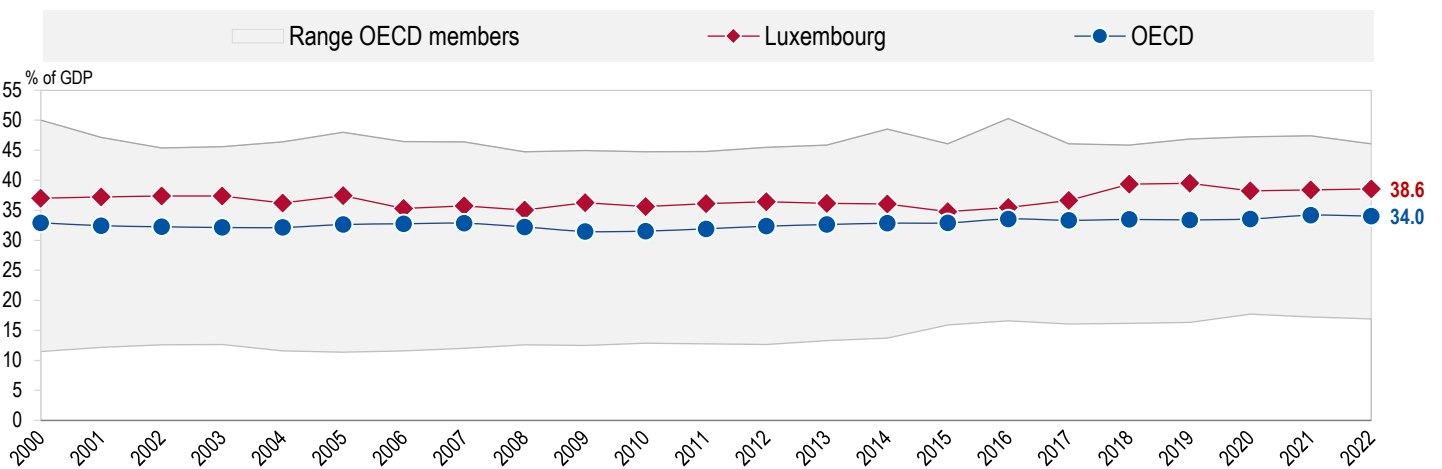


Revenue Statistics 2023 - Luxembourg

Tax-to-GDP ratio

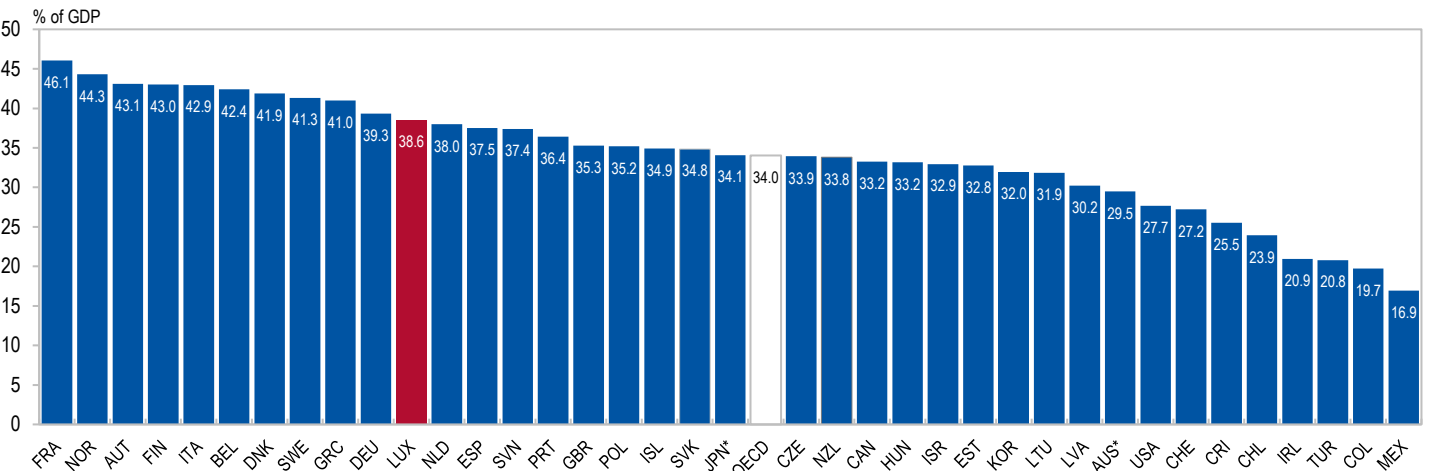
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

