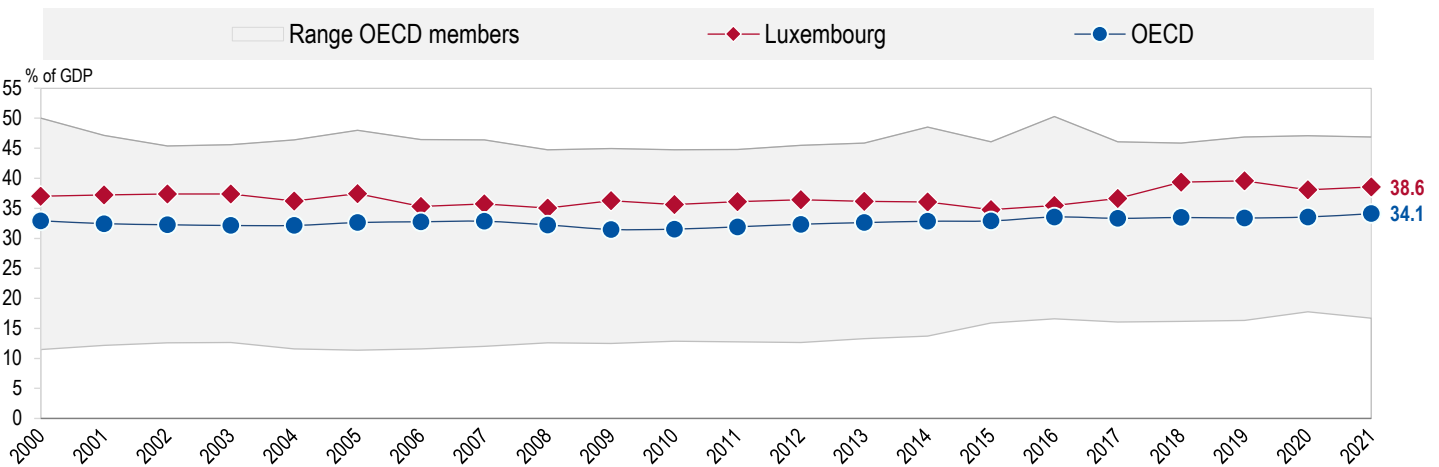


Revenue Statistics 2022 - Luxembourg

Tax-to-GDP ratio

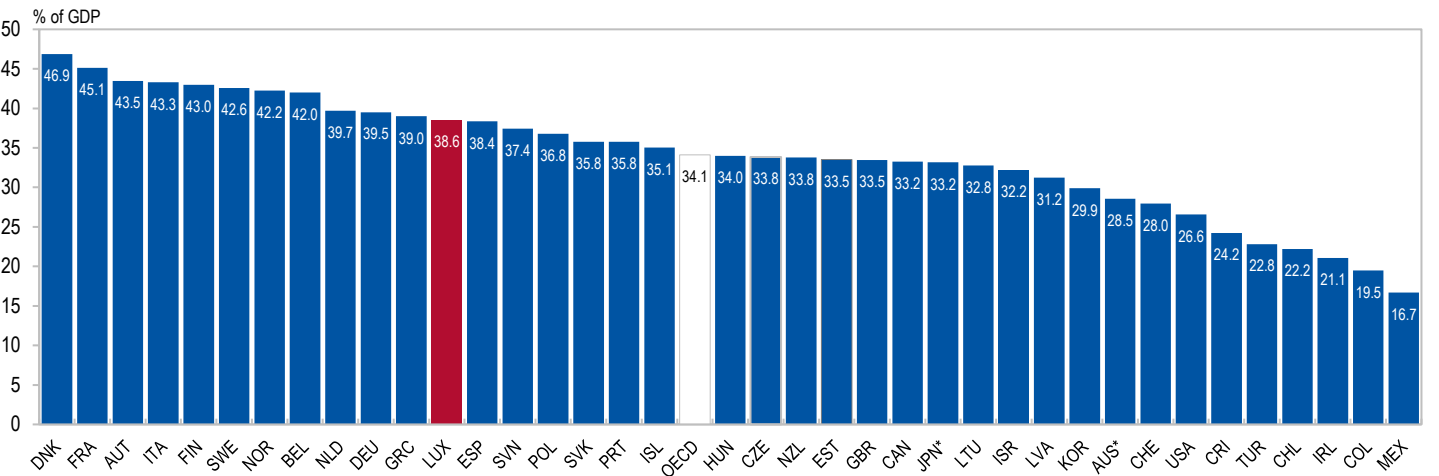
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg increased by 0.5 percentage points from 38.1% in 2020 to 38.6% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg has increased from 37.0% in 2000 to 38.6% in 2021. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2021 was above that in 2000 (34.1% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg was 39.6% in 2019, with the lowest being 34.8% in 2015.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2021

Luxembourg ranked 12th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Luxembourg had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 38.6% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Luxembourg was ranked 11th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2021 data, therefore their latest 2020 data are presented within this country note.

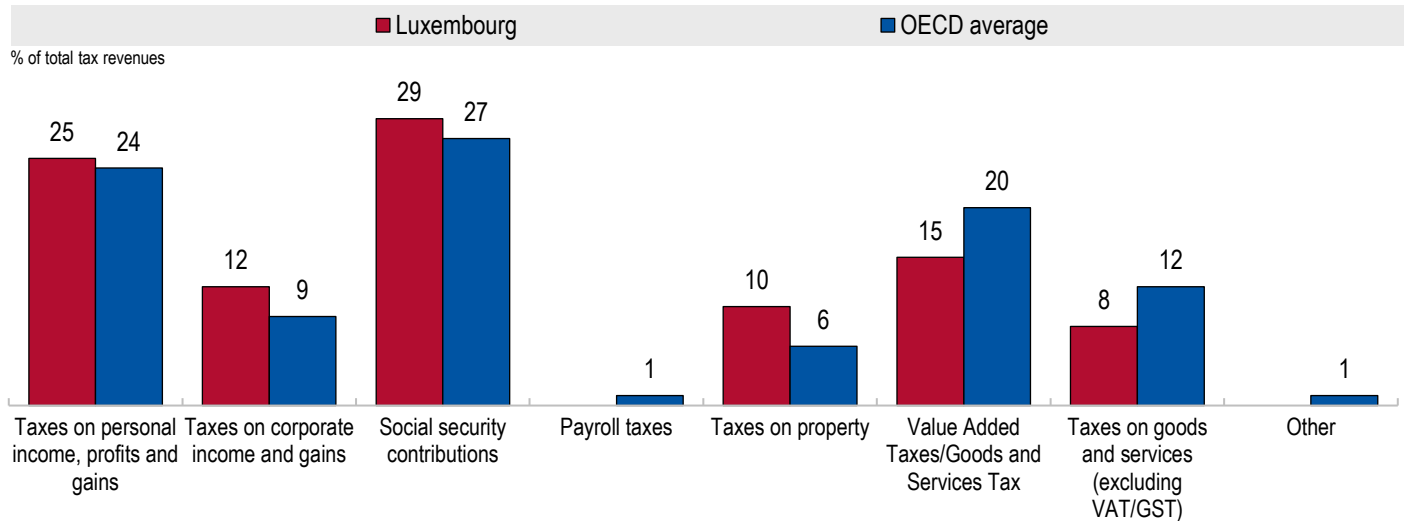
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

Note: 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.

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2020

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



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

- » Higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; taxes on corporate income & gains; social security contributions; and property taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from value-added taxes and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Luxembourg			Position in OECD ²		
	Euro, millions			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	9 678	9 370	- 308	39	38	- 1	11th	10th	+ 1
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	5 917	6 290	+ 373	24	25	+ 1	16th	16th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	3 761	3 080	- 681	15	12	- 3	6th	7th	- 1
Social security contributions	6 852	7 199	+ 347	28	29	+ 1	22nd	21st	+ 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	2 416	2 463	+ 47	10	10	-	7th	7th	-
Taxes on goods and services	5 711	5 626	- 85	23	23	-	34th	34th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	3 637	3 674	+ 37	15	15	-	32nd	32nd	-
Other	55	47	- 8	-	-	-	31st	31st	-
TOTAL	24 685	24 680	- 5	100	100	-	-	-	-

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

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2022

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