

## Special payroll tax and tax on returns from pension funds 2026

### Payroll tax

Payroll tax is payable on reserves on account (according to the Pension Obligations Vesting Act) regardless of whether the reserve has resulted in a right to deduct. Tax is also payable on, among other things, pension premiums for occupational pension insurance paid to Alecta and other insurance companies. The tax can be calculated with the help of the calculation table on the next page.

### Tax on returns from pension funds

Companies that book a pension liability on account pursuant to the Pension Obligations Vesting Act (including, among others, ITP 2) must pay tax on returns on pension funds for reserves made with a right to deduct. The tax is calculated on the amount that is reserved at the beginning of the tax year. The tax is determined based on a standard rate and is calculated by multiplying the pension liability by the average government borrowing rate for the year preceding the tax year and by the tax rate, which is 15 per cent. Pension foundations pay a corresponding tax on their assets.

### Companies with a broken financial year

When calculating, companies with a broken financial year use the information regarding premiums charged by Collectum during the financial year.

At the end of the accounting period, PRI provides information in the online service regarding the size of the pension liability and a balance statement showing how much PRI disbursed in pensions during the financial year.

In the calculation table example, the financial year is the same as the calendar year.

Summary					
Payroll tax			Tax on returns from pension funds		
	Tax rate	Deduction rate	Average government bond rate	Tax rate	Withdrawal rate
	①	②	③	④	⑤
2024	24.26%	2.108%	2.48%	15%	0.3720%
2025	24.26%	1.828%	2.15%	15%	0.3225%
2026	24.26%	2.006%	2.36%	15%	0.3540%

- ① The payroll tax must correspond to the so-called tax element of the employer contributions (24.26 per cent of the basis for taxation).
- ② The standardised return after tax may not be included in the basis for payroll tax. Therefore, 2.006% (85% x 2.36%) of the pension liability at the beginning of the tax year must be deducted when calculating the basis for special payroll tax.
- ③ The average government borrowing rate in the year preceding the tax year is used as a standard metric for the return on the pension capital (i.e. the pension liability). According to a decision of the Swedish Tax Agency, the average government borrowing rate for 2025 was 2.36%.
- ④ The tax rate for 2026 is 15 per cent, which is the same as for previous years.
- ⑤ According to the above, 0.3540 per cent (15% x 2.36%) of the pension liability at the end of the preceding year (i.e. as at 31 December 2025) is payable by the company as tax on returns from pension funds.

**Do this!**

1. Enter the amounts for your company, points A to L inclusive.
2. Add up A through F (the plus items) and add up G through L (the minus items).
3. Subtract the sum of the minus items from the sum of the plus items. This is the basis for taxation.

*If the basis for taxation is positive, you pay 24.26 per cent of this amount in payroll tax. If the basis for taxation is negative, you pay no tax. This negative amount may be carried over to the calculation for the next year's point L of the calculation table.*

Plus items	Example	Own amount
<p><b>A Premiums for occupational pension insurance, such as ITP, contractual pension SAF-LO, and alternative ITP.</b>                      For ITP 2 premiums, we refer to Alecta, for ITPK and ITP 1 premiums to Collectum, for SAF-LO contractual pension to Fora, and for alternative ITP to the relevant insurance company.  <b>Credit insurance premiums or premiums for occupational group life (TGL) are not included.</b>  <i>Example:</i> The example company's premiums for occupational pension insurance during 2026 is SEK 700,000.</p>	700,000	
<p><b>B Reserve to pension foundation</b>  <i>Example:</i> No pension commitments were secured in a pension foundation during the year.</p>	0	
<p><b>C Increase of the account "Reserved for pensions"</b>  <i>Example:</i> In 2026, the opening balance of the account "Reserved for pensions" is SEK 12 million. The closing balance is SEK 13.5 million, which entails a debt increase of SEK 1.5 million. Since no pension commitments were secured in a pension foundation during the year, the closing balance is equal to the pension liability reported by PRI as per 31 December 2026. The company also has no employees who are covered under ITP Utland.</p>	1,500,000	
<p><b>D Of pensions disbursed by the company</b>  <b>The pensions which are to be included here are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pensions relating to of ITP 2 book method pension reserve schemes</li> <li>• Pensions which have been secured in a pension foundation</li> <li>• Direct pensions</li> </ul> <p><i>Example:</i> The only pensions are those relating to ITP 2 book method pension reserve schemes.                      The balance statement from PRI for 2026 shows that SEK 260,000 has been disbursed in retirement pensions on behalf of the company.</p>	260,000	
<p><b>E Compensation paid for pension commitments assumed by another</b>                      If the company had commitments that were assumed by another company, the compensation for this is to be included here</p>	0	
<p><b>F Transfer or payment to a foreign occupational pension institution under an occupational pension agreement that meets the conditions for deductibility in Chapter 28, section 2, second paragraph or section 3 of the Income Tax Act (1999:1229).</b></p>	0	
<b>Total 1</b>	<b>2,460,000</b>	

**Försäkringsbolaget PRI Pensionsgaranti, ömsesidigt**

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## Minus items

	Example	Own amount
<b>G Indemnification from pension foundation</b>  <i>Example:</i> For the example company, no pension commitments were secured in a pension foundation.	0	
<b>H Compensation under an occupational pension agreement from a foreign occupational pension institution as referred to in Chapter 28, section 3 of the Income Tax Act.</b>	0	
<b>I Reduction of the account "Reserved for pensions"</b>  <i>Example:</i> The example company has a debt increase of SEK 1.5 million (see point C) and therefore enters SEK 0 here. If the book debt has instead decreased, the company must enter this here. Such a decrease may arise from, for example, a larger redemption of commitments because purchases of pension insurance took place during the year.	0	
<b>J The standardised return after tax may not be included in the basis for payroll tax. Therefore, 2.006% (85% x 2.36%) of the pension liability at the beginning of the tax year must be deducted when calculating the basis for special payroll tax (see page 1).</b>  Point J is adjusted if the financial year is longer or shorter than 12 months. The same applies in the event that the pension liability is completely resolved during the tax year.  Example: Our example company's book debt at the beginning of the tax year was SEK 12 million (2.006% x SEK 12 million equals SEK 240,720).	240,720	
<b>K Compensation received for pension commitment that has been assumed</b>  <i>Example:</i> The example company has not assumed any pension commitments during the year.	0	
<b>L Negative amount from preceding tax year</b>  <i>Example:</i> The example company had a positive amount in the basis for taxation for 2025. Therefore, SEK 0 is noted here. If the 2025 basis for taxation was negative, the company must note that amount here.	0	
<b>Total 2</b>	240,720	
<b>Total 1 minus total 2</b>	2,219,280	
	↓	↓
<b>Basis for taxation Tax year 2026</b>	2,219,280	