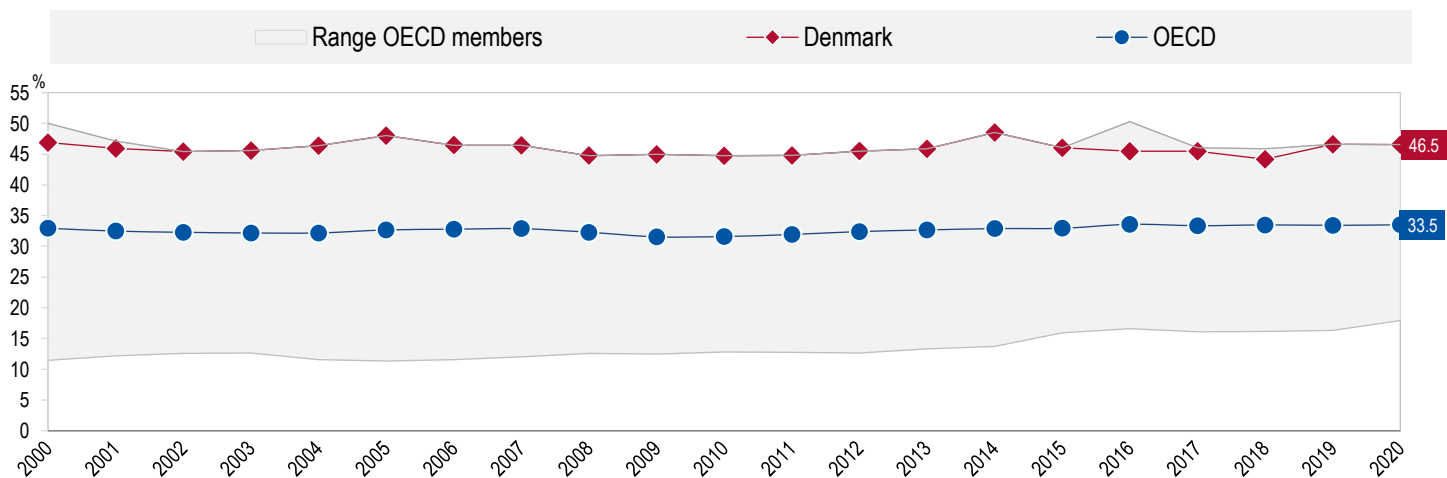


Revenue Statistics 2021 - Denmark

Tax-to-GDP ratio

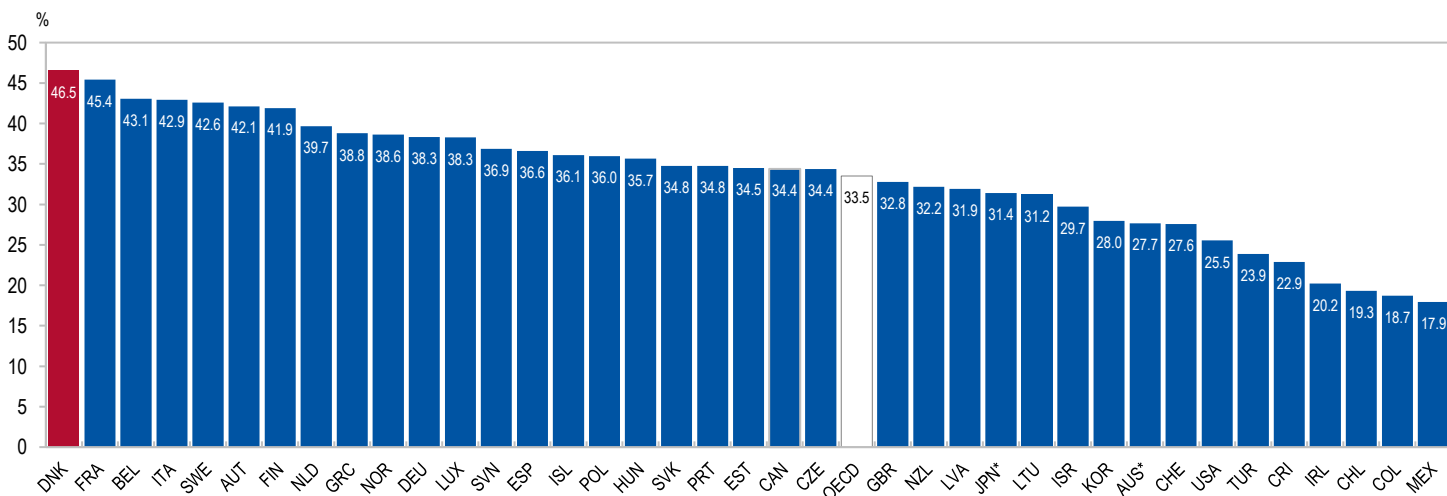
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Denmark did not change between 2019 and 2020, remaining at 46.5%. Between 2019 and 2020 the OECD average slightly increased from 33.4% to 33.5%. Since the year 2000, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Denmark has decreased from 46.9% to 46.5%. 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 Denmark was 48.5% in 2014, with the lowest being 44.2% in 2018.



