# INCOME TAX AROUND THE WORLD

INTERNATIONAL STUDY ANALYSING
LEVELS OF TAXATION ON INCOME IN 30 COUNTRIES

SEPTEMBER 2019

The network for doing business

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# INTRODUCTION

The level of taxation on income is one of the most important financial and political issues the world over. It is a hot-button issue – perhaps the only one in taxation where virtually everyone has an opinion.

In this report we conducted research across 30 countries around the world, studying the taxes paid on incomes of 25,000 USD, 250,000 USD and 1.5 million USD. We took into account all 'taxes' deducted from a worker's pay, including not only pure income taxation, but also social security payments of various kinds, and any other government charges levied on income. This allowed us to build a rich overview of how incomes are taxed in economies of various sizes and types around the globe. We were also able to look back at the last time UHY studied this topic five years ago, to track the changing trends in taxation of income.

Among the 30 countries studied in this report, a hugely diverse range of approaches to taxation can be seen, with the gap between the highest and lowest tax rates on the highest earners standing at more than 40 percentage points. For those earning 25,000 USD, the gap between the highest tax and lowest tax jurisdictions is even wider at 45 percentage points.

In a globalised world, all governments must remember that their income tax rates are one of the key competitive factors when attracting and retaining the population of wealthy individuals and workers who drive their economic growth. Uncompetitive countries may find themselves victims of a 'brain drain' of those whose wealth creates employment.

We highlight a number of the key findings of the study below.

# 1 – KEY FINDINGS

## KEY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS FROM OUR RESEARCH INCLUDE:

- The G7 countries have some of the world's highest taxes on incomes of 1.5m USD. Virtually all the G7 countries are clustered at the top of our table of 30 countries studied, with an average rate of 47.9%. Six of the G7 are in the top 11 of the table, with only France as a relative outlier in 16th place.

- In contrast, BRICs countries tax 1.5m USD earners at a low average rate of 29.8%. The average is lowered by Russia's flat 13% income tax, which ranks last, in 30th position in our study. Brazil also has low tax rates, with the highest tax band set at just 27.5%.

- All of the six countries in our study with the highest tax rates on those earning 250,000 USD per annum are wealthy Western European economies. The European average rate is 40.4%. Emerging economies, however, tax a 250,000 USD earner at a much lower average rate of just 28%.

- Emerging economies average a low tax rate of 23.9% on a 25,000 USD income, far in excess of the 16.5% average among the G7 or the 19.2% average in Europe. There are signs, however, that some emerging economies are moving towards lower income tax rates for lower incomes.

- Since the last time we studied taxation of income five years ago, the average European income tax rate on an income of 1.5m USD has fallen from 46.5% to 44.2%. For a 250,000 USD income, the average has fallen from 42.1% to 40.4%, while for a 25,000 USD income, the average has fallen from 20.7% to 19.2%.

- In contrast, average tax rates have risen in emerging markets: on a 1.5m USD income from 30.1% to 31.7%; on a 250,000 USD income from 27.6% to 28%, and on a 25,000 USD income from 20.7% to 23.9%.

# 2 – EUROPE

### Denmark – Europe's highest income taxes for high earners

Europe is a relatively high-tax region for higher earners overall, and it is Denmark that tops the table for income tax rates on high incomes in our research. For the highest earners in our study, Denmark's tax system results in individuals earning 1.5 million USD paying more than half of their incomes – 53.2% in total – in tax, ranking first among the 30 countries studied. This compares to a European average of 44.2%.

Its 47.9% effective rate on a 250,000 USD annual income also considerably outstrips the European average of 40.4%, and also ranks first in our study.

For those on an income of 25,000 USD per annum, Denmark's 27% effective rate is also much higher than the European average of 19.2%, although it is lower than other European economies such as Germany, Belgium and Poland. Denmark ranks seventh in the study here. Tax rates in Denmark have changed by less than one percentage point in the last five years – the rate on a 250,000 USD income has only moved from 48% to 47.9%.

Much personal taxation in Denmark is done on a local basis. For example, 43% of the tax paid by a 250,000 USD earner in Denmark is paid over to their municipality (*kommune*) in local taxes rather than to central government.

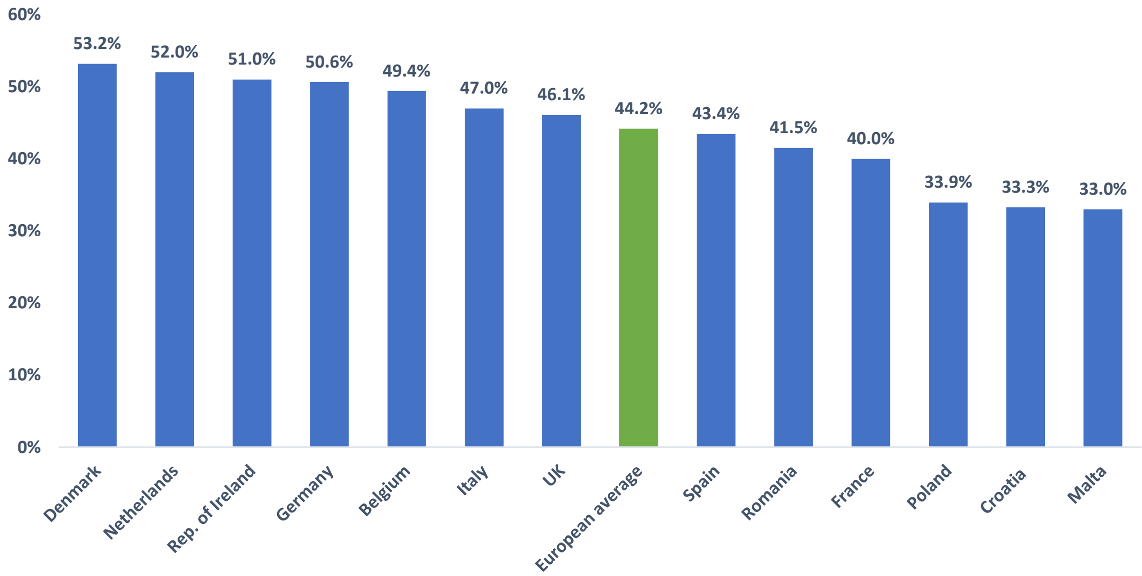


**Figure 1 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 1.5m USD – European economies**

### Belgium – traditionally high taxation of income, but change may be starting

Belgium has long had some of the highest levels of income taxation in the developed world. While its taxes are still substantially higher than the European average, there are signs that Belgium is starting to shift away from being a very high-tax jurisdiction.

