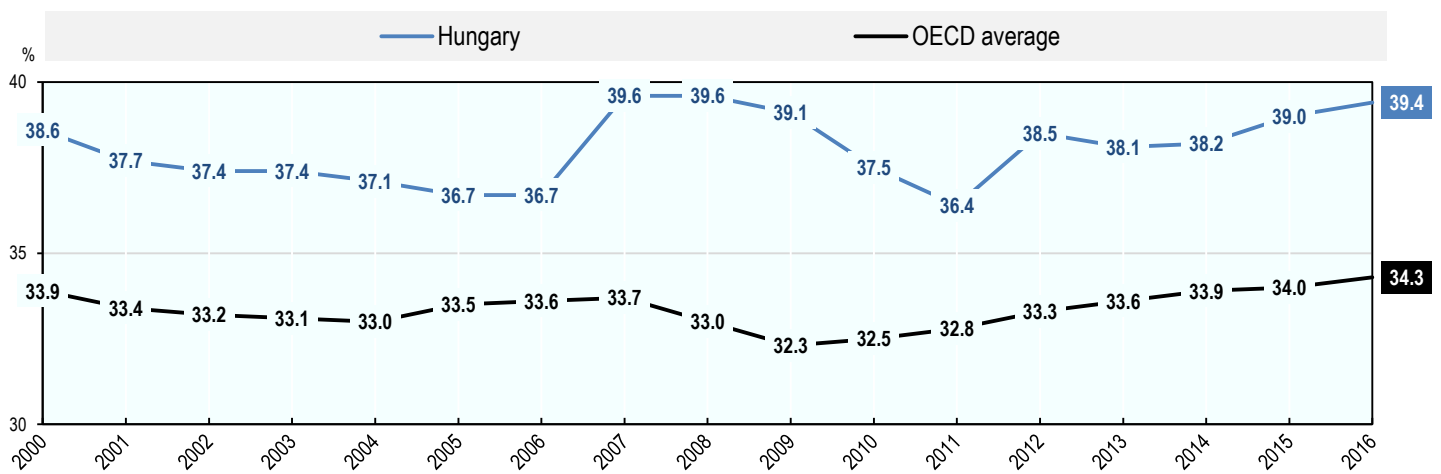


Revenue Statistics 2017 - Hungary

Tax-to-GDP ratio

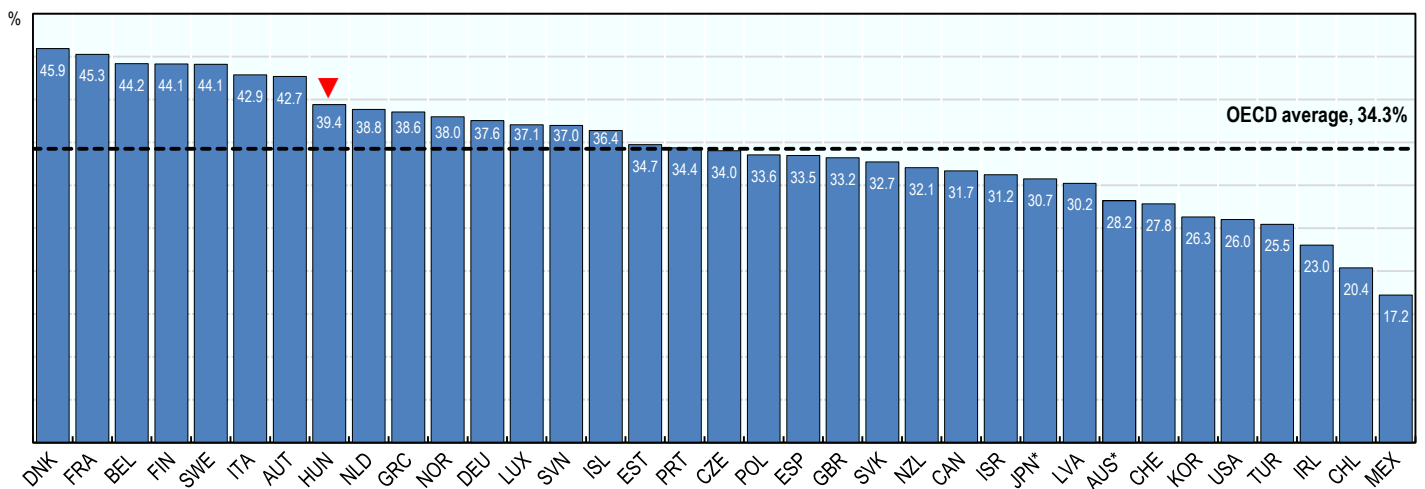
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Hungary increased by 0.4 percentage points, from 39.0% in 2015 to 39.4% in 2016. The corresponding figures for the OECD average were an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 34.0% to 34.3% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Hungary in 2016 has increased from 38.6% in 2000 to 39.4% in 2016. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2016 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.3% compared with 33.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Hungary was 39.6% in 2007 and 2008, with the lowest being 36.4% in 2011.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2016

