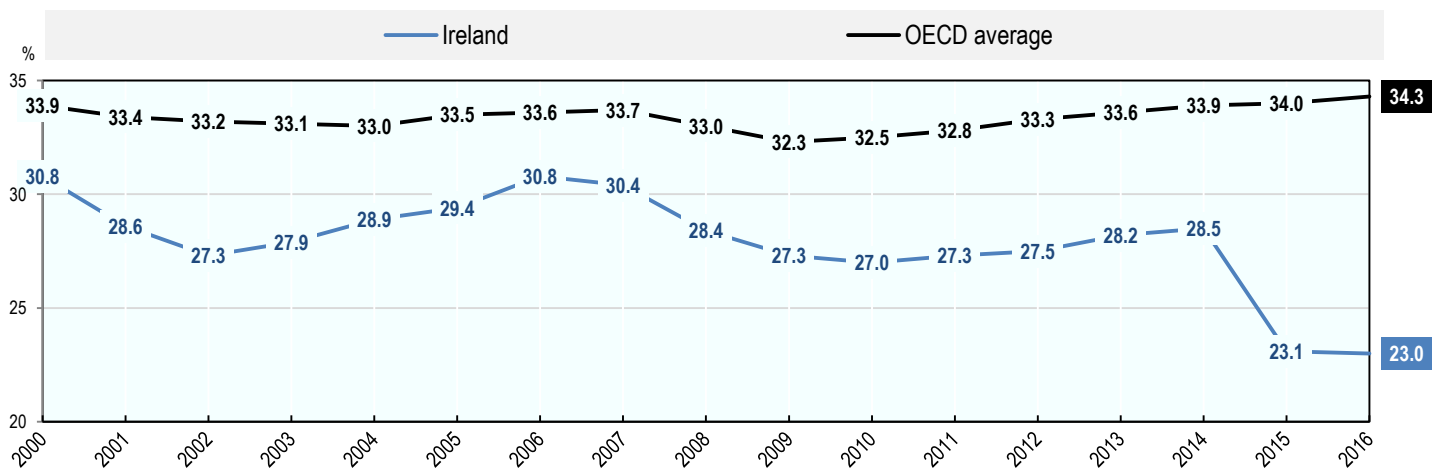


Revenue Statistics 2017 - Ireland

Tax-to-GDP ratio

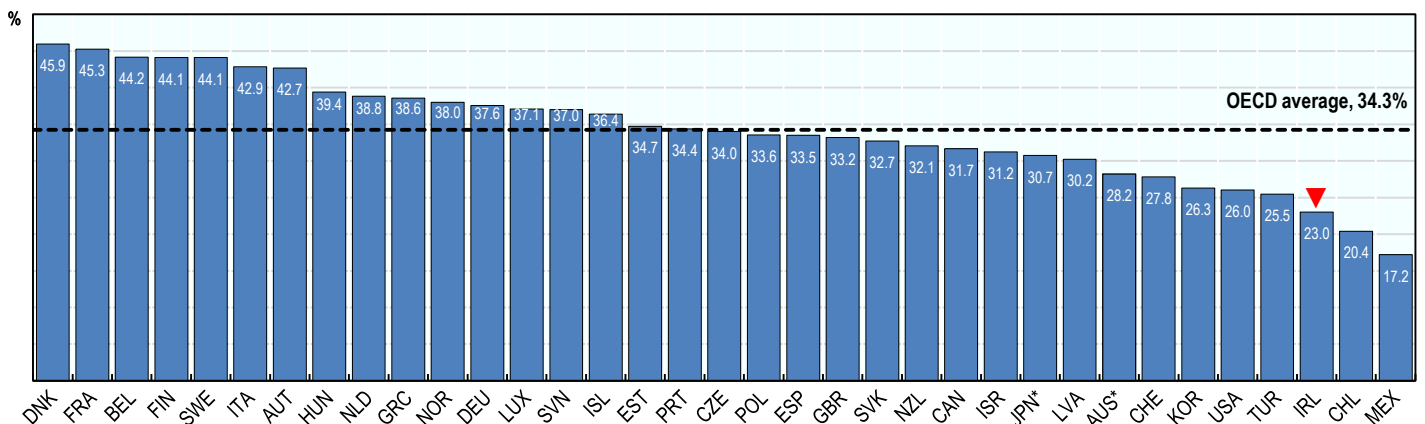
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Ireland decreased by 0.1 percentage points, from 23.1% in 2015 to 23.0% 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 Ireland in 2016 has decreased from 30.8% in 2000 to 23.0% 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 Ireland was 30.8% in 2000 and 2006, with the lowest being 23.0% in 2016.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD

Ireland ranked 33rd out of 35 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2016.* In 2016, Ireland had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 23.0% compared with the OECD average of 34.3%. In 2015, Ireland was also ranked 33rd 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.

