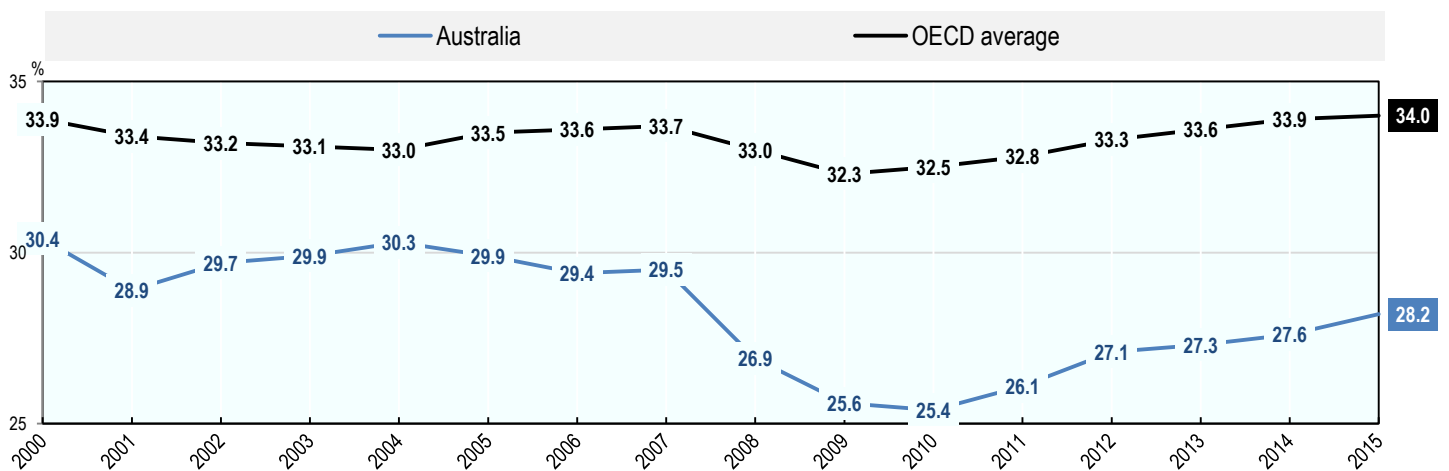


Revenue Statistics 2017 - Australia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

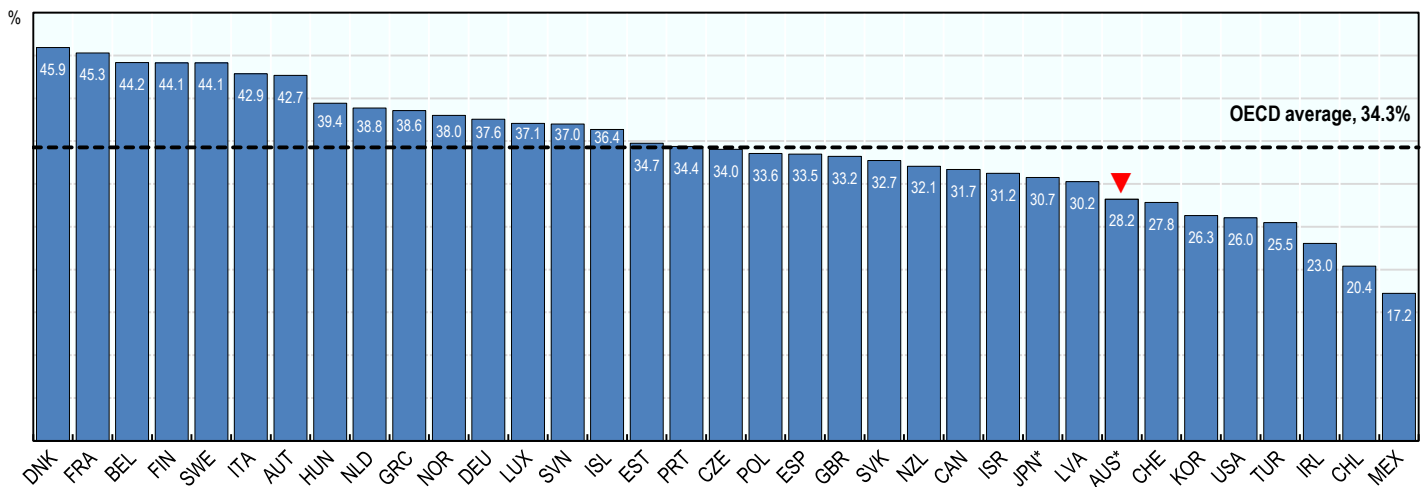
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia increased by 0.6 percentage points from 27.6% in 2014 to 28.2% in 2015.* The corresponding figures for the OECD average were an increase of 0.1 percentage points from 33.9% to 34.0% over the same period. In 2016 the OECD average was 34.3%. Since the year 2000, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia has decreased from 30.4% to 28.2%. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2015 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.0% compared with 33.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia was 30.4% in 2000, with the lowest being 25.4% in 2010.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD

The chart below shows tax-to-GDP ratios for 2016.* As Australia is unable to provide 2016 data, the latest available data from 2015 has been used. Australia's 2015 tax-to-GDP ratio ranked it 28th out of 35 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio compared with the 2016 figures. In 2015 Australia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 28.2%, compared with the OECD average of 34.3% in 2016 and 34.0% in 2015. In 2015 Australia was also ranked 28th out of 35 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



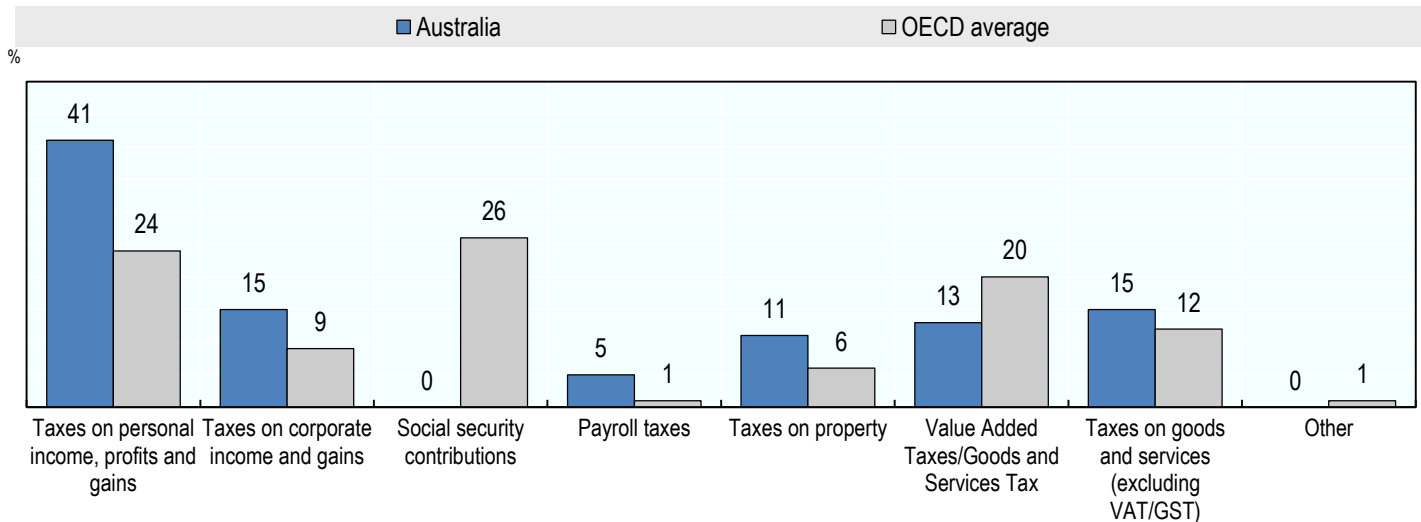
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2016 data, therefore their latest 2015 data are presented within this country note.

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

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



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

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains, and higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; payroll taxes; property taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from goods and services tax.
- » No revenues from social security contributions.

Tax structure

Tax structure	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Australia			Position in OECD ²		
	Australian Dollar, millions			%					
	2015	2014	Δ	2015	2014	Δ	2015	2014	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	262 637	256 280	+ 6 357	57	58	- 1	2nd	2nd	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	191 975	183 273	+ 8 702	41	41	-	2nd	2nd	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	70 662	73 007	- 2 345	15	16	- 1	3rd	4th	+ 1
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	35th	35th	-
Payroll taxes	23 365	22 788	+ 577	5	5	-	3rd	3rd	-
Taxes on property	49 600	45 259	+ 4 341	11	10	+ 1	4th	5th	+ 1
Taxes on goods and services	127 512	120 316	+ 7 196	28	27	+ 1	26th	29th	+ 3
<i>of which VAT</i>	60 312	56 462	+ 3 850	13	13	-	33rd	33rd	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	33rd	34th	+ 1
TOTAL	463 114	444 643	+ 18 471	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 35th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2017 <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/revenue-statistics.htm>

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