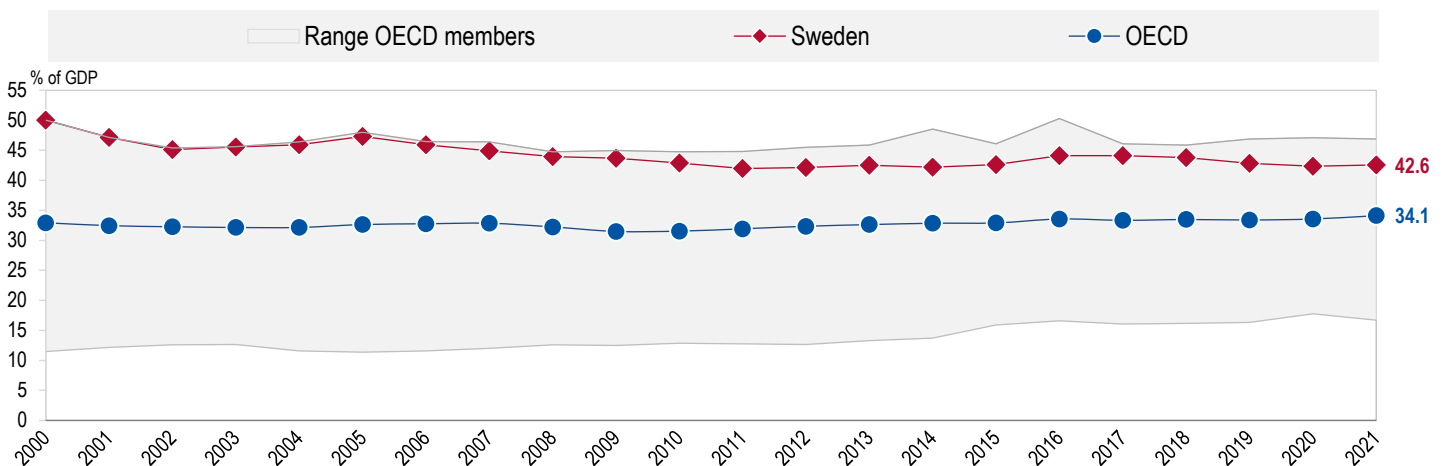


Revenue Statistics 2022 - Sweden

Tax-to-GDP ratio

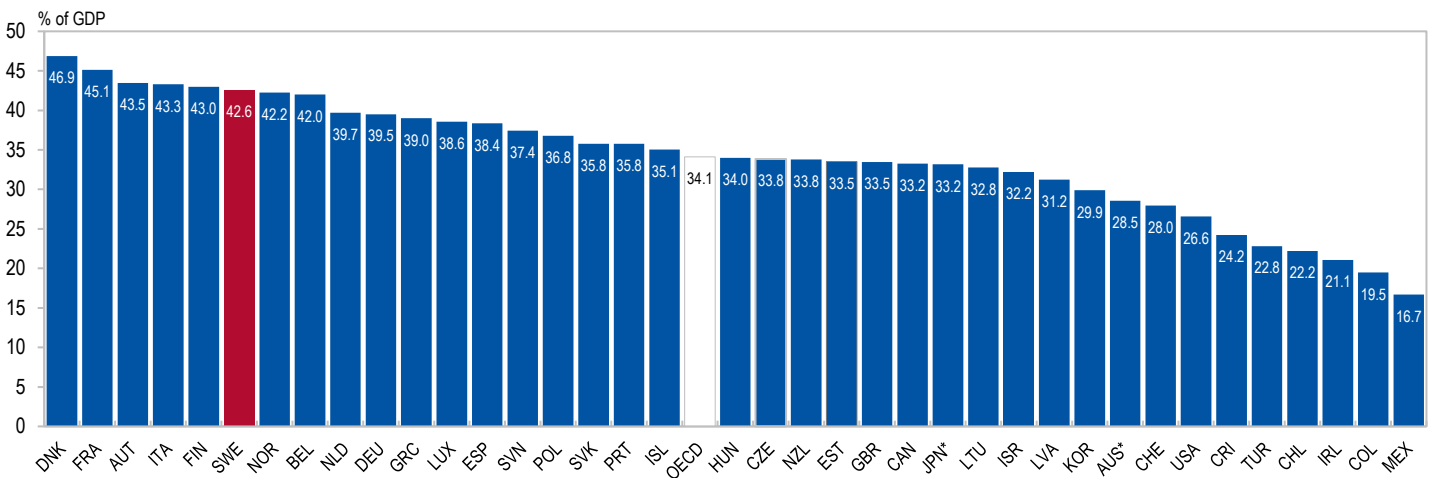
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Sweden increased by 0.3 percentage points from 42.3% in 2020 to 42.6% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Sweden has decreased from 50.0% in 2000 to 42.6% 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 Sweden was 50.0% in 2000, with the lowest being 42.0% in 2011.



