

《夺奖也要征税 美国运动员表示"压力山大"》

导读:在奥运赛场上摘得奖牌已是相当不易,可是更令人难以想象的是,在美国,运动们员还需为自己的奖牌缴纳赋税,你怎么看?



Gymnastics, athletics and swimming victories have pushed the US to the top of the Olympics medal league table, but it will also leave their athletes with a hefty tax bill when they return home.

Olympic medals won by any US athlete are given a value and taxed by US authorities, based on the value of the materials in a gold, silver or bronze award.

Gold medals are worth around \$600 based on today's commodity prices, a silver medal around \$300 and copper-made bronze medals just \$4, according to BBC News.

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Americans for Tax Reform, a lobby group that opposes the "medal tax", put the bills at \$9,900 for a gold medallist, \$5,940 for a silver medallist and \$3,960 for a bronze.

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Simone Biles, the 19-year-old gymnast with five Olympic medals under her belt, could be paying tax on multiple medals including four golds.

The US team counts some of the most decorated Olympic athletes in the world, notably swimmer Michael Phelps, who has won 28 medals, including 23 golds, during his career - earning him the nickname of the "Flying Fish".

But unlike team GB, the US government pays athletes a financial bonus if they win medals at this summer's games, much like rivals including Italy and Russia – although this, too, is taxed as income.

US gold medallists are paid \$25,000, silver winners \$15,000, and bronze medallists earn \$10,000.

Prize money is usually taxed in the UK, including Andy Murray's ?2m sweetener for taking the Wimbledon Men's Singles title earlier this summer.

Great Britain doesn't offer incentive payments to its medal-winning athletes, saying it isn't important to motivating athletes, who are instead left to cash in on their post-Olympic fame through corporate deals and media appearances.