

Korea

This chapter includes data on the income taxes paid by workers, their social security contributions, the family benefits they receive in the form of cash transfers as well as the social security contributions and payroll taxes paid by their employers. Results reported include the marginal and average tax burden for eight different family types.

Methodological information is available for personal income tax systems, compulsory social security contributions to schemes operated within the government sector, universal cash transfers as well as recent changes in the tax/benefit system. The methodology also includes the parameter values and tax equations underlying the data.

Korea 2015

The tax/benefit position of single persons

	Wage level (per cent of average wage)	67	100	167	67
	Number of children	none	none	none	2
1. Gross wage earnings		28 249 025	42 162 723	70 411 748	28 249 025
2. Standard tax allowances					
Basic allowance					
Married or head of family					
Dependent children					
Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
Work-related expenses					
Other					
	Total	12 258 560	16 609 244	19 778 634	16 258 560
3. Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4. Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		15 990 465	25 553 480	50 633 114	11 990 465
5. Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		1 318 570	2 753 022	6 931 947	719 428
6. Tax credits					
Basic credit		850 571	666 698	500 000	825 685
Married or head of family					
Children					
Other					
	Total	850 571	666 698	500 000	825 685
7. Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		467 999	2 086 324	6 431 947	0
8. State and local taxes		46 800	208 632	643 195	0
9. Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
Gross earnings		2 368 340	3 534 835	5 008 046	2 368 340
Taxable income					
	Total	2 368 340	3 534 835	5 008 046	2 368 340
10. Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		2 883 138	5 829 791	12 083 188	2 368 340
11. Cash transfers from general government					
For head of family					
For two children					
	Total	0	0	0	0
12. Take-home pay (1-10+11)		25 365 886	36 332 932	58 328 560	25 880 685
13. Employer's compulsory social security contributions		2 919 196	4 357 008	6 381 075	2 919 196
14. Average rates					
Income tax		1.8%	5.4%	10.0%	0.0%
Employees' social security contributions		8.4%	8.4%	7.1%	8.4%
Total payments less cash transfers		10.2%	13.8%	17.2%	8.4%
Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		18.6%	21.9%	24.0%	17.0%
15. Marginal rates					
Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		17.7%	21.9%	27.9%	8.4%
Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total tax wedge: Principal earner		25.4%	29.2%	31.9%	17.0%
Total tax wedge: Spouse		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Korea 2015

The tax/benefit position of married couples

	Wage level (per cent of average wage)	100-0	100-33	100-67	100-33
	Number of children	2	2	2	none
1. Gross wage earnings		42 162 723	56 076 422	70 411 748	56 076 422
2. Standard tax allowances					
Basic allowance					
Married or head of family					
Dependent children					
Deduction for social security contributions and income taxes					
Work-related expenses					
Other					
	Total	21 109 244	29 300 840	32 367 804	26 300 840
3. Tax credits or cash transfers included in taxable income		0	0	0	0
4. Central government taxable income (1 - 2 + 3)		21 053 480	26 775 582	38 043 944	29 775 582
5. Central government income tax liability (exclusive of tax credits)		2 078 022	2 556 348	3 546 592	3 006 348
6. Tax credits					
Basic credit		966 698	1 236 028	1 780 662	936 028
Married or head of family					
Children					
Other					
	Total	966 698	1 236 028	1 780 662	936 028
7. Central government income tax finally paid (5-6)		1 111 324	1 336 324	1 765 930	2 086 324
8. State and local taxes		111 132	133 632	176 593	208 632
9. Employees' compulsory social security contributions					
Gross earnings		3 534 835	4 701 331	5 903 175	4 701 331
Taxable income					
	Total	3 534 835	4 701 331	5 903 175	4 701 331
10. Total payments to general government (7 + 8 + 9)		4 757 291	6 171 287	7 845 698	6 996 287
11. Cash transfers from general government					
For head of family					
For two children					
	Total	0	0	0	0
12. Take-home pay (1-10+11)		37 405 432	49 905 135	62 566 050	49 080 135
13. Employers' compulsory social security contributions		4 357 008	5 794 821	7 276 204	5 794 821
14. Average rates					
Income tax		2.9%	2.6%	2.8%	4.1%
Employees' social security contributions		8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Total payments less cash transfers		11.3%	11.0%	11.1%	12.5%
Total tax wedge including employer's social security contributions		19.6%	19.3%	19.5%	20.7%
15. Marginal rates					
Total payments less cash transfers: Principal earner		21.9%	21.9%	21.9%	21.9%
Total payments less cash transfers: Spouse		10.2%	8.4%	14.4%	8.4%
Total tax wedge: Principal earner		29.2%	29.2%	29.2%	29.2%
Total tax wedge: Spouse		18.6%	17.0%	22.4%	17.0%

The national currency is the Won (KRW). In 2015, KRW 1 131.31 was equal to USD 1. In this year, the average worker is expected to earn KRW 42 162 723 (Secretariat estimate).

1. Personal income tax system

1.1. Central government income tax system

1.1.1. Tax unit

Each individual is taxed on his/her own income.

Non-taxable wage income includes the:

- national pension, medical insurance, unemployment insurance and work injury insurance that are borne by employer;
- overtime payment to productive workers: up to KRW 2 400 000 of overwork payment of productive workers in manufacturing and mining sectors whose monthly wage is less than KRW 1 500 000 and whose yearly wage is less than KRW 25 000 000.

1.1.2. Allowances and tax credits

1.1.2.1. Standard reliefs

- *Employment income deduction*: the following deduction from gross income is provided to wage and salary income earners:

Salary	Deduction
Up to KRW 5 000 000	70%
KRW 5 000 000 to KRW 15 000 000	KRW 3 500 000 plus 40% of the salary over KRW 5 000 000
KRW 15 000 000 to KRW 45 000 000	KRW 7 500 000 plus 15% of the salary over KRW 15 000 000
KRW 45 000 000 to KRW 100 000 000	KRW 12 000 000 plus 5% of the salary over KRW 45 000 000
Over KRW 100 000 000	KRW 14 750 000 plus 2% of the salary over KRW 100 000 000

- *Basic allowance*: a taxpayer can deduct KRW 1 500 000 from his/her income for each person who meets one of following conditions:
 - ❖ the taxpayer him/herself;
 - ❖ the taxpayer's spouse whose taxable income (gross earnings net of employment income deduction) is less than KRW 1 000 000;
 - ❖ the taxpayer's (including the spouse's) dependents (parents, siblings, children) within the same household whose income after accounting for the employment income deduction is less than KRW 1 000 000 and whose age is:
 1. parents: 60 years or older;
 2. brother/sister: 60 years or older or 20 years or younger;
 3. children: 20 years or younger (if both partners in the household earn wage-income, this Report assumes that the principal wage earner will claim the allowance).

- *Additional allowance*: a taxpayer can deduct KRW 1 000 000 (500 000 in the case of [c], KRW 2 000 000 in the case of [b]) from his/her gross income when the taxpayer or his/her dependents fall into one of the following categories (for this report, only cases [c] are modelled):
 - ❖ a person aged 70 years or older(a)
 - ❖ a handicapped person (b)
 - ❖ a female wage earner who is the head of a household with dependents (but without spouse) or a female wage earner with spouse when her taxable income is not more than KRW 30 million(c)
 - ❖ a single parent with descendants including adoptees*(f)
- *National pension deduction*: employees can deduct 100% of their National Pension contributions
- *Working Tax credit*: wage and salary income earners obtain the following tax credit, :

Calculated tax	Amount of tax credit
Up to KRW 1 300 000	55% of calculated tax
Over KRW 1 300 000	KRW 715 000 plus 30% of the calculated tax over KRW 1 300 000
Total wage and salary income	Ceiling on credit amount
Not more than KRW 33 million	KRW 740 000
Not more than KRW 70 million	The greater of KRW 660 000 and KRW 740 000 - [(total wage and salary income - KRW 33 million) × 0.8%]
Exceeding KRW 70 million	The greater of KRW 500 000 and KRW 660 000 - [(total wage and salary income - KRW 70 million) × 50%]

1.1.2.2. Main non-standard tax reliefs

Wage and salary income earners may deduct from gross income the expenses for the following items during the tax year:

- *Insurance premiums*: the Medical insurance premium and the Unemployment insurance premium can be entirely (100%) deducted from taxable income.

Saving/Payment for housing: 40% of deposits of an account for purchasing a house, which is held by a person who does not own a house, or owns only one house that is smaller than 85 square miles in size and whose price is KRW 300 million or less, 40% of repayments of loans including interest borrowed for the purpose of the lease by a person owning no house may be deducted up to three million won per year.

- *Credit card purchases*: Employees may deduct 15% of their credit card (30% of their debit card, prepaid card or cash receipt) purchases that exceed 25% of their total income up to lesser of KRW 3 000 000 or 20% of their total income. However, for expenditures spent for traditional markets and public transportation, the allowed deduction is equivalent to 30% of the expenditure and the ceiling is raised by an additional KRW 1 000 000 respectively.

