

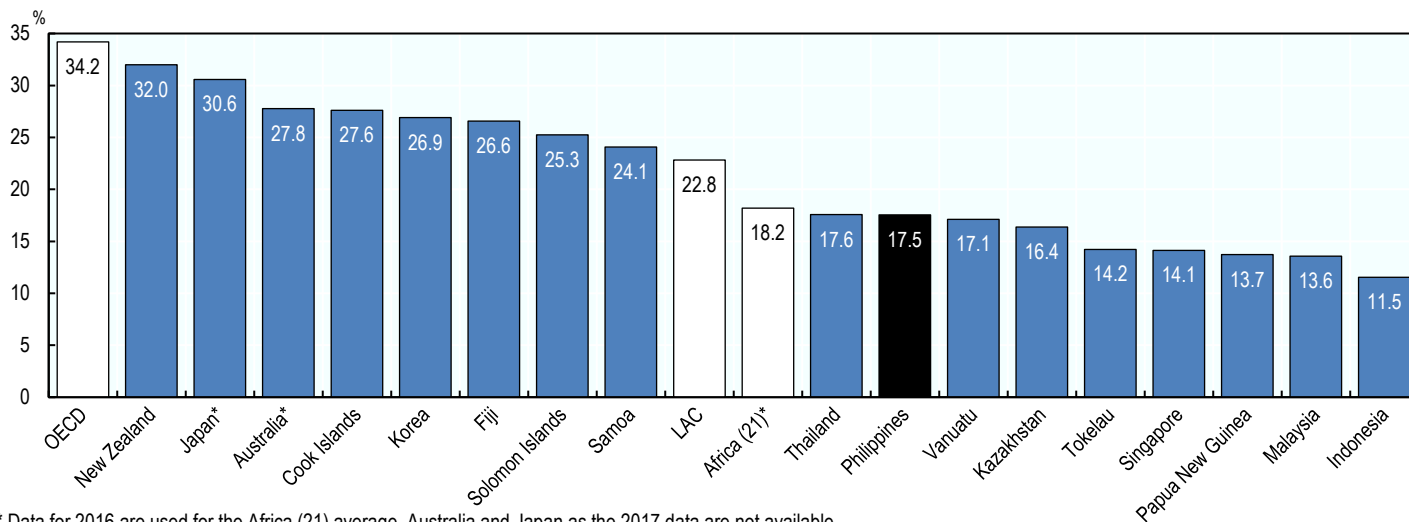


Revenue Statistics in Asian and Pacific Economies 2019 – The Philippines

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2017

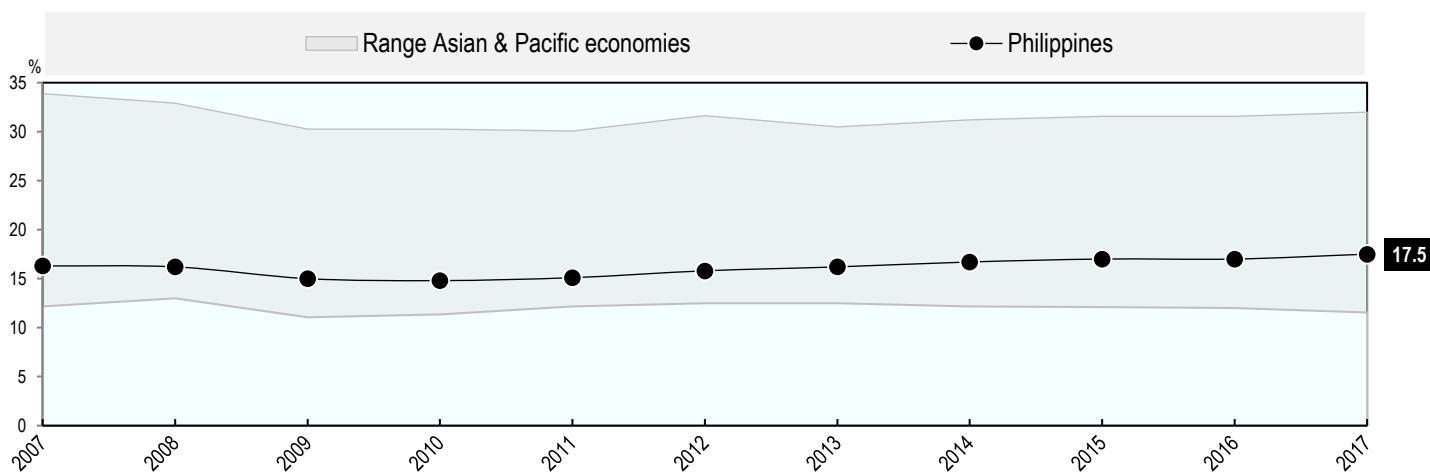
The Philippines' tax-to-GDP ratio was 17.5% in 2017, below the OECD average (34.2%) by 16.6 percentage points, and also below the LAC and Africa (21)* averages (22.8% and 18.2%, respectively).



