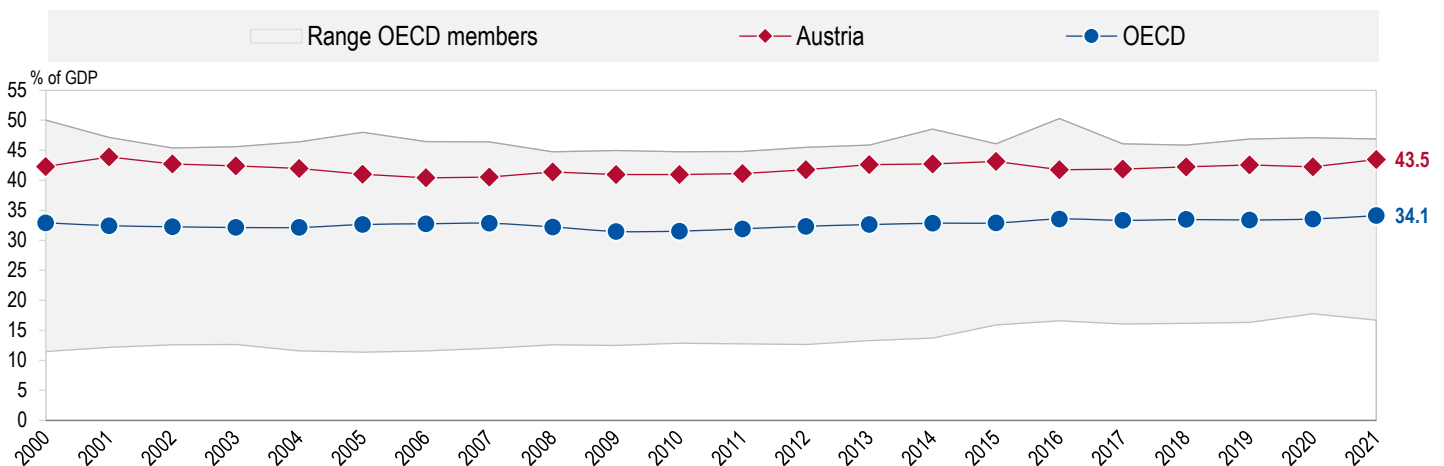


# Revenue Statistics 2022 - Austria

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

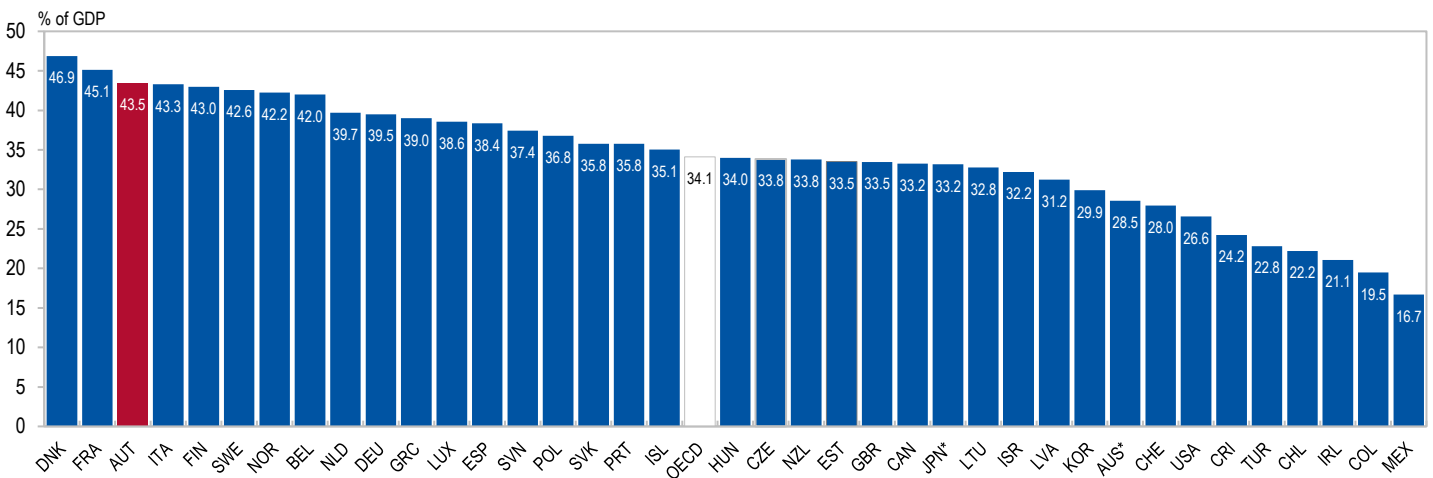
### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Austria increased by 1.2 percentage points from 42.2% in 2020 to 43.5% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Austria has increased from 42.3% in 2000 to 43.5% in 2021. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2021 was above that in 2000 (34.1% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Austria was 43.9% in 2001, with the lowest being 40.4% in 2006.



### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2021

Austria ranked 3rd<sup>1</sup> out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Austria had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 43.5% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Austria was ranked 6th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



\* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2021 data, therefore their latest 2020 data are presented within this country note.

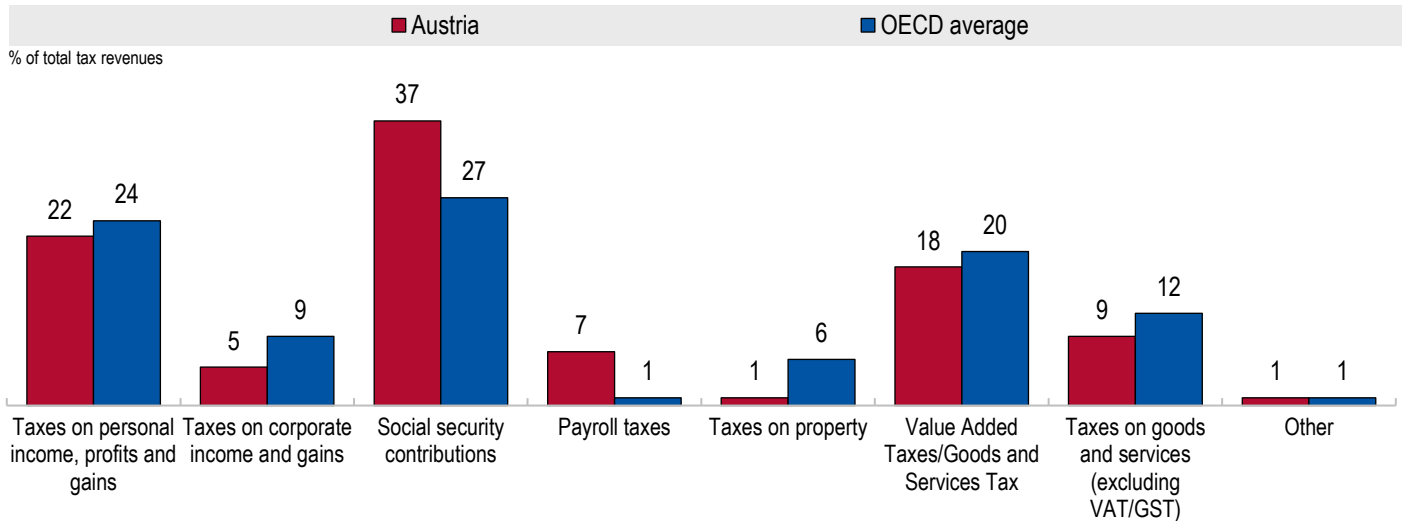
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

Note: In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. 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, 2020

The structure of tax receipts in Austria compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in Austria is characterised by:

- » Higher revenues from social security contributions and payroll taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; taxes on corporate income & gains; property taxes; value-added taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).

### Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Austria			Position in OECD <sup>2</sup>		
	Euro, millions			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	49 888	44 501	- 5 386	29	28	- 1	24th	26th	- 2
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	38 262	35 500	- 2 762	23	22	- 1	19th	20th	- 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	10 795	8 182	- 2 613	6	5	- 1	24th	31st	- 7
Social security contributions	59 083	58 920	- 162	35	37	+ 2	9th	8th	+ 1
Payroll taxes	10 775	10 447	- 328	6	7	+ 1	2nd	3rd	- 1
Taxes on property	2 158	2 195	+ 38	1	1	-	34th	34th	-
Taxes on goods and services	46 533	43 442	- 3 091	27	27	-	29th	26th	+ 3
<i>of which VAT</i>	30 426	28 189	- 2 236	18	18	-	28th	25th	+ 3
Other	1 302	1 162	- 140	1	1	-	13th	13th	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169 250</b>	<b>160 194</b>	<b>- 9 056</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2022

### Contacts

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