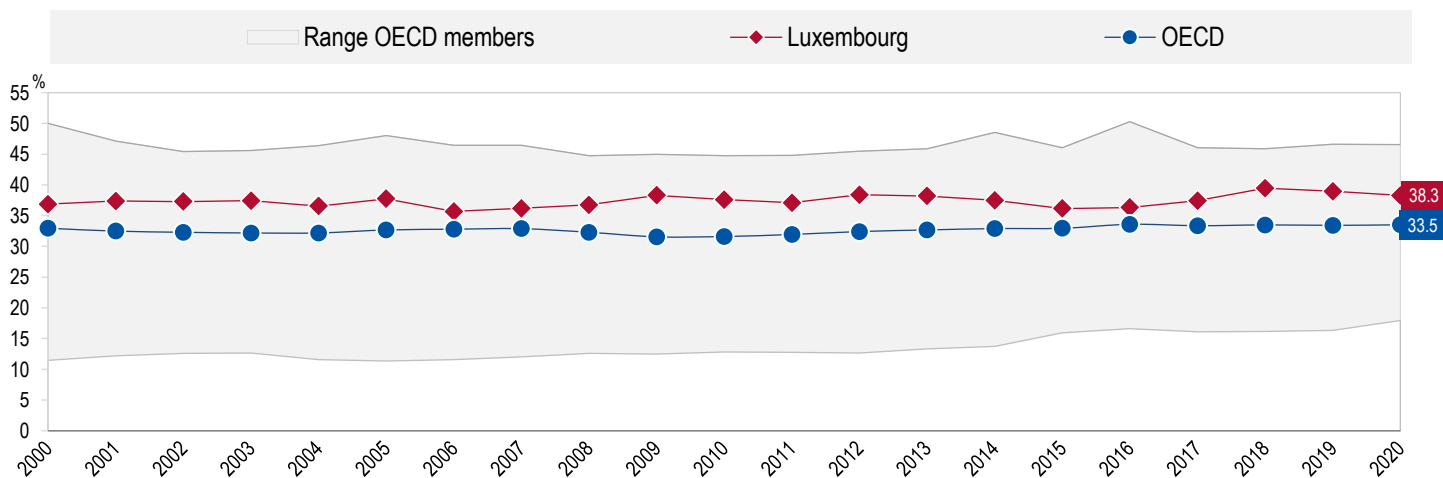


Revenue Statistics 2021 - Luxembourg

Tax-to-GDP ratio

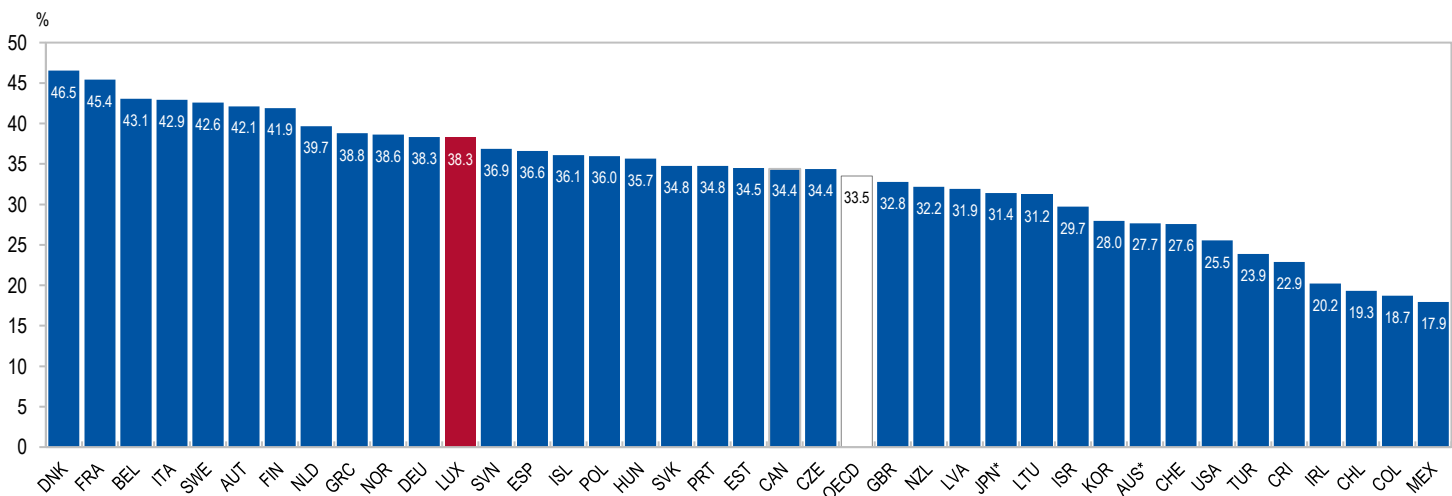
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg decreased by 0.7 percentage points from 38.9% in 2019 to 38.3% in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020 the OECD average slightly increased from 33.4% to 33.5%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg has increased from 36.9% in 2000 to 38.3% in 2020. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2020 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.5% compared with 32.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg was 39.5% in 2018, with the lowest being 35.7% in 2006.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2020

