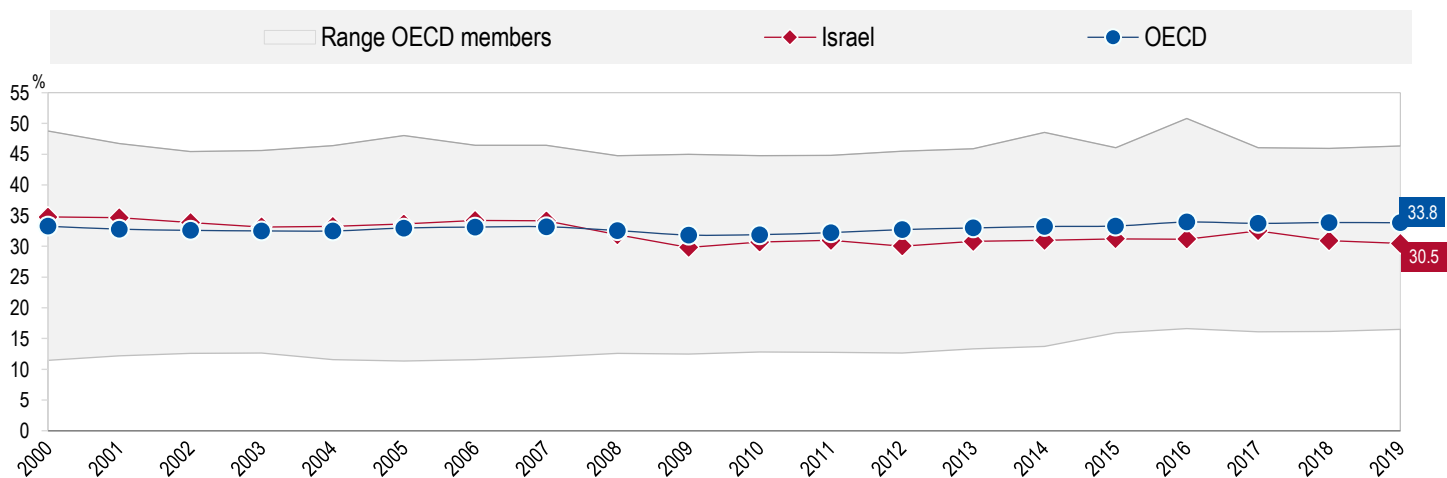


Revenue Statistics 2020 - Israel

Tax-to-GDP ratio

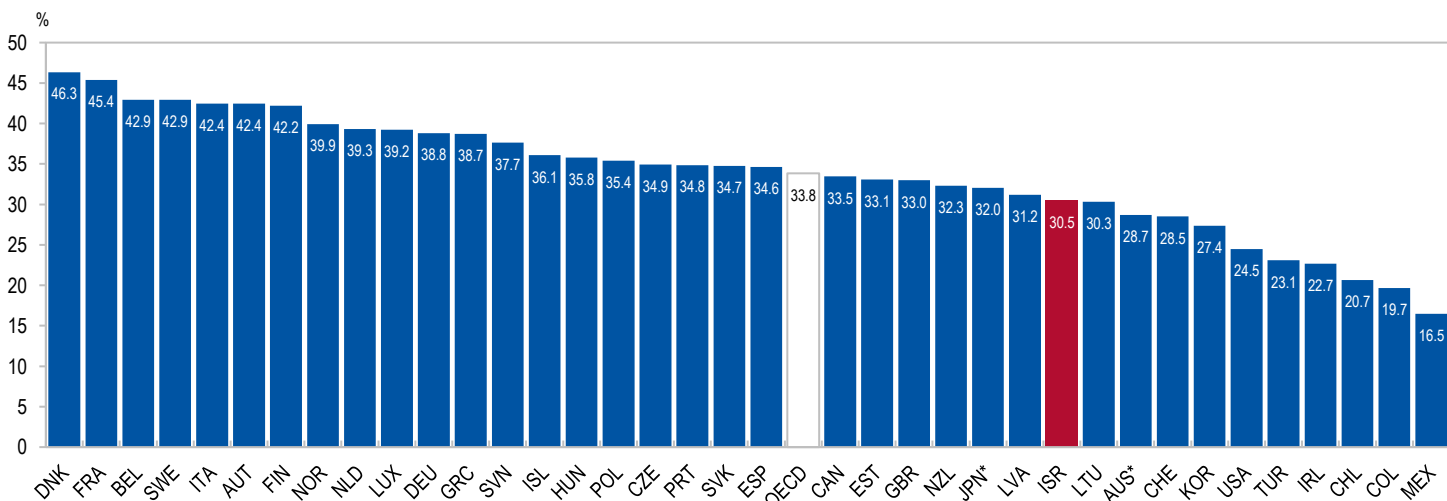
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Israel decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 30.9% in 2018 to 30.5% in 2019. Between 2018 and 2019 the OECD average decreased from 33.9% to 33.8%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Israel has decreased from 34.8% in 2000 to 30.5% in 2019. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2019 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.8% compared with 33.3%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Israel was 34.8% in 2000, with the lowest being 29.8% in 2009.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2019

