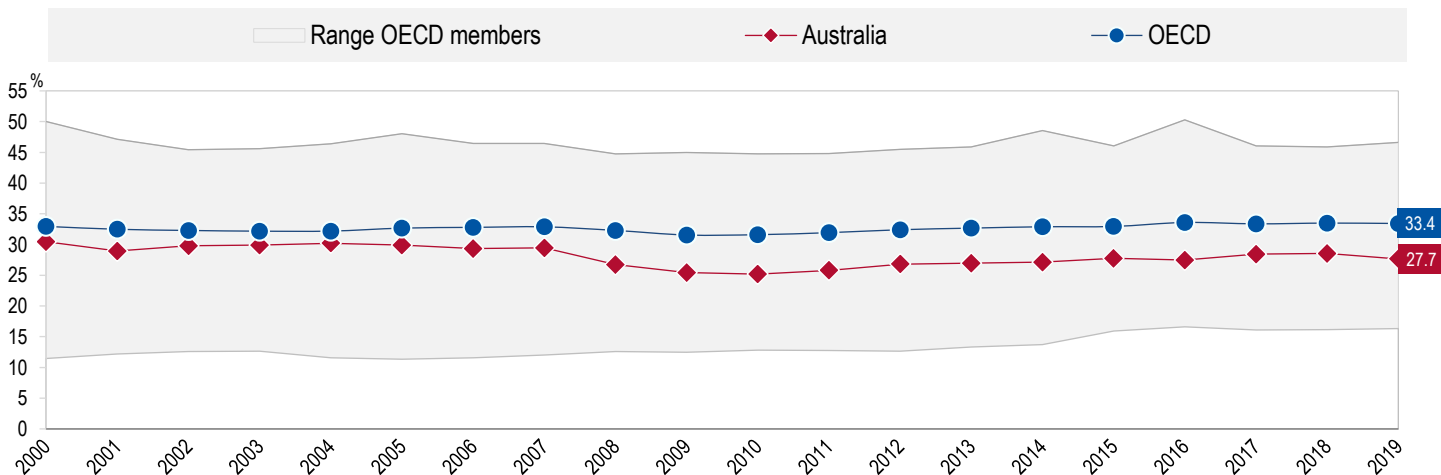


Revenue Statistics 2021 - Australia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

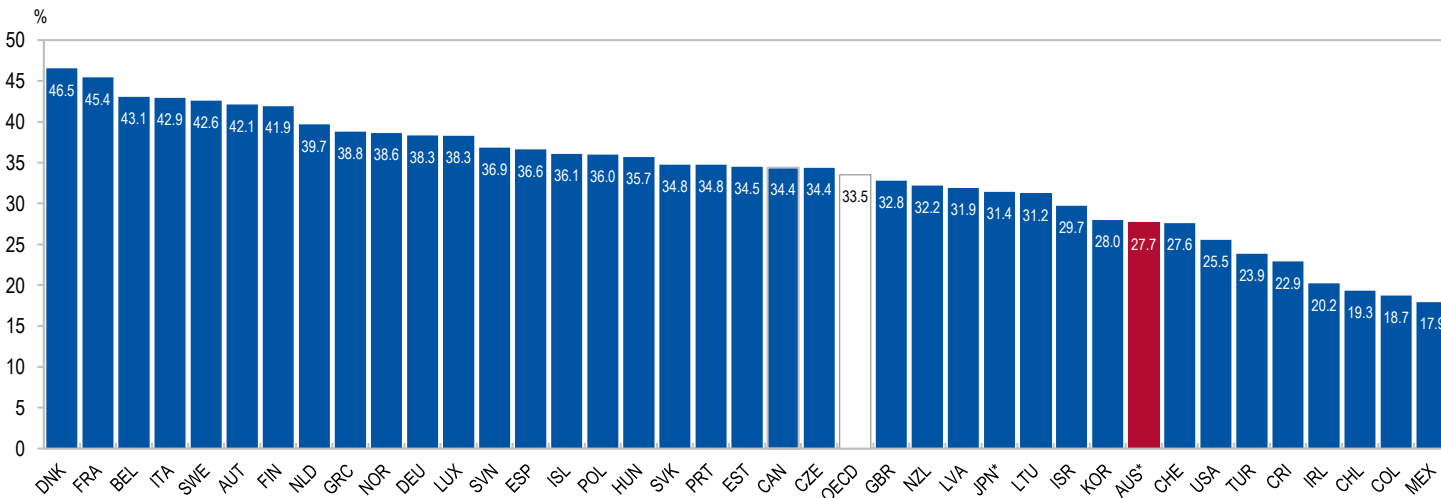
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia decreased by 0.9 percentage points from 28.5% in 2018 to 27.7% in 2019.* The corresponding figures for the OECD average were a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from 33.5% to 33.4% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia has decreased from 30.5% in 2000 to 27.7% in 2019. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2019 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.4% compared with 32.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia was 30.5% in 2000, with the lowest being 25.2% in 2010.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2020