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

Denmark ranked 1st out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020. In 2020, Denmark had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 46.5% compared with the OECD average of 33.5%. In 2019, Denmark was also ranked 1st 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.

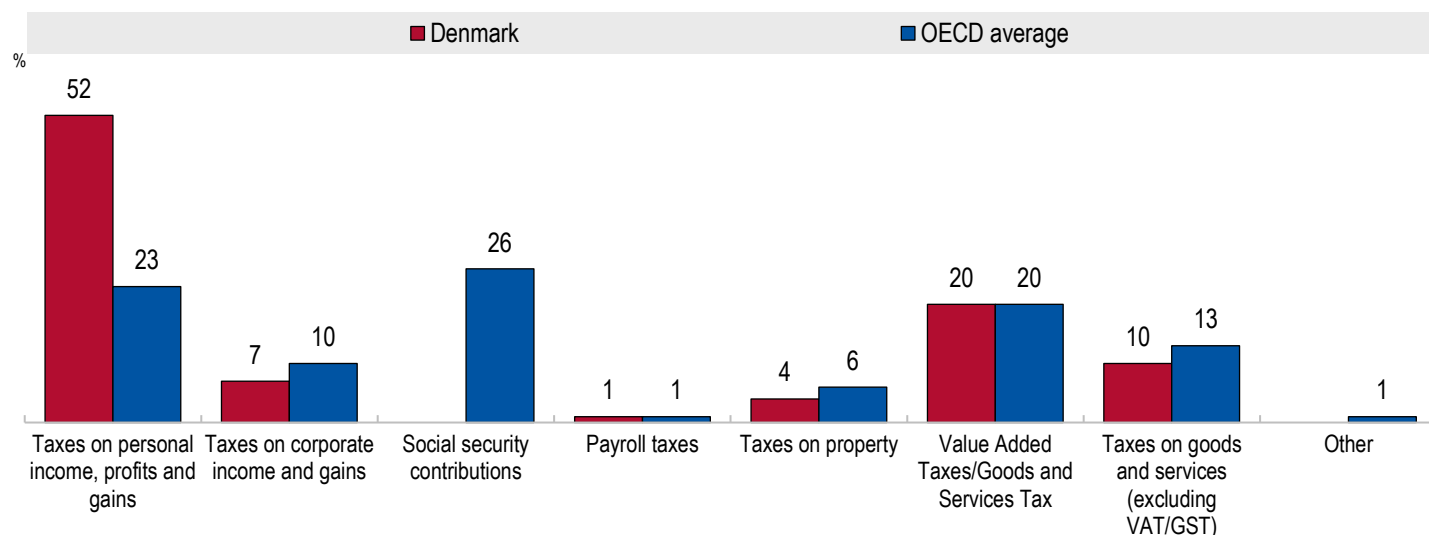
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

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 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 and value-added taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; property 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 ²		
	Danish Krone, millions			%					
	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	617 865	698 798	+ 80 933	62	65	+ 3	1st	1st	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	542 445	562 663	+ 20 218	54	52	- 2	1st	1st	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	62 074	72 724	+ 10 650	6	7	+ 1	26th	23rd	+ 3
Social security contributions	1 061	991	- 70	-	-	-	36th	36th	-
Payroll taxes	6 314	6 534	+ 220	1	1	-	13th	14th	- 1
Taxes on property	41 218	46 310	+ 5 092	4	4	-	22nd	20th	+ 2
Taxes on goods and services	328 684	327 347	- 1 337	33	30	- 3	19th	23rd	- 4
<i>of which VAT</i>	214 418	216 658	+ 2 240	22	20	- 2	16th	21st	- 5
Other	3 450	3 418	- 33	-	-	-	26th	28th	- 2
TOTAL	995 408	1 080 269	+ 84 861	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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