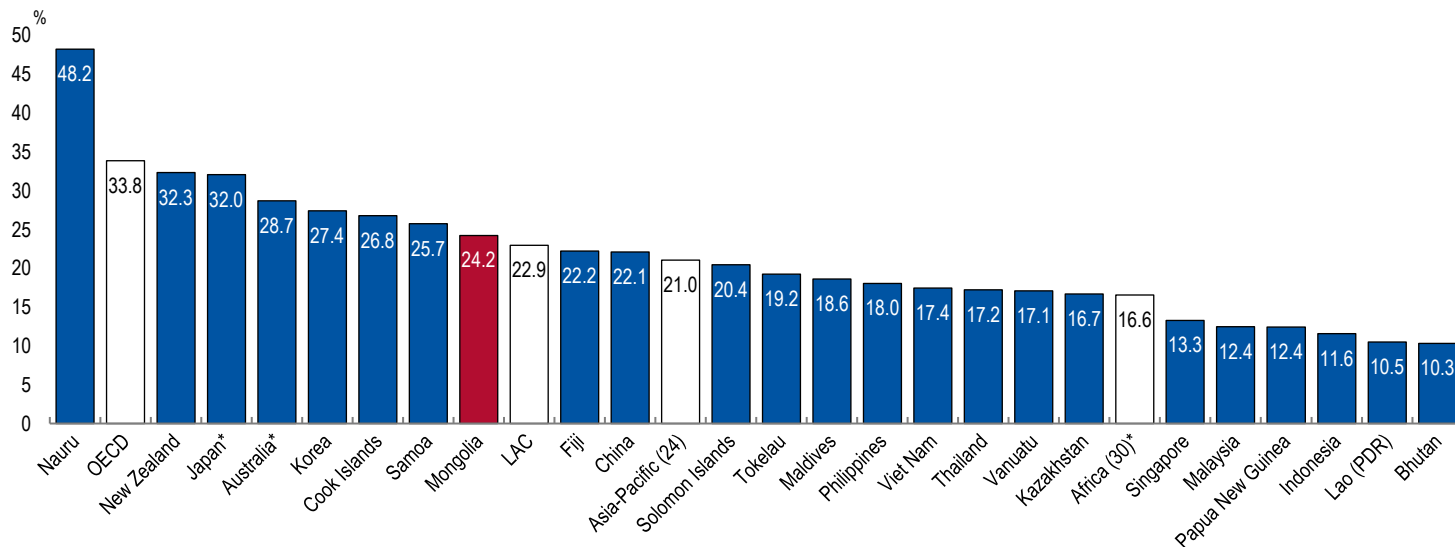


# Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2021 – Mongolia

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2019

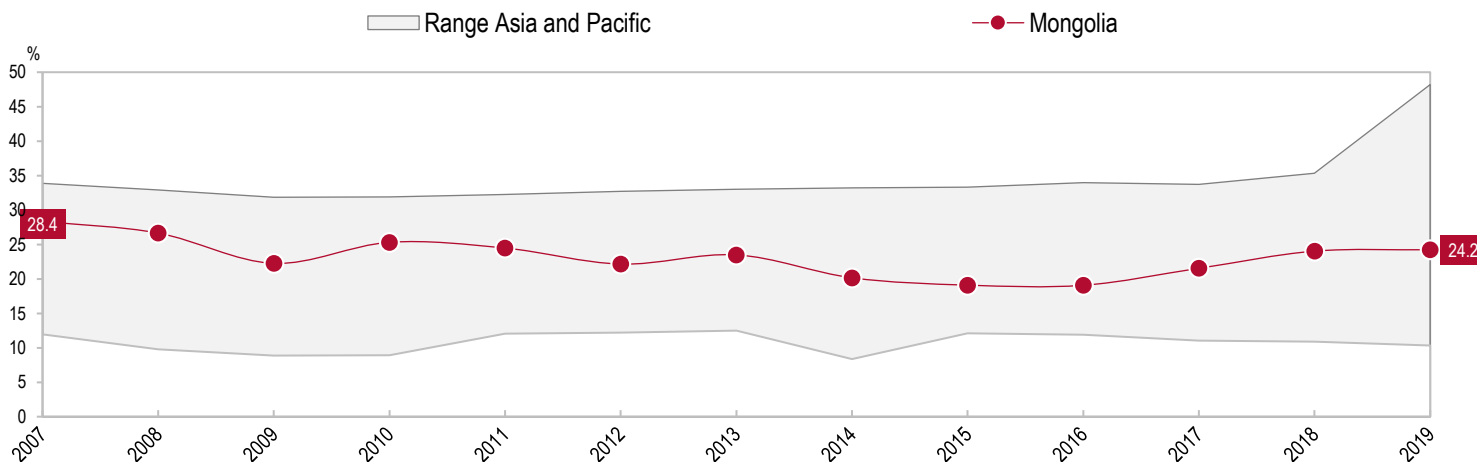
Mongolia's tax-to-GDP ratio was 24.2% in 2019, above the Asia and Pacific (24) average of 21.0% by 3.2 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (33.8%) by 9.6 percentage points.



\* 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 Mongolia increased by 0.2 percentage points from 24.0% in 2018 to 24.2% in 2019. From 2007 to 2019, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Mongolia decreased by 4.1 percentage points from 28.4% to 24.2%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 28.4% in 2007, and the lowest 19.1% in 2015 and 2016.



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>

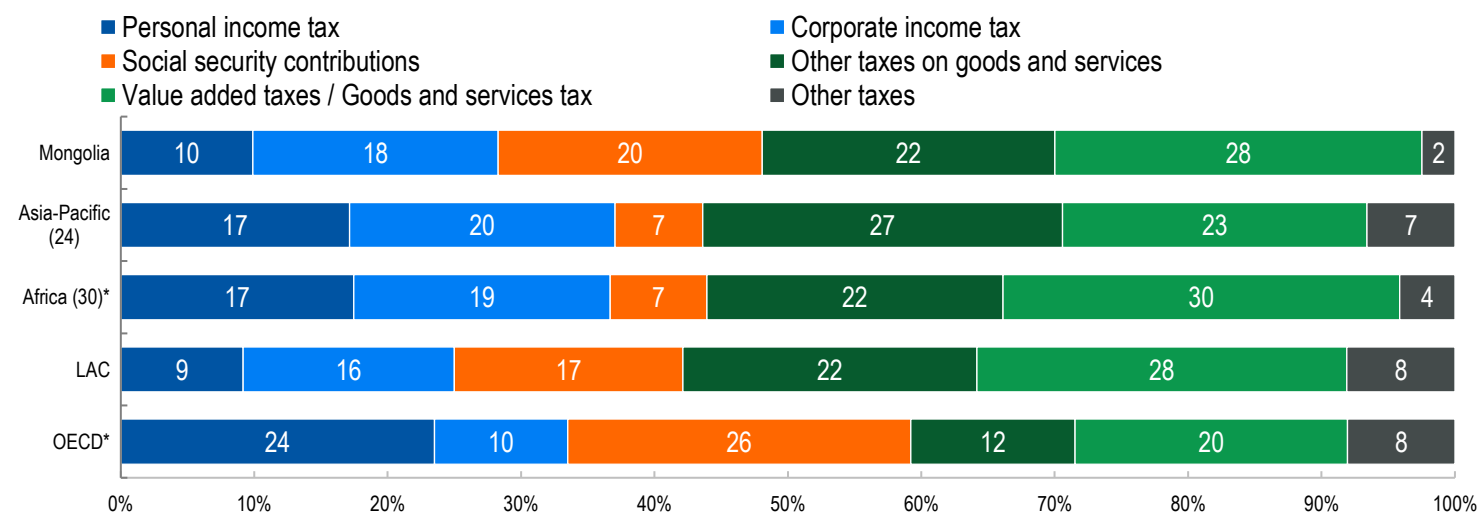
Regional averages (OECD, LAC, Africa (30)) refer to the 2021 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2020 editions of the Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. [oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database](https://www.oecd.org/global-rev-stats-database)



## 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 Mongolia in 2019 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (27.5%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2019 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (21.9%).



\* 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 Mongolia

	Tax Revenues in national currency Tugrik, Billions			Tax structure in Mongolia % in GDP		
	2019	2018	Δ	2019	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	2 556	2 091	+ 465	6.9	6.5	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	895	814	+ 81	2.4	2.5	- 0.1
Corporate income and gains	1 661	1 277	+ 384	4.5	3.9	+ 0.6
Social security contributions	1 787	1 569	+ 218	4.8	4.8	-
Taxes on goods and services	4 469	3 960	+ 509	12.0	12.2	- 0.2
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	2 486	2 196	+ 290	6.7	6.8	- 0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	1 696	1 475	+ 221	4.5	4.6	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	880	768	+ 112	2.4	2.4	-
Customs and import duties	790	682	+ 108	2.1	2.1	-
Other taxes	222	168	+ 54	0.6	0.5	+ 0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 033</b>	<b>7 788</b>	<b>+ 1 245</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>

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](https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific)



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