

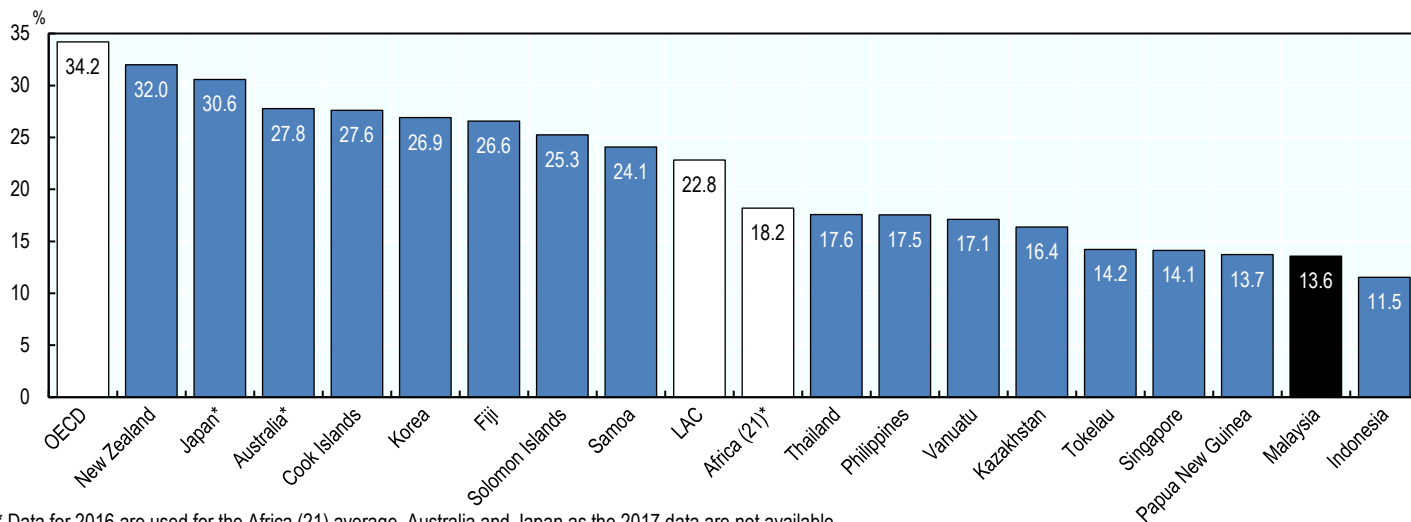


Revenue Statistics in Asian and Pacific Economies 2019 — Malaysia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2017

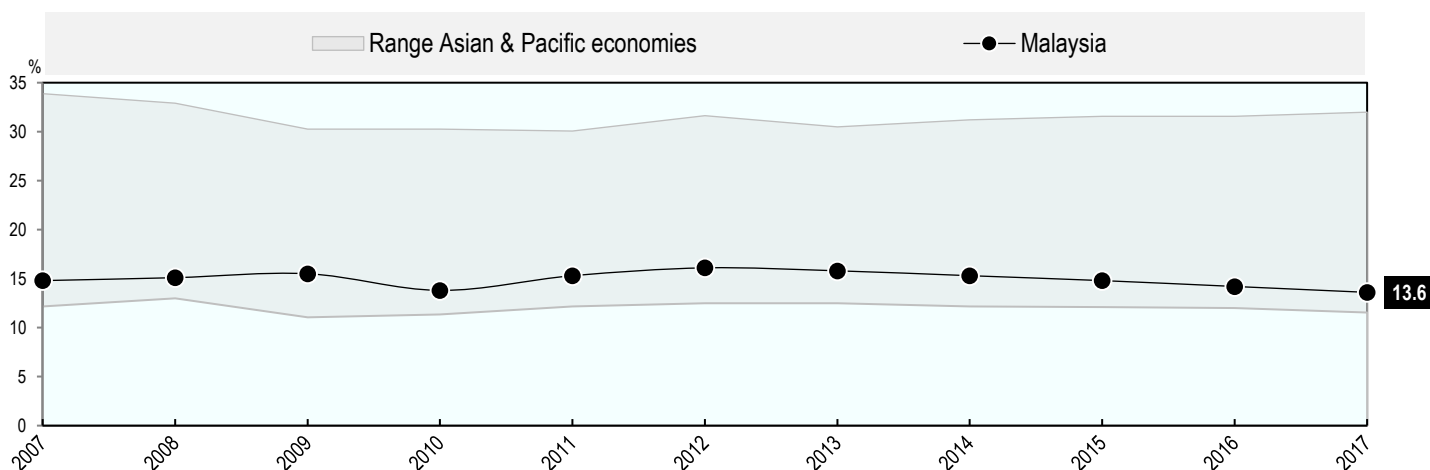
Malaysia's tax-to-GDP ratio was 13.6% in 2017, below the OECD average (34.2%) by 20.6 percentage points, and also below the LAC and Africa (21)* averages (22.8% and 18.2%, respectively).



