

# Savings and Investment: The Tax Treatment of Stock and Retirement Accounts in OECD and EU Countries

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## Key Findings

- On average, in the Organisation for Co-operation and Development (OECD) and European Union, long-term capital gains from the sale of shares are taxed at a top rate of 18.19 percent, and dividends are taxed at a top rate of 22.87 percent.
- Investment income is usually taxed twice, first at the corporate level and then again at the shareholder level (on dividends and capital gains), producing an average integrated tax rate on distributed corporate income of 40.86 percent for dividends and 37.37 percent for capital gains in OECD and EU countries.
- The portion of after-tax earnings that workers set aside for savings and future consumption is often taxed twice, creating a bias against saving. Ideally, workers should only be taxed on their income once, either when earned or when withdrawn for spending, to avoid compounding disincentives to both labor earnings and savings.
- To encourage long-term retirement saving, countries commonly provide tax preferences for private retirement accounts. These usually provide a tax exemption for the initial principal investment amount and/or for the investment returns.
- Savings accounts that exempt contributions and returns on investment while deferring taxation until withdrawal allow policymakers to widen the eligibility to savings vehicles that may include hybrid income streams, such as start-ups and actively managed portfolios, diversifying household savings and removing tax penalties on those investments.
- Tax-preferred private retirement accounts often have complex rules and limitations. Universal savings accounts could be a simpler alternative—or addition—to many countries' current systems of private retirement savings accounts.

## Introduction

Long-term savings and investment play an important role in individuals' financial stability and the economy overall. Taxes often impact whether, and how much, individuals set income aside for savings and investments. Various factors determine the amount of taxes one is required to pay on these savings and investments, such as the type of asset, the individual's income level, the period over which the asset has been held, and the savings purpose.

While long-term savings and investment can come in many forms, this paper generally focuses on the tax treatment of stocks in publicly traded companies.<sup>1</sup> Each country approaches the taxation of stocks differently, but most countries levy some form of capital gains and dividend taxes on individuals' income from owning stocks. Capital gains and dividend taxes are levied after corporate income taxes are paid on profits at the entity level, and thus constitute a second layer of taxation.

However, lawmakers have recognized the need to incentivize long-term savings—particularly when it comes to private retirement savings. Thus, countries commonly provide tax preferences for individuals who save and invest within dedicated private retirement accounts—usually by exempting the initial principal investment amount or the investment returns from tax. These tax-preferred private retirement accounts play a significant role when looking at an economy's total savings and investments. For example, in the United States, about 30 percent of total US equity is held in tax-preferred retirement accounts. Foreigners hold 40 percent of US equity, and only about 25 percent is estimated to be in taxable accounts.<sup>2</sup>

This paper will first explain how dividends and capital gains taxes impact one's investment income, and how tax-preferred private retirement accounts lower the tax burden on such investments. Second, a survey of capital gains taxes, dividends taxes, and the tax treatment of private retirement accounts shows how the taxation of savings and investments differs across countries. Finally, we briefly highlight the importance of simplicity when it comes to retirement savings and explain how universal savings accounts could be a step in that direction.

## Understanding the Tax Treatment of Savings and Investment

Savings and investment can come in many forms. This paper focuses on saving in the form of owning stocks in publicly traded companies. Stocks provide two ways for investors to get income.

The first is by buying a stock and selling it later at a higher price. This results in a capital gain. An investor who buys a stock for EUR 100 and later sells it for EUR 110 has earned a EUR 10 capital gain.

The second way to get income from stocks is to purchase stocks in companies that regularly pay out dividends to shareholders. A company that pays out annual dividends at EUR 1 per share would provide an individual who owns 10 shares of that company with EUR 10 each year.

<sup>1</sup> Often, stocks or ownership shares of private companies or other tradeable properties receive similar tax treatment to that of publicly traded stocks.

<sup>2</sup> Steve Rosenthal and Theo Burke, "Who's Left to Tax? US Taxation of Corporations and Their

Shareholders," New York University School of Law, Oct. 27, 2020, <https://law.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/Who%E2%80%99s%20Left%20to%20Tax%3F%20US%20Taxation%20of%20Corporations%20and%20Their%20Shareholders-%20Rosenthal%20and%20Burke.pdf>.

Two types of taxes apply to those different earnings: capital gains taxes and dividends taxes, respectively. A capital gains tax applies to the EUR 10 in gains the investor made, and a dividends tax applies to the EUR 10 in dividends that were paid out.

Both taxes create a burden on savings. If an individual has a savings goal and needs a 5 percent total return on investment to reach that goal, a capital gains tax would require that individual's actual return on investment to be higher than 5 percent to meet the goal. If the capital gains tax is 20 percent, then the individual's before-tax return on investment would need to be 6.25 percent.

Similarly, taxes on dividends reduce earnings for investors. For workers who invest after paying individual income taxes, capital gains and dividend taxes add another layer of tax on the portion of their after-tax earnings set aside for future use rather than immediate consumption, creating a bias against saving. Ideally, workers should only be taxed on their income once, either when earned or when withdrawn for spending, to avoid compounding disincentives to both labor earnings and savings.

When it comes to retirement savings, governments regularly provide tax exemptions for either the wages used to contribute to a savings account or the gains from a savings account.

Table 1 shows that there are four basic tax regimes for investors. The two dimensions of taxation concern the principal, or the initial deposit, and the returns to investment. Systems generally fall into one of the four categories in the table.

Some investments are taxed both on the initial principal and on the return. These include investments in brokerage accounts. For this type of investment, there is usually no exemption or deduction for the initial cost of purchasing stocks, and the income from the investment (whether a capital gain or a dividend) is taxable.

Private retirement savings, on the other hand, usually face an exemption from tax on the initial principal investment amount or on the returns to that investment. In the US, this is referred to either as "traditional" or "Roth" treatment for individual retirement arrangements (IRAs). With traditional treatment, there is no tax on the initial investment principal, but there is a tax on the total amount (principal plus gains) upon withdrawal. Roth treatment includes taxable principal investments and no tax upon withdrawal.

In the US, health savings accounts provide an exemption from tax both on the principal and the returns upon contribution as well as withdrawal, representing the fourth type of tax treatment on investment where neither the principal nor the returns are taxed at any point.

**Table 1. Four Tax Regimes for US Investors**

	<b>Tax on Principal Investment Amount</b>	<b>No Tax on Principal Investment Amount</b>
<b>Tax on Returns/Withdrawal</b>	Individual Brokerage Accounts	Defined Benefit Pensions, Traditional IRAs, and 401(k)s
<b>No Tax on Returns/Withdrawal</b>	Roth IRAs and Roth 401(k)s	Health Savings Accounts