For those earning 1.5 million USD per annum, the effective tax rate in Belgium has fallen from 53.7% five years ago to 49.4% today, ranking seventh of the 30 countries studied. European countries in our study average a 44.2% effective tax rate on those very high incomes.

The effective tax rate on a 250,000 USD earner in our study is 46.4%, compared with a European average of 40.4%, which places Belgium fourth in the table of 30 countries. However, when we undertook the same study five years ago, the effective rate at this income stood at 50.9%.

The lowest earning group in our study – those making 25,000 USD per annum – pay an effective rate of 21.1%, compared to a 19.2% average in Europe. This ranks 11th of 30 in our table. This rate has moved little in the last five years.

This reduction in personal taxation on higher earners in Belgium has been offset to some extent by recent increases in indirect taxation, such as on alcohol, tobacco and fuel, as well as higher tax rates on investment income.

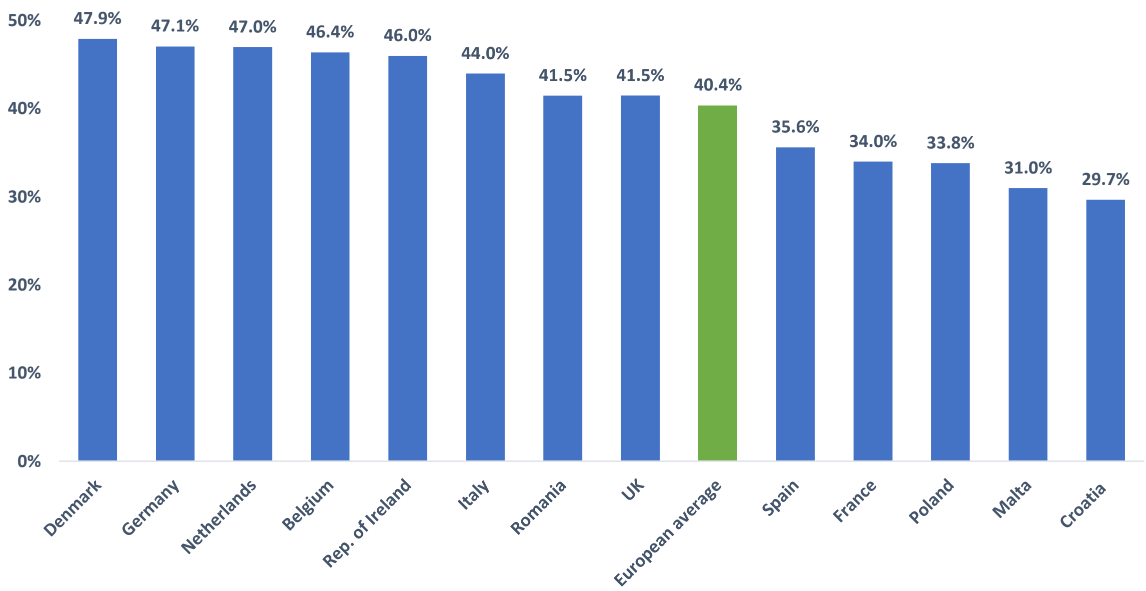


**Figure 2 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 250,000 USD – European economies**

## Germany – among the highest tax rates in Europe for lower earners

Germany is another of Europe's higher-tax states, with a 1.5m USD earner paying 50.6% of their income in taxes and social security payments, compared to the European average of 44.2%. This ranks Germany sixth of the 30 countries in our study.

Germany's effective tax rate of 47.1% for an individual earning 250,000 USD per year, compared to an average of 40.4% across Europe, places it second of 30 in our table.

Where Germany differs from many other Western European economies is in its much higher taxation of lower earners. An individual earning 25,000 USD per annum in Germany pays an effective income tax rate of 30.3%, placing it fourth in our table. This compares with an average income tax rate of just 19.2% in Europe.

Comparable major European economies have significantly reduced rates for these lower incomes, with effective rates of 21.5% in Italy, 14.7% in the UK, and just 5% in France. Germany's highest income tax band begins at an income of just $61,300, while the comparable highest rate bands in the UK and France begin at $187,200 and $174,100 respectively.

### United Kingdom – lower taxes for lower earners than much of Europe

The UK's effective income tax rate of 46.1% (including National Insurance Contributions) on an income of 1.5 million USD places it in the mid-table, at 11th of 30 countries studied. The European average stands at 44.2%. For an income of 250,000 USD, the UK's effective rate of 41.5%, compared to the European average of 40.4%, places it ninth. Both of these figures are below a group of European economies, including Germany, Italy and the Republic of Ireland. Changes to these rates in recent years have been limited to changes to the National Insurance system.

For an income of 25,000 USD, the UK's income tax rate of 14.7% (including NICs) is markedly lower than many other major economies, such as Germany and the United States. The UK ranks 19th of the 30 countries in our study at this income level, while European countries' average tax rate stands at 19.2%.

At this lower income level, the amount of tax paid has gradually been reduced over the past decade by increases to the 'personal allowance' – the income that individuals receive tax-free. This currently stands at $15,600. When UHY last studied taxation of income in 2014, the personal allowance stood at $11,800.

A recent change of government leadership in the UK has raised questions over future policy on taxation of income. The government had previously gone through a period of raising the personal allowance and the threshold for the 40% marginal rate, which has recently reached $62,500. The new Prime Minister has previously discussed cutting taxes for higher earners.