* Data for 2016 are used for the Africa (21) average, Australia and Japan as the 2017 data are not available.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Malaysia decreased by 0.6 percentage points from 14.2% in 2016 to 13.6% in 2017. From 2007 to 2017, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Malaysia decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 14.8% to 13.6%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 16.1% in 2012, and the lowest 13.6% in 2017.



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. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>

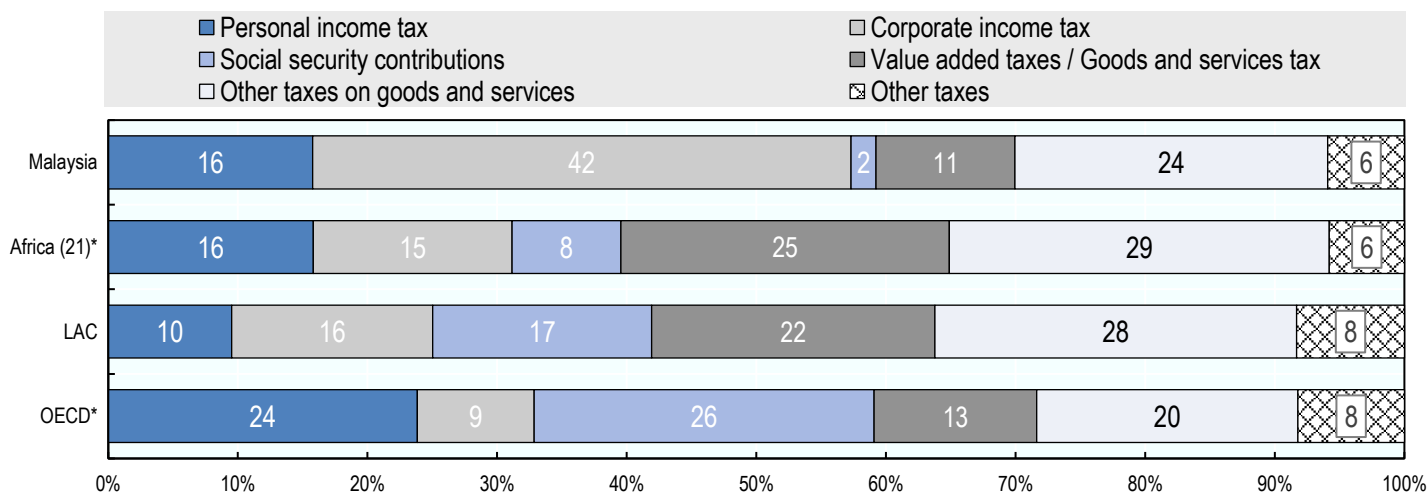
Regional averages (OECD, LAC, AFRICA (21)) refer to the 2019 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2018 editions of Revenue Statistics and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database



Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Malaysia in 2017 was derived from corporate income tax (41.5%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2017 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (24.1%).



* Data for 2016 are used for the Africa (21) and OECD average as the 2017 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

Summary of the tax structure in Malaysia

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Malaysia		
	Malaysian Ringgit, Millions			% in GDP		
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	110 260	103 967	+ 6 293	8.1	8.4	-0.3
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal income, profits and gains	28 945	27 566	+ 1 379	2.1	2.2	-0.1
Corporate income and gains	76 226	72 127	+ 4 099	5.6	5.9	-0.2
Social security contributions	3 561	3 216	+ 345	0.3	0.3	+0.0
Taxes on goods and services	63 952	62 415	+ 1 537	4.7	5.1	-0.3
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	44 290	41 206	+ 3 084	3.3	3.3	-0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	14 266	15 854	- 1 588	1.1	1.3	-0.2
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	10 112	11 705	- 1 593	0.7	1.0	-0.2
Customs and import duties	2 784	2 905	- 121	0.2	0.2	-0.0
Other taxes	5 764	5 727	+ 37	0.4	0.5	-0.0
TOTAL	183 537	175 325	+ 8 212	13.6	14.2	-0.7

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the table may not sum to the total indicated due to rounding.

In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll and workforce, taxes on property and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).



For further information, please see:

oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific