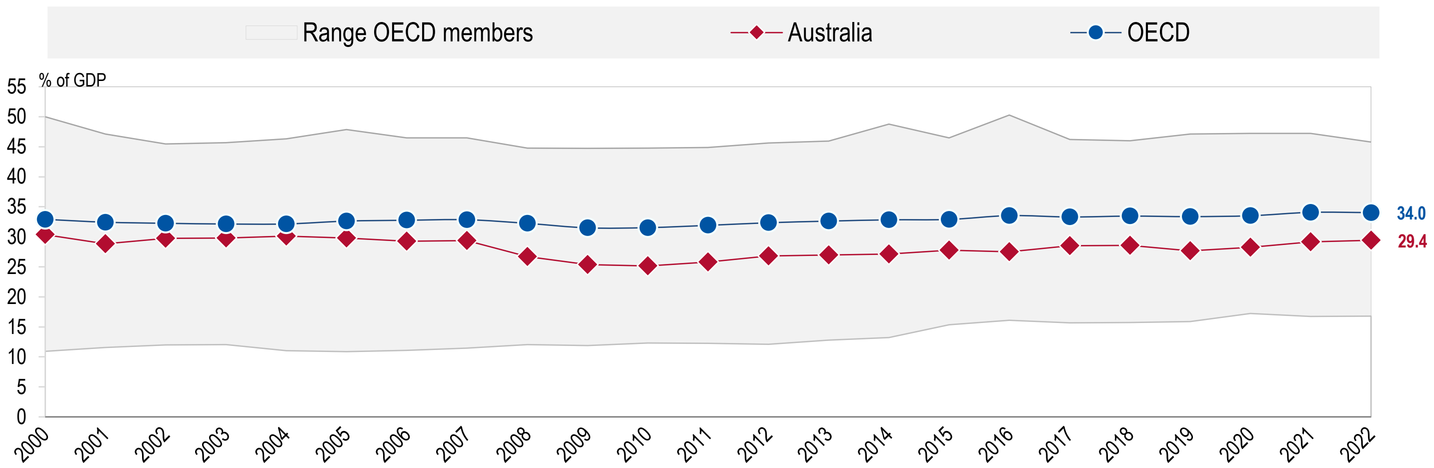
Revenue Statistics 2024 - Australia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

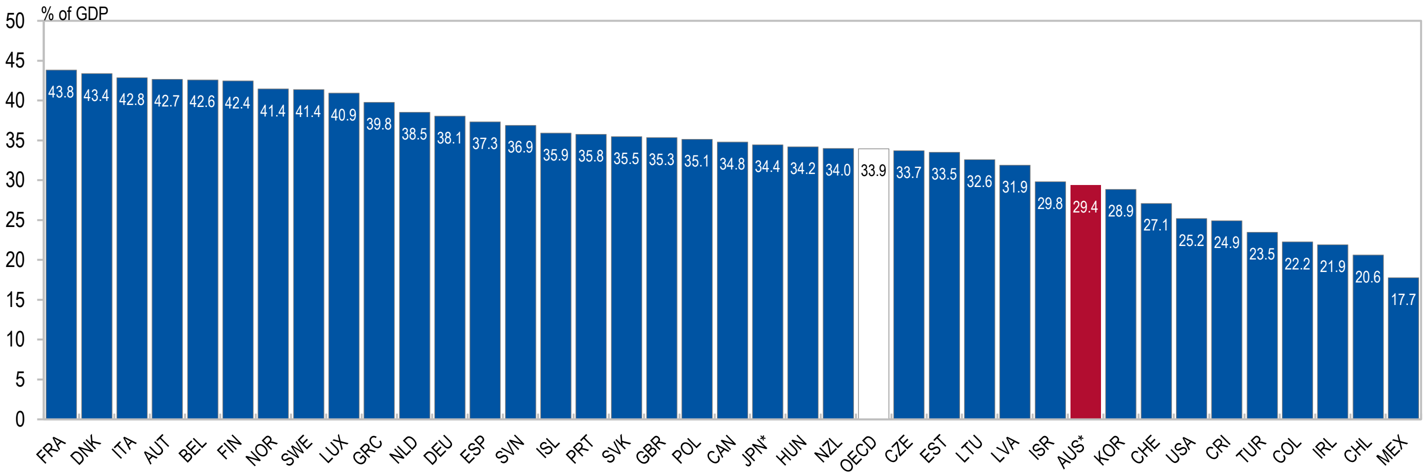
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia increased by 0.2 percentage points from 29.2% in 2021 to 29.4% in 2022*. Between 2021 and 2022 the OECD average decreased from 34.08% to 34.04%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia has decreased from 30.4% in 2000 to 29.4% in 2022. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2022 was above that in 2000 (34.0% compared with 32.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia was 30.4% in 2000, with the lowest being 25.1% in 2010.