Luxembourg ranked 12th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020. In 2020, Luxembourg had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 38.3% compared with the OECD average of 33.5%. In 2019, 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 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

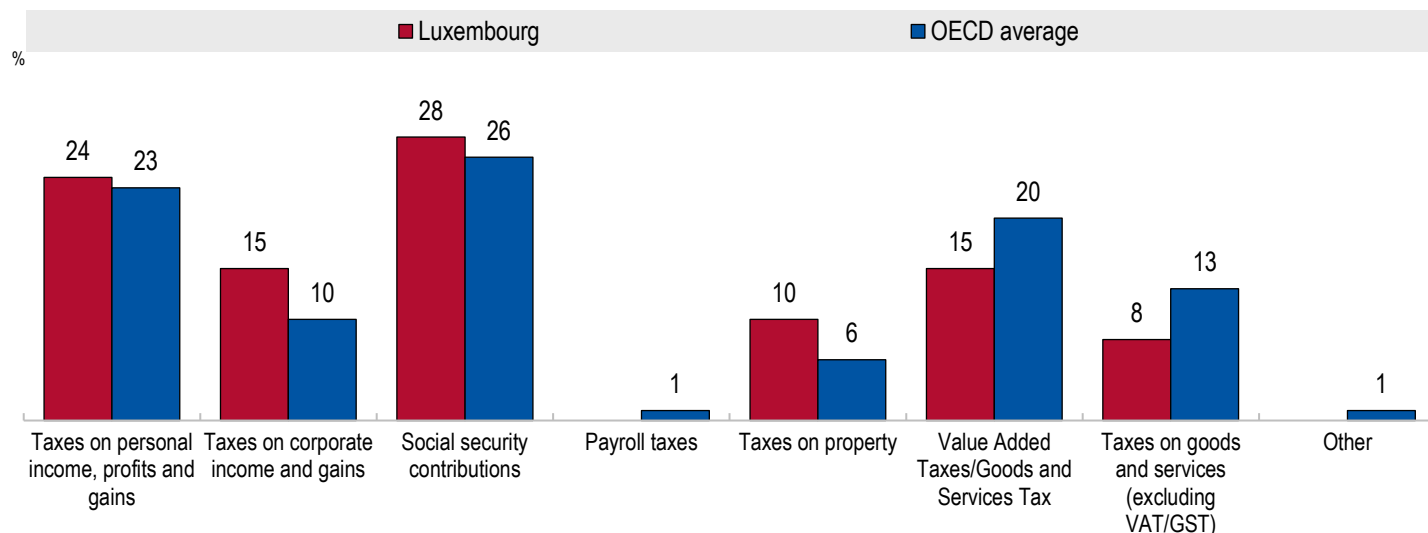
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

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, 2019

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; taxes on corporate income & gains; social security contributions; and property taxes.
- » 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			%					
	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	9 391	9 678	+ 287	40	39	- 1	11th	11th	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	5 599	5 917	+ 318	24	24	-	16th	16th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	3 793	3 761	- 31	16	15	- 1	6th	6th	-
Social security contributions	6 478	6 844	+ 366	27	28	+ 1	21st	22nd	- 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	2 315	2 416	+ 101	10	10	-	6th	7th	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	5 489	5 772	+ 283	23	23	-	35th	34th	+ 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	3 503	3 699	+ 195	15	15	-	33rd	32nd	+ 1
Other	53	55	+ 2	-	-	-	30th	31st	- 1
TOTAL	23 702	24 739	+ 1 037	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 38th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2021 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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