

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

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.

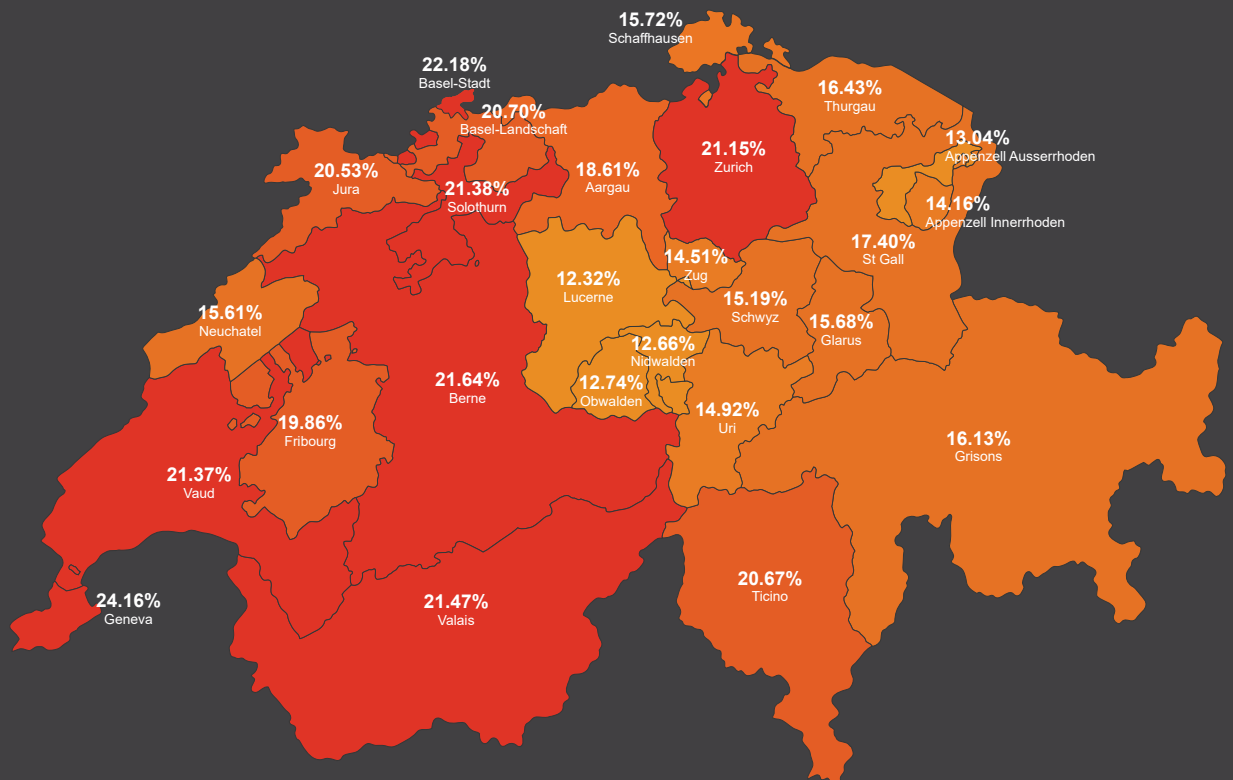
Armin Marti
Partner
Leader Tax Policy

Stefan Schmid
Partner
Tax & Legal Services

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.

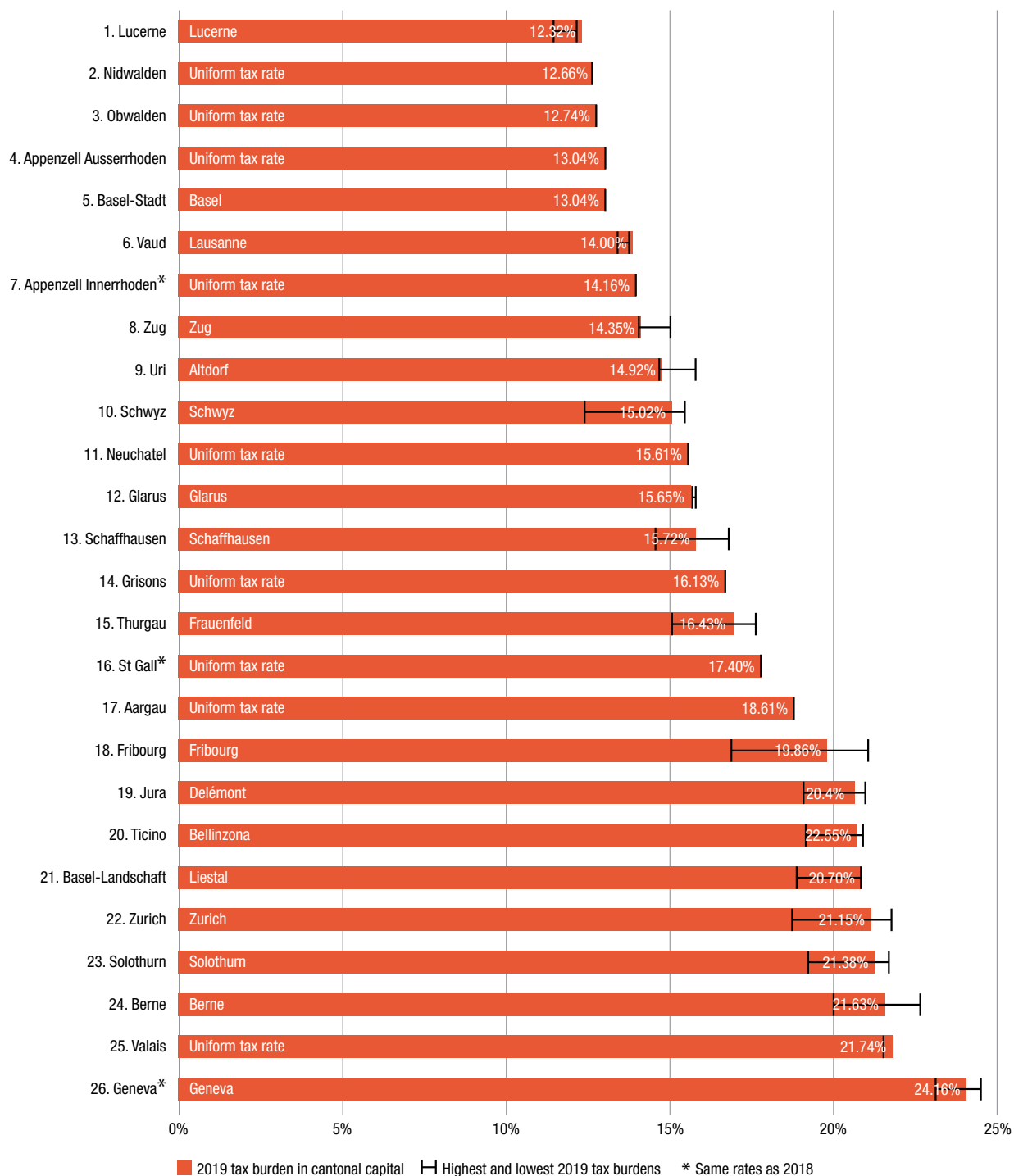


2019 corporate tax rates in Switzerland

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

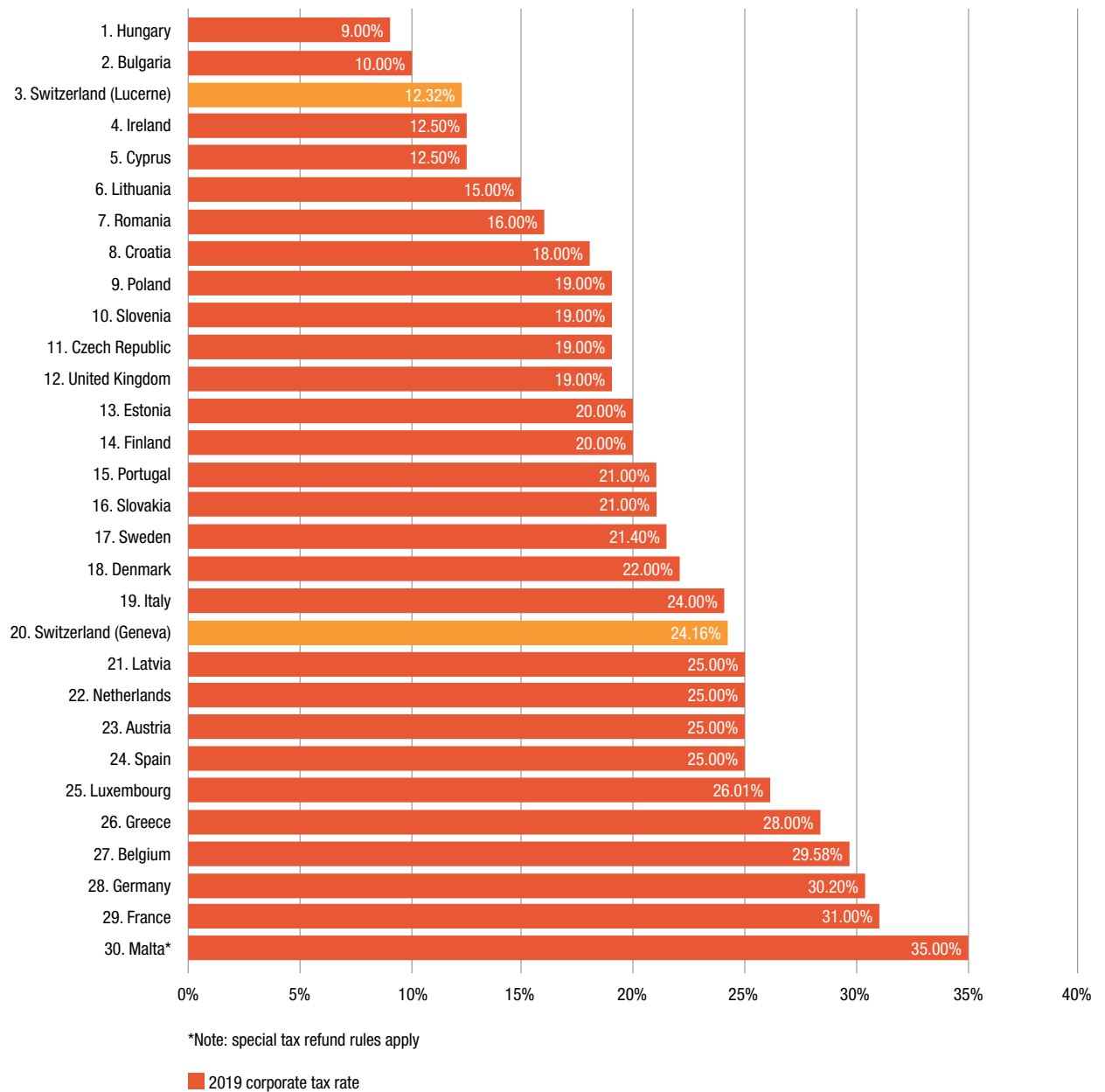


2019 corporate tax rates in the EU and Switzerland

