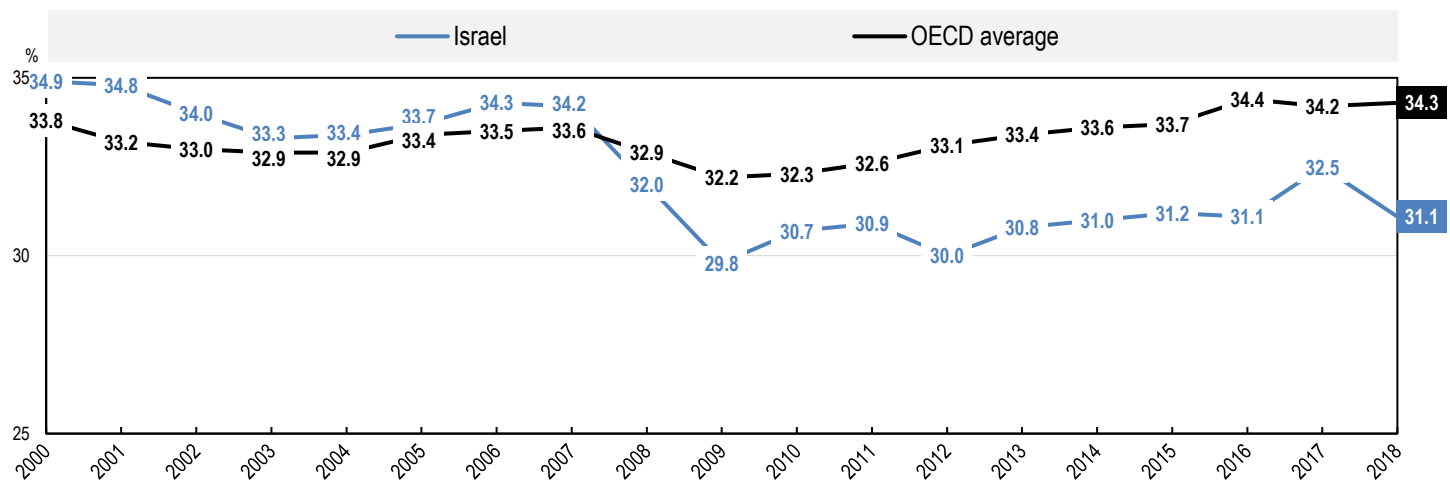


Revenue Statistics 2019 - Israel

Tax-to-GDP ratio

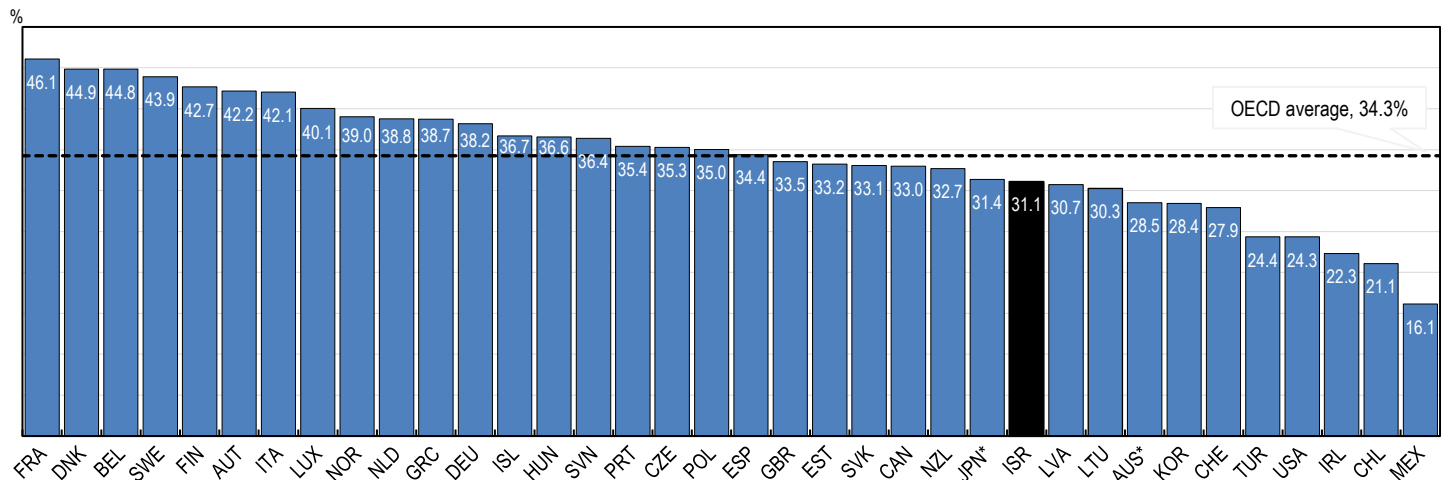
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Israel decreased by 1.4 percentage points from 32.5% in 2017 to 31.1% in 2018. The corresponding figure for the OECD average was a slight increase of 0.1 percentage point from 34.2% to 34.3% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Israel has decreased from 34.9% in 2000 to 31.1% in 2018. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2018 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.3% compared with 33.8%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Israel was 34.9% in 2000, with the lowest being 29.8% in 2009.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2018

