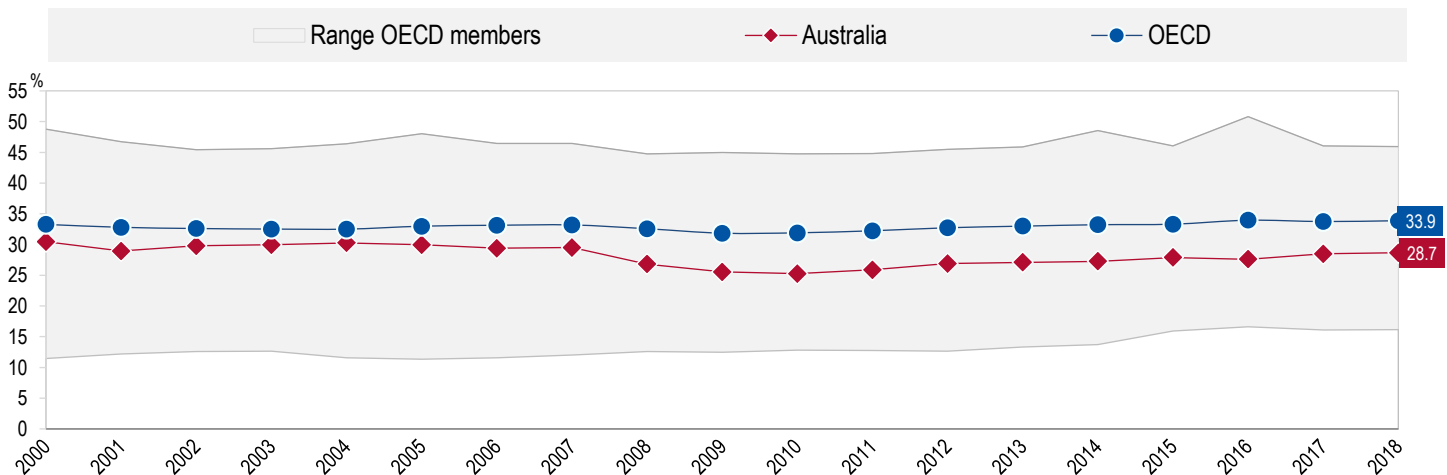


Revenue Statistics 2020 - Australia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

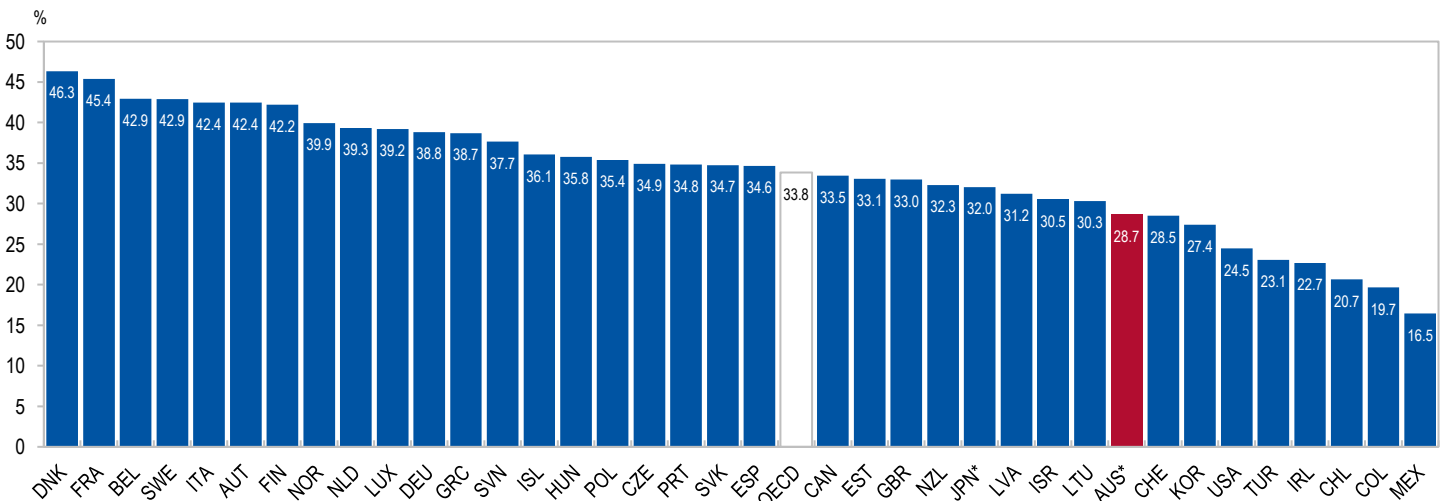
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia increased by 0.2 percentage points from 28.5% in 2017 to 28.7% in 2018.* The corresponding figures for the OECD average were an increase of 0.1 percentage points from 33.7% to 33.9% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia has decreased from 30.5% in 2000 to 28.7% in 2018. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2018 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.9% compared with 33.3%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia was 30.5% in 2000, with the lowest being 25.3% in 2010.