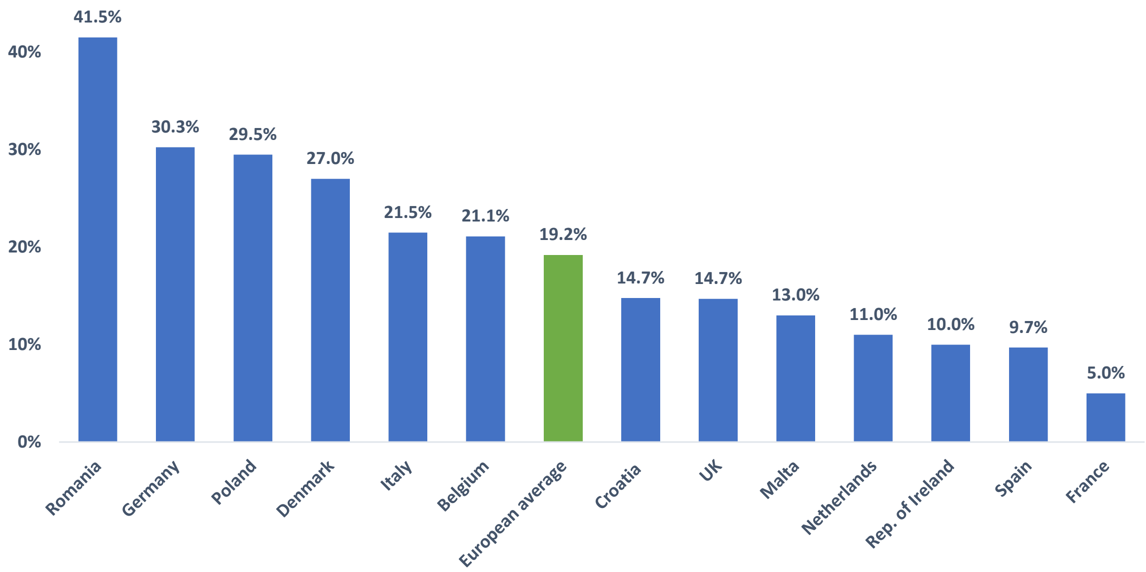


**Figure 3 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 25,000 USD – European economies**

## France – gradually becoming a lower-tax jurisdiction

France's effective income tax rate of 40% for a 1.5m USD earner places it significantly below both the European average (44.2%) and the major European economies of Germany (50.1%), Italy (47%) and the UK (46.1%). This results in France standing 16th of 30 countries in the study.

For an individual earning 250,000 USD, France's rate of 34% is more competitive, undercutting the European average of 40.4% by an even greater margin, and ranking 19th of 30 worldwide. Finally, the French income tax rate of 5% on those earning 25,000 USD ranks 29th of 30 in our study, with only Israel's 3% rate ranking lower.  European economies average 19.2%.

Last time UHY studied taxation of income in 2014, France's rates of 45.8% (on a 1.5m USD income), 41% (at 250,000 USD) and 23% (at 25,000 USD) were all substantially higher. A change of government in France in 2017 has seen significant changes made to tax policy, while the country's 75% marginal rate on incomes above €1 million was scrapped in 2014 after being in place for two years.

## Malta – among the lowest-tax European countries studied

Among the European countries with the lowest income tax rates for both the highest and lowest earners is Malta. Its effective rate of just 33% on a 1.5m USD income is the lowest in Europe, ranks 24th of 30 countries overall, and compares to a European average of 44.2%. For a 250,000 USD earner, Malta ranks 23rd – its rate of 31% is again significantly lower than the European average of 40.4%.

For an individual earning 25,000 USD, the Maltese effective income tax rate of 13% is again among Europe's lowest, ranking 21st of 30 countries worldwide. While France, Spain, the Republic of Ireland and the Netherlands all have lower rates, Malta is still markedly lower than the continent's average of 19.2%.

These low tax rates form part of the Maltese government's policy of attracting entrepreneurs and investors to the island. In addition to the relatively low rates on Maltese income, income derived outside Malta is not taxed unless it is remitted to a Maltese bank account. Malta also has no inheritance taxes.

# 3 – NORTH AMERICA

## United States – still a relatively high-tax jurisdiction for higher taxpayers

Taxation on income varies significantly across the United States, from states such as Florida, Texas and Nevada which have no state-level income tax, to California, where for high earners, state income tax rates top out at 13.3%. These, of course, come on top of a highest marginal federal tax rate of 37%.

For our study, we based our example on a taxpayer in New York City, where in addition to federal income taxes, individuals also pay a state income tax rate of between 4% and 8.8%, and a city income tax between 3.1% and 3.9%. These additional taxes put New York City among the higher tax locations in the US.

The UHY assessment of this example of an American taxpayer shows that for an income of 1.5m USD, the effective tax rate of 48% places the US eighth of 30 countries studied, in line with the G7 countries' average of 48%. For a 250,000 USD earner, the US rate of 38% ranks 11th, below the G7 average of 41%, while a 25,000 USD earner pays 18%, slightly above the G7's 17% average, and ranking 14th of 30.

Especially for the highest earners, these figures show that even when President Donald Trump's recent tax cuts which came into effect in January 2018 as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act are taken into account, the US is still among the higher-taxing jurisdictions. Other major economies tax those earning 1.5m USD at lower rates, such as China (43%), France (40%) and the UK (46.1%).

Effective tax rates on individuals earning 1.5m USD per annum had previously risen from 43% over the past five years. This suggests that there may be scope for the President to cut taxes on higher earners further in the future.

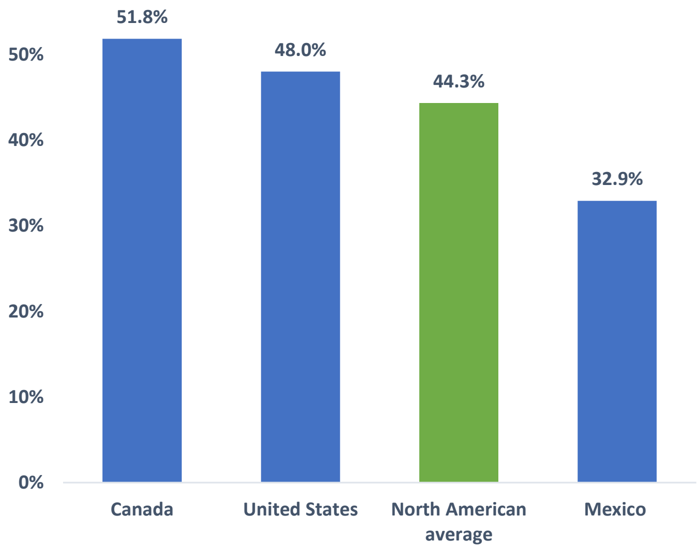


**Figure 4 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 1.5m USD – North American economies**

### Canada – North America's highest taxes for high earners

Compared with the United States, taxes on income are notably higher for higher earners in Canada. An individual in Ontario earning 1.5m USD pays an effective tax rate of 51.8%, placing it fourth of 30 countries in UHY's research, and above the 48% G7 average. Those earning 250,000 USD pay an effective rate of 43.4%, good for seventh place in the table and above the G7 average of 41%. Both of these figures are significantly higher than those paid by US or Mexican taxpayers.

The picture for lower earners, however, is much different. An individual earning 25,000 USD in Ontario pays an effective income tax rate of 18.3%, only marginally above the G7's 17% average. This is a mid-table figure in our research, ranking 13th of 30 countries, below Mexico's figure of 32.9% and only slightly above the 18% paid in the United States.

Canada introduced a package of federal income tax cuts in 2018, which lowered the margin rates of tax for several tax brackets, although the lowest rate remained at 10%. The highest bracket was lowered from 39.6% to 37%.

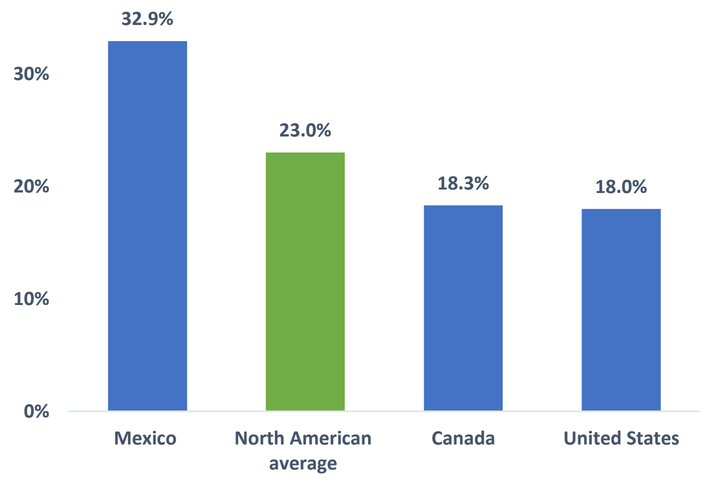


**Figure 5 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 25,000 USD – North American economies**

# 4 – ASIA PACIFIC

### China – tax cuts reduce burden for lower earners

An individual earning 1.5m USD per year in China pays income tax at 43%, which ranks China in the mid table, at 14th of 30 countries in our research. This is substantially ahead of the BRICs average of 29.8%, however, and the Asia Pacific average of 37.8%. For a 250,000 USD earner, China's 33% effective rate puts it almost exactly in line with the APAC average of 32.6%, although ahead of the BRICs average of 27%. At this income level, China ranks lower, in 21st place of 30 countries studied.

However, for individuals earning 25,000 USD, the Chinese income tax rate falls to just 5.1% - 28th of 30 countries studied and far lower than the BRICs (16.4%) and APAC (13%) averages.

The effective rate for the lower earning group has been cut substantially over the last five years – when UHY last studied taxation of income, the tax rate for an individual earning 25,000 USD stood at 10.8%. In August 2018, the National People's Congress approved tax cuts which raised the threshold for paying income tax to $730 per month, reducing the tax burden on many lower earners.

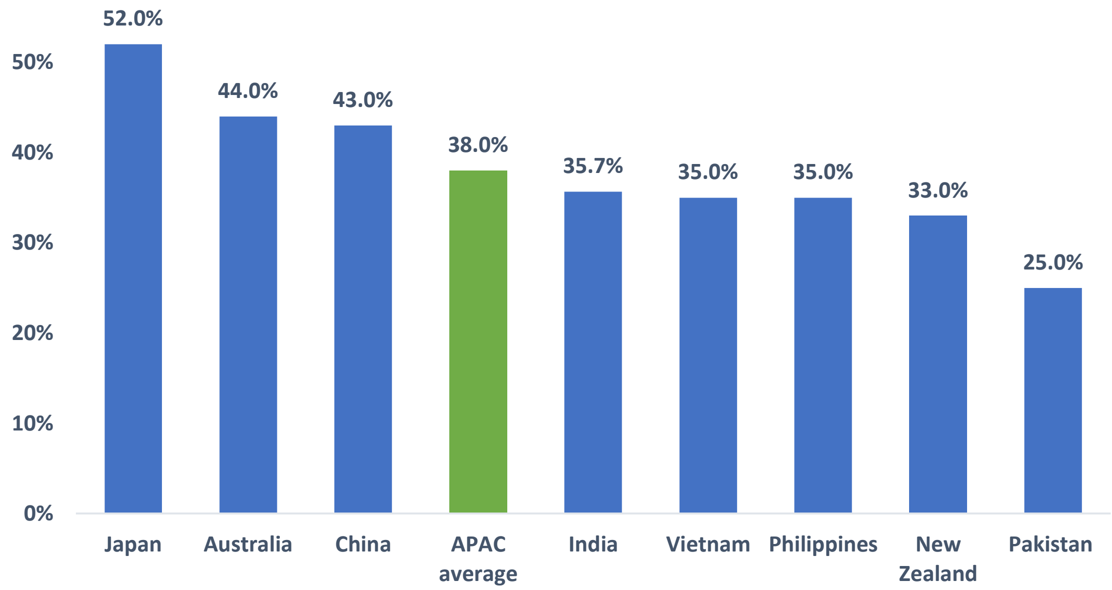


**Figure 6 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 1.5m USD – Asia Pacific economies**

### Japan – highest earners pay more than 50% of income in tax

People earning 1.5m USD in Japan pay a very high effective tax rate of 52% on income, placing it second of 30 countries studied, and ahead of both the 37.8% average in the Asia Pacific region and the 47.9% G7 average. For a 250,000 USD income, Japan's effective tax rate is markedly lower than the G7's 40.6% average – its 36% rate places it 15th in the table. This is still higher than the 32.6% APAC average, however.

For those on lower incomes, Japan's tax system is much more generous. An individual earning 25,000 USD per year pays an effective rate of just 8%, ranking Japan 26th of 30 countries studied. This rate is lower than both the G7 average (16.5%) and APAC average (13%).

Since the last time UHY studied taxation of income five years ago, the Japanese government introduced a new marginal rate for income above $370,000, taxing that slice of income higher, at 45%. This has had the effect of driving up tax bills for the highest earners.

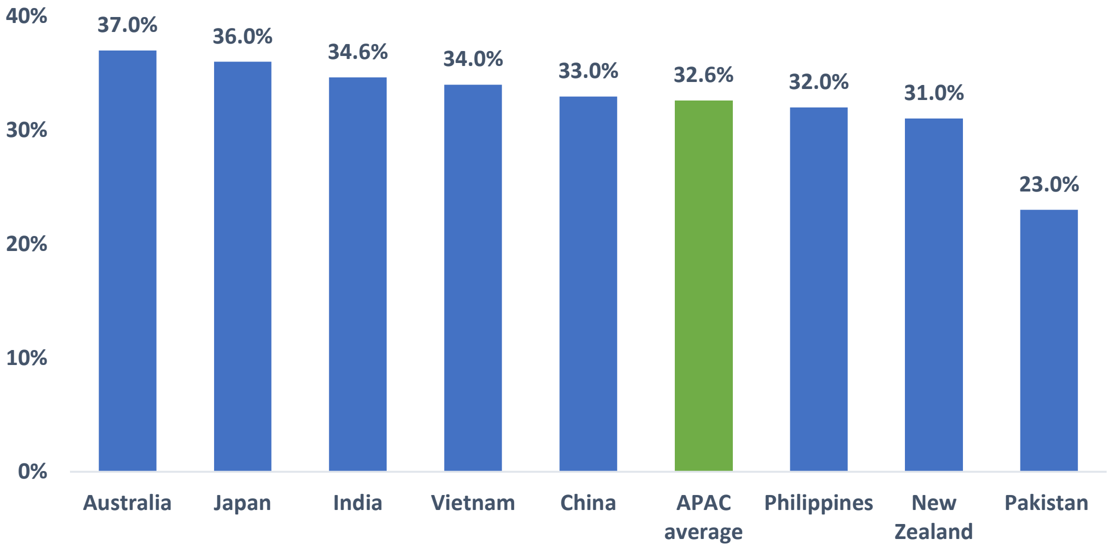


Figure 7 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 250,000 USD – Asia Pacific economies

