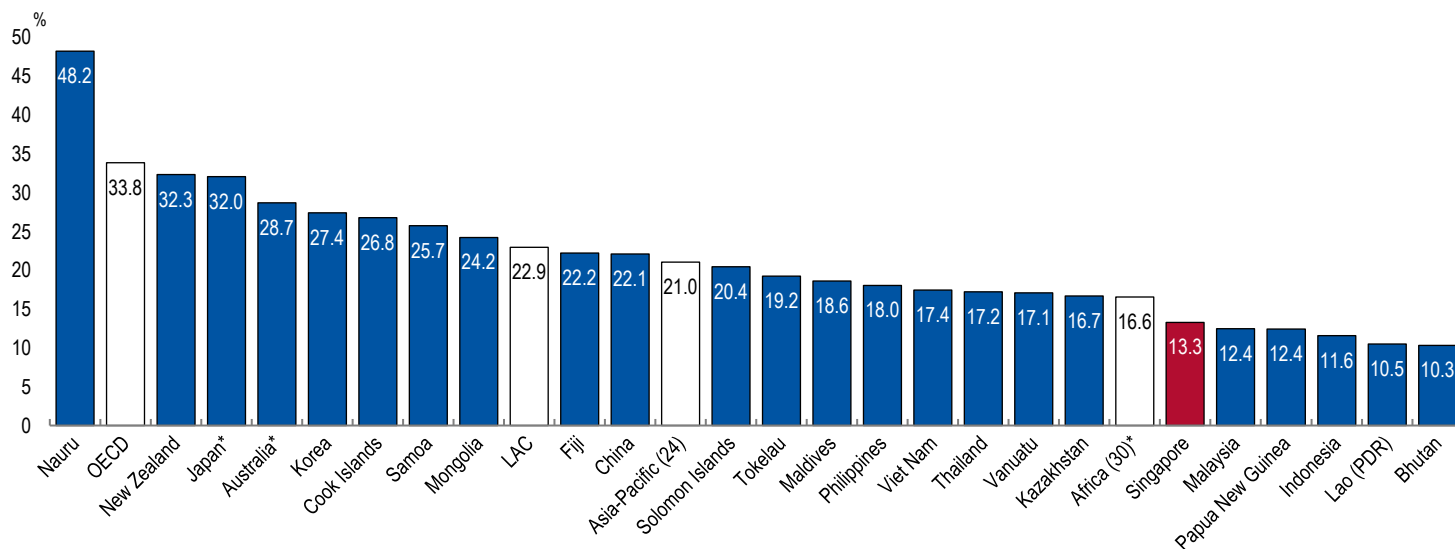


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2021 – Singapore

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

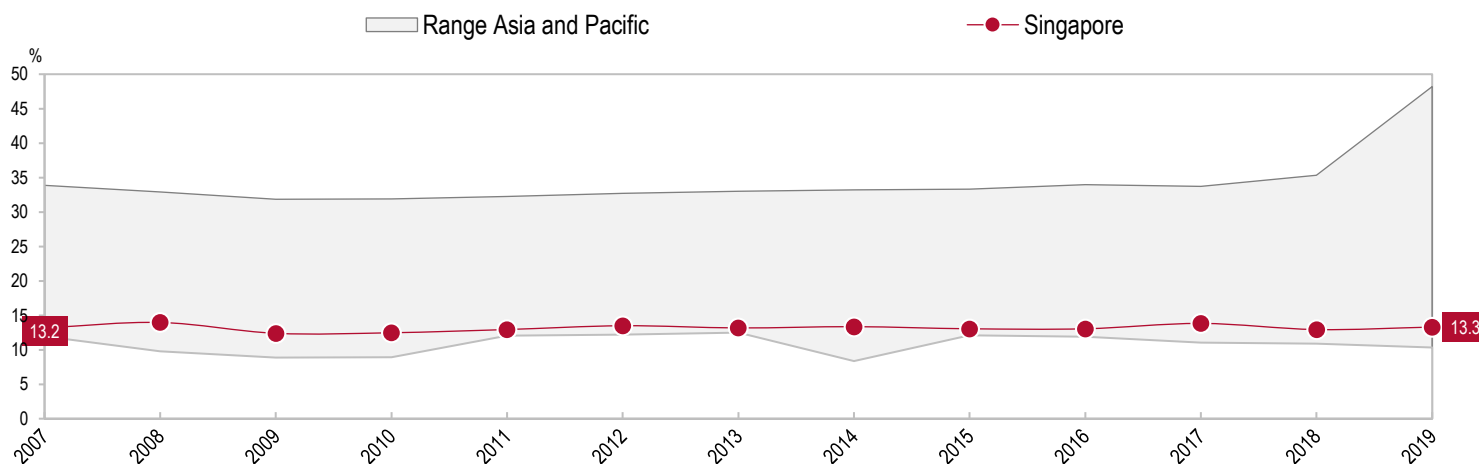
Singapore's tax-to-GDP ratio was 13.3% in 2019, below the Asia and Pacific (24) average of 21.0% by 7.7 percentage points. It was also below the OECD average (33.8%) by 20.5 percentage points.