1.1.2.3. Child tax credit

- Where a resident with taxable income has dependent children including adoption, he/she gets annual tax credit of KRW 150 000 for having a child, KRW 300 000 for having two

* Overlapping of deductions for (c) and (f) is not allowed. So a taxpayer should select only one.

children and KRW 300 000 plus KRW 300 000 per an excess child over two children in case of having more than three children.

- Resident gets additional tax credit of KRW 150 000 per a child who is under 6 years of age from second child;
- Resident gets tax credit of KRW 300 000 per child for birth and adoption of the year;

1.1.2.4. Credit for Pension insurance premiums

- A resident who paid pension contributions to a pension account may deduct the amount equal to 12% of the premiums paid from his/her global income tax amount, only up to KRW 4 million for pension account as well as KRW 7 million for sum of the pension account and retirement –pension account
- A resident whose labour income is not exceeding KRW 55 million when he has labour income only or whose global income is not exceeding KRW 40 million would deduct 15% of the premium.

1.1.2.5. Special tax credit

Wage and salary income earners may obtain following tax credit during the tax year:

- Insurance premiums (a):12% of the general insurance premium up to KRW 1 000 000 can be deducted from his/her income tax amount.
- Medical expenses (b):15% of the medical expenses exceeding 3% of taxable income can be deducted from his/her income tax amount. The medical expenses for taxpayer's dependents who are eligible for the basic deduction is limited KRW 7 000 000 and the medical expenses for the taxpayer himself, taxpayer's dependents who are aged 65 years or older and handicapped persons is not limited.
- Educational expenses (c):15% of tuition fees for pre-school, elementary, middle school and college (but the graduate school fee deduction is allowed only for the taxpayer himself), either for the taxpayer himself or his/her dependents (including the taxpayer's spouse, children, and siblings), can be deducted from his/her income tax amount. The tuition fee for the taxpayer himself is not limited. For the taxpayer's dependents, the limits of tuition fees are as follows:
 - ❖ For pre-school: up to KRW 3 000 000 per child;
 - ❖ For elementary, middle and high school: up to KRW 3 000 000 per student;
 - ❖ For college/university: up to KRW 9 000 000 per student.
- Charities (d):15% of the amount of donation (in case of the donation exceeding KRW 30 million, 25% of the excess over KRW 30 million) is deducted from income tax amount. The limits of donations are as follows:
 - ❖ donations to a government body, donations for national defence, natural disaster, and certain charitable associations: up to gross income;
 - ❖ donations to public welfare or religious associations: up to 30% of gross income.
- Standard Credits: Alternatively, a taxpayer may elect to choose an annual standard credit of KRW 70 000 (KRW 130 000 for wage and salary earners and KRW 120 000 for business owners meeting certain requirements), if he or she fails to claim deductions for insurance premium, saving/payment for housing and special tax credit.

1.1.3. Tax schedule

Over (KRW)	Not more than (KRW)	Marginal tax rate (%)
0	12 000 000	6
12 000 000	46 000 000	15
46 000 000	88 000 000	24
88 000 000	150 000 000	35
150 000 000		38

1.2. Local income tax

1.2.1. Tax base

The local income tax base is the income tax paid to the central government.

1.2.2. Tax rate

A uniform rate of 10% is applied. However, the local government can adjust the rate between the lower limit of 5% and the upper limit of 15%.

1.2.3. Tax rate (selected for this study)

A country-wide rate of 10% is used in this Report.

2. Compulsory social security contribution to schemes operated within the government sector

2.1. Employees' contribution

2.1.1. National pension

The National pension contribution rate is 4.5% of the standardised average monthly wage income as of 2014.

The scope of the standardised average monthly wage income is from KRW 270 000 to KRW 4 210 000 as of 1 July, 2015

2.1.2. Medical insurance

The Medical insurance premium, which has a rate of 3.2337925% (Health insurance: 3.035%, Long term care insurance: 6.55% of Health insurance premium rate), is levied on average monthly wage income as of 1 January 2015.

The scope of the average monthly wage income is from KRW 280 000 to KRW 78 100 000.

2.1.3. Unemployment insurance

0.65% of gross income.

2.1.4. Industrial accident compensation insurance (premiums)

Compulsory application, premiums paid only by employers.