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

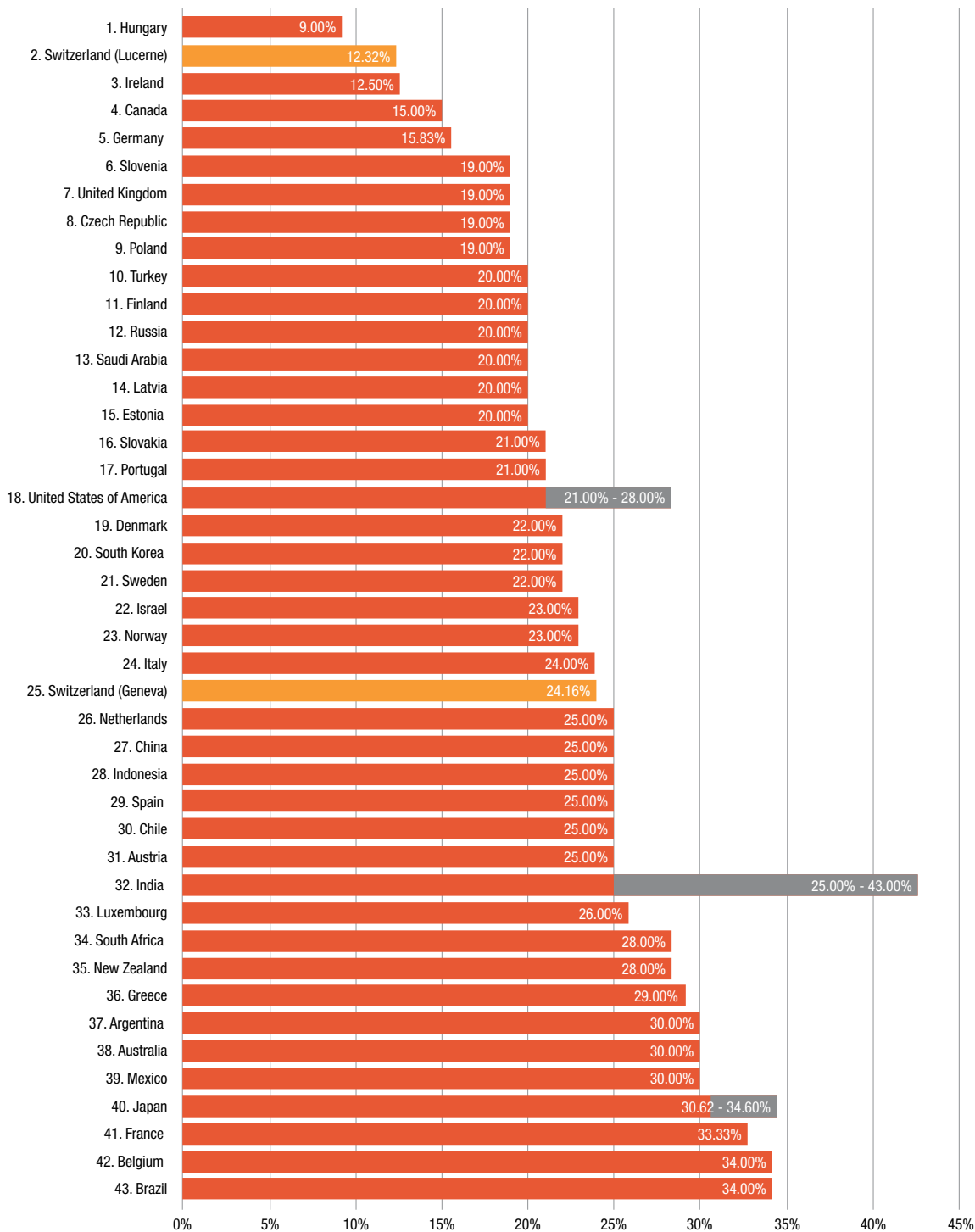


2019 corporate tax rates in OECD and G20 countries

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.

2019 corporate tax rates: 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.