* 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 Singapore increased by 0.4 percentage points from 12.9% in 2018 to 13.3% in 2019. From 2007 to 2019, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Singapore increased by 0.1 percentage points from 13.2% to 13.3%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 14.0% in 2008, and the lowest 12.4% in 2009.



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](http://www.oecd.org/global-rev-stats-database)

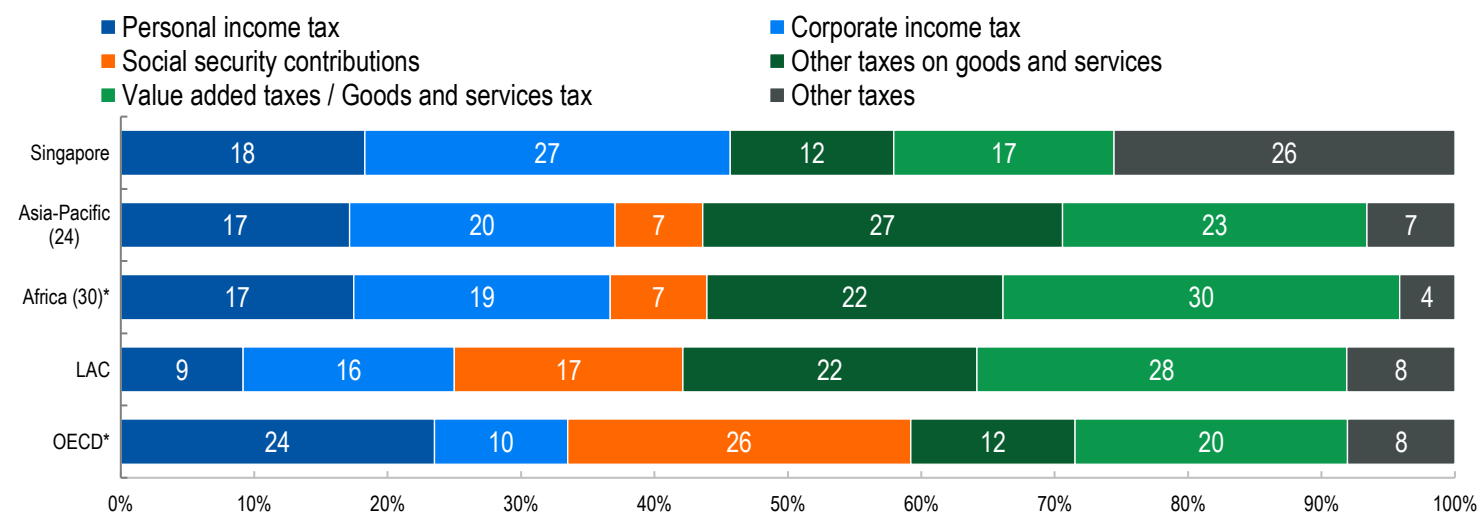


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Tax structures

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 Singapore in 2019 was derived from corporate income tax (27.4%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2019 was derived from other taxes (25.5%).



* 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 Singapore

	Tax Revenues in national currency Singapore Dollar, Millions			Tax structure in Singapore % in GDP		
	2019	2018	Δ	2019	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	33	31	+ 2	6.4	6.0	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	12	12	+ 1	2.4	2.3	+ 0.1
Corporate income and gains	19	18	+ 1	3.6	3.4	+ 0.2
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on goods and services	19	19	-	3.8	3.8	-
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	11	11	-	2.2	2.2	-
Taxes on specific goods and services	6	6	-	1.2	1.1	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	3	3	-	0.6	0.6	-
Customs and import duties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes	16	16	-	3.1	3.1	-
TOTAL	68	66	+ 1	13.3	12.9	+ 0.4

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



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