### Australia – new tax cuts deliver rebate focused on middle incomes

Australia's tax policy is focused on reducing the burden on lower income earners. For an individual earning 1.5m USD, the effective rate of 44% is ahead of the Asia Pacific average of 37.8%, placing Australia 12th of 30 countries studied. For an individual earning 250,000 USD the rate is markedly lower at 37%, ranking Australia 13th of 30 but still higher than the APAC average of 32.6%.

For lower-income earners, Australia's effective rate of 9% is among the lowest in the study. For individuals earning 25,000 USD, Australia ranks 26th of 30 countries studied, below the APAC average of 13%.

A tax cut package that passed the Australian parliament in July 2019 saw a tax rebate of $180 given to all taxpayers earning 25,000 USD, rising to a maximum of $750 for people earning between $33,500 and $62,800. Prime Minister Scott Morrison described passing the tax cuts as a vote to "reward aspiration."

### The Philippines – higher taxes on lower earners

A 1.5m USD earner in the Philippines pays a relatively low effective income tax rate of 35%, ranking the country 21st of 30 countries studied, below the APAC average of 37.8%. For an individual earning 250,000 USD, the Philippines' 32% effective rate places it 22nd in the table, again marginally lower than the APAC average of 32.6%.

However, for those earning 25,000 USD, the effective tax rate paid in the Philippines is currently 22%. This ranks the country ninth of 30 countries studied – the highest in the Asia Pacific region, and significantly higher than the 13% APAC average.

However, the Philippine government last year passed a new law reducing taxes and simplifying the income tax system. The policies included a new income tax threshold, which exempts the first $4,900 of personal income from tax. This will likely reduce the effective rate for lower income earners in future years.

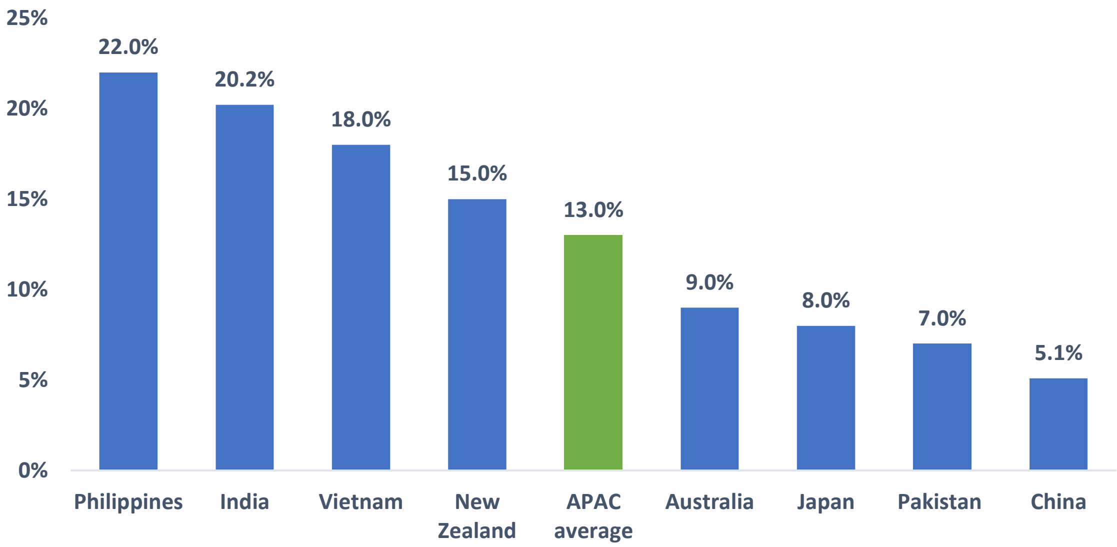


**Figure 8 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 25,000 USD – Asia Pacific economies**

# 5 – EMERGING ECONOMIES

## Russia – flat tax rate means low taxes on high earners

Russia's flat, low 13% tax rate on all incomes places it at the bottom of the table of 30 countries studied for incomes of both 250,000 USD and 1.5 million USD. For a 250,000 USD income, this is lower than the averages of 27% for BRICs countries and 28% for all emerging economies. For a 1.5m USD income, the BRICs economies average 29.8%, while all emerging economies average 31.7%.

For those earning 25,000 USD, Russia's 13% income tax rate ranks it relatively low at 20th in the table of 30 countries studied, lower than the emerging economies average of 23.9%, although it is closer to the average of 16.4% for BRICs economies.

Russia scrapped its regional marginal tax system in 2001, replacing it with a central flat tax of 13% on all income. Following a call for tax reform by President Vladimir Putin in December 2016, proposals have been floated for changes to Russia's income tax system. While none have yet been implemented, suggestions have included creating a tax-free allowance for lower earners and raising the tax rate to 15%.

