

PwC's international tax comparison 2019

Get an overview of the tax landscape in Switzerland and across the world with PwC

www.pwc.ch/international-tax-comparison





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Comparison of taxes for corporations and individuals

PwC's tax comparison tool is a quick and easy way to get an idea of tax rates for corporations and individuals.

Tax rates for natural persons vary depending on net income. You can conduct comparisons on three levels, with a taxable net income of 100'000 CHF, a net income of 250'000 CHF, and the marginal tax rate. And you can do all that for the different cantons.

For each canton you'll not only see the figure for the cantonal capital, but also those for the municipalities with the lowest and highest rates in the canton.

When it comes to corporate entities, we also offer a worldwide comparison. Whether you want to compare tax

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rates in Canton Thurgau with those in Chile or see how Hong Kong compares with Germany, the international tax comparison tool allows you to examine all the permutations.

The map of Switzerland featured in this document shows tax rates for the capital of each canton. You'll also find this information and a lot more on our interactive map of Switzerland. Put together your own comparisons at:

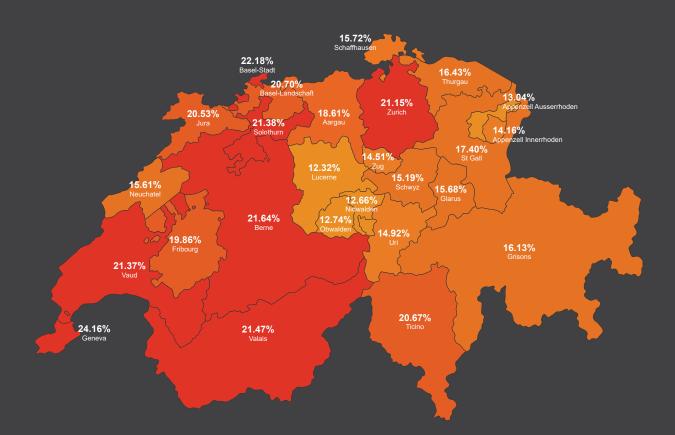
www.pwc.ch/international-tax-comparison

Feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

Kornel Wick Director Tax & Legal Services

Comparing taxes: legal entities

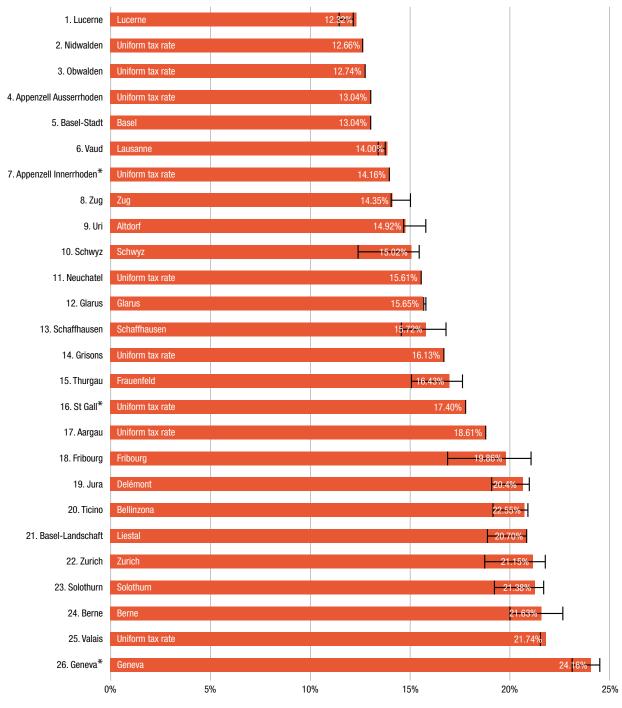
The graphic below shows very clearly that cantons in Western Switzerland (and Zurich) are among the more expensive in the country, with Central and Eastern Switzerland in the lower-tax half.



2019 corporate tax rates in Switzerland

Within the cantons themselves, corporate tax rates vary considerably depending on where the entity is located or moving to. For example, rates in Canton Solothurn range from 18.67% in the municipality of Däniken to 22.68% in Matzendorf. There are various cantons with uniform rates, including Neuchatel, St. Gall and Basel-Stadt.