## The Multiple Layers of Taxes on Investment

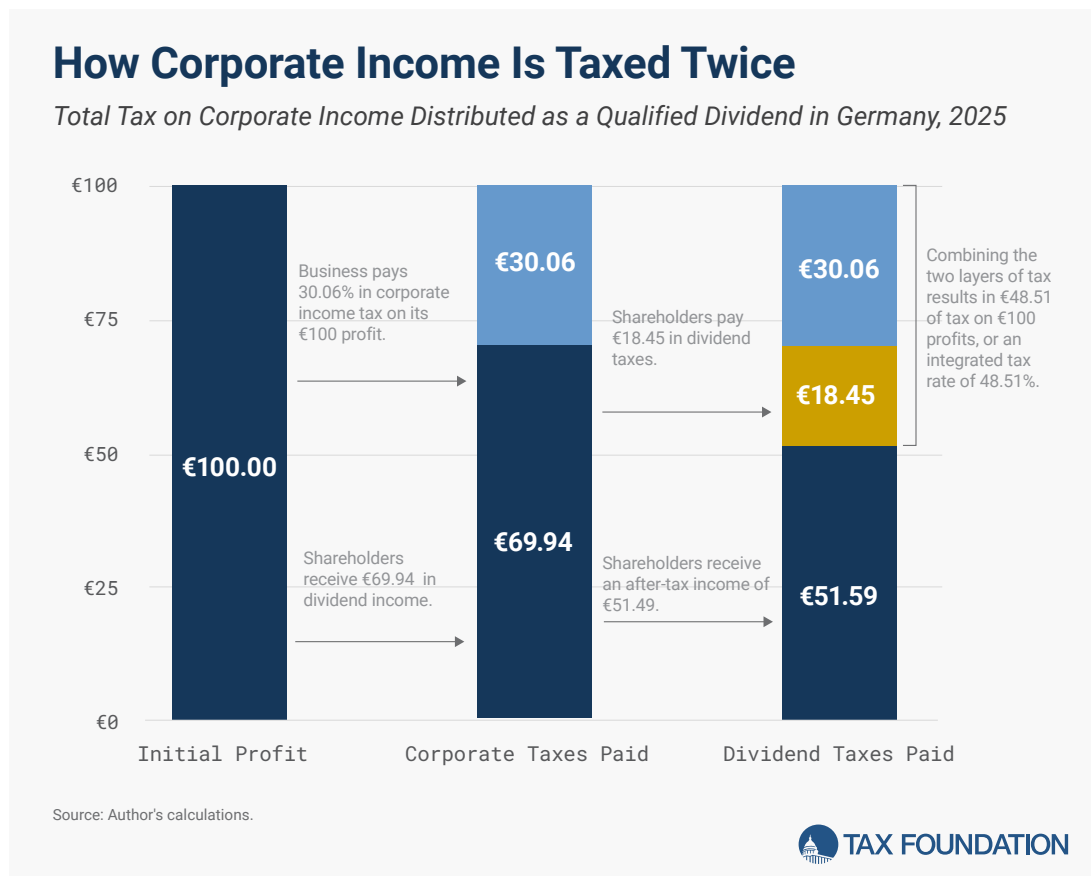
Individual investors who save outside of a retirement account will face several layers of taxation. If an investor buys stock in a corporation, that company will owe the corporate income tax, and the investor will owe dividends tax on any dividend income or capital gains tax if the investor sells the stock at a higher price.

The following example shows how EUR 48.51 in tax would apply to EUR 100 in corporate profits when accounting for both corporate taxes and taxes on dividends. First, the corporation earns EUR 100 in profits. If it is a German company and faces the corporate income tax rate, it would pay EUR 30.06 in corporate taxes on that income.

This leaves EUR 69.94 available for a dividend. The shareholder would owe an additional EUR 18.45 in dividend taxes.

From the EUR 100 in profits, just EUR €51.49 in after-tax profits remain for the shareholder in the form of a dividend.

Figure 1.



Similarly, the capital gains tax is an additional layer on corporate income.

However, some countries have integrated tax systems, meaning that corporate income is only subject to a single layer of taxation.

Under (full) imputation systems, as in Australia and Malta, if a company pays corporate taxes on its profits, an investor can claim a (partial or full) credit against taxes on capital gains and dividends. This results in investors only paying taxes to the extent that capital gains or dividends tax liabilities are more than the (partial or full) credit for corporate taxes paid.

## Tax Treatment of Private Retirement Accounts

Most individuals in OECD countries can utilize a tax-preferred savings account to build up individual retirement savings—often in addition to public pensions. Two general forms of tax treatment are the most common and fall into the categories discussed earlier.

One approach allows individuals to contribute to retirement accounts using money that has already been taxed as wages. However, returns on the investment and withdrawals from the account are tax-exempt. This is what is called a taxed, exempt, exempt (or TEE) approach, referring to the policy's treatment of contributions, returns on investment, and withdrawals from a retirement account. In the US, this is referred to as the “Roth” treatment for retirement savings.<sup>3</sup>

The other approach allows individuals to contribute to accounts with either pre-tax earnings or provide a tax deduction for contributions. Returns on the investment do not face tax, but withdrawals from the account (principal plus earnings) are taxed. This is called an exempt, exempt, taxed (EET) approach. In the US, “traditional” retirement vehicles follow this approach.

Figure 2 compares how these two preferences for retirement savings impact an investor and compares them to an investor who is saving outside a retirement account.

In each scenario, EUR 1,000 is the initial deposit. In the first and second scenarios, a 20 percent tax applies to that initial deposit. Think of this as a tax on the wages that are being used to fund the investment.

So, right off the bat, Scenarios 1 and 2 have EUR 800 for investing. Scenario 3 does not include a tax on wages used for contributing to a retirement account and allows the full EUR 1,000 to be invested because it is an EET approach (meaning that contributions are tax-exempt).

In each scenario, the investor leaves the funds in their investment account for 20 years and earns a 5 percent annual return. At the end of this period, both Scenarios 1 and 2 have the same amount of money in their investment account, EUR 2,122.64. Because Scenario 3 started off with a larger initial deposit, that scenario has EUR 2,653.30 in their investment account.

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3 Named for the late Senator William Roth (R-DE).

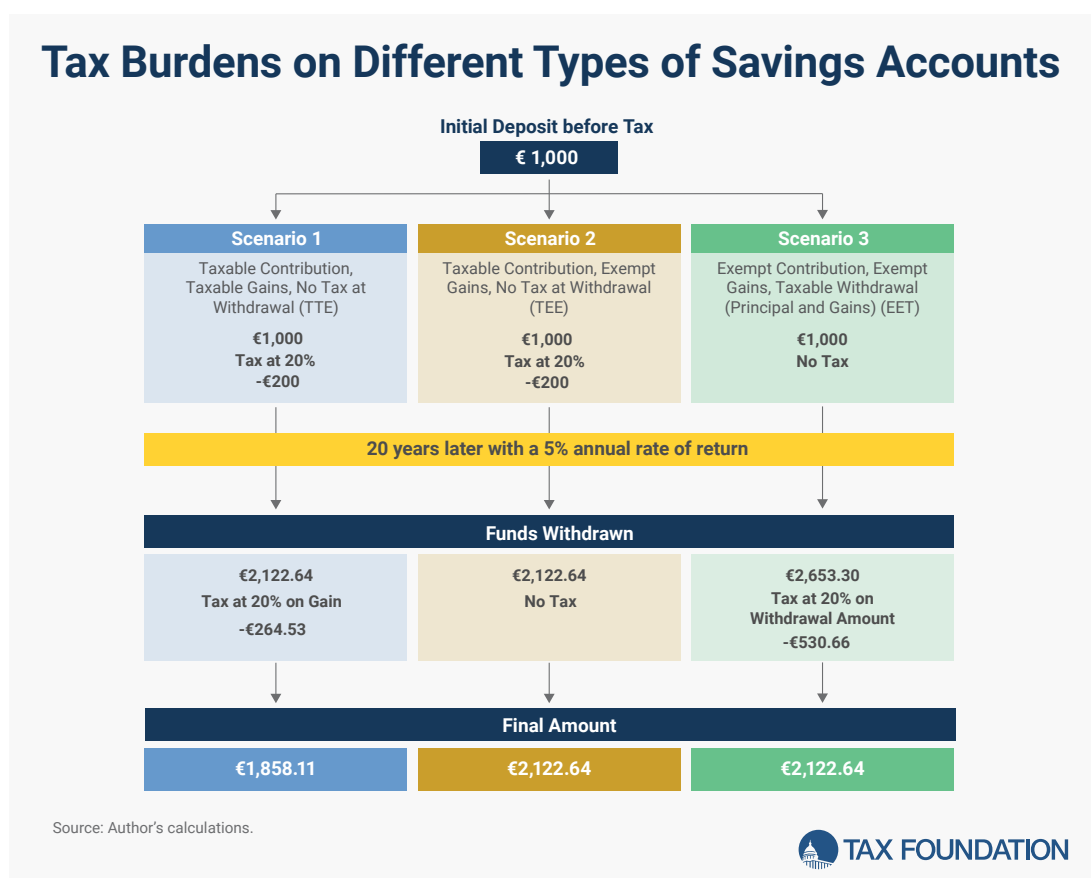
Now, when funds are withdrawn, taxes apply both to amounts withdrawn in Scenario 1 and Scenario 3, but not Scenario 2. Scenario 2 operates as a TEE account, so withdrawals are exempt from tax.

