary income and eligibility requirements are met. Where receipt of social assistance or other benefits is subject to activity tests (such as active job-search or being available for work), these requirements are assumed to be met.

**Panel A** assumes that one adult family member (the so-called ‘second adult’ using the TaxBEN terminology) is out of work and not eligible for unemployment benefits (e.g. because they have expired) whereas the other adult member (the so-called ‘first adult’)

is employed full-time throughout the entire year at different earnings levels ranging between 0 and 200% of the average wage (AW). When earnings of the first adult are precisely 0% of the AW this person is assumed to be out of work without receiving unemployment benefits (again, e.g. because they have expired) but claiming social assistance or guaranteed minimum income benefits, as applicable.

**Panels B to D** assume that the second adult is out of work and not eligible to unemployment benefits whereas the first adult is also out of work and claiming unemployment benefits. In Panel B and C the first adult is assumed to have a ‘long’ employment record of 264 consecutive months before the job loss. The x-axis in Panel B measures the time of benefit receipt, starting from the first month. The x-axis in Panel C shows the amount of previous gross earnings (before any social contribution payments). Results in Panels C and D refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> month of unemployment benefit receipt. In Panel B and D, previous earnings are assumed to be equal to the average wage.

**Figure 8. Selected output from the OECD tax-benefit model**



*Source:* Calculations based on the OECD tax-benefit model. The average wage used for these calculations is EUR 54 553.38

## Annex I: Other benefits and direct taxes

This section provides a brief description of other cash benefits and taxes on employment incomes in Belgium that are relevant for some members of the population below the statutory retirement age, but which are not included in the OECD tax-benefit model.

### *Mobility supplement*

The mobility supplement, amounting to EUR 743.68 per year, is paid to long-term unemployed persons who accept a job that is not suitable because of the length of the commute. This supplement, which is paid in addition to the unemployment benefit, can be combined with the childcare supplement, but is granted only once.

### *The "Tremplin -independent" benefit*

The "Tremplin-indépendants" benefit is a measure which allows the person to retain his or her right to unemployment benefit for 12 months while exercising a secondary activity as a self-employed person.

An unemployed person who becomes self-employed can combine the income from the activity carried out within the framework of the "Tremplin-indépendants" benefit with the benefits, but to a limited extent. The daily amount of the unemployment benefit will be reduced by the part of the daily income from the secondary activity that exceeds EUR 15,13 (at the index in force since 01.01.2022). The daily income is obtained by dividing the annual net taxable income (= gross income - expenses) by 312 (or, in the case of an incomplete year, by a proportional number of days).

Example: If the unemployed person is entitled to a daily unemployment benefit of EUR 38 and his annual net taxable income as a self-employed person is EUR 9,000, the amount of the daily unemployment benefit is limited to EUR 22,87. The ONEM must recover EUR 15,13 for each allowance that the unemployed person received during that calendar year.

Explanation:  $38 - [(9,000/312) - 15,13] = 38 - 13,71 = \text{EUR } 24,29$

### *Guaranteed Family Allowance (AFG)*

Since the 6<sup>th</sup> state reform, family allowances (including guaranteed family allowances) have come under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. Since then, the federated entities have been fully competent to define the conditions for granting and the form and amounts of the allowances (AF and AFG). The applicable allowances are defined according to the place of residence of the recipient child, in order to exclude that allowances are granted for the same dependent child of different entities (e.g. if the person giving entitlement would work in another federated entity). The family allowances (or the coverage for) therefore no longer depend on the professional activity of the parent (employee, self-employed, civil servant or similar).

This has led to a fundamental change in the entitlement to AFG in practice, even though they remain in force until the regional family allowance systems come into force. Until the reformed regional family allowance systems come into force, AFGs are still mainly attributable to Belgian or foreign nationals, residing in Belgium for their children residing in Belgium who are not eligible for family allowances under a Belgian, international or foreign family allowance system and who are beneficiaries of a living

wage, the guarantee of resources for the elderly or for people with low incomes. In practice, this will mainly concern persons with refugee or recognized stateless status, for children born before the entry into force of the new family allowance systems.

The changes made by the various competent authorities have also meant that the distinction between AFG and 'ordinary' family allowances is no longer made as of the entry into force of their respective new family allowance systems. In the case of children who are not eligible for regional child benefit, a supplement may now be granted to the parents' social assistance, in accordance with the family allowance rules of the region of the country in which the parents live.

The AFG is paid only to persons with dependent children under 18 years of age and may be extended to the age of 25 if the child is still dependent on the beneficiary and is still in school, provided that they still qualify for the AFG.

Monthly amount of AFG per child (EUR per month) - amount applicable since 01/01/2022 under the transitional measures for children not receiving AFG for one month in another scheme (including social supplement)

	<b>Under 6 years old</b>	<b>6-11 years old</b>	<b>12-17 years old</b>	<b>18 to 24 years old</b>
<b>1st child</b>	147,46	181,41	199,33	213,41
<b>2nd child</b>	211,64	254,59	263,51	277,59
<b>3rd and subsequent children</b>				
<b>- single-parent   family</b>	294,84	328,79	346,71	360,79
<b>- other families</b>	275,37	309,32	327,24	341,32

An annual age supplement is awarded to children receiving AFG:

- children from 0 to 5 years: EUR 29,29
- children from 6 to 11 years old: EUR 62,17
- children from 12 to 17 years old: EUR 87,04
- children from 18 to 24 years old: EUR 117,17

Children in care receive an additional allowance of EUR 64.28 per month.

### ***Gross childcare fees - Communauté flamande:***

**In the Flemish Community**, the price will depend on the number of hours of care per day and will be set as a percentage of the normal daily rate and will vary according to the household income, which are calculated in a similar way to the French Community.

The full rate is applied for a stay of 5 to 10 hours per day and varies according to the level of income between EUR 5.24 and EUR 29.09 per day (EUR 5.32 and 29.51 in 2022),

For a stay of less than 5 hours per day, the price will be 60% of the full rate (with a minimum of EUR 1.65 (€ 1.67 in 2022)).

For a stay of 5 to 10.59 H, or the night (between 20 and 06H) the price applied will be 160%.

The number of hours is the cumulative number of hours of care during a 24-hour period. Thus, before and after school care hours will be added together: e.g. 1 hour in the morning and 2 hours in the afternoon will be added to 3 hours. There will be no separate fees for morning and afternoon care.

Discounts of 25% on the full rate (the minimum charge remains EUR 5.32) are granted to children of disabled persons, unemployed persons of more than 6 months, workers suffering a loss of income of at least 50% for at least 6 months, and to beneficiaries of bankruptcy insurance for self-employed persons for at least 6 months.

Underage mothers pay EUR 1.67 per day, recipients of the income support allowance pay EUR 5.32 per day or EUR 3.19 if they are on a training course.

### Calculation and rates in 2022

Joint taxable income (before deduction of any maintenance payments)	Tariff		
	From	to	Reduction
Less than € 18.007,88€	-	16.807,87	25%
	16.807,88	16.857,87	24%
	For every 50 €, the discount is reduced by 1%.		
	18.007,88	And more	0%
	Income x 0.000385 The maximum rate is EUR 17.39		
From 18.007,89 to 45.796,90 €.	Income x 0.000385 The maximum rate is EUR 17.39		
From 45.796,91 to 65.526,73 €.	Income x 0.000380 The maximum rate is EUR 22.99		
65.526,74 € and more	From	to	Tariff
	65.526,74	69.226,73	23,59
	69.226,74	72.926,73	24,19
	72.926,74	76.626,73	24,79
	76.626,74	80.326,73	25,39
	80.326,74	84.026,73	25,99
	84.026,74	87.726,73	26,59
	87.726,74	91.426,73	27,19
	91.426,74	95.126,73	27,79
	95.126,74	98.826,73	28,39
	98.826,74	102.526,73	28,99
	102.526,74	106.226,73	29,59
106.226,74	And more	30,37	

- Discount for households with at least 2 dependent children and for multiples: EUR 3,43.
- Minimum rate per day and per child: EUR 5,47. Some individual reduced rates: EUR 1,72 or EUR 3,28.
- Monthly income = annual income/11.65

### **Benefit for childcare**

This benefit is an intervention in childcare costs, paid by Flanders. The intervention is 3.36 euros per day of full care and per child.

To be eligible, several conditions must be met:

- The child goes to a Flemish nursery in Flanders or Brussels, recognised by Kind en Gezin.
- The nursery rate does not take into account the parents' income
-  The child is not enrolled in nursery education

### **Gross childcare fees - Communauté germanophone:**

The price of childcare depends, as in the other Communities, on the parents' net income (monthly) and takes into account all income (wages, pensions, replacement income, etc.), but family allowances are not taken into account.

#### It is calculated as follows:

For up to three hours per day: 40% of the cost of the service

For a half day (up to five hours): 60% of the price of the accommodation

For a full day (more than five hours): 100% of the hostel price

For long term care, from the eleventh hour onwards: 100% of the care price plus a supplement of EUR 3,92 per started hour.

Parents with a household income of less than EUR 1,500 net are exempt from paying the supplement for additional childcare hours.

#### Discounts:

In case of simultaneous care of two children (up to the age of 3), the parents will pay 70% per child, regardless of the care environment (crèche or recognized foster mother).

If two or more children are being cared for at the same time, one of whom is at least three years old, the price will be 100% for children under three years old and 70% for each child aged three and over.

Families with at least three tax dependent children, the price will be 70% per child.

For children receiving a supplement to the family allowance for children with limitations, the price will be 70% per child.