The chart below shows tax-to-GDP ratios for 2020. As Australia is unable to provide 2020 data, the latest available data from 2019 has been used. Australia's 2019 tax-to-GDP ratio ranked it 30th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio compared with the 2020 figures. In 2019 Australia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 27.7%, compared with the OECD average of 33.5% in 2020 and 33.4% in 2019.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

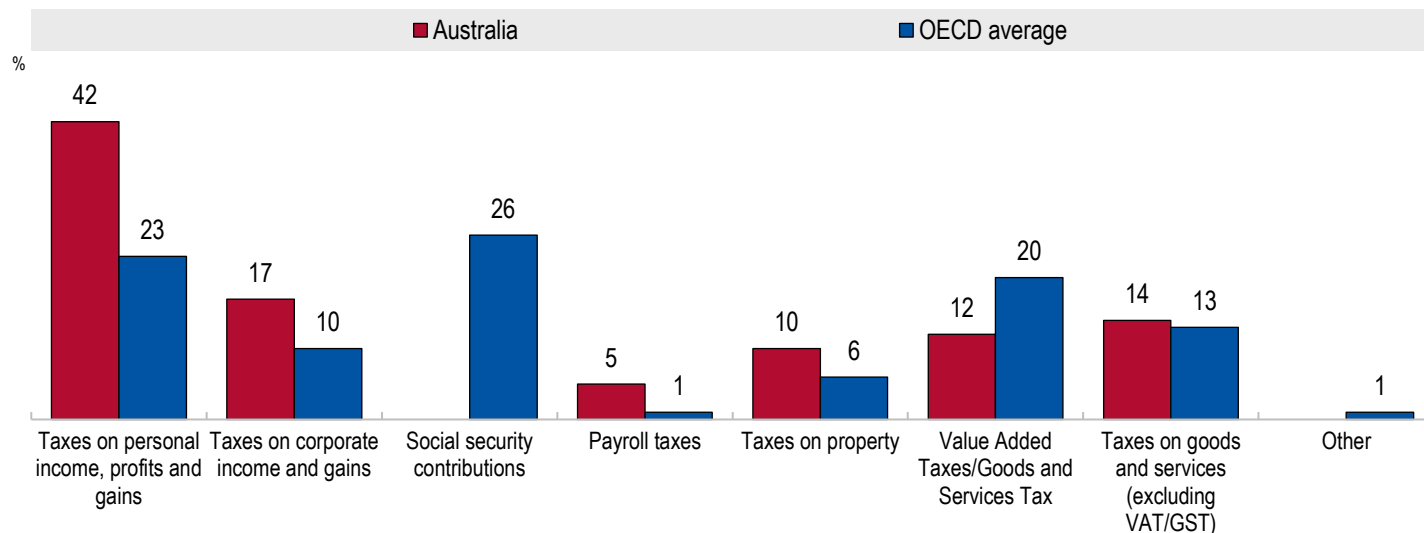
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. 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, 2019

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 Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Australia			Position in OECD ²		
	Australian Dollar, millions			%					
	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	334 856	325 116	- 9 740	60	59	- 1	2nd	2nd	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	229 439	230 932	+ 1 493	41	42	+ 1	2nd	2nd	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	105 417	94 184	- 11 233	19	17	- 2	4th	4th	-
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	38th	38th	-
Payroll taxes	26 923	26 027	- 896	5	5	-	4th	4th	-
Taxes on property	53 114	53 982	+ 868	10	10	-	7th	6th	+ 1
Taxes on goods and services	142 282	144 411	+ 2 129	26	26	-	32nd	31st	+ 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	65 147	64 048	- 1 099	12	12	-	36th	36th	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	36th	36th	-
TOTAL	557 175	549 536	- 7 639	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 38th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2021 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

Contacts

David Bradbury

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division
David.Bradbury@oecd.org

Michelle Harding

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Michelle.Harding@oecd.org

Nicolas Miranda

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Statistician, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Nicolas.Miranda@oecd.org