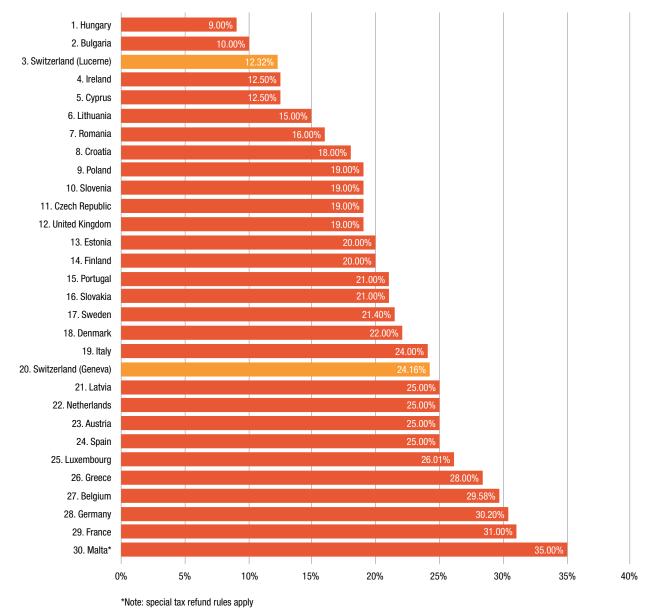
2019 corporate tax rates in Switzerland



2019 tax burden in cantonal capital H Highest and lowest 2019 tax burdens * Same rates as 2018

2019 corporate tax rates in the EU and Switzerland

The Swiss cantons with the lowest rates in Switzerland compare well with the lowest tax rates in the EU countries. With a tax burden twice as high, the most expensive cantons rank in the lower mid-range internationally. This chart compares corporate tax rates in the municipalities of Lucerne and Geneva with tax rates in all EU countries.



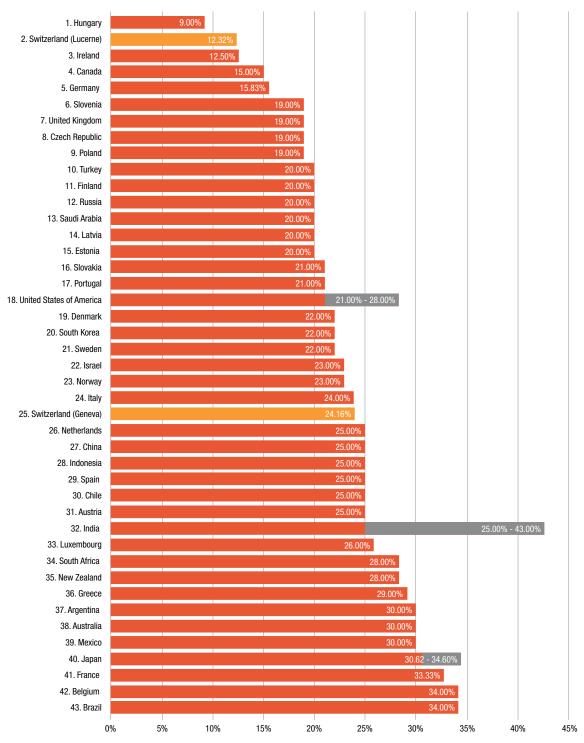
2019 corporate tax rates in the EU and Switzerland

2019 corporate tax rate

2019 corporate tax rates in OECD and G20 countries

The Swiss cantons with the lowest rates in Switzerland compare well with the lowest tax rates in the OECD/ G20 nations. With a tax burden twice as high, the most expensive cantons rank in the mid-range internationally. The tax reform in the US is already having an impact, with tax rates reduced to between 21.00 and 28.00%. This is making the US more attractive in a comparison of OECD and G20 countries.





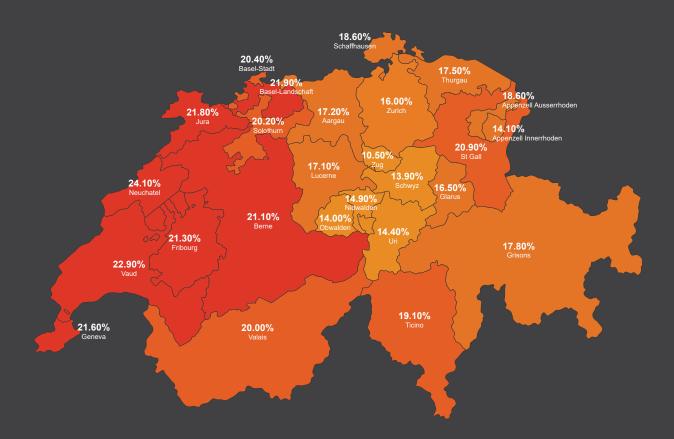
Comparing taxes: natural persons

Income tax rates in Switzerland vary considerably from canton to canton and from municipality to municipality. For example, Zug has the lowest rate of any cantonal capital for a taxable income of 100'000 CHF (10.50%), and Neuchatel the highest (24.10%). Maximum marginal tax rates for high incomes range from 22.40% in Zug all the way up to 45.00% for Geneva. Find out how your canton of residence compares with others. At **www.pwc.ch/international-tax-comparison** you can use our interactive map of Switzerland to put together detailed comparisons.

On the next few pages we present an overview of the cantons.

2019 tax burden for natural persons (100'000 CHF net income)

This overview shows tax rates for each cantonal capital. The figures are for net income of 100'000 CHF. In this scenario Canton Zug (represented by its capital, Zug) has the lowest tax rate, 10.50%. The most expensive cantonal capital for a net income of 100'000 CHF is the municipality of Neuchatel, with a tax rate of almost double that, 24.10%.



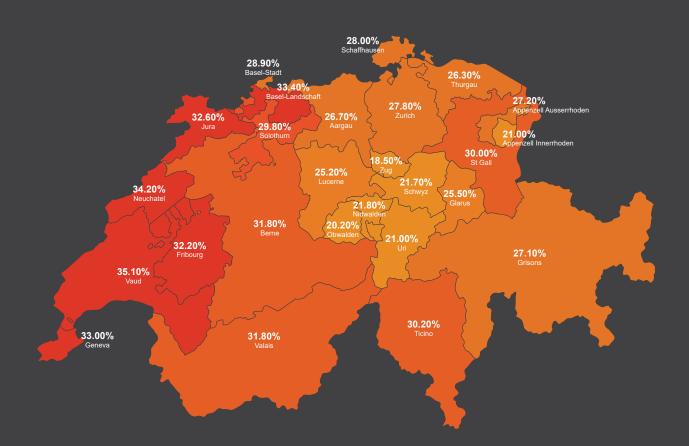
The chart below shows the rates for the different cantonal capitals. However, in some cases there are big differences within individual cantons. Under this scenario, for example, the highest tax rate would be 25.70% in the municipality of Enges in Canton Neuchatel, compared with only 24.10% in the canton's capital, Neuchatel.