Israel ranked 27th out of 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019. In 2019, Israel had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 30.5% compared with the OECD average of 33.8%. In 2018, Israel was also ranked 27th out of the 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



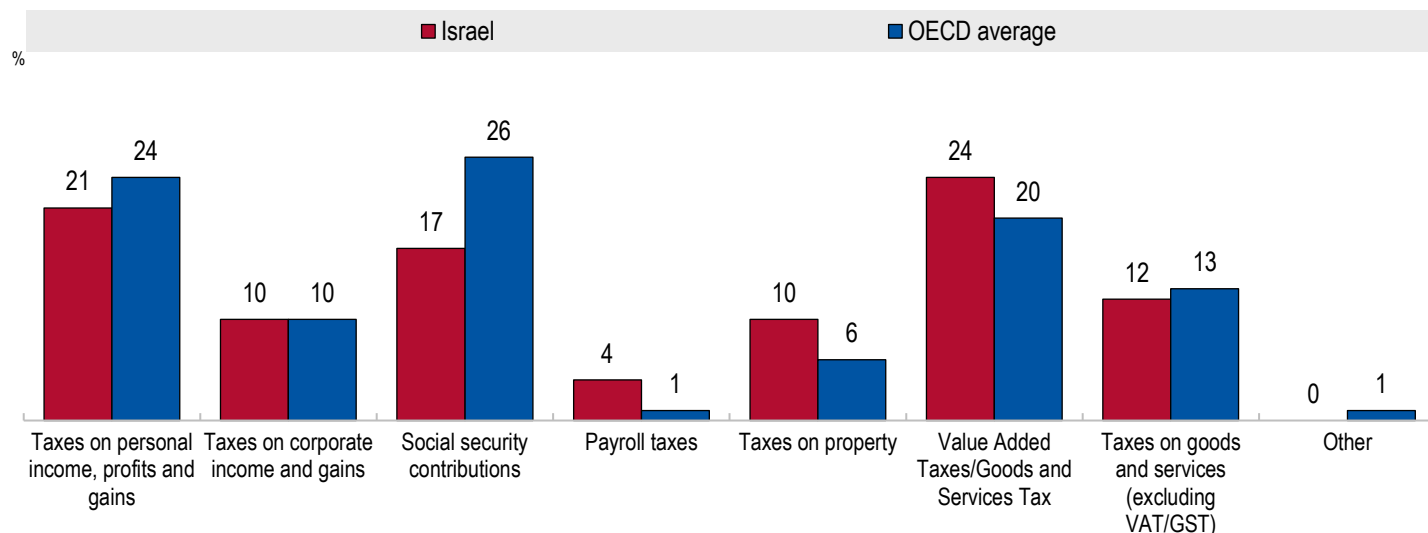
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2019 data, therefore their latest 2018 data are presented within this country note.

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, 2018

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



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

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

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Israel			Position in OECD ²		
	New Israeli Sheqel, millions			%					
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	146 949	135 001	- 11 948	36	33	- 3	14th	19th	- 5
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	85 411	84 922	- 489	21	21	-	22nd	20th	+ 2
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	41 909	42 932	+ 1 023	10	10	-	14th	13th	+ 1
Social security contributions	66 783	69 016	+ 2 233	16	17	+ 1	29th	29th	-
Payroll taxes	15 196	15 828	+ 633	4	4	-	4th	4th	-
Taxes on property	40 949	42 285	+ 1 336	10	10	-	7th	5th	+ 2
Taxes on goods and services	143 247	149 503	+ 6 255	35	36	+ 1	15th	14th	+ 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	94 531	99 442	+ 4 911	23	24	+ 1	11th	10th	+ 1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	35th	35th	-
TOTAL	413 124	411 633	- 1 491	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 37th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2020 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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