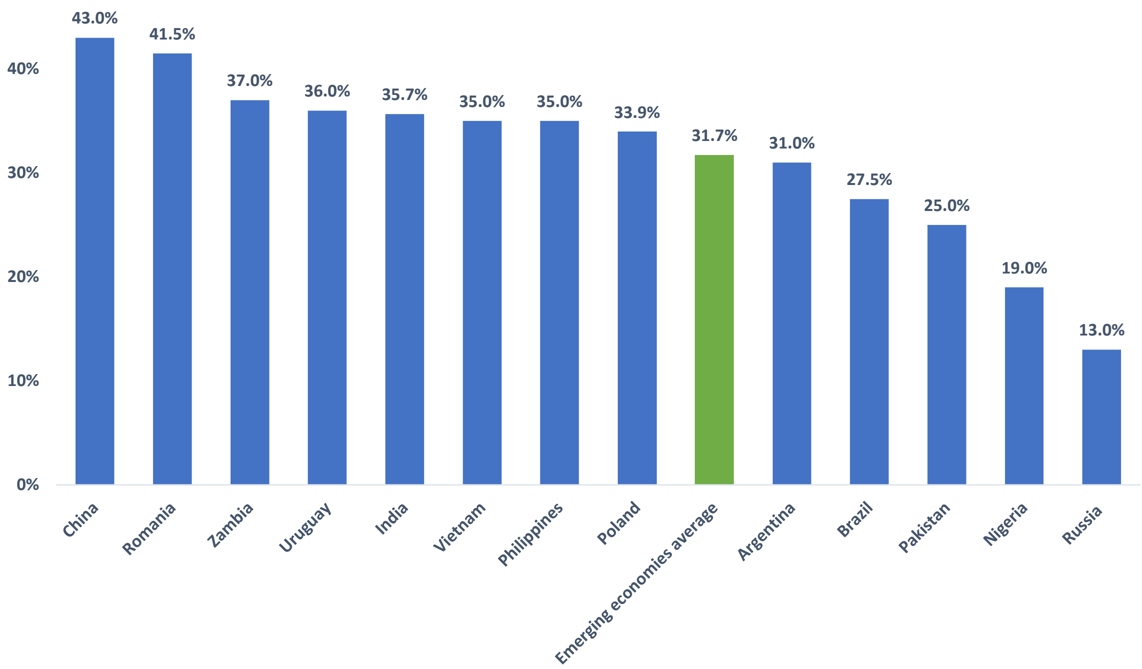


Figure 9 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 1.5m USD – emerging economies

## India – rates being reduced on lower incomes

India's effective tax rate of 35.7% on an income of 1.5m USD places it 19th in our table of 30 countries studied, higher than the BRICs average of 29.8% and the 31.7% average across all emerging economies. For a 250,000 USD earner, India's rate of 34.6% ranks it 17th of 30, again above the averages in BRICs and emerging market economies – 27% and 28% respectively.

For lower earners, India taxes an income of 25,000 USD at a relatively high effective rate of 20.2%. This puts it 12th of the 30 countries in our study, below the emerging economies average of 23.9% but below the BRICs average of 16.4%.

Indian tax rates on lower earners have been reduced in recent times. The bottom rate of tax – on annual income between $3,625 and $7,250 – was cut from 10% to 5% for the 2017/18 tax year. A 10% surcharge (above the 30% highest rate) on income above $72,500, and a 15% surcharge above $145,000, have also been introduced over the last decade. This is gradually bringing India more into line with the approach of other populous, growing economies like China – taxing higher incomes more and lower incomes less.

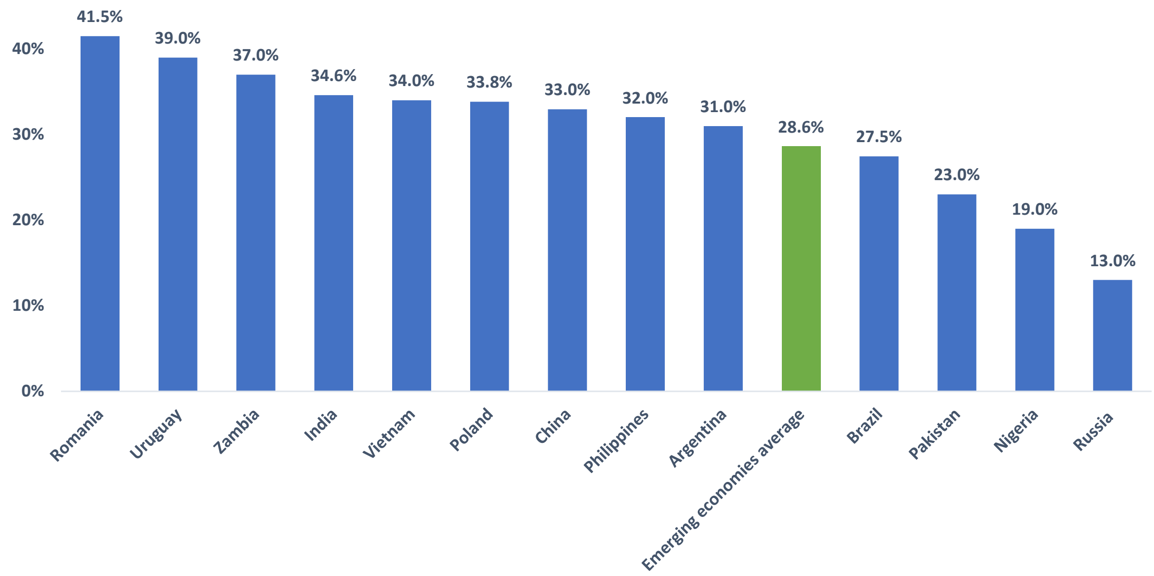


**Figure 10 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 250,000 USD – emerging economies**

## Romania – one of Europe's flat-tax countries

While countries with flat income tax rates are relatively few around the world, a concentration of them exists in Eastern Europe, with Romania being one of them. Its 10% income tax rate is applied to net income after a 25% social security contribution and 10% state health contribution are deducted, resulting in a high 41.5% effective tax rate.

This places Romania in the mid table, at 15th of 30 countries studied for a 1.5m USD income, far ahead of the emerging economies average of 31.7%, but below the European average of 44.2%. For a 250,000 USD income, Romania ranks higher at eighth of 30, again far above the emerging market average of 28%, and marginally higher than the European average of 40.4%.

For a 25,000 USD income, however, Romania's 41.5% rate is much higher, ranking second of 30 worldwide, far outstripping the emerging economies average of 23.9%, and more than double the European average of 19.2%.

In 2018, the World Bank's Chief Economist for Europe and Central Asia called for Romania to rethink its tax and social security systems, saying that introducing marginal tax rates could benefit younger people in Romania.

