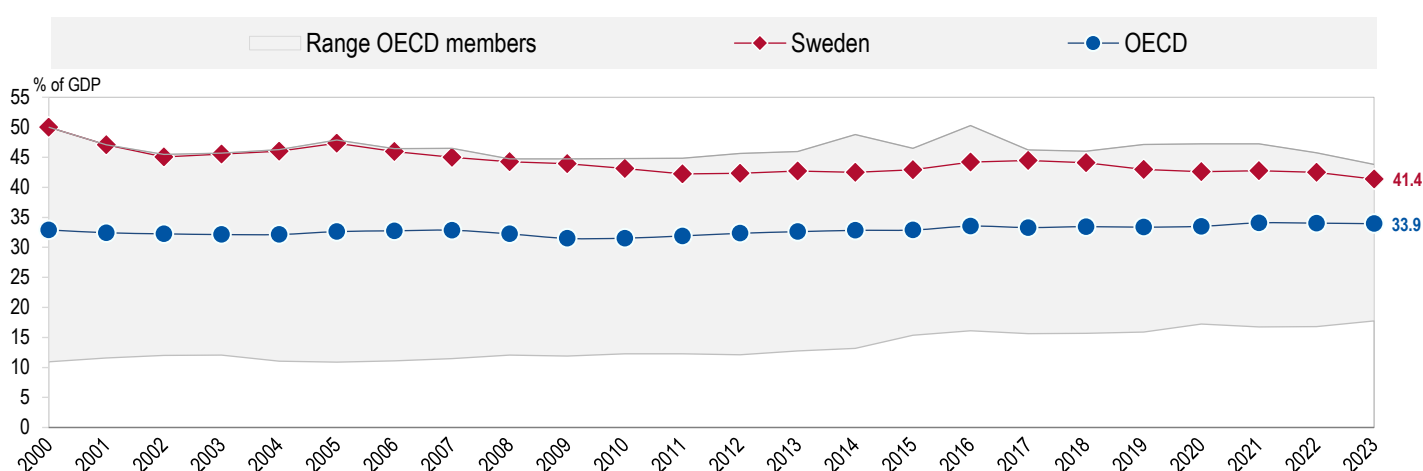


# Revenue Statistics 2024 - Sweden

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

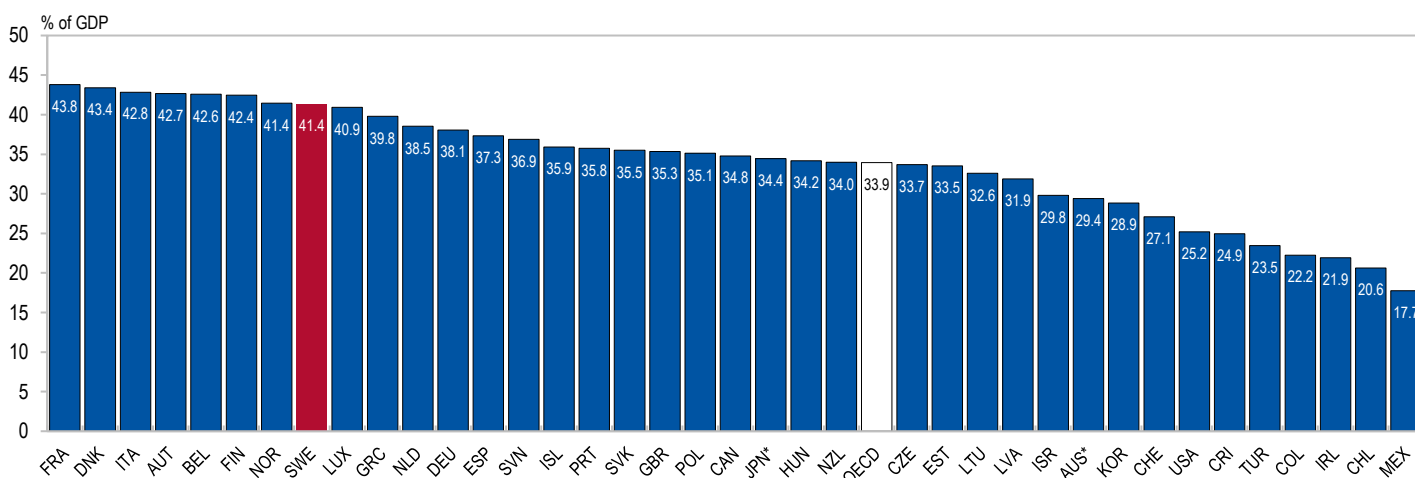
### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Sweden decreased by 1.1 percentage points from 42.5% in 2022 to 41.4% in 2023. Between 2022 and 2023, the OECD average decreased from 34.0% to 33.9%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Sweden has decreased from 50.0% in 2000 to 41.4% 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 Sweden was 50.0% in 2000, with the lowest being 41.4% in 2023.