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

The chart below shows tax-to-GDP ratios for 2019. As Australia is unable to provide 2019 data, the latest available data from 2018 has been used. Australia's 2018 tax-to-GDP ratio ranked it 29th out of 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio compared with the 2019 figures. In 2018 Australia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 28.7%, compared with the OECD average of 33.8% in 2019 and 33.9% in 2018.



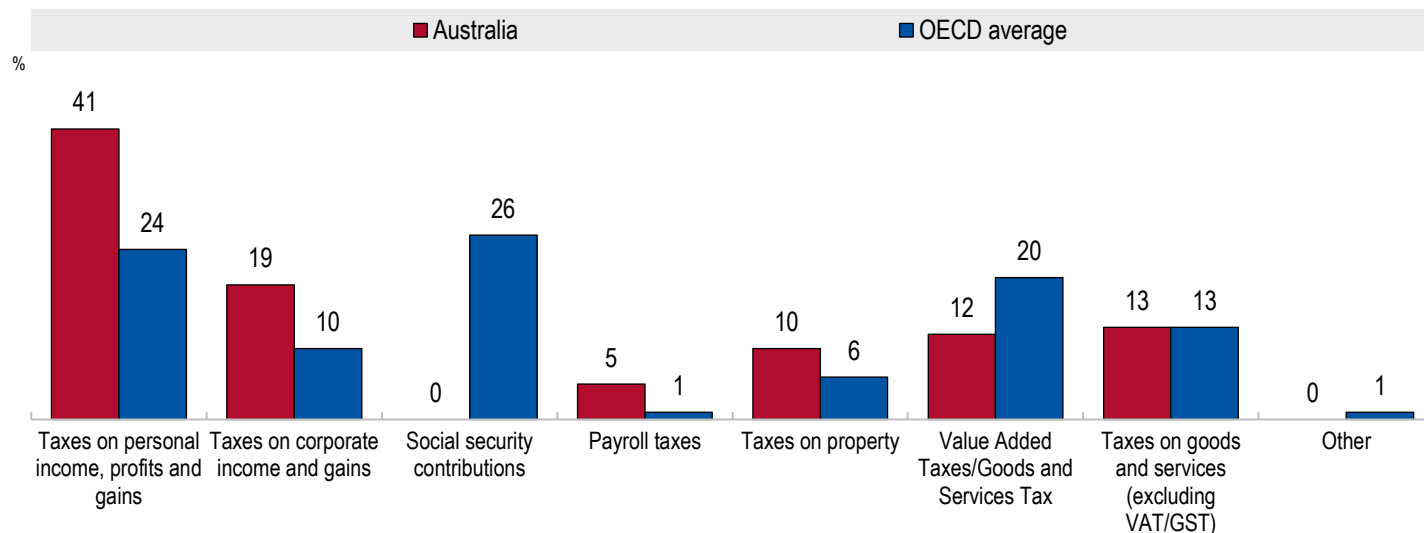
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2019 data, therefore their latest 2018 data are presented within this country note.

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 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; and property taxes.
- » Equal to the OECD average from 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			%					
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	310 041	336 239	+ 26 198	59	60	+ 1	2nd	2nd	-
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	212 520	229 499	+ 16 979	40	41	+ 1	2nd	3rd	- 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	97 521	106 740	+ 9 219	18	19	+ 1	4th	4th	-
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	37th	37th	-
Payroll taxes	25 520	26 923	+ 1 403	5	5	-	3rd	3rd	-
Taxes on property	52 967	53 142	+ 175	10	10	-	6th	7th	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	138 653	142 149	+ 3 496	26	25	- 1	30th	31st	- 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	64 062	65 147	+ 1 085	12	12	-	35th	36th	- 1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	35th	35th	-
TOTAL	527 181	558 453	+ 31 272	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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