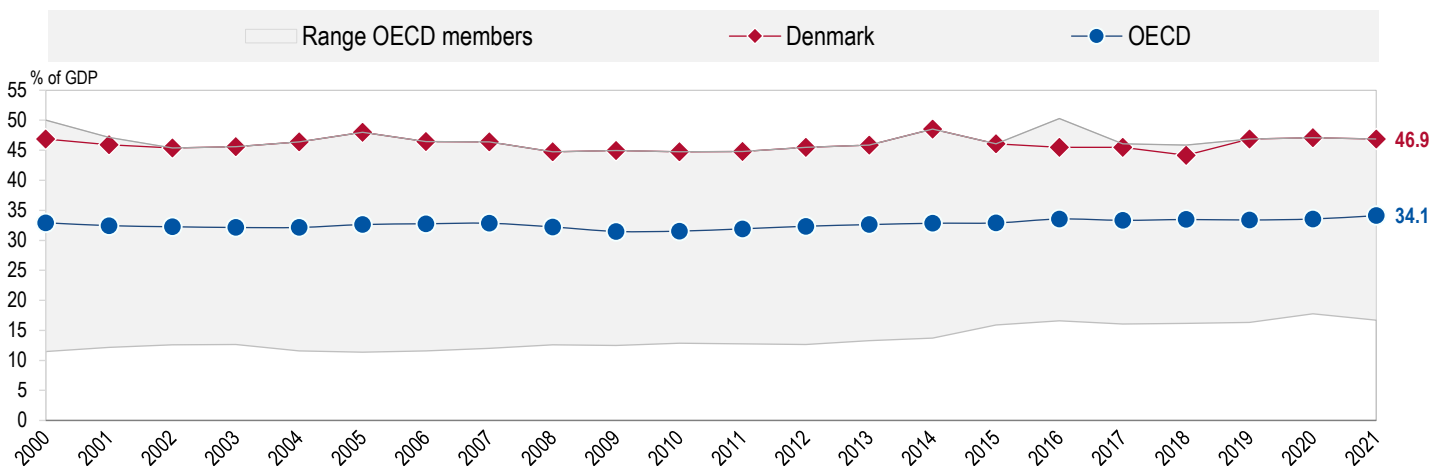


Revenue Statistics 2022 - Denmark

Tax-to-GDP ratio

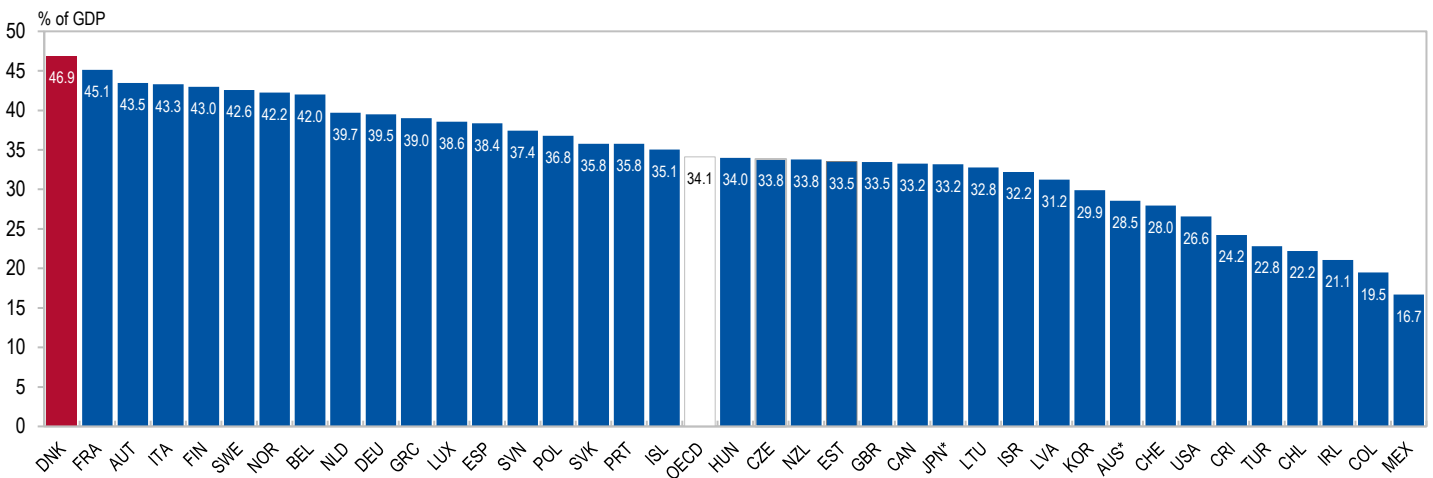
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Denmark decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 47.1% in 2020 to 46.9% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Denmark has did not change from 46.9% in 2000 to 46.9% 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 Denmark was 48.5% in 2014, with the lowest being 44.2% in 2018.