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

Sweden ranked 6th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Sweden had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 42.6% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Sweden was ranked 5th 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.

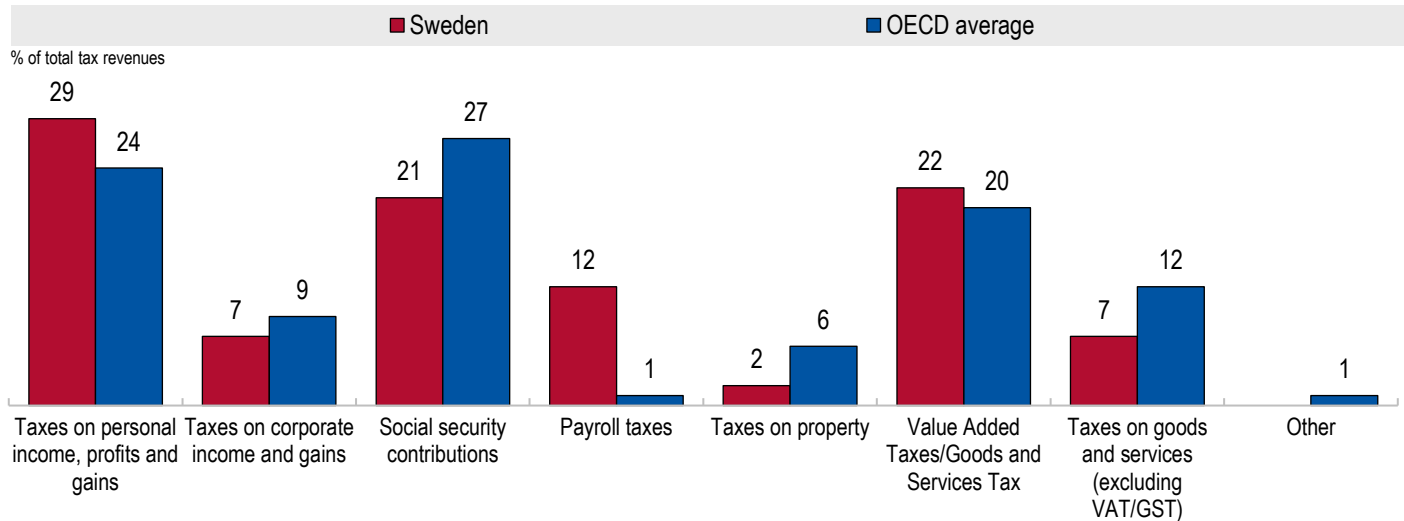
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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 Sweden compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



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

- » Substantially higher revenues from payroll taxes, and higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains and value-added taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; social security contributions; property taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Sweden			Position in OECD ²		
	Swedish Krona, millions			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	772 120	762 656	- 9 464	36	36	-	12th	12th	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	620 161	613 894	- 6 267	29	29	-	10th	11th	- 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	151 959	148 762	- 3 198	7	7	-	22nd	21st	+ 1
Social security contributions	462 860	455 396	- 7 464	21	21	-	27th	27th	-
Payroll taxes	268 832	255 891	- 12 941	12	12	-	1st	1st	-
Taxes on property	47 265	47 885	+ 620	2	2	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on goods and services	610 185	608 185	- 1 999	28	29	+ 1	27th	24th	+ 3
<i>of which VAT</i>	459 699	461 138	+ 1 439	21	22	+ 1	19th	15th	+ 4
Other	8 530	8 585	+ 55	-	-	-	25th	22nd	+ 3
TOTAL	2 162 928	2 132 388	- 30 540	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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