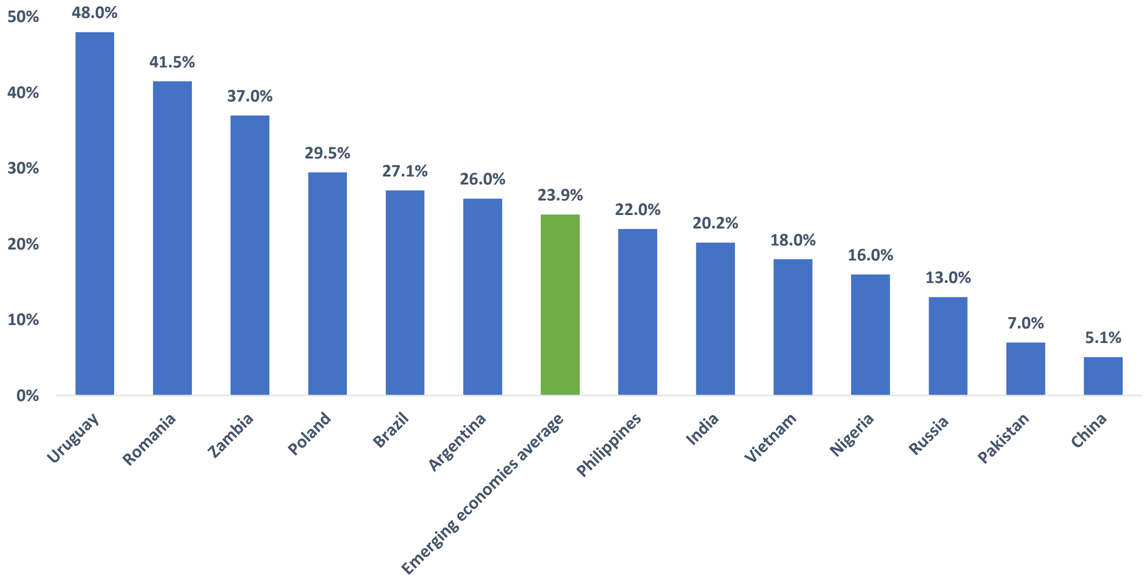


**Figure 11 – Effective tax rates levied on an income of 25,000 USD – emerging economies**

# 6 – CONCLUSION

The findings of this study reveal just how much approaches to taxation of income vary around the world. An individual earning 1.5m USD per year in Denmark retains less than $703,000 of their income, while their counterpart in Russia keeps more than $1.3m.

Someone making a gross 25,000 USD in Uruguay takes home just $13,000 of it, while someone on the same income in Israel takes home more than $24,000 net.

One key takeaway from our study is income tax systems beginning to increase the tax burden on higher earners.

This can be seen in India, where the latest ‘tax slabs’ produced by the Department of Revenue show a continuing trend towards higher taxation of high incomes, through an increased surcharge on the highest earners. This has seen the effective rate of tax on a 1.5m USD income rise from 30.8% to 35.7% over the last five years.

Other countries have also increased the burden on 1.5m USD earners in the five years since UHY last studied income taxation. The Netherlands (increased from 51.2% to 52%), Canada (47.9% to 51.8%) and Japan (47.4% to 52%) are further examples.

Governments around the world are in competition with each other to attract wealth and wealth creation to their countries. Making their tax regimes less attractive to the highest earners works against this aim, and drives entrepreneurs to set up and expand their businesses in lower-tax jurisdictions.

While a ‘race to the bottom’ is not necessary, there is a limit to how far a country can raise its taxes on high income earners before it reaches the point of diminishing returns. Incentivise high earners enough to leave, and there is a risk that they will do just that, taking jobs and economic growth with them.

# DATA ANNEX

### Rankings by amount of tax to the government (in percentage)

| 1.5 million USD | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | Country | Take home pay USD | % of pay received after tax | Tax deducted USD | Tax deducted % |
| 1 | DENMARK | 702,650 | 46.8% | 797,350 | 53.2% |
| 2 | JAPAN | 716,886 | 48.0% | 783,114 | 52.0% |
| 3 | NETHERLANDS | 734,730 | 48.0% | 765,270 | 52.0% |
| 4 | CANADA | 722,420 | 48.2% | 777,579 | 51.8% |
| 5 | IRELAND | 735,287 | 49.0% | 764,523 | 51.0% |
| 6 | GERMANY | 740,354 | 49.4% | 759,646 | 50.6% |
| 7 | BELGIUM | 749,150 | 50.6% | 750,850 | 49.4% |
| 8 | UNITED STATES | 776,502 | 52.0% | 723,498 | 48.0% |
| 9 | ISRAEL | 783,286 | 52.0% | 716,714 | 48.0% |
| - | G7 AVERAGE | 780,249 | 52.1% | 719,751 | 47.9% |
| 10 | ITALY | 799,932 | 53.0% | 700,068 | 47.0% |
| 11 | UNITED KINGDOM | 808,779 | 53.9% | 691,221 | 46.1% |
| - | EU 4 AVERAGE | 821,396 | 54.7% | 678,604 | 45.3% |
| - | EUROPEAN AVERAGE | 835,922 | 55.8% | 661,576 | 44.2% |
| 12 | AUSTRALIA | 841,662 | 56.0% | 658,338 | 44.0% |
| 13 | SPAIN | 848,431 | 56.6% | 651,568 | 43.4% |
| 14 | CHINA | 855,107 | 57.0% | 644,892 | 43.0% |
| 15 | ROMANIA | 877,500 | 58.5% | 622,500 | 41.5% |
| 16 | FRANCE | 896,868 | 60.0% | 603,132 | 40.0% |
| 17 | ZAMBIA | 937,626 | 63.0% | 562,373 | 37.0% |
| 18 | URUGUAY | 957,575 | 64.0% | 542,425 | 36.0% |
| 19 | INDIA | 964,959 | 64.0% | 535,041 | 35.7% |
| 20 | VIETNAM | 975,000 | 65.0% | 525,000 | 35.0% |
| 21 | PHILIPPINES | 982,358 | 65.0% | 517,642 | 35.0% |
| 22 | POLAND | 990,704 | 66.1% | 476,949 | 33.9% |
| 23 | CROATIA | 997,762 | 66.7% | 502,238 | 33.3% |
| 24 | MALTA | 984,833 | 67.0% | 515,167 | 33.0% |
| 25 | NEW ZEALAND | 1,011,195 | 67.0% | 488,804 | 33.0% |
| 26 | ARGENTINA | 1,035,220 | 69.0% | 464,780 | 31.0% |
| - | BRIC AVERAGE | 1,053,166 | 70.1% | 446,833 | 29.8% |
| 27 | BRAZIL | 1,087,599 | 72.5% | 412,400 | 27.5% |
| 28 | PAKISTAN | 1,131,107 | 75.0% | 368,893 | 25.0% |
| 29 | Nigeria | 1,216,173 | 81.0% | 283,826 | 19.0% |
| 30 | Russian Federation | 1,305,000 | 87.0% | 195,000 | 13.0% |

