

## Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Salary in France

### Social Contributions

According to the French regulation, the living, mobility, and family allowances are **gross amounts**, which are subject to **social contributions**.

Consequently, the net salary results from deducting all compulsory withholdings such as employer contributions as well as employee contributions:

- The “*coût total employeur*” in French is the “*gross salary*”. It corresponds to the total amount given by the European Commission to the host institution.
- The “*salaire brut*” (or “*brut salary*”) is the “*gross salary*” **minus the employer contributions**.
- Generally, this amount is indicated on the employment contract.  
The “*salaire net*” (or “*net salary*”) corresponds to the “*brut salary*” **minus the employee contributions**.

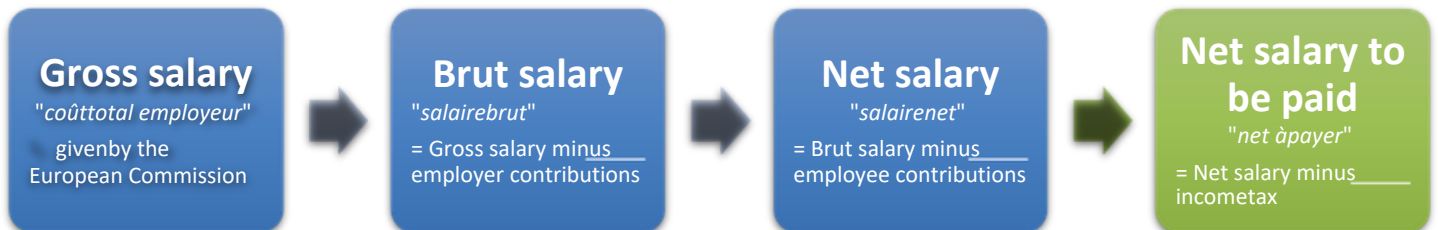
**Warning!** Employer and employee contributions **vary every year** and are **different** from one organisation to another.

### Income tax

As of January 2019, income tax is taken each month from the « *net salary* » before payment on the bank account. The amount of the income tax depends on the total income of your household.

In France, the **mobility allowance is exonerated from income tax**. The « *net salary to be paid* » is indicated on the pay slip and represents what is actually paid on the bank account.

### To summarize



Living allowance	Subject to social contributions and income tax	Subject to social
Mobility allowance	contributions and <b>exonerated from income tax</b>	Subject to social
Family allowance	contributions and income tax	