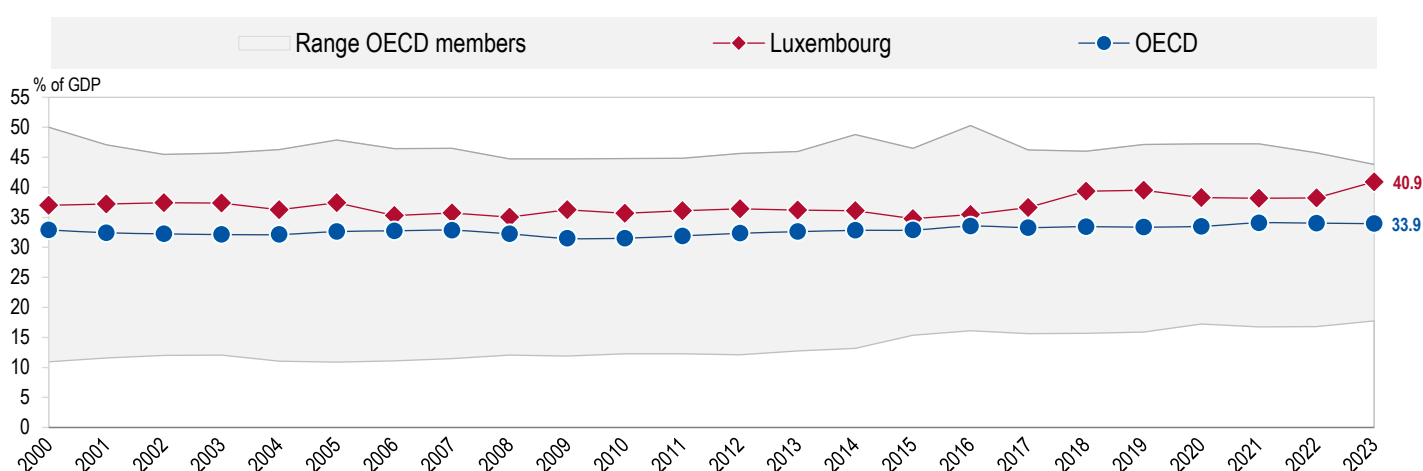


Revenue Statistics 2024 - Luxembourg

Tax-to-GDP ratio

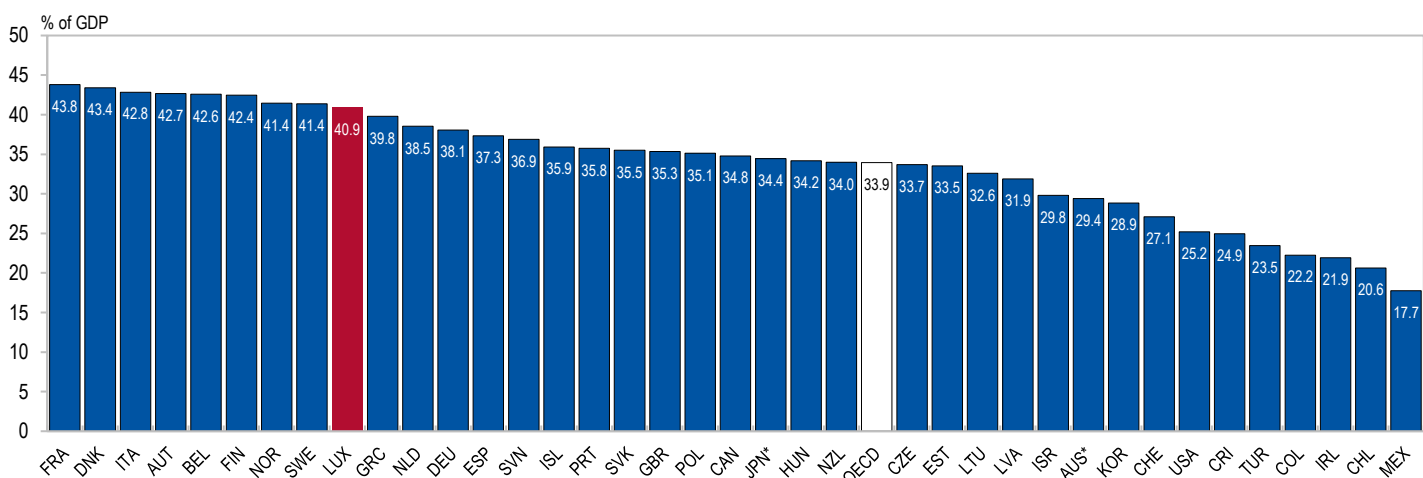
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg increased by 2.7 percentage points from 38.3% in 2022 to 40.9% in 2023. Between 2022 and 2023, the OECD average decreased from 34.0% to 33.9%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg has increased from 37.0% in 2000 to 40.9% in 2023. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2023 was above that in 2000 (33.9% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg was 40.9% in 2023, with the lowest being 34.8% in 2015.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2023

Luxembourg ranked 9th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2023. In 2023, Luxembourg had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 40.9% compared with the OECD average of 33.9%. In 2022, 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 2023 data, therefore their latest 2022 data are presented within this country note.

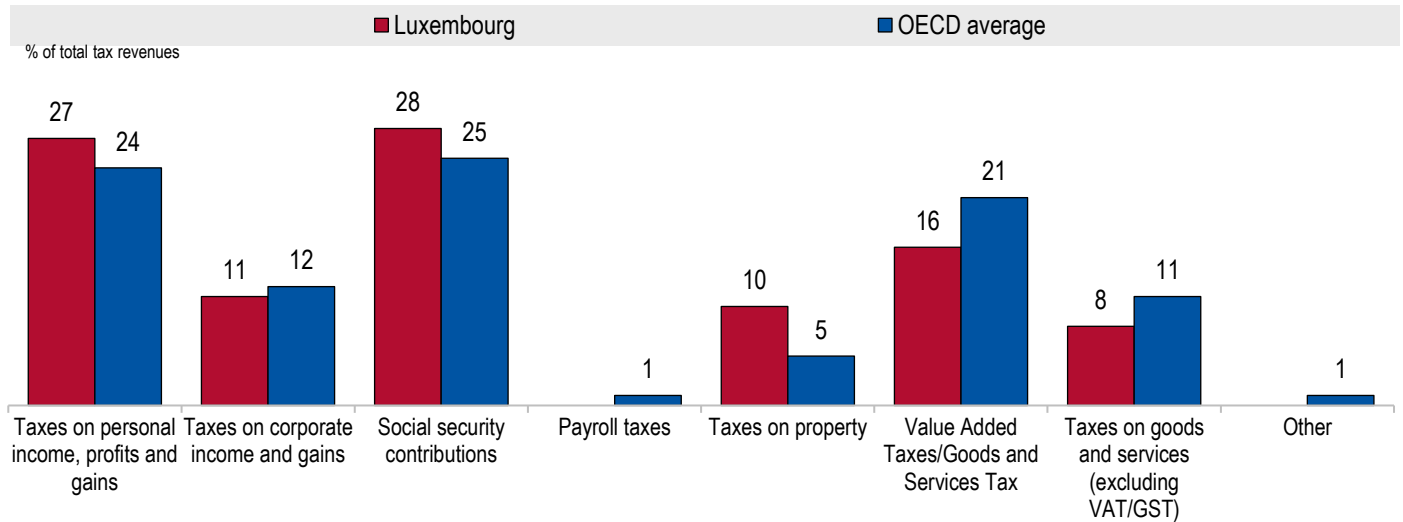
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 2022

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; social security contributions; and property taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; 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		
	Euro, millions			%					
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	10 592	11 436	+ 844	38	39	+ 1	11th	12th	- 1
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	7 318	8 028	+ 710	26	27	+ 1	13th	13th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	3 273	3 407	+ 134	12	11	- 1	11th	16th	- 5
Social security contributions	7 651	8 247	+ 596	28	28	-	22nd	20th	+ 2
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	2 912	2 863	- 49	11	10	- 1	7th	6th	+ 1
Taxes on goods and services	6 449	7 085	+ 637	23	24	+ 1	32nd	31st	+ 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	4 121	4 692	+ 571	15	16	+ 1	33rd	30th	+ 3
Other	50	50	+ 1	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
TOTAL	27 632	29 661	+ 2 028	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.

OECD (2024), Revenue Statistics 2024: Health taxes in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-2024>

Contacts

Kurt Van Dender

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

Alexander Pick

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
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