Hungary ranked 8th out of 35 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2016.* In 2016, Hungary had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 39.4% compared with the OECD average of 34.3%. In 2015, Hungary was also ranked 8th out of the 35 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



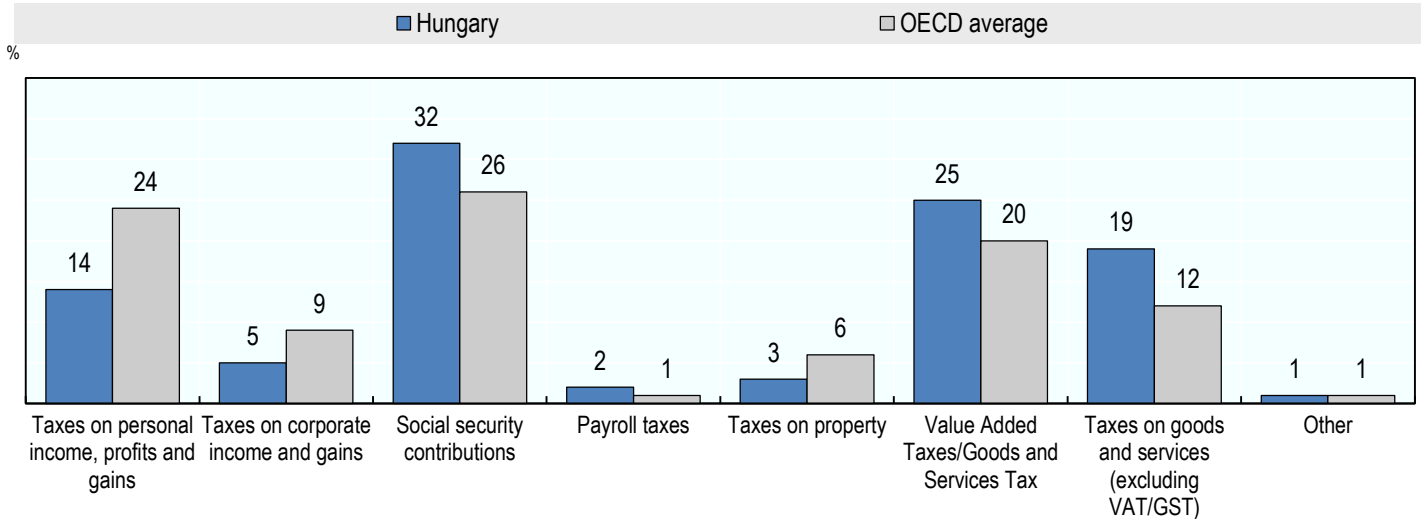
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2016 data, therefore their latest 2015 data are presented within this country note.

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 Hungary compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



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

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

Tax structure

Tax structure	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Hungary			Position in OECD ²		
	Forint, billions			%					
	2015	2014	Δ	2015	2014	Δ	2015	2014	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	2 428	2 240	+ 189	18	18	-	34th	34th	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	1 815	1 705	+ 110	14	14	-	32nd	32nd	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	614	535	+ 79	5	4	+ 1	34th	34th	-
Social security contributions	4 294	4 025	+ 268	32	33	- 1	12th	12th	-
Payroll taxes	199	180	+ 19	2	1	+ 1	8th	8th	-
Taxes on property	438	417	+ 21	3	3	-	25th	25th	-
Taxes on goods and services	5 806	5 409	+ 397	44	44	-	3rd	3rd	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	3 307	3 011	+ 296	25	24	+ 1	6th	8th	+ 2
Other	96	93	+ 3	1	1	-	11th	10th	- 1
TOTAL	13 262	12 365	+ 897	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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