Upon withdrawal, Scenario 1 pays a 20 percent tax on the gains (final amount minus the EUR 800 initial investment). This results in final, after-tax earnings of EUR 1,858.11. Scenario 2 does not owe taxes on gains or principal upon withdrawal; the final earnings are EUR 2,122.64. Scenario 3 owes a 20 percent tax on the withdrawn amount, which includes both the principal and gains—so the total withdrawal amount—and has final earnings of EUR 2,122.64, the same as in Scenario 2.

This example shows two things. First, because fully taxable accounts have more than one layer of taxes, they result in lower after-tax investment earnings. Second, if the tax rate on the principal in Scenario 2 and the tax rate on principal and gain upon withdrawal in Scenario 3 are the same, then the earnings from both will be equivalent. The tax rates on deposit and withdrawal may not always be the same, however. Many tax systems have a progressive rate structure for wages, which may mean an individual will be in a different tax bracket when the investment is made than when they have retired and begin making withdrawals.

If an individual faces a 30 percent tax rate when they invest, but a 15 percent tax rate when they withdraw their earnings, it would be advantageous to use an investment account as in Scenario 3.

Figure 2.



More generally, EET regimes—where contributions and returns on investment are tax-exempt and withdrawals are taxed at ordinary rates—are well suited to accommodate a wider range of savings and investment vehicles, including hybrid income streams such as start-ups and actively managed portfolios. By deferring taxation until withdrawal and taxing total distributions (principal plus gains) at ordinary rates, an EET design captures excess returns from sheer luck or entrepreneurial effort without creating new distortions in savings or consumption decisions.<sup>4</sup>

Expanding permitted holdings in individual savings accounts to include these investments would remove the tax penalty they face otherwise and allow individuals to hold more diversified portfolios across asset classes. For policymakers seeking to strengthen the financial ecosystem for entrepreneurial investments and actively managed portfolios, an EET framework for individual savings accounts offers an opportunity to integrate those investments into household savings while eliminating disincentives to saving and investment.

For policymakers seeking to strengthen the financial ecosystem for risky, high-return investment vehicles, an EET framework for individual savings accounts offers an opportunity to integrate those investments into household savings while eliminating disincentives to saving and investment.

## Other Types of Tax-Preferred Savings Accounts

In addition to retirement accounts, some countries offer tax preferences for other savings purposes. Examples include savings for future education and health-related costs.

For example, the United States offers so-called “qualified tuition plans” for future education costs, also known as “529 plans.”<sup>5</sup> Depending on the US state and type of 529 plan, savers may be able to deduct contributions from state income taxes or receive matching grants; gains are not subject to tax; and withdrawals are exempt from state and federal income taxes. Similarly, Canada offers a registered education savings plan (RESP), which exempts earnings as they accrue, and a government savings bonus (earnings and bonus are taxed at the student’s tax rate upon withdrawal).

In the United States, there is also a health savings account (HSA), which can be used to pay for qualified medical expenses. As shown in Table 1, contributions are made from pre-tax earnings, gains are tax-exempt, and withdrawals are not taxed either. The 2025 One Big Beautiful Bill Act adds a new type of TET individual retirement account, called “Trump Accounts,” which includes a USD 1,000 deposit made by the government for certain children born in 2025 through 2028, permits up to USD 5,000 of annual after-tax contributions, and allows savings to grow tax-deferred.<sup>6</sup>

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4 Alan Cole, “The Four Different Ways the Tax Code Treats Saving and Investment,” Tax Foundation, May 24, 2016, <https://taxfoundation.org/blog/four-different-ways-tax-code-treats-saving-and-investment/>.

5 Named for the relevant section of the US tax code.

6 Alex Muresianu and Sam Cluggish, “Trump Accounts’ Could Be Better. Here’s How.” Tax Foundation, Jul. 18, 2025, <https://taxfoundation.org/blog/trump-accounts-could-be-better/>.

# Survey of Capital Gains Taxes, Dividend Taxes, and Retirement Savings in OECD Countries

While most countries levy some form of tax on savings and investment, the tax treatment differs not only between countries but also between types of investment income and savings purposes.

For example, the average top long-term capital gains tax rate in OECD and EU countries is 18.2 percent, while dividends face an average tax rate of 22.87 percent. When it comes to private retirement savings, the tax treatment as well as contribution limits also vary significantly.

## Capital Gains Tax Rates

Many countries tax capital gains at various rates depending on the holding period, the individual's income level, and the type of asset sold.

Recognizing the importance of long-term savings, some countries tax the gains from long-term savings at a lower capital gains tax rate than those from short-term savings. For example, in Slovenia, capital gains on the disposition of immovable property, shares, or other capital participations are taxed at 25 percent if held for up to five years, at 20 percent if held between five and 10 years, at 15 percent if held between 10 and 15 years, and at 0 percent if held for more than 15 years.

While some countries levy flat capital gains tax rates regardless of an individual's income level, others include capital gains when calculating personal income taxes—which in most countries results in the progressive taxation of capital gains. Still, other countries have a separate progressive capital gains tax structure. Some countries have an annual exempt amount for capital gains. For example, in the United Kingdom, the first GBP 3,000 (USD 3,843) of realized capital gains is tax-free. The Czech Republic applies an annual exemption to the first CZK 40 million (USD 1.7 million) of long-term capital gains from the sale of shares.

Many countries exempt owner-occupied residential property from capital gains tax.

Table 2 shows the top marginal capital gains tax rates levied on individuals in the OECD and select EU countries, taking into account exemptions and surtaxes. If a country has more than one capital gains tax rate, the table shows the tax rate applying to the sale of listed shares without substantial ownership after an extended period of time.

Denmark levies the highest top marginal capital gains tax on long-held shares in the OECD, at a rate of 42 percent. Chile's top capital gains tax rate is the second highest, at 40 percent, followed by Norway at 37.48 percent and the Netherlands at 36 percent.

Roughly one-fourth of all countries analyzed do not levy capital gains taxes on the sale of long-held shares. These are Belgium, Greece, Cyprus, Korea, Luxembourg, Malta, New Zealand, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, and Turkey. On average, long-term capital gains from the sale of shares are taxed at a top marginal rate of 18.19 percent in OECD and EU countries.