2.2. Employers' contribution

2.2.1. National pension

The national pension contribution rate is 4.5% of the standardised average monthly wage income as of 2014.

The scope of the standardised average monthly wage income is from KRW 270 000 to KRW 4 210 000 as of 1 July, 2015.

If the average monthly wage income of a person is less than KRW 270 000, the average monthly wage income of the person is regarded as KRW 270 000 and the rate (0.045) is applied. If the average monthly wage income of a person is more than KRW 4 210 000, the average monthly wage income of the person is regarded as KRW 4 210 000 and the rate (0.045) is applied; so the maximum of the national pension contribution per year is KRW 2 273 400 (= KRW 4 210 000 × 0.045 × 12 months).

2.2.2. Medical insurance

The Medical insurance premium, which has a rate of 3.2337925% (Health insurance: 3.035%, Long term care insurance: 6.55% of Health insurance premium rate), is levied on average monthly wage income as of 1 January, 2015.

The scope of the average monthly wage income is from KRW 280 000 to KRW 78 100 000.

2.2.3. Unemployment insurance

- the insurance premium is between 0.9% and 1.5% of total wage;
- the insurance premium selected for this study is 0.9%.

2.2.4. Work injury insurance

- the insurance premium consists of an industry-specific rate which is set by the Ministry of Employment and Labour multiplied by total wage;
- the average rate of all industries (selected for this study) is 1.70%.

3. Universal cash transfers

Child Benefit

Child benefit is paid every month to those who have children aged 5 years or younger: KRW 200 000 for a child aged 12 months or younger, KRW 150 000 for a child aged 1 to 2 years and KRW 100 000 for a child aged 2 to 5 years.

If a child attends a nursery or pre-school, childcare benefit is paid instead every month: KRW 394 000 for a child aged 0, KRW 374 000 for a child aged 1 year, KRW 286 000 for a child aged 2 years and KRW 220 000 for a child aged 3 to 5 years.

The above child benefits are not included in the Taxing Wages calculations that consider children aged between 6 and 11 inclusive.

4. Main changes in tax/benefit system since 2000

2000	Contribution to National Pension are to be deductible from 2001, upper cap of employment income deduction limit (KRW 12 000 000) is abolished from 2001
2001	Personal income tax rates are lowered by 10% (10, 20, 30, 40% were reduced to 9, 18, 27, 36%, respectively) from 2002
2002	Limits of deduction for education fees are expanded from 2003. For pre-school: from KRW 1 000 000 to KRW 1 500 000. For elementary, middle school and high school: from KRW 1 500 000 to KRW 2 000 000. For college and university: from KRW 3 000 000 to KRW 5 000 000. Limit of deduction for interest of long-term mortgage loan for housing is expanded from KRW 3 000 000 to KRW 6 000 000 from 2003
2003	Employment income deduction and tax credit applicable to low income are increased. The deduction rate for the taxable wage income range of KRW 5 000 000 to KRW 15 000 000 is increased from 45% to 47.5%. The tax credit rate for calculated tax below KRW 500 000 is increased from 45% to 50% and the maximum tax credit is increased from KRW 400 000 to KRW 450 000.
2004	Limits of deduction for education fees are expanded. For pre-school: from KRW 1 500 000 to KRW 2 000 000. For college and university: from KRW 5 000 000 to KRW 7 000 000. Limit of deduction for interest on long-term mortgage loan for housing is expanded from KRW 6 000 000 to KRW 10 000 000. The marginal deduction rate for the taxable wage income range from KRW 5 000 000 to KRW 15 000 000 is increased from 47.5% to 50%. The tax credit rate for tax amounts below KRW 500 000 is increased from 50% to 55% and the maximum permitted tax credit goes up from KRW 450 000 to KRW 500 000.
2005	Personal income tax rates are lowered by 1% point (9, 18, 27, 36% were reduced to 8, 17, 26, 35%, respectively). Lump-sum tax relief are expanded from KRW 600 000 to KRW 1 000 000.
2007	Eligibility for the extra allowance amount has been changed. Previously, an income earner with a small number of dependents (e.g. spouse, child) eligible for basic allowance was eligible for an allowance of up to KRW 1 000 000 depending on the number of dependents. As from 2007, however, an income earner with two or more dependent children eligible for basic allowance is eligible for an allowance equivalent to KRW 500,000 if there are 2 children plus an additional KRW 1 000 000 for every additional child (e.g. 2 children: KRW 500 000; 3 children: KRW 1 500 000; 4 children: KRW 2 500 000, etc.).
2008	Tax schedule has been changed : from KRW 10 000 000, KRW 40 000 000 , KRW 80 000 000 to KRW 12 000 000, KRW 46 000 000, KRW 88 000 000; New items have been added to the additional allowance with respect to lineal descendants who are born or adopted during the concerned taxable year; Credit card purchase deduction has been changed : Employees may deduct 20% (previously 15%) of their credit/debit card purchases that exceed 20% (previously 15%) of their total income; Deduction for donations to public welfare or religious associations has been increased up to 15% of gross income. Previously, the limit was 10% of gross income.
2009	Personal income tax rates have been changed: from 8%, 17%, 26%, 35% to 6%, 16%, 25%, and 35%. Employment income deduction has been changed: from 100%, 50%, 15%, and 10% 5% to 80%, 50%, 15%, and 10%. 5%
2010	Personal income tax rates have been changed: from 6%, 16%, 25%, 35% to 6%, 15%, 24%, and 35%.
2012	Personal income tax rates have been changed: from 6%, 15%, 24%, and 35% to 6%, 15%, 24%, 35% and 38%
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new additional allowance is added: a single parent with lineal descendants or adopted children who are eligible for basic exemption can deduct KRW 1 000 000. • Insurance premiums, medical expenses, education expenses, loans for house, designated donations, saving deposits for housing subscription, investment in employee stock ownership associations or in associations for investment in start-ups, and credit cards are allowed income deduction with a ceiling at KRW 25 000 000 in total. However, for the amount of designated donations exceeding the ceiling, deduction can be carried forward for 5 years.
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax schedule has been changed : KRW 300 000 000 to KRW 150 000 000 • Personal and special income deductions(e.g. medical expenses, educational expenses) have been shifted toward tax credit • Employment income deduction has been changed : 80% to 70%, 50% to 40%. • The ceiling amount of earned income tax credit has been changed : KRW 500 000 to KRW 740 000(the salary < 33 000 000), KRW 660 000 (the salary < 70 000 000)

5. Memorandum item

5.1. Identification of the Average Worker (AW)

Sectors used: industry Sectors B-N with reference to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC Rev. 4)

Geographical coverage: whole country

Type of workers: wage workers (male and female).

5.2. Method to calculate wages

Report on Labour Force Survey at Establishments covering data in 2014 by the Ministry of Employment and Labour is used to calculate the annual wages of the AW. The statistics were obtained through a sample survey of 12 000 firms with five or more permanent employees throughout the whole country.

Basic method of calculation used: average monthly wages multiplied by 12.

5.3. Employer's reserve for employee's retirement payment

An employer should pay to a retiree the retirement payment which is not less than 30 days' wage and salary per one year of service (about 8.3% of gross income or more). An employer can contribute to the Retirement Payment Reserve Fund established within the company or Retirement Insurance Fund established outside the company to prepare for the retirement payment. Such contribution is treated as business expense under certain constraints. Because contribution to the Retirement Fund is not compulsory, this survey does not include such contribution except the contribution converted to employer's contribution to the national pension plan (see Section 2.2.1).

2015 parameter values

Average earnings/yr	Ave_earn	42 162 723	Secretariat estimate
Tax allowances	basic_al	1 500 000	
spouse	spouse_al	1 500 000	
dependents including children	dep_al	1 500 000	
additional allowance	add_all	500 000	
additional allowance 2	add2_all	1 000 000	
Employment income deduction	empdedsch	0	0.7
		5 000 000	0.4
		15 000 000	0.15
		45 000 000	0.05
		100 000 000	0.02
Earned income special credit threshold	earntaxcred	0.55	
		0.3	1 300 000
credit limit	credlimit	740 000	Ave_earn < 33000000
		660 000	Ave_earn < 70000000
		500 000	Ave_earn > 70000000
Child tax credit	child_cred	150 000	
Lump sum tax credit	lump_cred	130 000	
	lump_thresh	1 428 571	
Tax schedule	tax_sch	0.06	12 000 000
		0.15	46 000 000
		0.24	88 000 000
		0.35	150 000 000
		0.38	
Local tax rate	local_rate	0.1	
Social security contributions	SSC_pens	0.045	
	SSC_pens_max	2 273 400	
	SSC_sick	0.03234	
	SSC_sick_max	30 307 103	
	SSC_unemp	0.0065	
Employer contributions	emp_pens	0.045	
	emp_sick	0.03234	
	emp_unemp	0.009	
	emp_inj	0.0170	

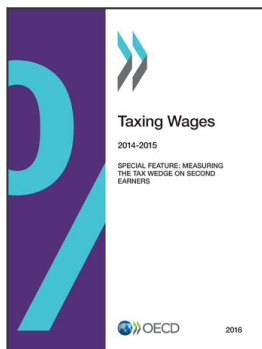
2015 tax equations

The equations for the Korean system are independent between spouses except that the principal earner has tax allowances for the spouse and for any children.

The functions which are used in the equations (Taper, MIN, Tax etc) are described in the technical note about tax equations. Variable names are defined in the table of parameters above, within the equations table, or are the standard variables married and children. A reference to a variable with the affix total indicates the sum of the relevant variable values for the principal and spouse. And the affixes princ and spouse indicate the value for the principal and spouse, respectively. Equations for a single person are as shown for the principal, with spouse values taken as 0.

Line in country table and intermediate steps	Variable name	Range	Equation
1. Earnings	earn		
2. Allowances:			
employment income	emp_al	B	Empincded(earn, empincdedsch)
basic	bas_al	B	basic_al
spouse	sp_al	P	Married*spouse_al*(earn_spouse-emp_al_spouse<=spouse_al)
dependents	dp_al	P	Children*dep_al
additional allowances	add_al_princ	P	IF(AND(Married=0,Children>0), add2_all,0)
additional allowances	add_al_spouse	S	(earn_spouse>0)*add_all
national pension deduction	np_de	B	Min(earn*SSC_pens, SSC_pens_max)
Main non-standard tax relief	non-std_al	B	IF(earn*(SSC_sick+SSC_unemp)>lump_thresh,earn*(SSC_sick+SSC_unemp),0)
Total	tax_al	B	emp_al+bas_al+sp_al+dp_al+add_al+np_al
3. Credits in taxable income	taxbl_cr	B	0
4. CG taxable income	tax_inc	B	Positive(earn-tax_al)
5. CG tax before credits	CG_tax_excl	B	Tax(tax_inc, tax_sch)
6. Tax credits :	earn_cr	B	MIN(earntaxcred(CG_tax_excl), credlimit(earn))
earned income	child_cr	P	Children*child_cred
special tax credit	lump_cr	B	IF(non-std_al=0, lump_cred, 0)
child tax credit	tax_cr	B	earn_cr+child_cr+lump_cr
lump-sum tax credit			
Total			
7. CG tax	CG_tax	B	CG_tax_excl-tax_cr
8. State and local taxes	local_tax	B	local_rate*CG_tax
9. Employees' soc security	SSC	B	MIN(earn*(SSC_pens),SSC_pens_max)+MIN(earn*(SSC_sick),SSC_sick_max)+earn*(SSC_unemp)
11. Cash transfers	cash_trans	J	
13. Employer's soc security	SSC_empr	B	MIN(earn*(SSC_pens),SSC_pens_max)+MIN(earn*(emp_sick),SSC_sick_max)+earn*(emp_unemp+emp_inj)

Key to range of equation B calculated separately for both principal earner and spouse P calculated for principal only (value taken as 0 for spouse calculation) S calculated for spouse only J calculated once only on a joint basis.



Extrait de :
Taxing Wages 2016

Accéder à cette publication :
https://doi.org/10.1787/tax_wages-2016-en

Merci de citer ce chapitre comme suit :

OCDE (2016), « Korea », dans *Taxing Wages 2016*, Éditions OCDE, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/tax_wages-2016-27-fr

Cet ouvrage est publié sous la responsabilité du Secrétaire général de l'OCDE. Les opinions et les arguments exprimés ici ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues officielles des pays membres de l'OCDE.

Ce document et toute carte qu'il peut comprendre sont sans préjudice du statut de tout territoire, de la souveraineté s'exerçant sur ce dernier, du tracé des frontières et limites internationales, et du nom de tout territoire, ville ou région.

Vous êtes autorisés à copier, télécharger ou imprimer du contenu OCDE pour votre utilisation personnelle. Vous pouvez inclure des extraits des publications, des bases de données et produits multimédia de l'OCDE dans vos documents, présentations, blogs, sites Internet et matériel d'enseignement, sous réserve de faire mention de la source OCDE et du copyright. Les demandes pour usage public ou commercial ou de traduction devront être adressées à rights@oecd.org. Les demandes d'autorisation de photocopier une partie de ce contenu à des fins publiques ou commerciales peuvent être obtenues auprès du Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) info@copyright.com ou du Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) contact@cfcopies.com.