Israel ranked 26th out of 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018. In 2018, Israel had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 31.1% compared with the OECD average of 34.3%. In 2017, Israel was ranked 24th out of the 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



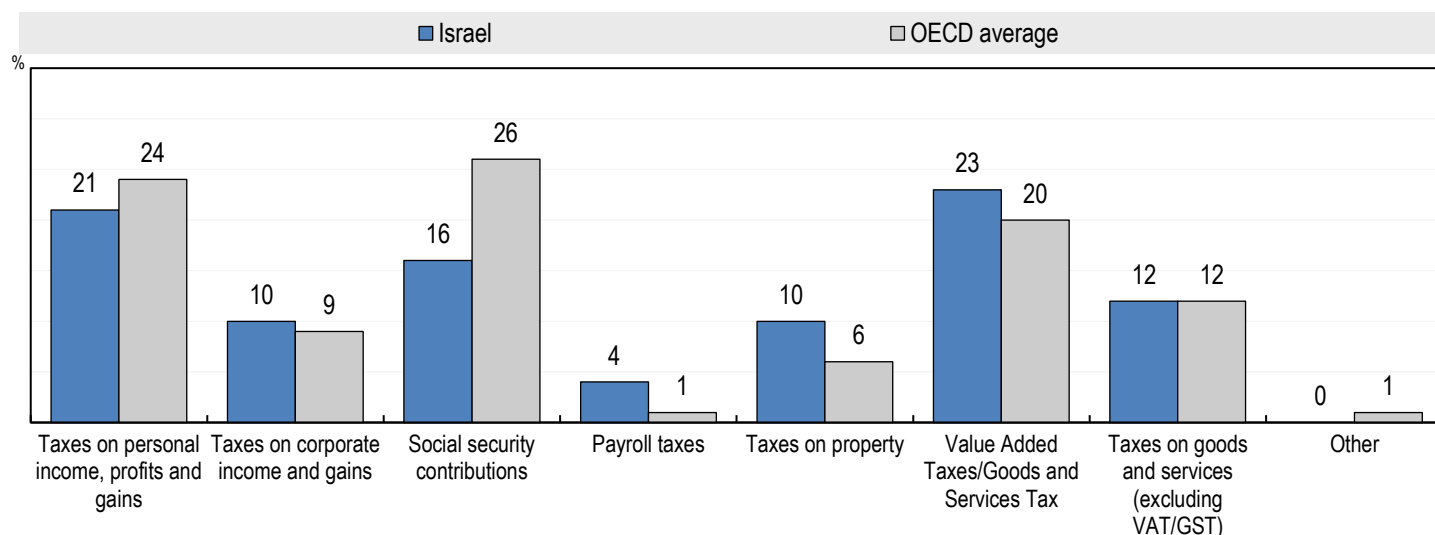
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2018 data, therefore their latest 2017 data are presented within this country note.

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. 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, 2017

The structure of tax receipts in Israel compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in Israel is characterised by:

- » Higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; payroll taxes; property taxes; and value-added taxes.
- » Equal to the OECD average from goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains and social security contributions.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Israel			Position in OECD ²		
	New Israeli Sheqel, millions			%					
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	146 948	120 497	+ 26 451	36	32	+ 4	15th	19th	+ 4
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	85 410	75 604	+ 9 806	21	20	+ 1	22nd	22nd	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	41 909	37 767	+ 4 142	10	10	-	14th	14th	-
Social security contributions	66 783	63 452	+ 3 331	16	17	- 1	29th	29th	-
Payroll taxes	15 196	14 070	+ 1 126	4	4	-	4th	4th	-
Taxes on property	41 279	39 208	+ 2 071	10	10	-	6th	7th	+ 1
Taxes on goods and services	143 227	144 348	- 1 121	35	38	- 3	13th	12th	- 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	94 531	91 999	+ 2 533	23	24	- 1	10th	7th	- 3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	34th	34th	-
TOTAL	413 433	381 575	+ 31 857	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 36th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2019 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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