## Table 2. Capital Gains Tax Rates in OECD and EU Countries, as of January 2025

Top Marginal Capital Gains Tax Rates on Individuals Owning Long-Held Listed Shares Without Substantial Ownership (Includes Exemptions and Surtaxes)

Country	Top Marginal Capital Gains Tax Rate	Additional Comments
Australia (AU)	23.50%	Capital gains are subject to the normal PIT rate and there is a 50% exemption if the asset was held for at least 12 months.
Austria (AT)	27.50%	-
Belgium (BE)	0.00%	Capital gains are only taxed if they are regarded as professional income.
Bulgaria (BG)	10.00%	Capital gains are subject to flat PIT rate at 10%.
Canada (CA)	26.75%	Capital gains are subject to the normal PIT rate but only 50% of the gains are included as taxable income.
Chile (CL)	40.00%	Only certain gains on the sale of traded shares of Chilean corporations are tax-exempt.
Colombia (CO)	15.00%	The 15% rate applies for assets that were held for two or more years, otherwise capital gains are taxed as ordinary capital income at 39%.
Costa Rica (CR)	15.00%	Capital gains are subject to a 15% tax.
Croatia (HR)	12.00%	-
Cyprus (CY)	0.00%	Shares listed on any recognized stock exchange are excluded from capital gains tax.
Czech Republic (CZ)	23.00%	Capital gains are included in PIT but exempt if shares of a joint stock company were held for at least three years (five years if limited liability company). As of 2025, this exemption is limited by an annual cap for gross proceeds (i.e., sales price of the securities + other shares) of CZK 40 million (EUR 1.6 million); proceeds above the cap will be subject to standard progressive taxation.
Denmark (DK)	42.00%	Capital gains are subject to the normal PIT rate.
Estonia (EE)	22.00%	Capital gains are subject to PIT.
Finland (FI)	34.00%	-
France (FR)	34.00%	Flat 30% tax on capital gains, plus 4% for high-income earners.
Germany (DE)	26.38%	Flat 25% tax on capital gains, plus a 5.5% solidarity surcharge.
Greece (GR)	0.00%	Capital gains tax applies at a 15% rate if an individual holds at least 0.5% of the share capital of the listed entity.
Hungary (HU)	15.00%	Capital gains are subject to flat PIT rate at 15%.
Iceland (IS)	22.00%	-
Ireland (IE)	33.00%	-
Israel (IL)	30.00%	Flat 25% tax on capital gains, plus additional 2% and 3% rates for high-income earners.
Italy (IT)	26.00%	-
Japan (JP)	20.32%	Flat 20.315% tax on capital gains (15.315% national tax and 5% local inhabitant's tax).
Korea (KR)	0.00%	Capital gains on listed shares owned by non-large shareholders are not taxed. Other types of capital gains are taxed.
Latvia (LV)	28.50%	Flat 25.5% on capital gains, plus 3% for high-income earners.
Lithuania (LT)	20.00%	Capital gains are subject to PIT, with a top rate of 20%.

## Table 2. Capital Gains Tax Rates in OECD and EU Countries, as of January 2025 (Continued)

Top Marginal Capital Gains Tax Rates on Individuals Owning Long-Held Listed Shares Without Substantial Ownership (Includes Exemptions and Surtaxes)

Country	Top Marginal Capital Gains Tax Rate	Additional Comments
Luxembourg (LU)	0.00%	Capital gains are tax-exempt if a movable asset (such as shares) was held for at least six months and is owned by a non-large shareholder. Taxed at progressive rates if held <6 months. A dependency contribution of 1.4 percent is due for individuals subject to the Luxembourg social security system on the taxable part of the gains.
Malta (MT)	0.00%	Transfers of shares listed on recognized stock exchanges are usually exempt from PIT.
Mexico (MX)	10.00%	-
Netherlands (NL)	36.00%	Net asset value is taxed at a flat rate of 36% on a deemed annual return (the deemed annual return varies by the total value of assets owned).
New Zealand (NZ)	0.00%	Does not have a comprehensive capital gains tax.
Norway (NO)	37.80%	Capital gains are taxed at a 22% rate. A multiplier of 1.72 before taxation applies to gains from the sale of shares.
Poland (PL)	19.00%	-
Portugal (PT)	19.60%	PIT applies if the assets were held for less than one year. Otherwise, a flat capital gains tax rate of 28 percent from the sale of shares and other securities. Capital gains income is 10 percent tax-free for holding periods between 2 and 5 years, 20 percent for 5 to 8 years, and 30 percent after 8 years.
Romania (RO)	1.00%	Gains derived from the transfer of securities and from operations with derivative financial instruments through intermediaries are taxed at 3 percent for holding periods less than 356 days and at 1 percent thereafter. An additional 10% health contribution which applies to individuals with income between 6 and 24 minimum gross salaries, for which losses cannot be offset.
Slovakia (SK)	0.00%	Shares are exempt from capital gains tax if they were held for more than one year and are not part of the business assets of the taxpayer.
Slovenia (SI)	0.00%	Capital gains rate of 0% if the asset was held for more than 15 years (rate up to 25% for periods less than 15 years).
Spain (ES)	30.00%	-
Sweden (SE)	30.00%	-
Switzerland (CH)	0.00%	Capital gains on movable assets such as shares are normally tax-exempt.
Turkey (TR)	0.00%	Shares that are traded on the stock exchange and that have been held for at least one year are tax-exempt (two years for joint stock companies).
United Kingdom (GB)	24.00%	-
United States (US)	28.74%	28.74% applies if the asset was held for more than one year; includes federal and state taxes on capital gains, as well as the 3.8% net investment income tax (NIIT) for high-income earners.

Note: "PIT" refers to personal income tax.

Source: Bloomberg Tax, "Country Guides," [https://bloomberglaw.com/product/tax/toc\\_view\\_menu/3380/](https://bloomberglaw.com/product/tax/toc_view_menu/3380/); PwC, "Worldwide Tax Summaries Online," <https://taxsummaries.pwc.com/>.

## Dividend Tax Rates

While some countries tax dividends at the same rate as capital gains, other countries differentiate between the two forms of income. In addition, as previously mentioned, several countries have integrated their taxation of corporate profits and dividends paid. Table 3 shows the top marginal dividends tax rates levied in each country, taking into account credits and surtaxes.

As with capital gains taxes, some countries levy personal income taxes on dividend income, while others levy a flat, separate dividends tax. Exemption thresholds are also relatively common. For example, the United Kingdom provides a GBP 5,000 (USD 6,840) dividend allowance, above which a progressive dividend tax is levied.

On average, the OECD and select EU countries levy a top marginal tax rate of 22.87 percent on dividend income. However, as with capital gains, there is significant variation. Ireland's top dividend tax rate is the highest, at 51 percent.

Estonia and Latvia are the only OECD countries that do not levy a tax on dividend income. This is due to their cash-flow-based corporate tax system. Instead of levying a dividend tax, Estonia and Latvia impose a corporate income tax of up to 22 percent when a business distributes its profits to shareholders. Similarly, Malta's dividend imputation system effectively reduces its tax on dividends to zero due to full corporate integration, as the 35 percent corporate rate exceeds the country's top personal income tax rate.