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

The chart below shows tax-to-GDP ratios for 2023. As Australia is unable to provide 2023 data, the latest available data from 2022 has been used. Australia's 2022 tax-to-GDP ratio ranked it 29th[1] out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio compared with the 2023 figures. In 2022 Australia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 29.4%, compared with the OECD average of 33.9% in 2023 and 34.0% in 2022.



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

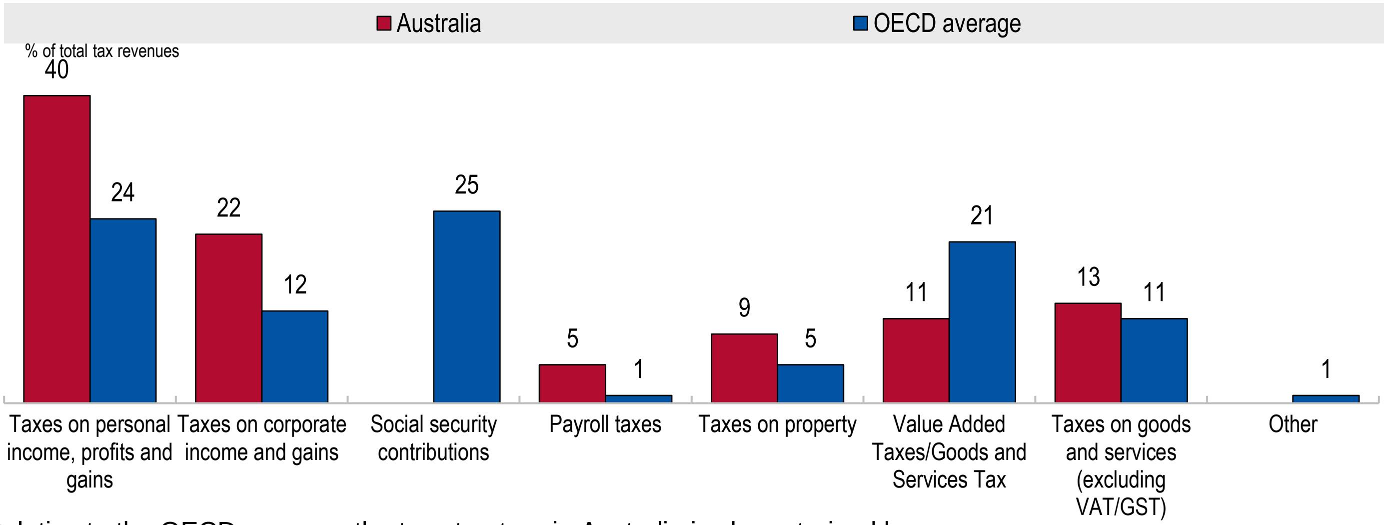
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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 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		
	Australian Dollar, millions			%					
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains[1]	418 320	468 871	+ 50 551	61	62	+ 1	2nd	2nd	-
of which									
Personal income, profits and gains	265 367	304 566	+ 39 199	39	40	+ 1	5th	4th	+ 1
Corporate income and gains	152 952	164 305	+ 11 353	22	22	-	3rd	5th	- 2
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	38th	38th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	4	5	+ 1	4th	4th	-
Taxes on property	74 152	69 904	- 4 248	11	9	- 2	6th	7th	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	158 391	179 109	+ 20 718	23	24	+ 1	33rd	32nd	+ 1
of which VAT	75 565	86 274	+ 10 709	11	11	-	37th	37th	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	35th	35th	-
TOTAL	**680 262**	**753 193**	**+ 72 931**	**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

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