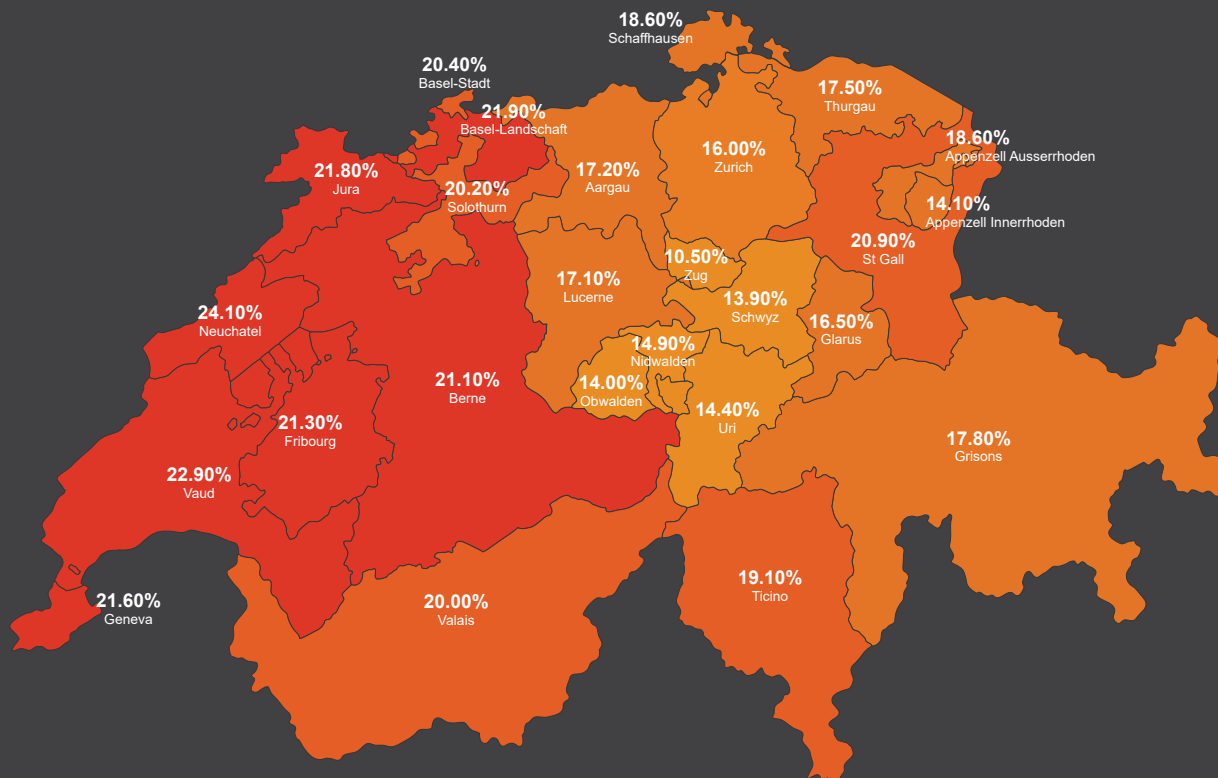
Find out how your canton of residence compares with others. At www.pwc.ch/international-tax-comparison you can use our interactive map of Switzerland to put together detailed comparisons.

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

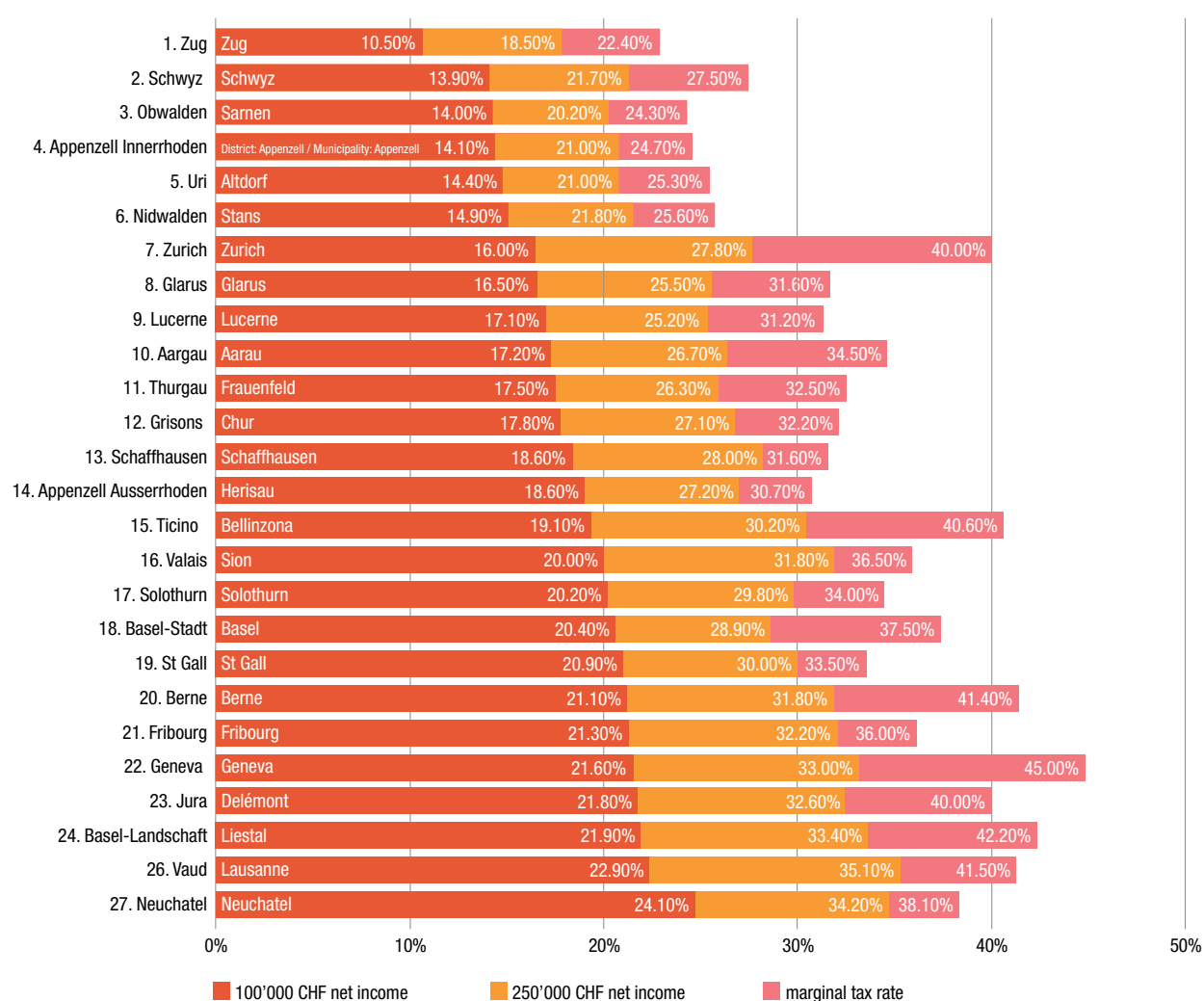
cantonal capital for a net income of 100'000 CHF is the municipality of Neuchatel, with a tax rate of almost double that, 24.10%.



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.