Of the OECD and EU countries with a tax on dividend income, Bulgaria's and Greece's are the lowest, at 5 percent. Second and third are Slovakia and Romania, at 7 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

### Table 3. Dividends Tax Rates in OECD and EU Countries, 2025

*Top Marginal Dividends Tax Rates on Individuals (Includes Credits and Surtaxes)*

Country	Top Marginal Dividends Tax Rates
Australia (AU)	24.29%
Austria (AT)	27.50%
Belgium (BE)	30.00%
Bulgaria (BG)	5.00%
Canada (CA)	39.34%
Chile (CL)	23.90%
Colombia (CO)	20.00%
Costa Rica (CR)	15.00%
Croatia (HR)	12.00%
Cyprus (CY)	17.00%
Czech Republic (CZ)	23.00%
Denmark (DK)	42.00%
Estonia (EE)	0.00%
Finland (FI)	28.90%
France (FR)	34.00%
Germany (DE)	26.38%
Greece (GR)	5.00%
Hungary (HU)	15.00%
Iceland (IS)	22.00%
Ireland (IE)	51.00%
Israel (IL)	35.00%
Italy (IT)	26.00%
Japan (JP)	20.32%
Korea (KR)	44.45%
Latvia (LV)	0.00%
Lithuania (LT)	15.00%
Luxembourg (LU)	21.00%
Malta (MT)	0.00%
Mexico (MX)	17.14%
Netherlands (NL)	31.00%
New Zealand (NZ)	15.28%
Norway (NO)	37.84%
Poland (PL)	19.00%
Portugal (PT)	28.00%
Romania (RO)	10.00%
Slovakia (SK)	7.00%
Slovenia (SI)	25.00%
Spain (ES)	30.00%
Sweden (SE)	30.00%
Switzerland (CH)	22.16%
Turkey (TR)	20.00%
United Kingdom (GB)	39.35%
United States (US)	28.67%

Note: All types of relief and gross-up provisions at the shareholder level are taken into account.

Source: OECD Data Explorer, "Combined (corporate and shareholder) statutory tax rates on dividend income - Net personal tax," updated Apr. 24, 2025, <https://data-explorer.oecd.org/>; PwC, "Worldwide Tax Summaries."

## Integrated Rates

Most countries double tax corporate income by taxing it at the entity and at the shareholder levels. On average, OECD and select EU countries tax corporate income distributed as dividends at a rate of 40.86 percent and capital gains derived from corporate income at 37.37 percent.

For capital gains, France (57.85 percent), Chile (56.2 percent), Denmark (54.76 percent), and the Netherlands (52.51 percent) have the highest integrated rates in the OECD, while Cyprus (12.5 percent), Bulgaria (19 percent), Switzerland (19.61 percent), and Slovenia (22 percent) levy the lowest rates. Several countries—namely Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, New Zealand, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Switzerland, and Turkey—do not levy capital gains taxes on long-term capital gains, making the corporate tax the only layer of tax on corporate income realized as long-term capital gains.

For dividends, South Korea's top integrated tax rate of 59.12 percent is the highest among OECD and EU countries, followed by France (57.85 percent), Ireland (57.13 percent), and Canada (55.10 percent). Bulgaria (14.5 percent), Latvia (20 percent), Estonia (22 percent), Hungary (22.65 percent), and Romania (24.40 percent) levy the lowest rates. Estonia and Latvia's dividend exemption system means that the corporate income tax is the only layer of taxation on corporate income distributed as dividends.

## Tax Treatment of Retirement Savings in the OECD

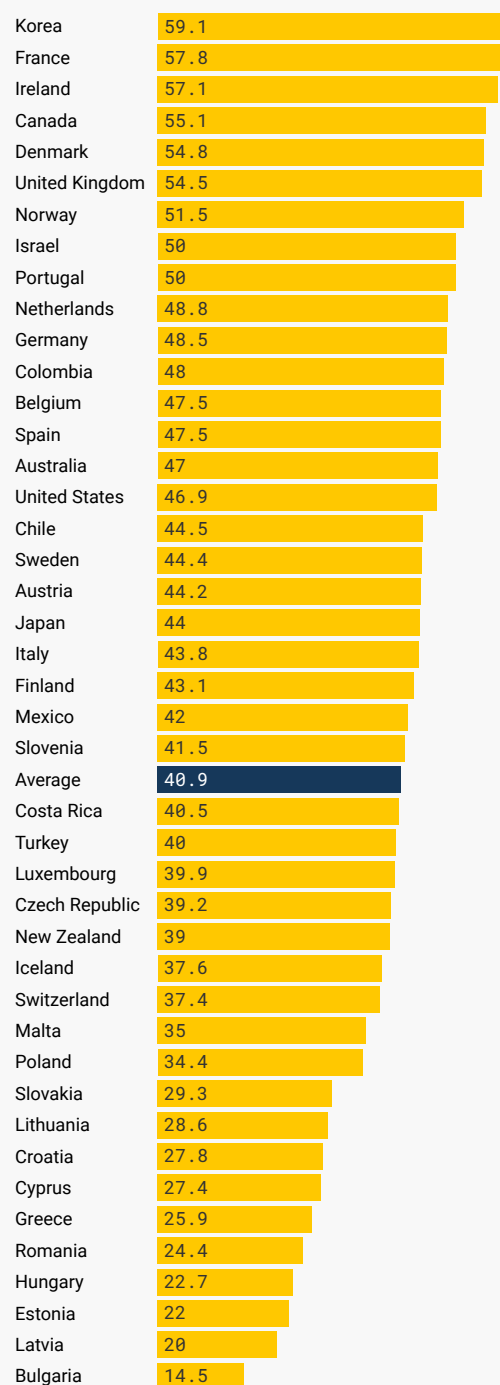
In addition to universal pension systems, most OECD countries provide tax preferences for private retirement savings. As explained above, the most common tax treatment of retirement savings accounts is TEE (contributions are taxed, but gains are tax-exempt and there is no tax upon withdrawal) and EET (contributions and gains are tax-exempt, but withdrawals—principal plus gains—are taxed).

OECD and EU countries generally limit the amount of savings one can place in tax-preferred retirement accounts. This is done through annual contribution caps. For example, in

Figure 3.

### Integrated Tax Rates on Corporate Income Are Above 40 Percent in Most OECD and EU Countries

Top Integrated Tax Rates on Corporate Income Distributed as Dividends in OECD and Select EU Countries, 2025



Source: OECD Data Explorer, "Combined (corporate and shareholder) statutory tax rates on dividend income - Net personal tax"; PwC, "Worldwide Tax Summaries"; author's calculations.

Spain, total employer and employee contributions made to personal and occupational pension plans are limited to EUR 8,500 (USD 9,197 per year). Australia and Ireland are the only two OECD countries that also have a lifetime contribution limit for tax-preferred retirement savings accounts, at AUD 1.9 million (USD 1.25 million) and AUD 2 million (USD 2.16 million), respectively. Australia's lifetime contribution limit only applies to its EET system, while lifetime TTE contributions are unlimited.

Some countries impose penalty fees on withdrawals made before a certain age is reached. For example, in the United States, early withdrawal from an IRA prior to age 59½ is subject to being included in gross income plus a 10 percent additional tax penalty.

Details on the tax treatment of private retirement savings in each OECD country can be found in Appendix Table 2.

## Simplifying the Tax Treatment for Savings and Investments

Long-term savings and investments play an important role in individuals' financial stability and the economy overall. Lawmakers have recognized the need to incentivize saving through tax- and non-tax-related policies. However, in many cases, tax-preferred savings accounts come with a myriad of complex rules and limitations, which ultimately may deter individuals from opening such tax-preferred savings accounts and potentially lower the amount of total savings.

Universal savings accounts can significantly simplify a country's tax-preferred savings system. These accounts are not limited to a certain type of savings (e.g., retirement savings) and have no income limitations or withdrawal penalties. Returns to the account would not be subject to tax, mirroring the tax treatment of most tax-preferred private retirement savings accounts in the OECD. Annual contribution limits could be set to ensure that the tax benefits are capped at a certain level.<sup>7</sup>

Since 2009, Canada has had a type of universal savings account—the tax-free savings account (TFSA). The annual contribution limit in 2024 is CAD 7,000 (USD 5,109). Contributions are made with after-tax dollars, earnings grow tax-free, and withdrawals can be made for any reason without triggering additional taxes or penalties. If someone makes less than the maximum contribution one year, the remaining contribution eligibility is added to the next year's maximum contribution.<sup>8</sup> These features have made TFSAs an easily accessible rainy day savings vehicle with high utilization across income groups.<sup>9</sup>

The United Kingdom has had a similar program of individual savings accounts (ISAs) since 1999. ISAs have an annual contribution limit of GBP 20,000 (USD 25,560). As with TFSAs, contributions are made with after-tax income, and earnings grow tax-free; unlike TFSAs, however, the rollover option is not allowed.<sup>10</sup> Sweden introduced its model of individual retirement savings accounts (ISKs) in 2012 without contribu-

7 For more details on universal savings accounts, see Robert Bellafiore, "The Case for Universal Savings Accounts," Tax Foundation, Feb. 26, 2019, <https://taxfoundation.org/case-for-universal-savings-accounts/>.