#### Prices can be found at:

[https://www.ostbelgienfamilie.be/PortalData/50/Resources/downloads/KTM\\_Kostenbeteiligung\\_und\\_Reservierungsgebuehr\\_Kinderkrippen\\_und\\_TMD.pdf](https://www.ostbelgienfamilie.be/PortalData/50/Resources/downloads/KTM_Kostenbeteiligung_und_Reservierungsgebuehr_Kinderkrippen_und_TMD.pdf)

## Annex II: Programs not currently implemented

This section provides a brief description of other social protection systems in Belgium, but which are not currently included in the OECD tax-benefit model.

### 1.1. *Sickness Benefit*

#### 1.1.1. *Entitlement and eligibility conditions*

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#### 1.1.2. *Benefit amounts*

The compensation insurance starts covering when the period of guaranteed salary paid by the employer is over. This means after two weeks of disability for “blue-collar” workers and one month for “white-collar” workers. Workers are compensated 60% of lost earnings (gross salary on last day of second calendar quarter preceding the materialisation of the risk).

From January 1, 2022, the maximum daily salary taken into account for the compensation is EUR 144.0957 (146.9772 as of 1/3)

The family situation plays no role during the first six months. From 7th month onwards, it determines a minimum compensation:

- Regular worker :
  - With dependants - EUR 60.86 (62.08 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)
  - Single - EUR 48.71 (49.68 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)
  - Cohabitants - EUR 41.76 (42.60 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)
- Non-regular worker :
  - With dependants - EUR 48.26 (49.84 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)
  - Without dependants - EUR 35.72 (36.88 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)
- Self-employed: flat-rate amounts
  - Without dependants - EUR 60.86 (62.08 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)
  - Single - EUR 48.71 (49.68 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)
  - Cohabitants - EUR 37.35 (38.10 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)

During this second phase the maximum daily levels of compensation determined according to the date of occurrence of the incapacity to work EUR 85,52 from January 1, 2018 onwards. (86.46 as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021)

#### 1.1.3. *Benefit duration*

Benefits are paid for a maximum duration of one year.

#### 1.1.4. *Tax treatment*

Benefits are subject to taxation.

### 1.1.5. *Interactions with other components of the tax-benefit system*

In principle, it is not possible to combine sickness benefits with other social benefits. However, it is possible to receive sickness benefits in combination with a survivors' pension, or with compensation related with an accident-related or occupational disease pension, subject to an assessment by a medical officer.

## 1.2. *Mandatory employer sick pay*

### 1.2.1. *Entitlement and eligibility conditions*

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### 1.2.2. *Benefit amounts*

Benefit amounts differ by category of worker. For "blue-collar" workers calculated on 108% of gross wage:

- during the first 7 days of incapacity for work: full earnings;
- from 8th to 14th day of incapacity: 85.88% of earnings;
- from 15th to 30th day of incapacity: 25.88% for that part of the remuneration which does not exceed the ceiling established for the sickness-invalidity insurance and 85.88% for the remuneration above such ceiling.

For "white-collar" workers: 100% of earnings during a period of one month.

### 1.2.3. *Benefit duration*

Employers provide sick leave benefits for a period of up to one month. There is no waiting period before receiving benefits.

### 1.2.4. *Tax treatment*

Benefits are subject to taxation.

### 1.2.5. *Interactions with other components of the tax-benefit system*

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### 1.3. *Temporary unemployment scheme (Tijdelijke werkloosheid)*<sup>10</sup>

#### 1.3.1. *Entitlement and eligibility conditions*

##### **COVID-19 measures (Not currently implemented in TaxBEN model)**

Covid-19 has been recognised as a “force majeure” in the context of the system.

#### 1.3.2. *Benefit amounts*

Benefit recipients receive 65% of their average wage, capped at EUR 2.897,58 per month, regardless of their family situation. The minimum daily benefit amount is EUR 57,83, and the maximum daily amount is EUR 78,01.

##### **COVID-19 measures (Not currently implemented in TaxBEN model)**

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the wage replacement rate is increased from 65% to 70% between February 1, 2020 and 31/03/2022, 2020. From 01/03/2020 to 01/03/2022, in addition, benefit recipients who cannot work due to the Covid-19 pandemic receive an additional EUR 5.63 per day. Workers who cannot work due to economic reasons are entitled to an additional EUR 2 per day.

#### 1.3.3. *Benefit duration*

#### 1.3.4. *Means test*

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#### 1.3.5. *Tax treatment*

A 26.75% withholding tax is deducted from these benefits.

##### **COVID-19 measures (Not currently implemented in TaxBEN model)**

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, for allowances from May 2020 to 31/03/2022 inclusive, this deduction has been reduced to 15%.

#### 1.3.6. *Interactions with other components of the tax-benefit system*

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#### 1.3.7. *Combining benefit receipt and employment/starting a new job*

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<sup>10</sup> [https://www.onem.be/fr/documentation/feuille-info/t2#h2\\_2](https://www.onem.be/fr/documentation/feuille-info/t2#h2_2)