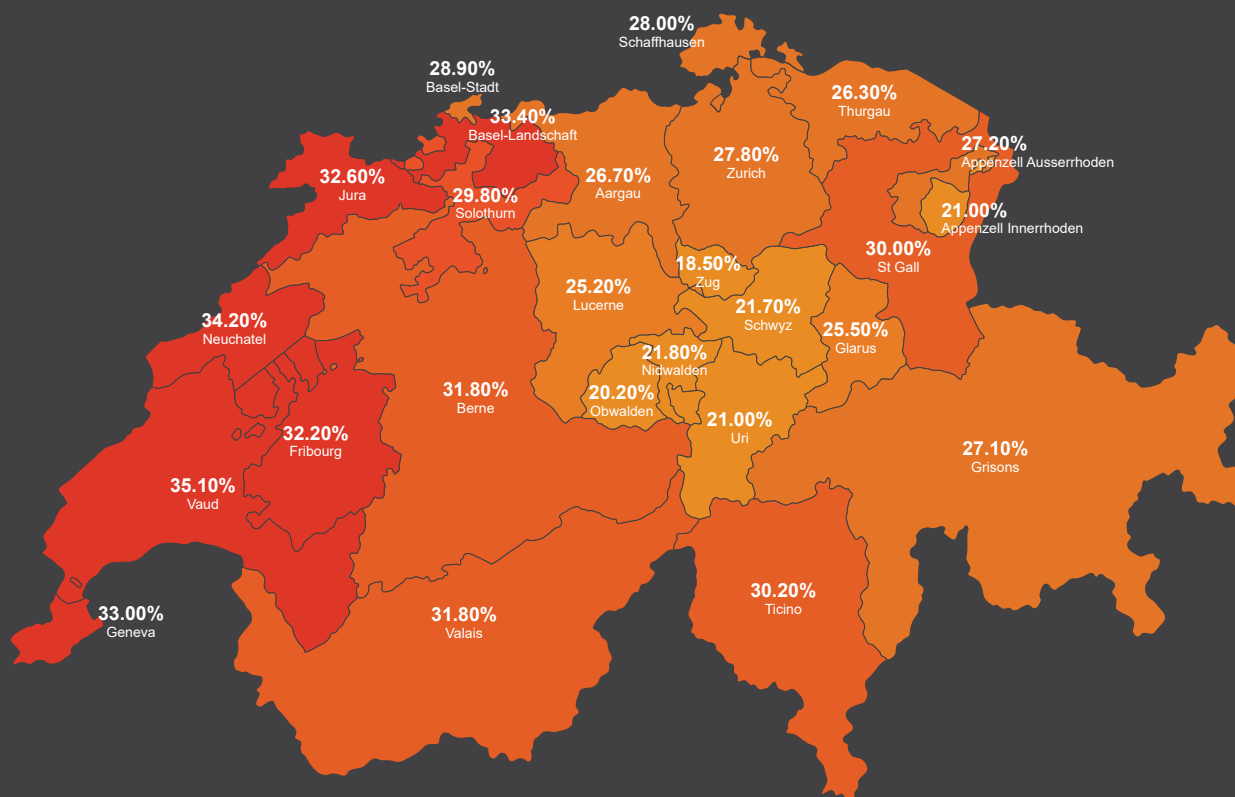
2019 tax burden for natural persons (sorted according to rate for 100'000 CHF net income)



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

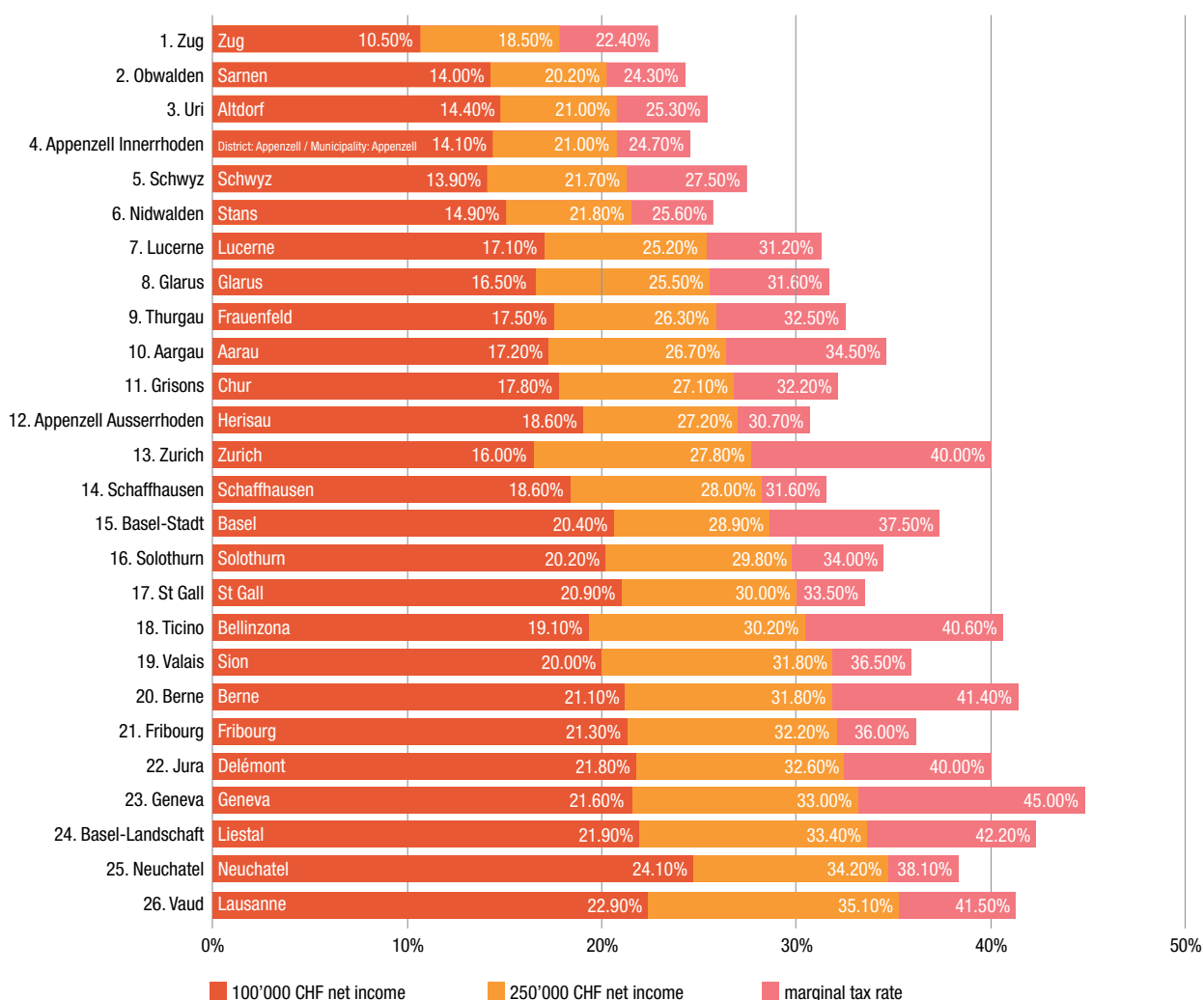
tax rate of 18.50%. The municipality of Lausanne, with a rate of 35.10%, is at the foot of the rankings.