8 Government of Canada, "The Tax-Free Savings Account," <https://canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/tax-free-savings-account.html>.

9 Will McBride, "Canada's Tax-Free Savings Accounts Are a Huge Success. U.S. Lawmakers Should Take Note," Tax Foundation, Feb. 8, 2024, <https://taxfoundation.org/blog/tax-free-savings-accounts-tfsa-canada/>.

10 Gov.uk, "Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)," <https://gov.uk/individual-savings-accounts;>

tion limits or minimum holding periods. Contributions are made with after-tax earnings, and withdrawals are tax-free. However, an annual tax on the principal applies at 0.888 percent in 2025. The first SEK 150,000 (USD 14,180 held in an ISK is tax-free, rising to SEK 300,000 (USD 28,360) in 2026.

The Canadian, UK, and Swedish models are among the most widely adopted individual savings accounts in international comparison, holding assets equal to 18 to 48 percent of the countries' national GDP and reaching voluntary participation between 21 and 54 percent of the population aged 15 and above.<sup>11</sup>

Some EU and OECD countries have started to recognize these successes and are implementing their own policies to allow for individual savings accounts. In 2025, Lithuania introduced an individual savings account that allows unlimited contributions in after-tax earnings, with earnings growing tax-free until tax on withdrawal.

Poland plans to introduce Personal Investment Accounts (OKI), which would let individuals invest up to PLN 100,000 (USD 25,120) without capital gains tax. For investments above that threshold, a low annual tax of 1 percent will apply only to the excess amount. Up to PLN 25,000 (USD 6,280) of the tax-free amount could be used for deposits and savings bonds; the remainder could be put towards stocks or exchange-traded funds.<sup>12</sup>

US lawmakers have made several proposals to introduce a universal savings account, though none have been enacted.<sup>13</sup> Establishing a universal savings account in the United States that has an annual contribution limit of USD 2,500 per year, uses after-tax contributions, and allows earnings to grow tax-free would reduce federal revenue by about USD 15.1 billion over the next 10 years. Due to the annual contribution limit of USD 2,500, the losses in federal tax revenue would be relatively small. However, it would slightly increase the after-tax return to saving, leading to small increases in output and after-tax incomes.<sup>14</sup>

## Conclusion

Due to the importance of long-term savings and investment for individuals and the economy overall, dividend and capital gains taxes should be kept at a relatively low level—particularly when taking into account the corporate taxes paid at the entity level. On average, in OECD and EU countries, long-term capital gains from the sale of shares without substantial ownership are taxed at a top rate of 18.19 percent, and dividends are taxed at a top rate of 22.87 percent. However, since corporate income is taxed twice, on average, OECD and select EU countries tax corporate income distributed as dividends at a rate of 40.86 percent and capital gains derived from corporate income at 37.37 percent.

11 Maximilian Bierbaum, "Designing savings and investment accounts in the EU," New Financial, May 2025, <https://newfinancial.org/reports/designing-savings-and-investment-accounts-in-the-eu>.

12 Polska Agencja Prasowa, "Poland to launch tax-free investment accounts," Aug. 5, 2025, <https://pap.pl/en/news/poland-launch-tax-free-investment-accounts>.

13 See H.R. 937, H.R. 6757, and S. 232 from the 115<sup>th</sup> Congress and Alex Durante, William McBride, and Garrett Watson, "Dwindling Savings and Increasing Financial Stress Highlights Need for Tax Reforms," Tax Foundation, Nov. 9, 2023, <https://taxfoundation.org/blog/personal-saving-retirement-taxes/>.

14 See Option 63 in Tax Foundation, "Options for Reforming America's Tax Code 2.0," Apr. 19, 2021, <https://taxfoundation.org/research/federal-tax/tax-reform-options/?option=63>.

To encourage private retirement saving, countries commonly provide tax-preferred retirement accounts. However, in many countries, the system of tax-preferred retirement accounts is complex, which may deter savers from using such accounts—and potentially lower overall savings. Canada and the United Kingdom have implemented universal savings accounts, and thus provide an example for how the system of tax-preferred retirement accounts can be simplified while providing more flexibility for what the funds can be used for.<sup>15</sup> Policymakers could simplify the tax system and encourage saving with the goal of building financial security for low- and middle-income households.

For workers who invest after paying individual income taxes, capital gains and dividend taxes add another layer of tax on the portion of their after-tax earnings set aside for future use rather than immediate consumption, creating a bias against saving. Ideally, workers should only be taxed on their income once, either when earned or when withdrawn for spending, to avoid compounding disincentives to both labor earnings and savings.

An EET tax treatment that allows individuals to contribute from their pre-tax income and defer taxation until withdrawal at ordinary tax rates is well-suited to retirement and individual savings accounts that include a broad set of assets. The EET design captures excess returns from luck or entrepreneurship without distorting savings and consumption behavior and allows policymakers to expand permitted holdings to a wider range of assets and portfolios while protecting the wider tax base against erosion risks.

Policymakers should keep dividend and long-term capital-gains taxes relatively low after accounting for corporate taxation, simplify and consolidate tax-preferred retirement accounts, and adopt flexible EET accounts that permit a wider range of investments.

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<sup>15</sup> William McBride, Huaqun Li, Garrett Watson, and Alex Durante, “Simplifying Saving and Improving Financial Security through Universal Savings Accounts,” Tax Foundation, May 29, 2024, <https://taxfoundation.org/research/all/federal/universal-savings-accounts-financial-security/>.