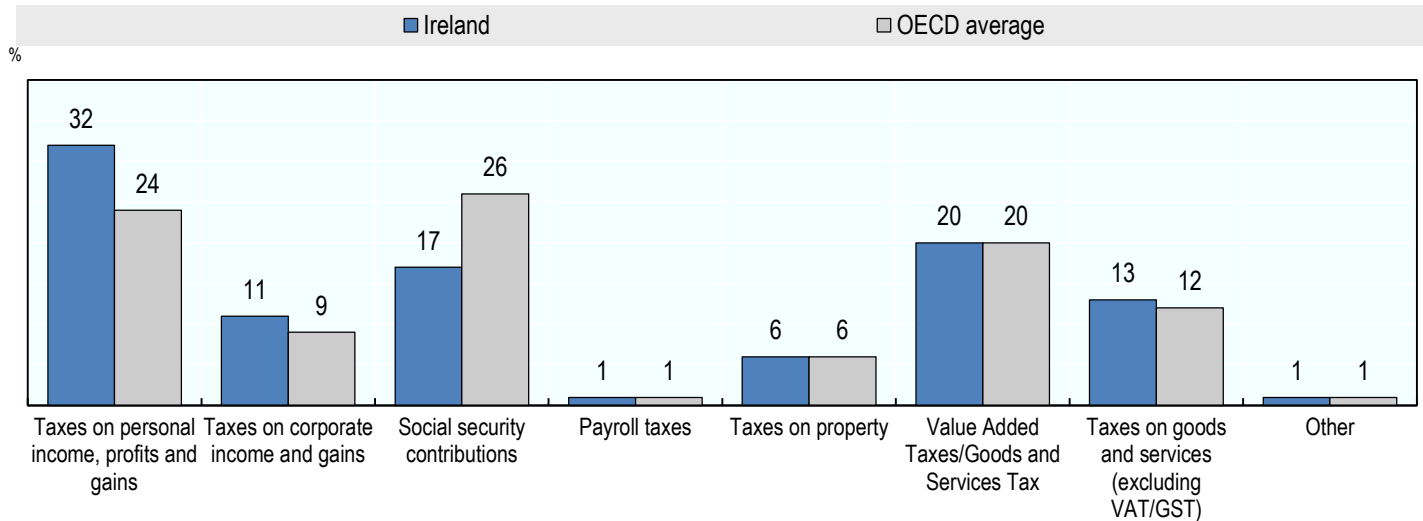
1 Between 2014 and 2015, Ireland experienced unusually high GDP growth, at 32.4% in nominal terms (26.3% in real terms). This exceptionally high GDP growth was mainly driven by transfers of intangible assets (including licences and patents) into the Irish jurisdiction by a number of multinational enterprises. Although the nominal amount of tax revenues increased by 8.8% from 2014 to 2015 (measured in national currency), the higher GDP growth during this period caused the tax to GDP ratio in Ireland to fall sharply, decreasing from 28.5% in 2014 to 23.1% in 2015 to 23.0% in 2016. For more information, see page 28 of Revenue Statistics 2016.

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



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

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

Tax structure

Tax structure	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Ireland			Position in OECD ²		
	Euro, millions			%					
	2015	2014	Δ	2015	2014	Δ	2015	2014	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	26 044	22 349	+ 3 695	43	40	+ 3	8th	9th	+ 1
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	19 167	17 727	+ 1 440	32	32	-	7th	7th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	6 873	4 618	+ 2 255	11	8	+ 3	10th	16th	+ 6
Social security contributions	10 206	9 581	+ 626	17	17	-	27th	27th	-
Payroll taxes	357	338	+ 19	1	1	-	12th	12th	-
Taxes on property	3 878	4 242	- 364	6	8	- 2	15th	12th	- 3
Taxes on goods and services	19 766	18 666	+ 1 100	33	34	- 1	16th	14th	- 2
<i>of which VAT</i>	11 955	11 521	+ 434	20	21	- 1	21st	17th	- 4
Other	338	295	+ 43	1	1	-	14th	14th	-
TOTAL	60 589	55 470	+ 5 119	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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