The chart below shows the tax rate for the different cantonal capitals. Rates per communes may vary a bit due to different communal 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.

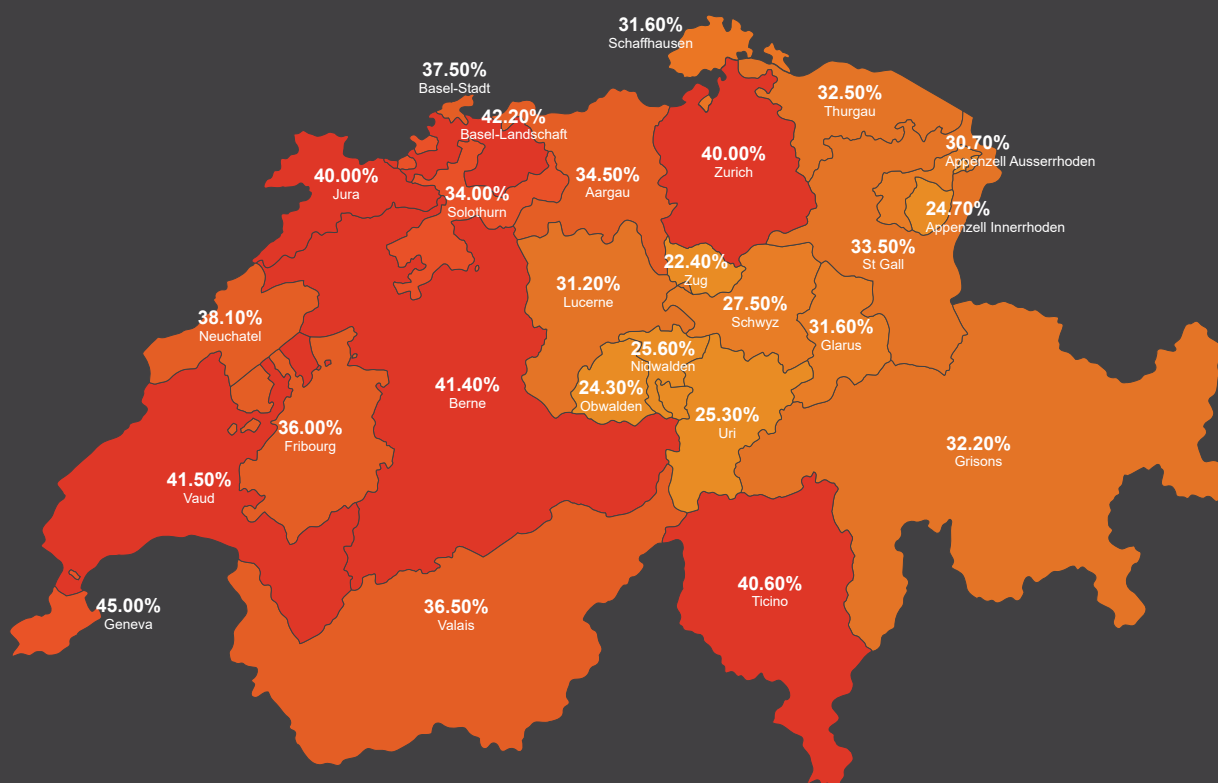
2019 tax burden for natural persons (sorted according to rate for 250'000 CHF net income)