| 250,000 USD | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank** | **Country** | **Take home pay USD** | **% of pay received after tax** | **Tax deducted USD** | **Tax deducted %** |
| 1 | DENMARK | 130,180 | 52.0% | 119,820 | 47.9% |
| 2 | GERMANY | 132,306 | 52.9% | 117,694 | 47.1% |
| 3 | NETHERLANDS | 131,510 | 52.6% | 118,490 | 47.0% |
| 4 | BELGIUM | 132,681 | 53.6% | 117,319 | 46.4% |
| 5 | IRELAND | 135,363 | 54.0% | 100,524 | 46.0% |
| 6 | ITALY | 140,226 | 56.0% | 109,774 | 44.0% |
| 7 | CANADA | 141,545 | 56.6% | 108,454 | 43.4% |
| 8 | ROMANIA | 146,250 | 58.5% | 103,750 | 41.5% |
| 9 | UNITED KINGDOM | 146,279 | 58.5% | 103,721 | 41.5% |
| - | G7 AVERAGE | 148,493 | 59.4% | 101,507 | 40.6% |
| - | EUROPEAN COUNTRIES | 148,516 | 59.5% | 100,398 | 40.4% |
| - | EU 4 AVERAGE | 149,551 | 59.8% | 100,449 | 40.2% |
| 10 | URUGUAY | 152,950 | 61.0% | 97,050 | 39.0% |
| 11 | UNITED STATES | 154,639 | 62.0% | 95,361 | 38.0% |
| 12 | ZAMBIA | 156,376 | 62.6% | 93,623 | 37.0% |
| 13 | AUSTRALIA | 156,512 | 63.0% | 93,488 | 37.0% |
| 14 | ISRAEL | 158,286 | 63.0% | 91,714 | 37.0% |
| 15 | JAPAN | 159,718 | 64.0% | 90,282 | 36.0% |
| 16 | SPAIN | 160,931 | 64.4% | 89,068 | 35.6% |
| 17 | INDIA | 163,459 | 65.0% | 86,541 | 34.6% |
| 18 | VIETNAM | 165,000 | 66.0% | 85,000 | 34.0% |
| 19 | FRANCE | 164,739 | 66.0% | 85,261 | 34.0% |
| 20 | POLAND | 165,400 | 66.2% | 84,600 | 33.8% |
| 21 | CHINA | 167,608 | 67.0% | 82,392 | 33.0% |
| 22 | PHILIPPINES | 169,858 | 68.0% | 80,142 | 32.0% |
| 23 | MALTA | 172,283 | 69.0% | 77,717 | 31.0% |
| 24 | ARGENTINA | 172,720 | 69.0% | 77,280 | 31.0% |
| 25 | NEW ZEALAND | 173,694 | 69.0% | 76,305 | 31.0% |
| 26 | CROATIA | 172,562 | 70.3% | 77,438 | 29.7% |
| 27 | BRAZIL | 181,349 | 72.5% | 68,650 | 27.5% |
| - | BRIC AVERAGE | 182,479 | 72.9% | 67,521 | 27.0% |
| 28 | PAKISTAN | 193,607 | 77.0% | 56,393 | 23.0% |
| 29 | NIGERIA | 203,173 | 81.0% | 46,826 | 19.0% |
| 30 | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | 217,500 | 87.0% | 32,500 | 13.0% |

| 25,000 USD | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | Country | Take home pay USD | % of pay received after tax | Tax deducted USD | Tax deducted % |
| 1 | URUGUAY | 13,012 | 52.0% | 11,988 | 48.0% |
| 2 | ROMANIA | 14,625 | 58.5% | 10,375 | 41.5% |
| 3 | ZAMBIA | 15,751 | 63.0% | 9,248 | 37.0% |
| 4 | GERMANY | 17,438 | 69.8% | 7,562 | 30.3% |
| 5 | POLAND | 17,630 | 70.5% | 7,370 | 29.5% |
| 6 | BRAZIL | 19,325 | 77.3% | 5,675 | 22.7% |
| 7 | DENMARK | 18,151 | 72.0% | 6,849 | 27.0% |
| 8 | ARGENTINA | 18,616 | 74.0% | 6,384 | 26.0% |
| 9 | PHILIPPINES | 19,575 | 78.0% | 5,425 | 22.0% |
| 10 | ITALY | 19,613 | 78.0% | 5,387 | 21.5% |
| 11 | BELGIUM | 19,664 | 79.9% | 5,336 | 21.1% |
| 12 | INDIA | 19,947 | 80.0% | 5,053 | 20.2% |
| - | EUROPEAN AVERAGE | 20,210 | 80.8% | 4,789 | 19.2% |
| 13 | CANADA | 20,417 | 81.7% | 4,582 | 18.3% |
| 14 | UNITED STATES | 20,424 | 82.0% | 4,576 | 18.0% |
| 15 | VIETNAM | 20,500 | 82.0% | 4,500 | 18.0% |
| - | EU 4 AVERAGE | 20,866 | 83.3% | 4,134 | 16.6% |
| - | G7 AVERAGE | 20,870 | 83.4% | 4,130 | 16.5% |
| - | BRIC AVERAGE | 20,912 | 83.7% | 4,088 | 16.4% |
| 16 | NIGERIA | 20,905 | 84.0% | 4,094 | 16.0% |
| 17 | NEW ZEALAND | 21,293 | 85.0% | 3,706 | 15.0% |
| 18 | CROATA | 21,314 | 85.3% | 3,686 | 14.7% |
| 19 | UNITED KINGDOM | 21,324 | 85.3% | 3,676 | 14.7% |
| 20 | RUSSIAN FEDERATION | 21,750 | 87.0% | 3,250 | 13.0% |
| 21 | MALTA | 21,805 | 87.0% | 3,195 | 13.0% |
| 22 | NETHERLANDS | 22,323 | 89.0% | 2,677 | 11.0% |
| 23 | IRELAND | 22,438 | 90.0% | 2,558 | 10.0% |
| 24 | SPAIN | 22,577 | 90.3% | 2,422 | 9.7% |
| 25 | AUSTRALIA | 22,747 | 91.0% | 2,253 | 9.0% |
| 26 | JAPAN | 23,042 | 92.0% | 1,958 | 8.0% |
| 27 | PAKISTAN | 23,331 | 93.0% | 1,669 | 7.0% |
| 28 | CHINA | 23,727 | 94.9% | 1,272 | 5.1% |
| 29 | FRANCE | 23,834 | 95.0% | 1,166 | 5.0% |
| 30 | ISRAEL | 24,214 | 97.0% | 786 | 3.0% |

## LET US HELP YOU ACHIEVE FURTHER BUSINESS SUCCESS

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