## Appendix Table 1. Top Integrated Tax Rates on Corporate Income in OECD and EU Countries, 2025

Country	Statutory Corporate Income Tax Rate	Capital Gains		Dividends	
		Top Personal Capital Gains Tax Rate	Integrated Tax on Corporate Income (Capital Gains)	Top Personal Dividend Tax Rate	Integrated Tax on Corporate Income (Dividends)
Australia (AU)	30.00%	23.50%	46.45%	24.29%	47.00%
Austria (AT)	23.00%	27.50%	44.18%	27.50%	44.18%
Belgium (BE)	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	30.00%	47.50%
Bulgaria (BG)	10.00%	10.00%	19.00%	5.00%	14.50%
Canada (CA)	25.98%	26.75%	45.78%	39.34%	55.10%
Chile (CL)	27.00%	40.00%	56.20%	23.90%	44.45%
Colombia (CO)	35.00%	15.00%	44.75%	20.00%	48.00%
Costa Rica (CR)	30.00%	15.00%	40.50%	15.00%	40.50%
Croatia (HR)	18.00%	12.00%	27.84%	12.00%	27.84%
Cyprus (CY)	12.50%	0.00%	12.50%	17.00%	27.38%
Czech Republic (CZ)	21.00%	23.00%	39.17%	23.00%	39.17%
Denmark (DK)	22.00%	42.00%	54.76%	42.00%	54.76%
Estonia (EE)	22.00%	22.00%	39.16%	0.00%	22.00%
Finland (FI)	20.00%	34.00%	47.20%	28.90%	43.12%
France (FR)	36.13%	34.00%	57.85%	34.00%	57.85%
Germany (DE)	30.06%	26.38%	48.51%	26.38%	48.51%
Greece (GR)	22.00%	0.00%	22.00%	5.00%	25.90%
Hungary (HU)	9.00%	15.00%	22.65%	15.00%	22.65%
Iceland (IS)	20.00%	22.00%	37.60%	22.00%	37.60%
Ireland (IE)	12.50%	33.00%	41.38%	51.00%	57.13%
Israel (IL)	23.00%	30.00%	46.10%	35.00%	49.95%
Italy (IT)	27.81%	26.00%	46.58%	26.00%	43.76%
Japan (JP)	29.74%	20.32%	44.01%	20.32%	44.02%
Korea (KR)	26.40%	0.00%	26.40%	44.45%	59.12%
Latvia (LV)	20.00%	28.50%	42.80%	0.00%	20.00%
Lithuania (LT)	16.00%	20.00%	32.80%	15.00%	28.60%
Luxembourg (LU)	23.87%	0.00%	23.87%	21.00%	39.86%
Malta (MT)	35.00%	0.00%	35.00%	0.00%	35.00%
Mexico (MX)	30.00%	10.00%	37.00%	17.14%	42.00%
Netherlands (NL) (a)	25.80%	36.00%	52.51%	31.00%	48.80%
New Zealand (NZ)	28.00%	0.00%	28.00%	15.28%	39.00%
Norway (NO)	22.00%	37.84%	51.52%	37.84%	51.52%
Poland (PL)	19.00%	19.00%	34.39%	19.00%	34.39%
Portugal (PT)	30.50%	19.60%	44.12%	28.00%	49.96%
Romania (RO)	16.00%	1.00%	16.84%	10.00%	24.40%
Slovakia (SK)	24.00%	0.00%	24.00%	7.00%	29.32%
Slovenia (SI)	22.00%	0.00%	22.00%	25.00%	41.50%
Spain (ES)	25.00%	30.00%	47.50%	30.00%	47.50%
Sweden (SE)	20.60%	30.00%	44.42%	30.00%	44.42%
Switzerland (CH)	19.61%	0.00%	19.61%	22.16%	37.42%
Turkey (TR)	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	20.00%	40.00%
United Kingdom (GB)	25.00%	24.00%	43.00%	39.35%	54.51%
United States (US) (b)	25.57%	28.87%	47.06%	28.67%	46.91%
<b>Average</b>	<b>23.51%</b>	<b>18.19%</b>	<b>37.37%</b>	<b>22.87%</b>	<b>40.86%</b>

Note: Integrated tax rates are calculated as follows: (Corporate Income Tax) + [(Distributed Profit – Corporate Income Tax) \* Dividends or Capital Gains Tax].

In some countries, the capital gains tax rate varies by the type of asset sold. The capital gains tax rate used in this report is the rate that applies to the sale of listed shares after an extended period of time. While the integrated tax rate on dividends captures subcentral taxes, this may not be the case for all integrated tax rates on capital gains due to data availability.

(a) In the Netherlands, the net asset value is taxed at a flat rate on a deemed annual return.

(b) The integrated top tax rate on corporate income distributed as dividends or as capital gains includes both federal and state dividend and capital gains taxes.

Source: OECD Data Explorer, “Combined (corporate and shareholder) statutory tax rates on dividend income”, updated Apr. 24, 2025, <https://data-explorer.oecd.org/>; PwC, “Quick Charts: Capital gains tax (CGT) rates”, <https://taxsummaries.pwc.com/quick-charts/capital-gains-tax-cgt-rates>; author’s calculations.

Country	Type of Fund/Contributions	Contributions	Returns on Investments/Funds Accumulated	Withdrawals	Annual Contribution Limit	Lifetime Contribution Limit
Australia (AU)	Concessional Contributions	T	T (15%)	E	AUD 30,000 (15% tax rate on contributions up to cap, individual's marginal tax rate for contributions above cap; 30% tax rate on contributions from high-income earners). Unused contribution allowances may be carried forward for up to 5 years.	None (lifetime limit only applies to ETT system)
Austria (AT)	Pension Companies (Pensionskassen) and Occupational Group Insurance (Betriebliche Kollektivversicherung)	T	E	T	Employee contributions are capped to the sum of annual employer contributions (cap does not apply for first EUR 1,000).	None
Belgium (BE)	Occupational Pension Plans	E	E	T	Tax benefits limited to total retirement contributions (including the statutory pension) not exceeding 80% of the last gross annual salary.	None
Bulgaria (BG)	All	E	E	E	Employee contributions into voluntary pension funds are tax deductible up to 10% of the individual's taxable income.	None
Canada (CA)	All	E	E	T	Tax benefits limited by various caps based on annual income (18% of income plus dollar amount caps) and monthly contributions (in some cases limited to CAD 2,000); 1% penalty for monthly excess over-contributions can apply. Unused contribution allowances may be carried forward for up to 5 years.	None
Chile (CL)	Mandatory Individual Accounts	E	E	T	10% of an individual's salary up to 84.3 UF (UF-Unidad de Fomento-is a price-indexed unit of account).	None
Colombia (CO)	All	E	E	E	Voluntary contributions (which are in addition to mandatory contributions) cannot exceed 30% of the annual taxable income up to UVT 3,800 annually (value of each tax unit UVT-Unidad de Valor Tributario-is equivalent to COP 47,065 in 2024); different cap applies if individual makes contribution to private pension fund that also receives his/her mandatory contributions.	None
Costa Rica (CR)	Mandatory Supplementary Pension (ROP)	T	E	E	Employees' contributions to the mandatory scheme (ROP) are not tax-deductible, while employer contributions are not included in the employee's taxable income.	None
Croatia (HR)	Mandatory Pension Plans	E	E	T	Contributions into mandatory pension funds (5% of wages) are tax exempt. The maximum monthly earnings considered to compute contributions are EUR 9,360 (in 2024).	None
Cyprus (CY)	Provident Funds	E	T (3%)	E	Tax-exempt employee contributions are limited to 10% of employee remuneration.	None
Czech Republic (CZ)	Supplementary Plans (Individual's Contributions)	T	E	E	Tax benefits capped at CZK 48,000 annually.	None
Denmark (DK)	All Plans Except "Age Savings Plans"	E	T (15.3%)	T	Tax benefits capped at DKK 63,100 (in 2024) for contributions to funds that have programmed withdrawal.	None
Estonia (EE)	Mandatory Pension Plan	E	E	T	No cap per se, but fixed contribution rates (employee contributions are set at 2% of the gross salary and government matching contributions are set at 4% of the gross salary).	None
Finland (FI)	Mandatory Occupational Plans and Voluntary Occupational Group Plans	E	E	T	Tax benefits capped for individuals at the lesser of 5% of salary or EUR 5,000 per year for voluntary occupational group plans.	None

**Appendix Table 2. Tax Treatment of Funded Private Retirement Savings in OECD and EU Countries, as of July 2024 (Continued)**

