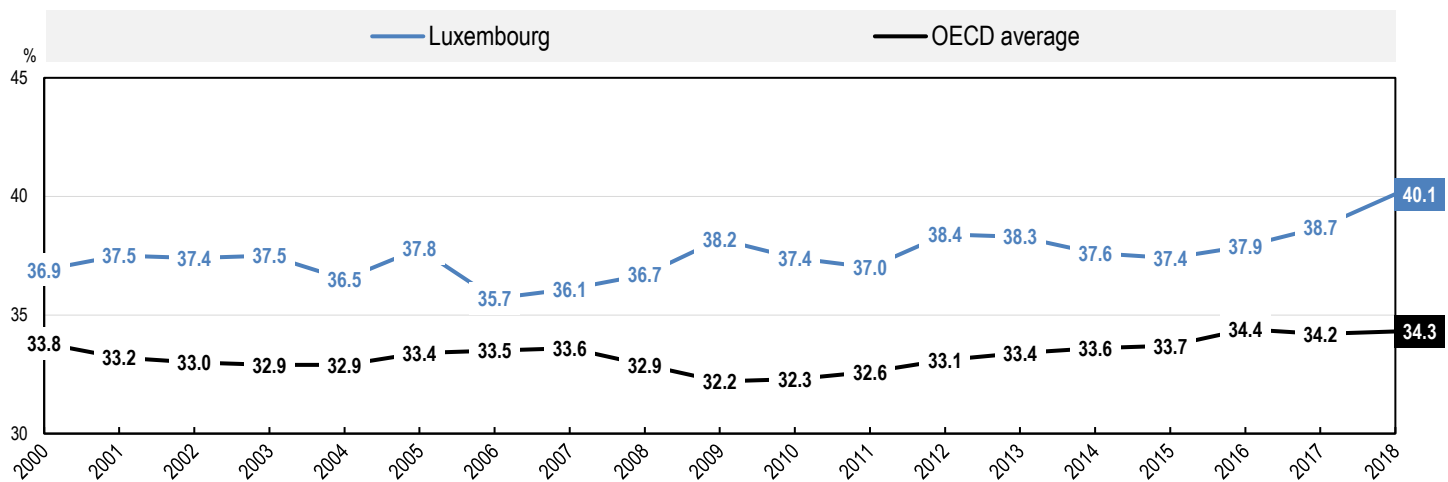


Revenue Statistics 2019 - Luxembourg

Tax-to-GDP ratio

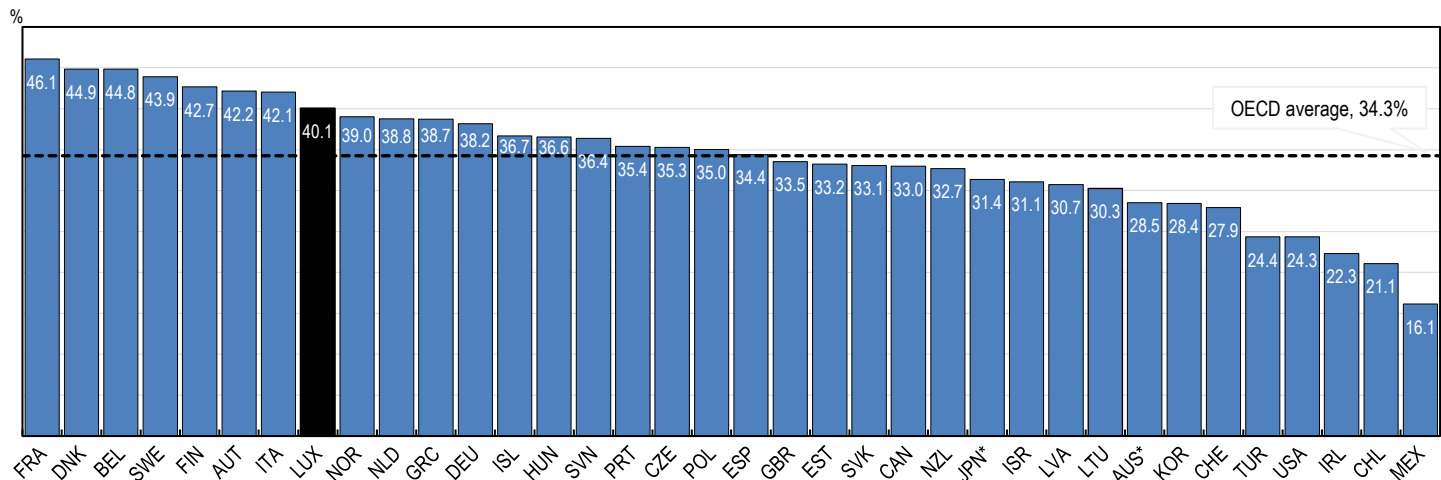
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg increased by 1.4 percentage points from 38.7% in 2017 to 40.1% in 2018. The corresponding figure for the OECD average was a slight increase of 0.1 percentage point from 34.2% to 34.3% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg has increased from 36.9% in 2000 to 40.1% in 2018. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2018 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.3% compared with 33.8%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg was 40.1% in 2018, with the lowest being 35.7% in 2006.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2018

