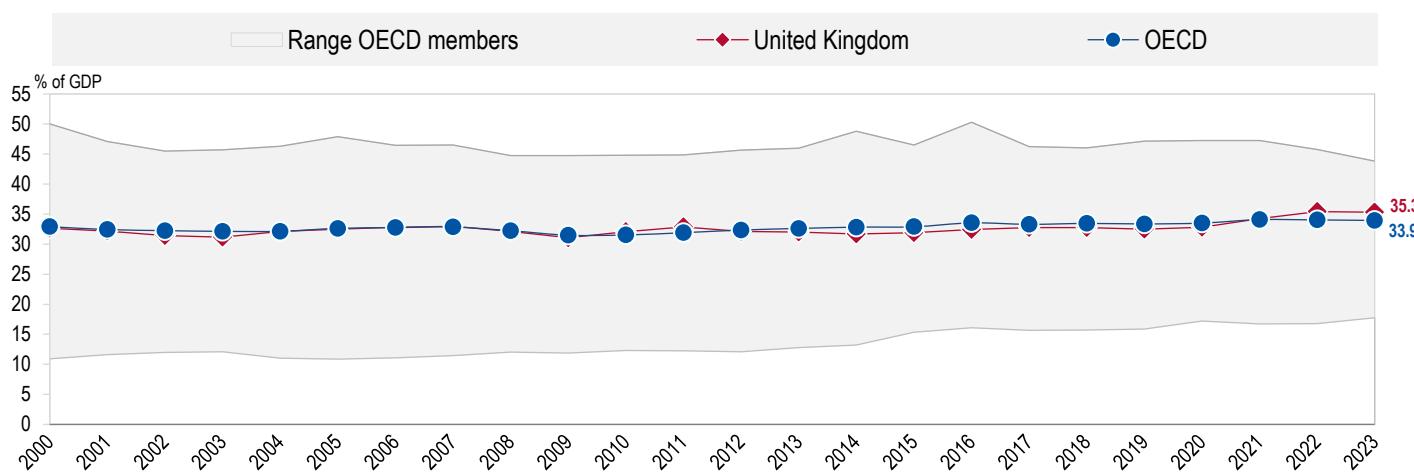


Revenue Statistics 2024 - the United Kingdom

Tax-to-GDP ratio

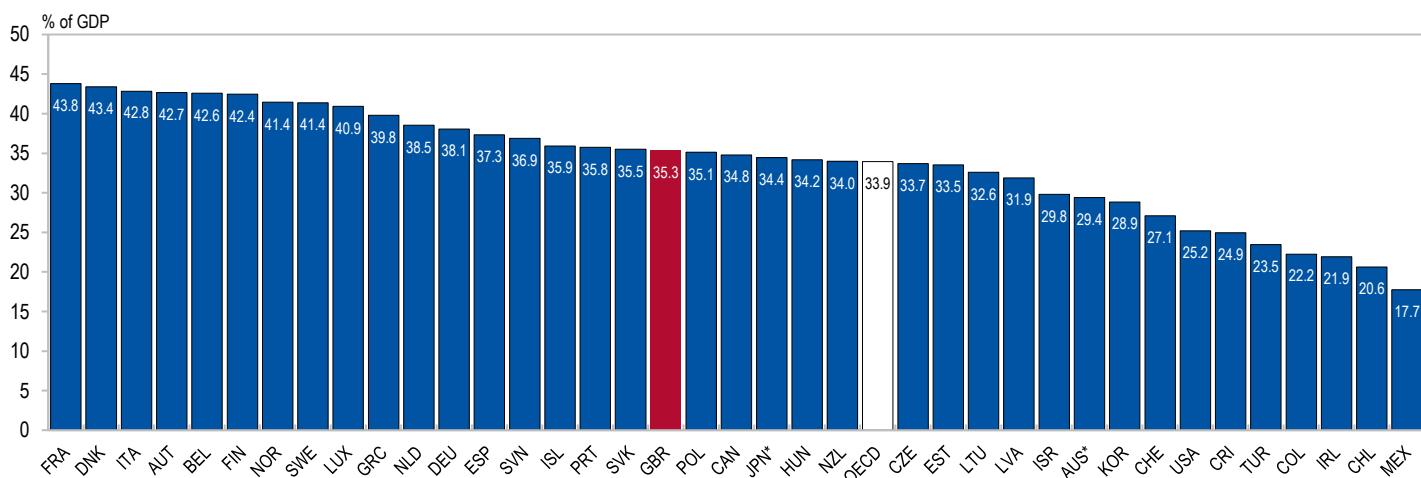
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in the United Kingdom decreased by 0.1 percentage point from 35.4% in 2022 to 35.3% in 2023. Between 2022 and 2023, the OECD average decreased from 34.0% to 33.9%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in the United Kingdom has increased from 32.7% in 2000 to 35.3% in 2023. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2023 was above that in 2000 (33.9% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in the United Kingdom was 35.4% in 2022, with the lowest being 31.1% in 2009.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2023