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

Sweden ranked 8th<sup>1</sup> out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2023. In 2023, Sweden had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 41.4% compared with the OECD average of 33.9%. In 2022, Sweden was ranked 6th 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.

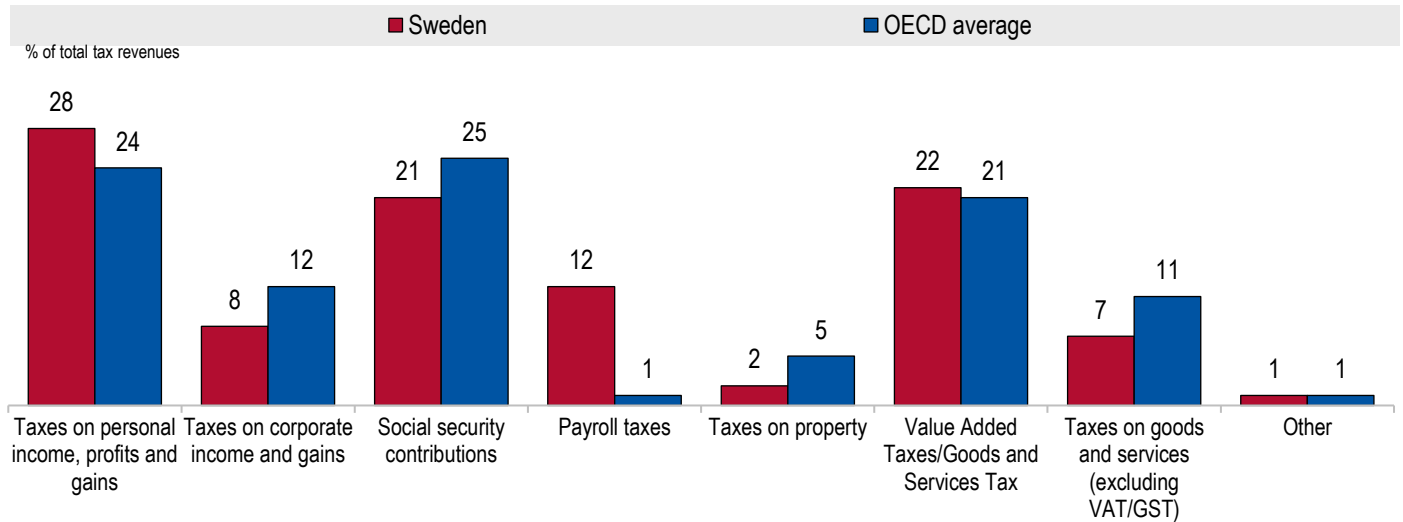
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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



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

- » Substantially higher revenues from payroll taxes, and higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains and value-added taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; social security contributions; property taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).

### Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Sweden			Position in OECD		
	Swedish Krona, millions			%					
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	858 446	897 879	+ 39 433	37	36	- 1	14th	18th	- 4
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	676 176	697 186	+ 21 010	29	28	- 1	11th	12th	- 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	182 270	200 693	+ 18 424	8	8	-	22nd	23rd	- 1
Social security contributions	489 876	518 438	+ 28 562	21	21	-	27th	26th	+ 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	12	12	-	1st	1st	-
Taxes on property	52 203	55 007	+ 2 804	2	2	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on goods and services	652 909	717 486	+ 64 576	28	29	+ 1	25th	23rd	+ 2
<i>of which VAT</i>	499 360	552 245	+ 52 884	21	22	+ 1	17th	14th	+ 3
Other	9 956	12 623	+ 2 667	-	1	+ 1	21st	22nd	- 1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 336 817</b>	<b>2 493 410</b>	<b>+ 156 593</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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