1. Zug	Zug 10.50%	18.50)% 22.4	10%				
2. Schwyz	Schwyz	13.90%	21.70%	27.50%	%			
3. Obwalden	Sarnen	14.00%	20.20%	24.30%				
4. Appenzell Innerrhoden	District: Appenzell / Municipality: Appenzell		21.00%					
5. Uri	Altdorf	14.40%	21.00%	25.30%				
6. Nidwalden	Stans	14.90%	21.80%	25.60%				
7. Zurich	Zurich	16.00%		27.80	%		40.00%	
8. Glarus	Glarus	16.50%		25.50%	31.6	0%		
9. Lucerne	Lucerne	17.10%	5	25.20%	31.20	%		
10. Aargau	Aarau	17.20%	6	26.70%		34.50%		
11. Thurgau	Frauenfeld	17.50	%	26.30%	32	.50%		
12. Grisons	Chur	17.80)%	27.10%	32.	20%		
13. Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen	18.0	60%	28.0	0% 31.60)%		
14. Appenzell Ausserrhoden	Herisau	18	8.60%	27.20%	30.70%			
15. Ticino	Bellinzona	1	9.10%		30.20%		40.60%	
16. Valais	Sion		20.00%		31.8	0% 36.50%		
17. Solothurn	Solothurn		20.20%		29.80%	34.00%		
18. Basel-Stadt	Basel		20.40%	28.	90%	37.5	0%	
19. St Gall	St Gall		20.90%		30.00%	33.50%		
20. Berne	Berne		21.10%		31.8	0%	41.40	6
21. Fribourg	Fribourg		21.30%		32.2	20% 36.00%		
22. Geneva	Geneva		21.60%		3	33.00%		45.00%
23. Jura	Delémont		21.80%	6	32	.60%	40.00%	
24. Basel-Landschaft	Liestal		21.909	%		33.40%	42.2	20%
26. Vaud	Lausanne		22.90)%		35.10%	41.50%	6
27. Neuchatel	Neuchatel			24.10%		34.20% 38	.10%	
0	% 10%	6	20%		309	%	40%	0
	100'000 CHF net income	250)'000 CHF ne	t income	m a	arginal tax rate		

2019 tax burden for natural persons (sorted according to rate for 100'000 CHF net income)

2019 tax burden for natural persons (250'000 CHF net income)

This overview shows tax rates for each cantonal capital. The figures are for a net income of 250'000 CHF. Zug also leads the rankings in this scenario with an attractive tax rate of 18.50%. The municipality of Lausanne, with a rate of 35.10%, is at the foot of the rankings.



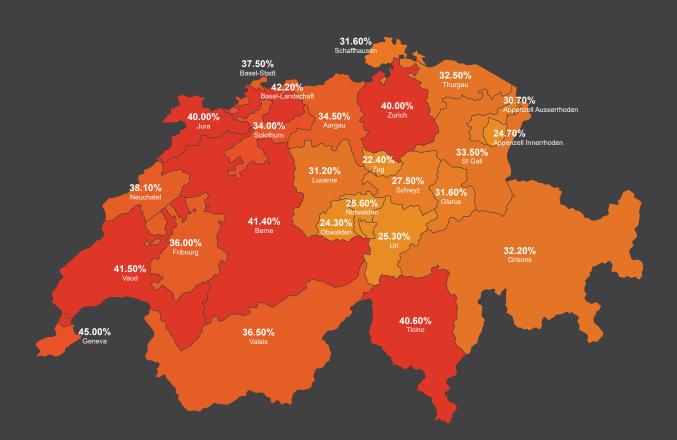
The chart below shows the tax rate for the different cantonal capitals. Rates per communes may vary a bit due to different comunal multipliers, except for Glarus which is the only canton with a uniform tax rate across all municipalities. You can do further comparisons online at www.pwc.ch/international-tax-comparison.

1. Zug	Zug 10.50%	1	8.50% 22	.40%					
2. Obwalden	Sarnen	14.00%	20.20%	24.30%					
3. Uri	Altdorf	14.40%	21.00%	25.30%					
4. Appenzell Innerrhoden	District: Appenzell / Municipality: Appenzell	14.10%	21.00%	24.70%					
5. Schwyz	Schwyz	13.90%	21.70%	6 27.50%	6				
6. Nidwalden	Stans	14.90%	21.80	<mark>%</mark> 25.60%					
7. Lucerne	Lucerne	17.	10%	25.20%	31.20%				
8. Glarus	Glarus	16.5	0%	25.50%	31.60%				
9. Thurgau	Frauenfeld	17	7.50%	26.30%	32.50%	, 0			
10. Aargau	Aarau	17	.20%	26.70%	3	4.50%			
11. Grisons	Chur	1	7.80%	27.10%	32.20%				
12. Appenzell Ausserrhoden	Herisau		18.60%	27.20%	30.70%				
13. Zurich	Zurich	16.0	0%	27.80	%		40.00%		
14. Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen		18.60%	28.0	0% 31.60%				
15. Basel-Stadt	Basel		20.40%	28.9	90%	37.50	%		
16. Solothurn	Solothurn		20.20%		<mark>29.80%</mark> 3	4.00%			
17. St Gall	St Gall		20.90%		30.00% 33.5	0%			
	Bellinzona		19.10%		30.20%		40.60%		
19. Valais	Sion		20.00%		31.80%	36.50%		_	
20. Berne	Berne		21.10%	6	31.80%		41.40%		
21. Fribourg			21.30%		32.20%	36.00%			
	Delémont		21.80		32.60%		40.00%		
23. Geneva			21.60		33.0			45.00%	
24. Basel-Landschaft			21.9			10%	42.20)%	
25. Neuchatel				24.10%		4.20% 38.			
26. Vaud	Lausanne		22.	90%		35.10%	41.50%		
0	% 10%	6	20%	6	30%		40%		
	-	250'000 CHF r	iet income	margin	al tax rate				