Luxembourg ranked 8th out of 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018. In 2018, Luxembourg had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 40.1% compared with the OECD average of 34.3%. In 2017, Luxembourg was ranked 10th out of the 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



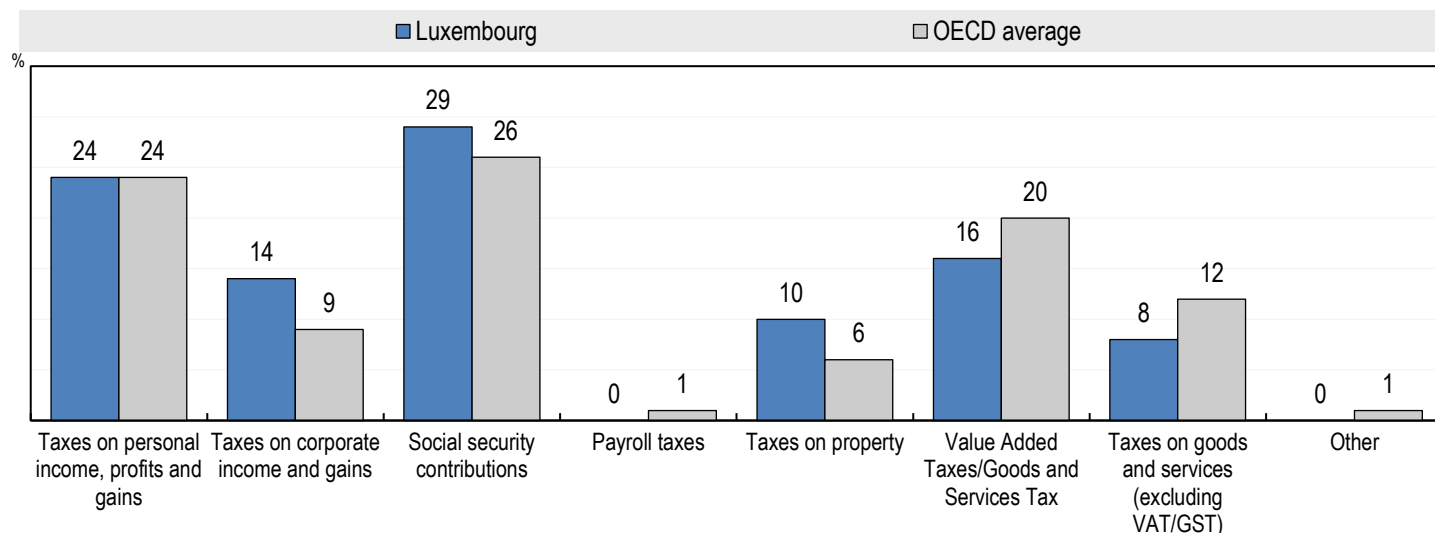
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2018 data, therefore their latest 2017 data are presented within this country note.

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. 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, 2017

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 corporate income & gains; social security contributions; and property taxes.
- » Equal to the OECD average from taxes on personal income, profits & gains.
- » 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			%					
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	7 958	7 443	+ 515	37	37	-	11th	10th	- 1
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	5 056	4 984	+ 72	24	25	- 1	16th	16th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	2 902	2 459	+ 443	14	12	+ 2	6th	6th	-
Social security contributions	6 125	5 735	+ 389	29	28	+ 1	18th	18th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	28th	27th	- 1
Taxes on property	2 065	1 874	+ 191	10	9	+ 1	7th	9th	+ 2
Taxes on goods and services	5 204	5 110	+ 94	24	25	- 1	31st	29th	- 2
<i>of which VAT</i>	3 403	3 388	+ 15	16	17	- 1	28th	26th	- 2
Other	80	83	- 3	-	-	-	25th	24th	- 1
TOTAL	21 405	20 221	+ 1 184	100	100	-	-	-	-

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 36th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2019 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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