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.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2022 data, therefore their latest 2021 data are presented within this country note.

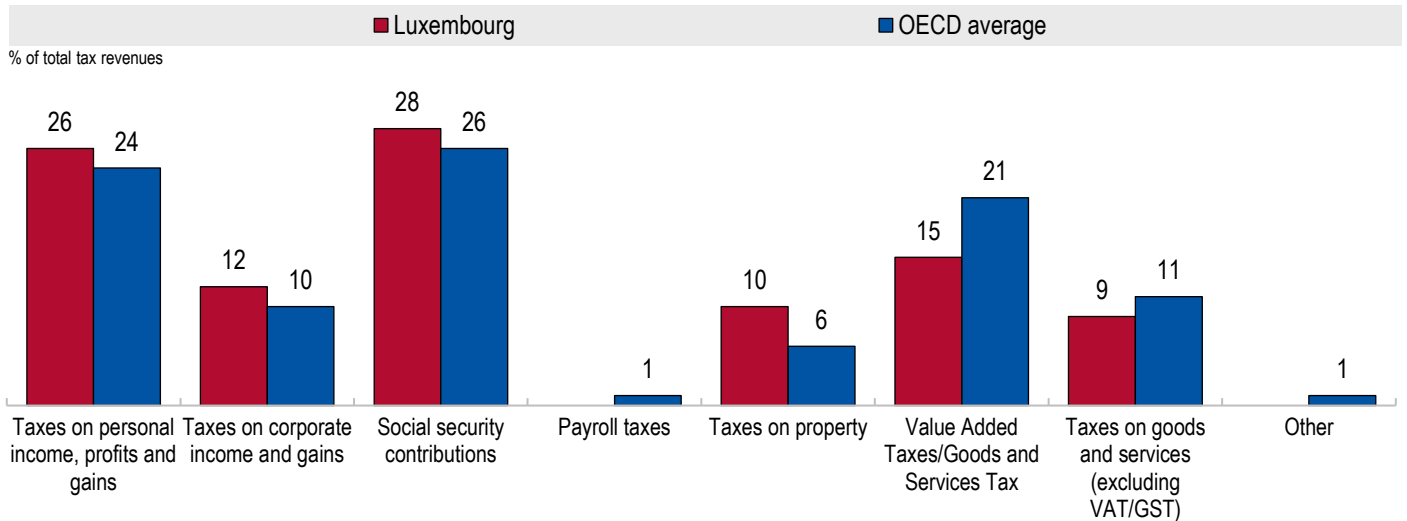
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 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

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Luxembourg			Position in OECD		
	Euro, millions			%					
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	9 370	10 596	+ 1 226	38	38	-	10th	12th	- 2
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	6 290	7 318	+ 1 028	25	26	+ 1	16th	14th	+ 2
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	3 080	3 277	+ 198	12	12	-	8th	11th	- 3
Social security contributions	7 190	7 643	+ 453	29	28	- 1	21st	22nd	- 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	2 463	2 912	+ 449	10	10	-	7th	7th	-
Taxes on goods and services	5 635	6 609	+ 975	23	24	+ 1	34th	32nd	+ 2
<i>of which VAT</i>	3 686	4 282	+ 596	15	15	-	32nd	32nd	-
Other	47	49	+ 3	-	-	-	31st	30th	+ 1
TOTAL	24 680	27 789	+ 3 110	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 (2023), Revenue Statistics 2023: Tax revenue buoyancy in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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