Country	Type of Fund/ Contributions	Contributions	Returns on Investments/ Funds Accumulated	Withdrawals	Annual Contribution Limit	Lifetime Contribution Limit
France (FR)	All	T	E	T	Tax benefits capped at 10% of earnings net of professional costs of the previous year, with a maximum deduction of EUR 35,149.	None
Germany (DE)	Pension Funds and Direct Insurance	E	E	T	Tax benefits capped at 8% of the social security contribution ceiling (SSC ceiling was EUR 90,600 in 2024).	None
Greece (GR)	Occupational Insurance Funds and Group Pension Insurance Contracts	E	T (5%)	T	Tax benefits capped at 20% of the employee's gross income from salaried employment.	None
Hungary (HU)	All	T	E	E	Total tax relief (taking into account all types of personal pension plans) is capped at HUF 280,000 per year, additional caps apply for each plan; tax refund cannot exceed personal income tax liability.	None
Iceland (IS)	All	E	E	T	Tax relief for employees limited to 4% of their salaries.	None
Ireland (IE)	All	E	E	T	Contributions are capped at % of earnings and a value amount (both vary by age); there is also an upper limit on the amount of earnings that are taken into account (EUR 115,000).	Lifetime limit of EUR 2 million on tax-relieved pension products
Israel (IL)	All	T	E	E	Tax benefits capped at 7.5% of the salary (max. of 2.5 times the national average salary) for employer contributions and employee contributions are capped at 20.5% of twice the national average salary.	None
Italy (IT)	All	E	T (0%/12.5%/20%)	T	Contributions (employer and employee) exempt from personal income tax up to EUR 5,165 per year.	None
Japan (JP)	All	E	E	T	Contributions to defined benefit corporate pension funds are deductible up to a yearly limit of JPY 40,000.	None
Korea (KR)	All	T (13.2% or 16.5% credit depending on income)	E	T	Individual contributions to occupational defined contribution pension plans cannot exceed KRW 18,000,000 per year. Individual contributions are not possible in a defined benefit pension plan.	None
Latvia (LV)	Mandatory Contributions	E	E	T	The joint limit for contributions to voluntary pension funds and insurance premiums may not exceed 10% of annual taxable income with a cap of EUR 4,000.	None
Lithuania (LT)	"Pillar Two" Plans	T	E	E	Individual contributions must equal at least 3% of gross salary or income. The total amount of deductible pension contributions, life insurance premiums, and educational expenses must not exceed 25% of taxable income, with an annual cap of EUR 1,500 per year.	None
Luxembourg (LU)	Occupational Plans	T (20%)	E	E	Employer contributions of up to 20% of employee earnings are taxed at 20% but not taxable for the employees. Employee contributions are tax deductible up to EUR 1,200 per year.	None

**Appendix Table 2. Tax Treatment of Funded Private Retirement Savings in OECD and EU Countries, as of July 2024 (Continued)**

Country	Type of Fund/ Contributions	Contributions	Returns on Investments/ Funds Accumulated	Withdrawals	Annual Contribution Limit	Lifetime Contribution Limit
Malta (MT)	Occupational Plans	E	E	T	Entitlement to a tax credit amounting to 25% of the amount contributed to the pension scheme is capped at an annual tax credit of EUR 750 per employee (EUR 3,000 in annual contributions).	None
Mexico (MX)	Mandatory Contributions	T	E	E	The maximum deductible amount of voluntary contributions to occupational plans is 12.5% of an employee's salary. The cap applies jointly to employee and employer contributions.	None
Netherlands (NL)	All	E	E	T	The maximum income for eligibility in the EET system is EUR 137,800. Above that threshold, a TEE system applies. The maximum contributions to the EET system depend on age and range from 3.9% to 27.5% of annual income. The maximum contributions to the TEE system depend on age and range from 2.3% to 13.9% of annual income.	None
New Zealand (NZ)	All	T	T (10.5% - 28%)	E	Employee contributions are taxed at the individual's marginal income tax rate. Employer contributions are taxed at rates ranging from 10.5% to 39%. No annual contribution limit applies.	None
Norway (NO)	Occupational Defined Contribution Plans (Contributions from Employers)	E	E	T	When employees are required to contribute, contributions must not exceed 2% of salary in the municipal and public sector defined benefit plans and 4% of salary or the contribution made by the employer.	None
Poland (PL)	OFE Plans	E	E	T	Contributions into OFE plans are tax deductible without a limit.	None
Portugal (PT)	All	E	E	T	Annual employer contributions are subject to a cap of 15% of annual total costs of wages and salaries (25% if employees are not covered by social security). Employee contributions to private pension plans are subject to a 20% cap on deductible contributions and a yearly limit based on the individual's age.	None
Romania (RO)	Mandatory/Voluntary Private (Pillar Two/ Three)	E	E	E	Contributions into mandatory private pension funds are tax deductible. The contribution rate is 4.75% of gross earning in 2024. Voluntary employee contributions are tax deductible up to the RON equivalent of EUR 400 per year. There is no deductibility limit on voluntary employer contributions.	None
Slovakia (SK)	"Pillar Two" Plans	E	E	E	Employers are required to make annual contributions of 4% of salary in 2024. Mandatory contributions are tax deductible. Employees can make additional contributions that are not subject to a cap and not tax deductible.	None
Slovenia (SI)	All	E	E	T	Employer contributions are not included in employee's taxable income up to 5.844% of employee's gross wages. The amount cannot exceed EUR 2,903.66 (in 2023) per year.	None
Spain (ES)	All	E	E	T	The general limit on individual and employer contributions to personal and occupational plans is the lowest of 30% of total net income, and EUR 1,500 per year. Total employee and employer contributions are limited to EUR 8,500 per year if the contribution is done by the employer or by the employee into the same occupational plan.	None

## Appendix Table 2. Tax Treatment of Funded Private Retirement Savings in OECD and EU Countries, as of July 2024 (Continued)

Country	Type of Fund/ Contributions	Contributions	Returns on Investments/Funds Accumulated	Withdrawals	Annual Contribution Limit	Lifetime Contribution Limit
Sweden (SE)	Plans Other Than Premium Pension	E	T (15%)	T	For individual pension savings plans, the annual cap on individual contributions is 35% of eligible income (SEK 573,000 in 2024).	None
Switzerland (CH)	All	E	E	T	Individual contributions to occupational pension plans are tax-deductible but capped at CHF 7,056. If an individual does not have an occupational plan, tax-deductible contributions are capped at 20% of annual earnings and the deduction cannot exceed CHF 35,280.	None
Turkey (TR)	Personal Plans	T	T (5%/10%/15%)	E	There is no limit on contributions, but contributions are post-tax and subject to the stamp tax rate of 0.759%.	None
United Kingdom (GB)	All	E	E	T	The maximum amount of pension contributions that an individual can get tax relief on annually is the higher of GBP 3,600 and 100% of taxable UK earnings. Pension contributions of more than GBP 60,000 (tax year 2023-2024) are subject to taxes that effectively limit relief in a year. Unused allowances may be carried forward for up to three years.	None. Prior to 2024, lifetime allowance was set at GBP 1,073,100.
United States (US)	Traditional Plans (Not Roth Treatment)	E	E	T	Elective deferral contribution limits depend on the type of plan, but range from USD 16,000 (SIMPLE plans) to USD 22,500 for 457(b) in 2024. Some plans allow additional contributions for individuals aged 50 years and older.	None

Source: OECD, "Annual Survey on Financial Incentives for Retirement Savings: OECD Country Profiles 2024," Dec. 31, 2024, <https://oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-sub-issues/asset-backed-pensions/Annual-survey-financial-incentives-retirement-savings-2024-web.pdf>; PwC, "Tax Summaries - Cyprus - Individual," Jul. 2, 2025, <https://taxsummaries.pwc.com/cyprus/individual/>; Pitsas Insurances, "Provident Funds in Cyprus in 2025. A complete guide," <https://pitsasinsurances.com/en/article/provident-funds-cyprus>; PwC Malta, "The power of occupational pension schemes," Mar. 29, 2024, <https://pwc.com/mt/en/publications/tax-legal/maximising-talent-retention-and-tax-efficiency.html>.