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

Denmark ranked 1st¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Denmark had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 46.9% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Denmark was also ranked 1st 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.

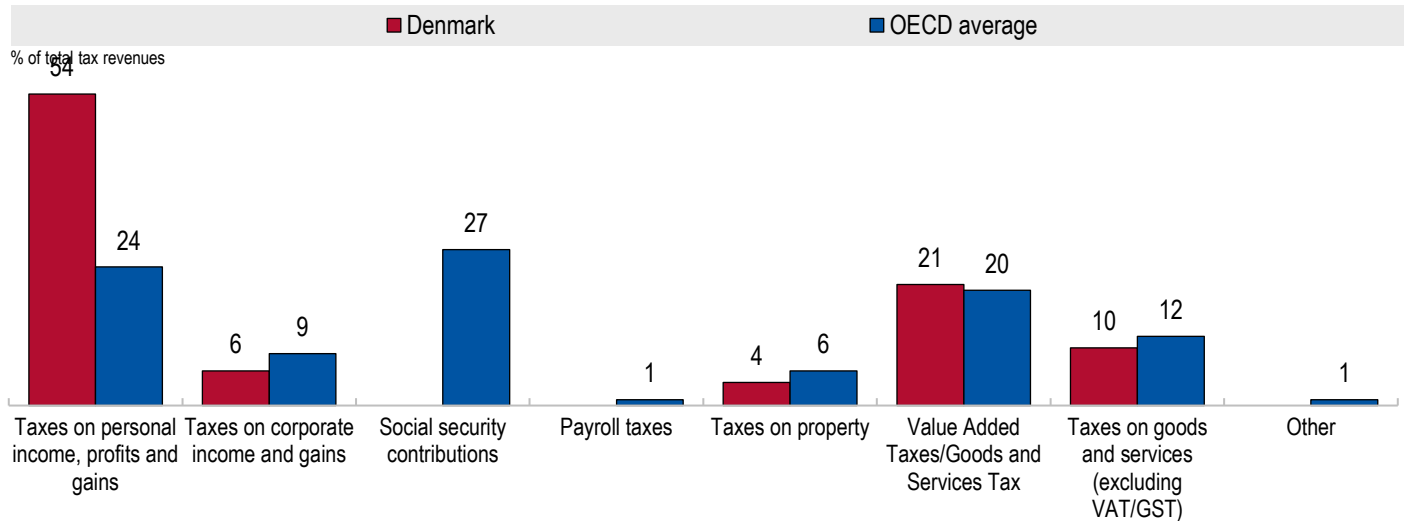
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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



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

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains, and higher revenues from 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 social security contributions; and payroll taxes.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Denmark			Position in OECD ²		
	Danish Krone, millions			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	701 833	707 961	+ 6 127	65	65	-	1st	1st	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	565 600	593 179	+ 27 580	52	54	+ 2	1st	1st	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	72 820	66 551	- 6 269	7	6	- 1	23rd	24th	- 1
Social security contributions	991	1 359	+ 368	-	-	-	36th	36th	-
Payroll taxes	6 534	4 203	- 2 331	1	-	- 1	14th	15th	- 1
Taxes on property	46 329	45 647	- 682	4	4	-	20th	22nd	- 2
Taxes on goods and services	327 773	335 391	+ 7 618	30	31	+ 1	23rd	22nd	+ 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	217 107	227 542	+ 10 434	20	21	+ 1	21st	18th	+ 3
Other	3 418	3 347	- 70	-	-	-	28th	28th	-
TOTAL	1 083 748	1 094 819	+ 11 070	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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