The United Kingdom ranked 18th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2023. In 2023, the United Kingdom had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 35.3% compared with the OECD average of 33.9%. In 2022, the United Kingdom was ranked 16th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2023 data, therefore their latest 2022 data are presented within this country note.

1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

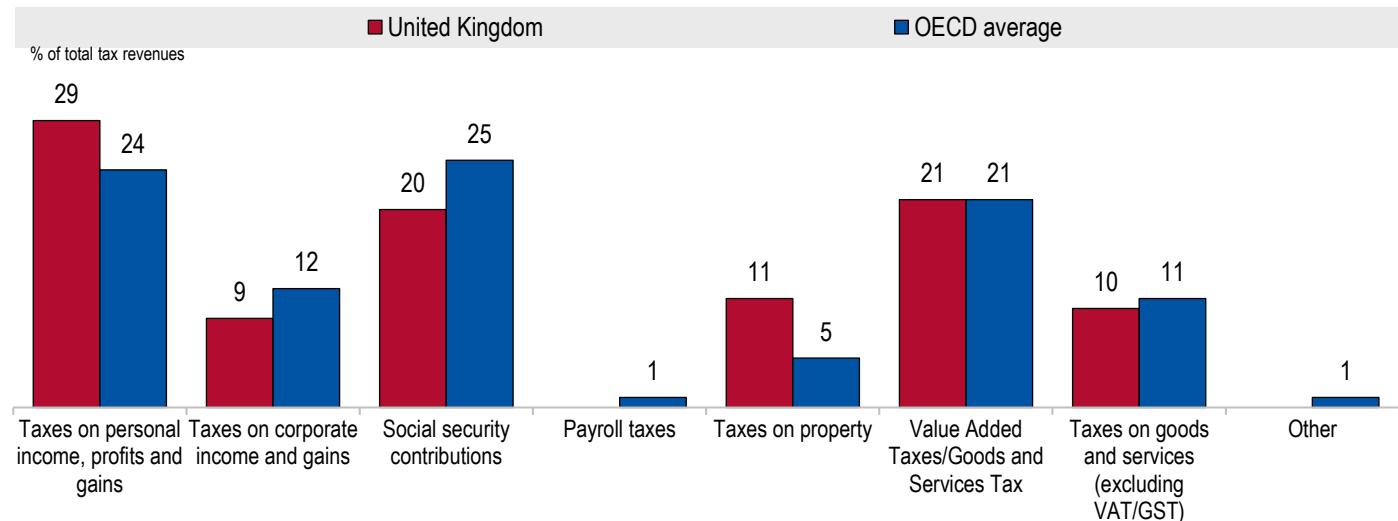
Note: In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.



Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2022

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



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

- » Higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains and property taxes.
- » Equal to the OECD average from value-added taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; social security contributions; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in the United Kingdom			Position in OECD		
	Pound Sterling, millions			%					
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	295 065	335 214	+ 40 148	38	38	-	13th	13th	-
of which									
Personal income, profits and gains	227 872	253 612	+ 25 741	29	29	-	10th	10th	-
Corporate income and gains	67 194	81 601	+ 14 407	9	9	-	20th	21st	-1
Social security contributions	156 208	176 951	+ 20 743	20	20	-	28th	27th	+1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	15th	15th	-
Taxes on property	89 589	100 591	+ 11 002	11	11	-	3rd	3rd	-
Taxes on goods and services	237 753	271 347	+ 33 594	30	31	+1	21st	20th	+1
of which VAT	158 121	183 614	+ 25 493	20	21	+1	21st	21st	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	35th	35th	-
TOTAL	781 763	887 623	+ 105 859	100	100	-	-	-	-

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

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

OECD (2024), Revenue Statistics 2024: Health taxes in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-2024>

Contacts

Kurt Van Dender

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division
Kurt.VanDender@oecd.org

Alexander Pick

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

Nicolas Miranda

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