2019 tax burden for natural persons (sorted according to rate for 250'000 CHF net income)

2019 tax burden for natural persons (marginal tax rate)

This overview shows tax rates for each cantonal capital. The figures refer to the marginal tax rate. Here the municipality of Zug takes over from Schwyz at the head of the rankings with a rate of 22.40%. At the foot of the rankings is the municipality of Geneva with 45.00%, almost double the rate of Zug.



So depending on income it makes sense to compare different cantons and municipalities. Even though the municipality of Zug has the lowest tax rate of any cantonal capital, a similar tax rate is found in the municipality of Wollerau in Canton Schwyz (which with 22.40% even boasts a slightly lower rate than Zug). Do your own personal comparison online at www.pwc.ch/international-tax-comparison.

1. Zug	Zug 10.50%	18.50%	22.40%				
2. Obwalden	Sarnen	14.00% 20.20%	24.30%				
3. Appenzell Innerrhoden	District: Appenzell / Municipality: Appenzell	14.10% 21.00	% 24.70%				
4. Uri	Altdorf	14.40% 21.00	<mark>%</mark> 25.30%				
5. Nidwalden	Stans	14.90% 21.8	30% 25.60%				
6. Schwyz	Schwyz	13.90% 21.7	0% 27.50	%			
7. Appenzell Ausserrhoden	Herisau	18.60%	27.20%	6 30.70%			
8. Lucerne	Lucerne	17.10%	25.20%	31.20%			
9. Glarus	Glarus	16.50%	25.50%	31.60%			
10. Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen	18.60%	28.0	00% 31.60%			
11. Grisons	Chur	17.80%	27.10%	32.20%			
12. Thurgau	Frauenfeld	17.50%	26.30%	32.50%			
13. St Gall	St Gall	20.90)%	30.00% 33.50)%		
14. Solothurn	Solothurn	20.20%	D	29.80% 34	.00%		
15. Aargau	Aarau	17.20%	26.70%	34	.50%		
16. Fribourg	Fribourg	21.3	0%	32.20%	36.00%		
17. Valais	Sion	20.00%		31.80%	36.50%		
18. Basel-Stadt	Basel	20.40	% 28	.90%	37.50%		
19. Neuchatel	Neuchatel		24.10%	34	1.20% 38.10	%	
20. Jura	Delémont	21.	.80%	32.60%	4	0.00%	
21. Zurich	Zurich	16.00%	27.80)%	4	0.00%	
22. Ticino	Bellinzona	19.10%		30.20%		40.60%	
23. Berne	Berne	21.1	0%	31.80%		41.40%	
24. Vaud	Lausanne	2	2.90%		35.10%	41.50%	
25. Basel-Landschaft	Liestal	21	.90%	33.4	0%	42.20%	
26. Geneva	Geneva	21.0	60%	33.00	%	45.	00%
0	% 10%	6 2	0%	30%		40%	
l	100'000 CHF net income	250'000 CH	F net income	margina 📕	l tax rate		

2019 tax burden for natural persons (sorted according to marginal tax rate)

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