Revenue Statistics 2021 - Finland

**Tax-to-GDP ratio**

*Tax-to-GDP ratio over time*

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Finland decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 42.3% in 2019 to 41.9% in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020 the OECD average slightly increased from 33.4% to 33.5%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Finland has decreased from 45.8% in 2000 to 41.9% in 2020. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2020 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.5% compared with 32.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Finland was 45.8% in 2000, with the lowest being 40.6% in 2010.

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The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding.

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.

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* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

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Finland ranked 7th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020. In 2020, Finland had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 41.9% compared with the OECD average of 33.5%. In 2019, Finland was also ranked 7th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.
Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2019

The structure of tax receipts in Finland compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.

Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in Finland is characterised by:

» Higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; social security contributions; and value-added taxes.

» A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; property taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).

» No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Revenues in national currency</th>
<th>Tax structure in Finland</th>
<th>Position in OECD²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on personal income, profits and capital gains¹</td>
<td>34 505</td>
<td>35 470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal income, profits and gains</td>
<td>28 569</td>
<td>29 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate income and gains</td>
<td>5 936</td>
<td>6 069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security contributions</td>
<td>27 647</td>
<td>28 295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll taxes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on property</td>
<td>3 349</td>
<td>3 477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on goods and services</td>
<td>33 413</td>
<td>34 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which VAT</td>
<td>21 364</td>
<td>21 974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>98 958</td>
<td>101 443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the table may not sum to the total indicated due to rounding.

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.
2. The country with the highest share being 1st and the country with the lowest share being 38th.


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