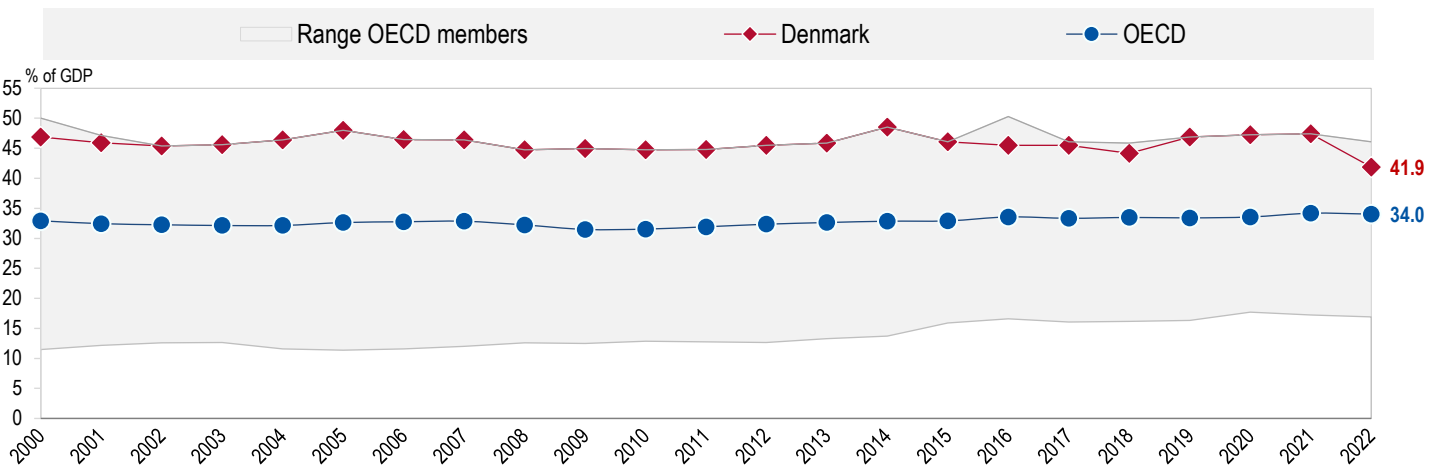


Revenue Statistics 2023 - Denmark

Tax-to-GDP ratio

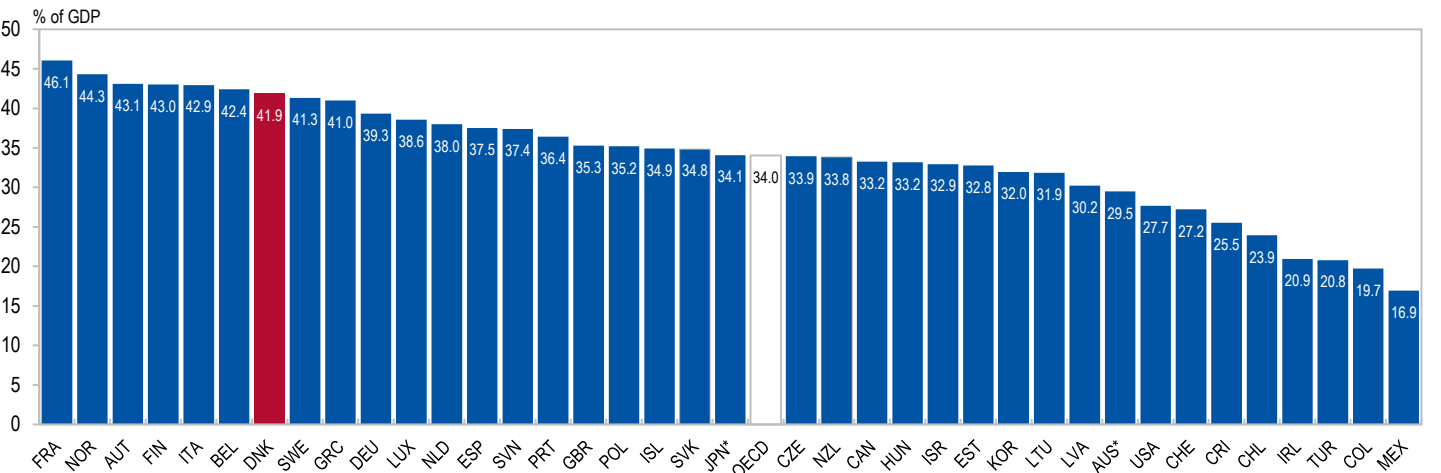
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Denmark decreased by 5.5 percentage points from 47.4% in 2021 to 41.9% in 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, the OECD average decreased from 34.2% to 34.0%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Denmark has decreased from 46.9% in 2000 to 41.9% 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 Denmark was 48.5% in 2014, with the lowest being 41.9% in 2022.



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

Denmark ranked 7th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022. In 2022, Denmark had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 41.9% compared with the OECD average of 34.0%. In 2021, Denmark was ranked 1st 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.

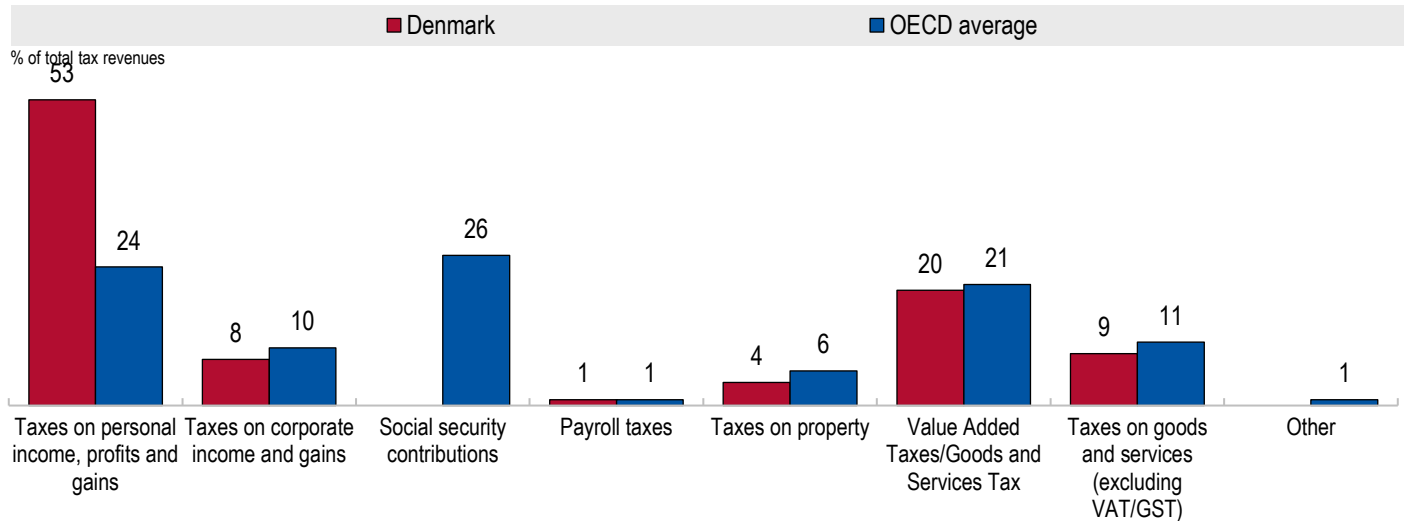
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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



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

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains.
- » Equal to the OECD average from payroll taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; property taxes; value-added taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » No revenues from social security contributions.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Denmark			Position in OECD		
	Danish Krone, millions			%					
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	709 796	803 359	+ 93 563	65	66	+ 1	1st	1st	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	593 811	638 800	+ 44 990	54	53	- 1	1st	1st	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	67 720	100 781	+ 33 061	6	8	+ 2	24th	21st	+ 3
Social security contributions	1 359	1 541	+ 182	-	-	-	36th	36th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	1	+ 1	15th	14th	+ 1
Taxes on property	45 647	47 114	+ 1 467	4	4	-	22nd	23rd	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	335 412	350 716	+ 15 304	31	29	- 2	22nd	22nd	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	227 563	243 719	+ 16 156	21	20	- 1	18th	22nd	- 4
Other	3 347	3 991	+ 643	-	-	-	28th	25th	+ 3
TOTAL	1 096 676	1 209 623	+ 112 947	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>

Contacts

Kurt Van Dender

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

Alexander Pick

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Acting 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