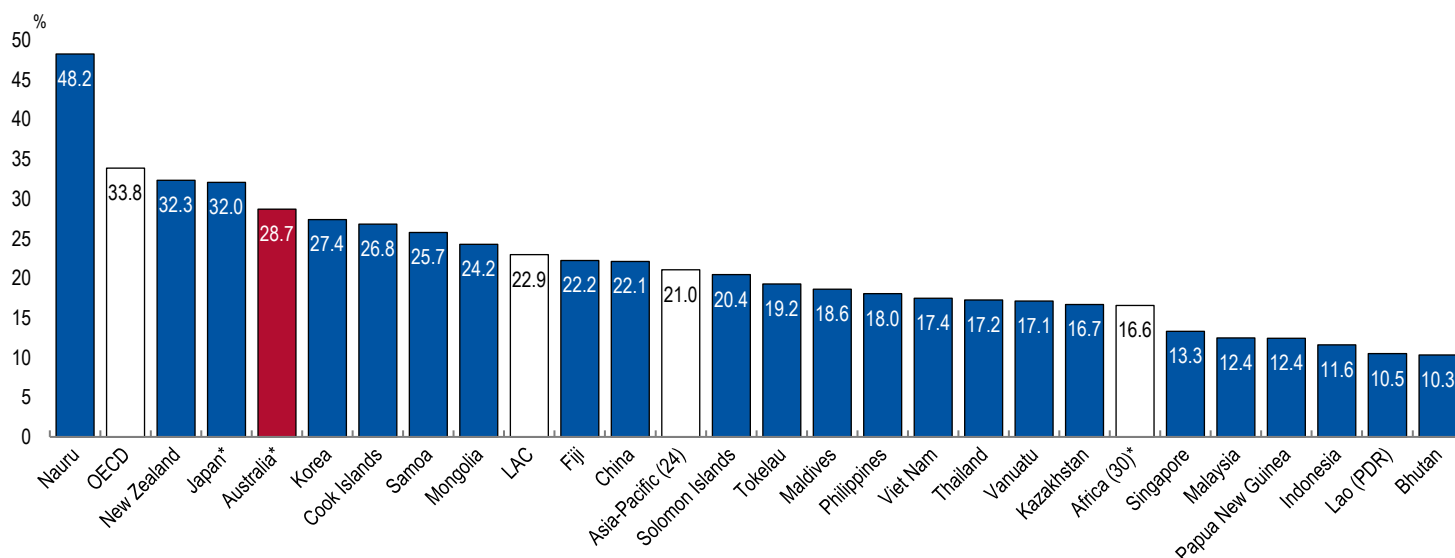


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2021 — Australia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2018

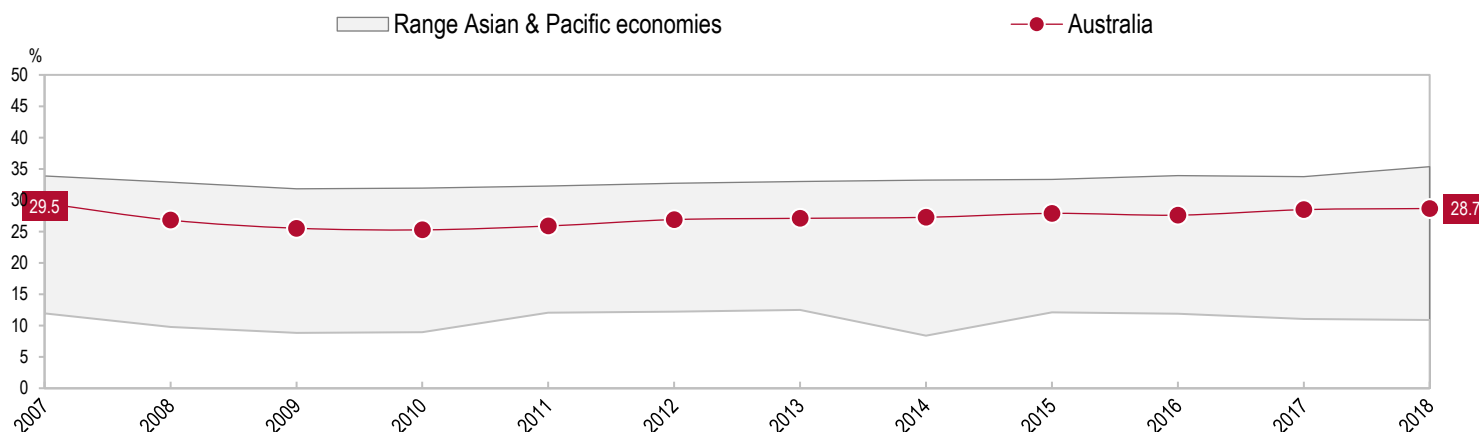
Australia's tax-to-GDP ratio was 28.7% in 2018* (latest available data), above the Asia and Pacific (24) average of 21.0% by 7.6 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (33.8%) by 5.2 percentage points.



* Data for 2018 are used for the Africa (30) average, Australia and Japan as 2019 data are not available.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia increased by 0.2 percentage points from 28.5% in 2017 to 28.7% in 2018. From 2007 to 2018, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 29.5% to 28.7%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 29.5% in 2007, and the lowest 25.3% 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 (30)) refer to the 2021 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2020 editions of the Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. [oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database](https://www.oecd.org/global-rev-stats-database)

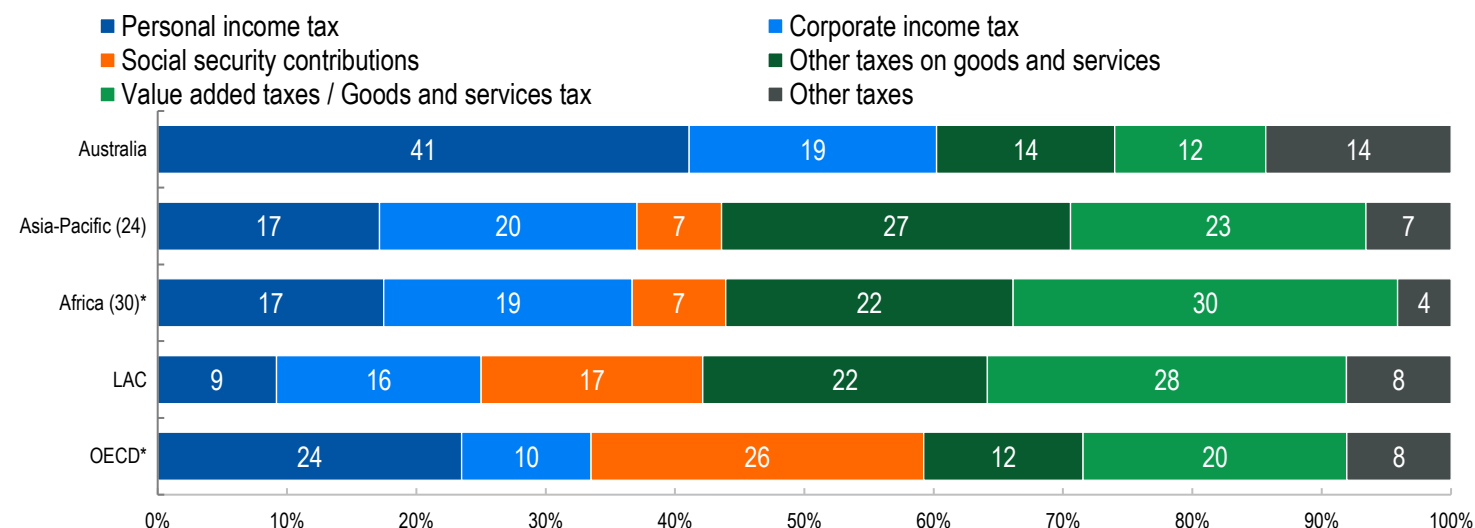


With financial support from the governments of Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

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 Australia in 2018 was derived from personal income tax (41.1%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2018 was derived from corporate income tax (19.1%).



* Data for 2018 are used for the OECD and Africa (30) average as 2019 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

Summary of the tax structure in Australia

	Tax Revenues in national currency Australian Dollar, Billions			Tax structure in Australia % in GDP		
	2018	2017	Δ	2018	2017	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	336	310	+ 26	17.3	16.8	+ 0.5
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	229	213	+ 17	11.8	11.5	+ 0.3
Corporate income and gains	107	98	+ 9	5.5	5.3	+ 0.2
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on goods and services	142	139	+ 3	7.3	7.5	- 0.2
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	65	64	+ 1	3.3	3.5	- 0.2
Taxes on specific goods and services	55	53	+ 2	2.8	2.9	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	24	24	+ 1	1.3	1.3	-
Customs and import duties	16	16	-	0.8	0.8	-
Other taxes	80	78	+ 2	4.1	4.2	- 0.1
TOTAL	558	527	+ 31	28.7	28.5	+ 0.2

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: <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific>