* Data for 2016 are used for the Africa (21) average, Australia and Japan as the 2017 data are not available.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in the Philippines increased by 0.5 percentage points from 17% in 2016 to 17.5% in 2017. From 2007 to 2017, the tax-to-GDP ratio in the Philippines increased by 1.2 percentage points from 16.3% to 17.5%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 17.5% in 2017, and the lowest 14.8% in 2010.



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. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>

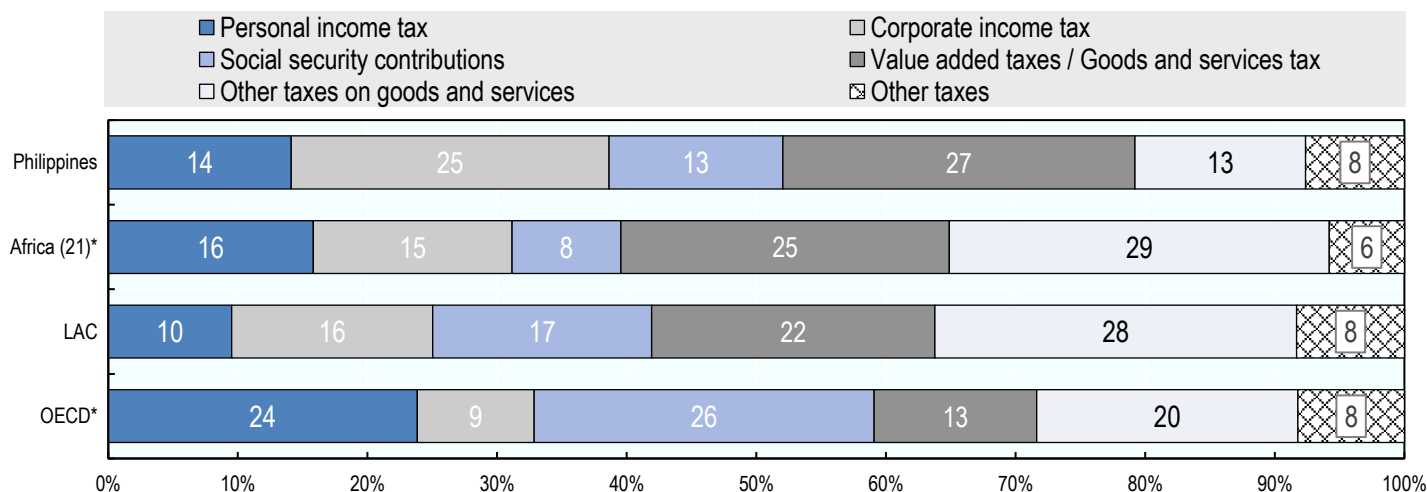
Regional averages (OECD, LAC, AFRICA (21)) refer to the 2019 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2018 editions of Revenue Statistics and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database



Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in the Philippines in 2017 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (27.2%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2017 was derived from corporate income tax (24.5%).



* Data for 2016 are used for the Africa (21) and OECD average as the 2017 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

Summary of the tax structure in the Philippines

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in the Philippines		
	Philippine Peso, Billions			% in GDP		
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	1 102 939	994 543	+ 108 396	7.0	6.9	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal income, profits and gains	391 049	344 081	+ 46 968	2.5	2.4	+ 0.1
Corporate income and gains	680 157	619 067	+ 61 090	4.3	4.3	+ 0.0
Social security contributions	371 760	343 545	+ 28 215	2.4	2.4	- 0.0
Taxes on goods and services	1 118 976	962 763	+ 156 213	7.1	6.6	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	365 235	331 414	+ 33 821	2.3	2.3	+ 0.0
Taxes on specific goods and services	738 376	617 982	+ 120 394	4.7	4.3	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	209 493	163 505	+ 45 988	1.3	1.1	+ 0.2
Customs and import duties	458 184	396 365	+ 61 819	2.9	2.7	+ 0.2
Other taxes	179 375	159 972	+ 19 403	1.1	1.1	+ 0.0
TOTAL	2 773 050	2 460 823	+ 312 227	17.5	17.0	+ 0.5

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

In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll and workforce, taxes on property and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).



For further information, please see:

oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific