

## What is the Tax Wedge?

The tax wedge represents the difference between the total labor cost (gross salary) and the actual amount received by the worker (net salary).

## Evolution: From Contribution Wedge to Tax Wedge (2025)

Until 2024, the contribution wedge reduced employee social security contributions (e.g., -7% for incomes up to  $\in$ 25,000 and -6% for incomes up to  $\in$ 35,000).

From 2025, it becomes a tax-based benefit and applies only to employees with a total income of up to €40,000, excluding retired people.

## New Rules for 2025

Total income up to  $\leq 20,000 \rightarrow \text{Tax-free}$  allowance on employment income:

- 7.1% up to €8,500
- 5.3% between €8,500 and €15,000
- 4.8% between €15,000 and €20,000

Income between  $\leq 20,000$  and  $\leq 40,000 \rightarrow$  Fixed allowance of  $\leq 1,000$ , reduced beyond  $\leq 32,000$ .

Income over  $\in$ 40,000  $\rightarrow$  No benefit.

## Effects

**Increased complexity**: Employers must be aware of both the employee's salary and total income.

**Updated tax declarations**: Employees must provide more detailed data for correct application.

**Possible adjustments**: Any discrepancies will be corrected through the tax return.

Compared to the previous system, the new tax wedge is more complex but aims to provide greater benefits for low- and middle-income workers. However, for incomes between €8,500 and €9,000, the new system is less favorable due to the loss of the previous integration benefit.