Revenue Statistics 2023 - 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 0.2 percentage points from 38.4% in 2021 to 38.6% in 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, the OECD average decreased from 34.2% to 34.0%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Luxembourg has increased from 37.0% in 2000 to 38.6% 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 Luxembourg was 39.5% in 2019, with the lowest being 34.8% in 2015.

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

Luxembourg ranked 11th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022. In 2022, Luxembourg had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 38.6% compared with the OECD average of 34.0%. In 2021, Luxembourg was ranked 12th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.

* Note: 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, 2021

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Revenues in national currency</th>
<th>Tax structure in Luxembourg</th>
<th>Position in OECD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Euro, millions</td>
<td>% of total Tax revenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on personal income, profits and gains</td>
<td>9 370</td>
<td>10 596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which VAT</td>
<td>6 290</td>
<td>7 318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate income and gains</td>
<td>3 080</td>
<td>3 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security contributions</td>
<td>7 190</td>
<td>7 643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll taxes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on property</td>
<td>2 663</td>
<td>2 912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on goods and services</td>
<td>6 635</td>
<td>6 609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which VAT</td>
<td>3 686</td>
<td>4 282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>24 680</td>
<td>27 789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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.


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