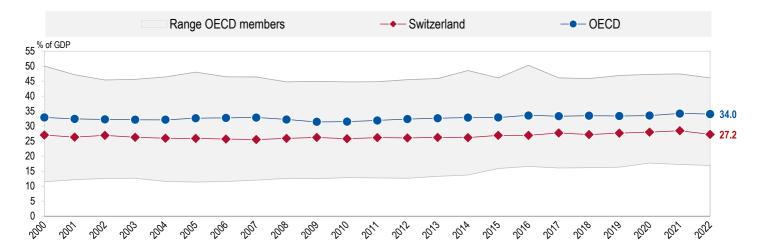
# Revenue Statistics 2023 - Switzerland

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

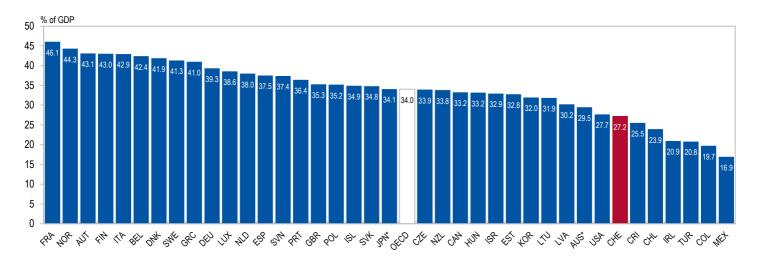
#### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Switzerland decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 28.5% in 2021 to 27.2% in 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, the OECD average decreased from 34.2% to 34.0%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Switzerland has increased from 27.0% in 2000 to 27.2% in 2022. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2022 was above that in 2000 (34.0% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Switzerland was 28.5% in 2021, with the lowest being 25.5% in 2007.



## Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2022

Switzerland ranked 32nd¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022. In 2022, Switzerland had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 27.2% compared with the OECD average of 34.0%. In 2021, Switzerland was ranked 31st out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



<sup>\*</sup> Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2022 data, therefore their latest 2021 data are presented within this country note.

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.

<sup>1.</sup> 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.

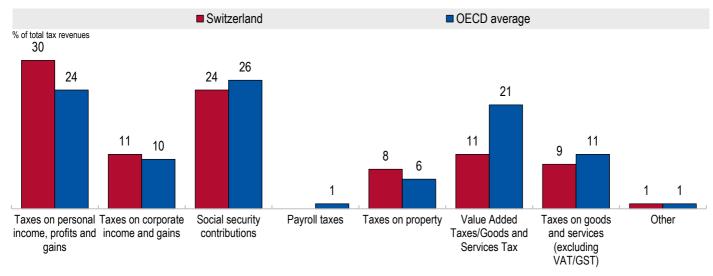




## Tax structures

## Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2021

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



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

- Higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; taxes on corporate income & gains; and property taxes.
- A lower proportion of revenues from social security contributions; 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 Switzerland			Position in OECD		
	Swiss Franc, millions				%				
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	89 855	99 384	+ 9 528	46	48	+ 2	7th	9th	- 2
of which									
Personal income, profits and gains	62 392	63 245	+ 853	32	30	- 2	8th	8th	-
Corporate income and gains	21 398	22 777	+ 1 379	11	11	-	11th	14th	- 3
Social security contributions	48 916	50 495	+ 1 579	25	24	- 1	25th	24th	+ 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	15 730	16 650	+ 919	8	8	-	10th	11th	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	38 891	40 805	+ 1 914	20	20	-	37th	37th	-
of which VAT	22 042	23 468	+ 1 426	11	11	-	37th	36th	+ 1
Other	1 050	1 057	+ 7	1	1	-	15th	19th	- 4
TOTAL	194 442	208 390	+ 13 947	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.

OECD (2023), Revenue Statistics 2023: Tax revenue buoyancy in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics

## **Contacts**

#### **Kurt Van Dender**

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration Acting Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division Kurt.VanDender@oecd.org

#### Alexander Pick

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration Acting Head, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit Alexander.Pick@oecd.org

## **Nicolas Miranda**

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration Statistician, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit Nicolas.Miranda@oecd.org

<sup>1.</sup> Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.