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

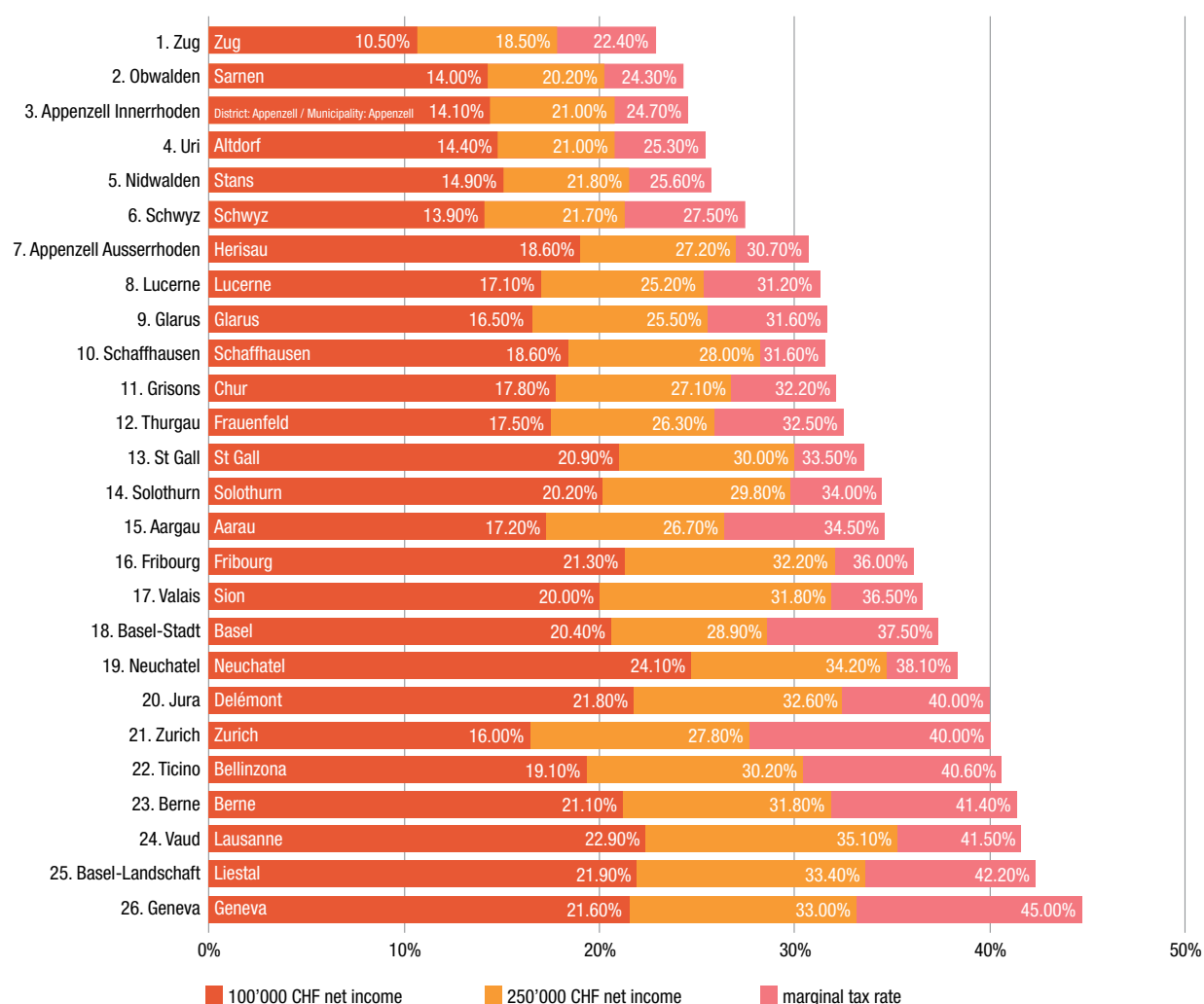
of the rankings with a rate of 22.40%. At the foot of the rankings is the municipality of Geneva with 45.00%, almost double the rate of Zug.



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.

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



Your contacts

Tax services for corporate entities



Armin Marti
Partner and Leader Tax Policy
+41 58 792 43 43
armin.marti@ch.pwc.com



Stefan Schmid
Partner Tax & Legal Services
+41 58 792 44 82
stefan.schmid@ch.pwc.com

Tax services for private clients



Kornel Wick
Director Tax & Legal Services
+41 58 792 42 48
kornel.wick@ch.pwc.com

