Consumption Tax Trends* - Poland

VAT rate 2020
The Polish standard VAT rate is 23.0%, which is above the OECD average. The average VAT/GST¹ standard rate in the OECD was 19.2% as of 31 December 2020. The previous standard VAT rate in Poland was 22% in 2010. It changed to the current level in 2011. Poland applies reduced VAT rates of 5% and 8% to a number of goods and services. Specific reduced VAT rates apply in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. VAT was introduced in Poland in 1993 at a standard rate of 22.0%. Since then the minimum and maximum standard rates have been at 22.0% and 23.0% respectively.

VAT Revenue Ratio
The figures may not present the difference to the second decimal point accurately due to rounding.

¹ VAT/GST refers to value added tax/goods and services tax
Source: OECD Tax Database 1st January 2020

VAT Revenue Ratio
The VAT Revenue Ratio (VRR) for Poland was 0.52 in 2018, below the OECD average of 0.56. The VRR is a measure of the revenue raising performance of a VAT system. A ratio of 1 would reflect a VAT system that applies a single VAT rate to a comprehensive base of all expenditure on goods and services consumed in an economy - with perfect enforcement of the tax. The Polish VRR increased from 0.45 in 2016 to 0.52 in 2018. The lowest VRR was recorded in the year 1994 at 0.36 and the highest level in 2007 at 0.53.

Source: OECD Consumption Tax Trends 2020; oe.cd/vatgst-trends; OECD Tax Database oe.cd/tax-database
Consumption Tax Trends 2020

VAT/GST and Excise Rates, Trends and Policy Issues

OECD Consumption Tax Trends 2020 provides information on Value Added Tax/Goods and Services Tax (VAT/GST) and excise duty rates in OECD member countries. It also contains information about international aspects of VAT/GST developments and the efficiency of this tax. It describes a range of other consumption taxation provisions on tobacco, alcoholic beverages and motor vehicles.

International VAT/GST Guidelines

The International VAT/GST Guidelines present a set of internationally agreed standards and recommended approaches to address the issues that arise from the uncoordinated application of national VAT systems in the context of international trade.

They focus in particular on trade in services and intangibles, which poses increasingly important challenges for the design and operation of VAT systems worldwide.

They notably include the recommended principles and mechanisms to address the challenges for the collection of VAT on cross-border sales of digital products that had been identified in the context of the OECD/G20 Project on Base and Erosion and Profit Shifting (the BEPS Project).

Contacts

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

Stéphane Buydens
Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
VAT Policy Advisor
Stephane.Buydens@oecd.org