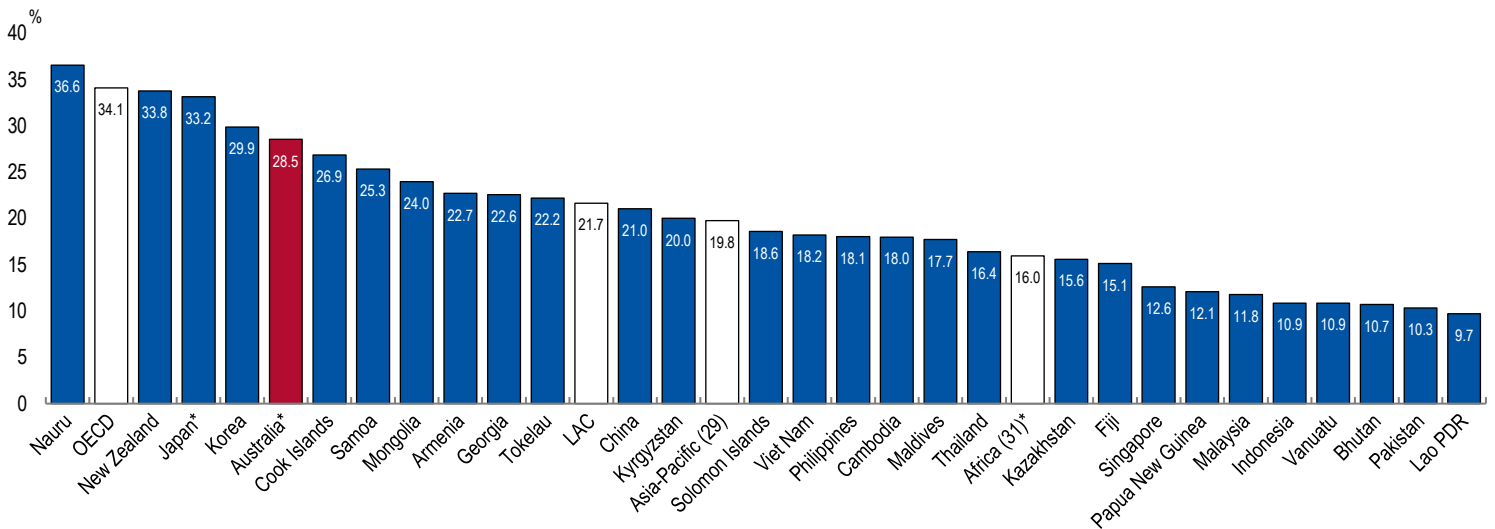


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2023 — Australia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2021

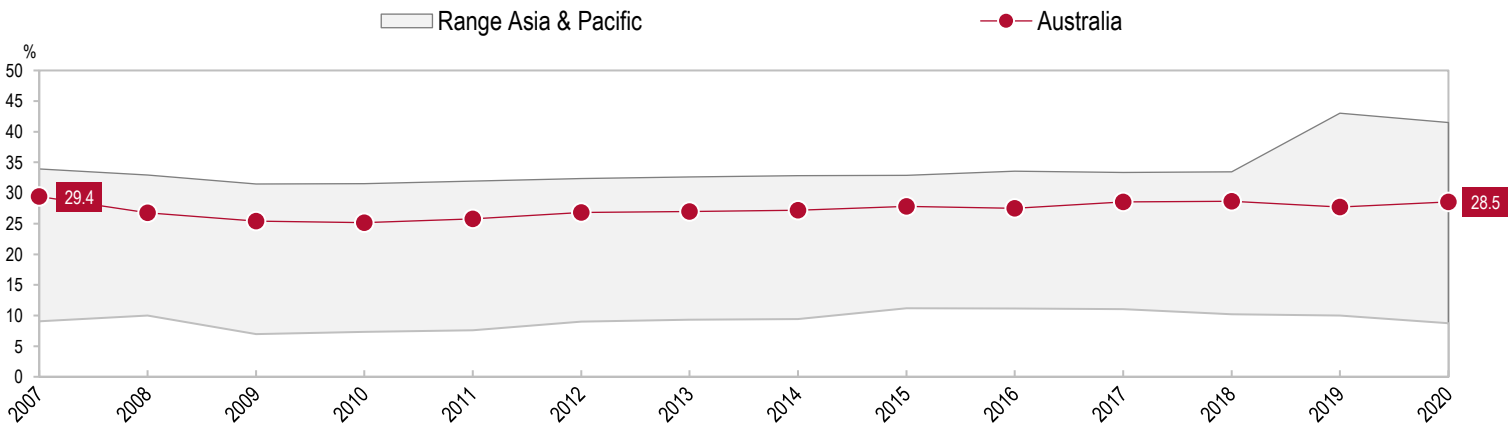
Australia's tax-to-GDP ratio was 28.5% in 2020* (latest available data), above the Asia and Pacific (29) average of 19.8% by 8.8 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (34.1%) by 5.6 percentage points.



* Data for 2020 are shown for Australia, Japan and Africa (31) average as 2021 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognises "Kyrgyzstan" as the "Kyrgyz Republic". LAC refers to the average for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia increased by 0.8 percentage points from 27.7% in 2019 to 28.5% in 2020. From 2007 to 2020, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia decreased by 0.9 percentage points from 29.4% to 28.5%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 29.4% in 2007, and the lowest 25.2% 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 (31)) refer to the 2023 edition of Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2022 editions of Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database

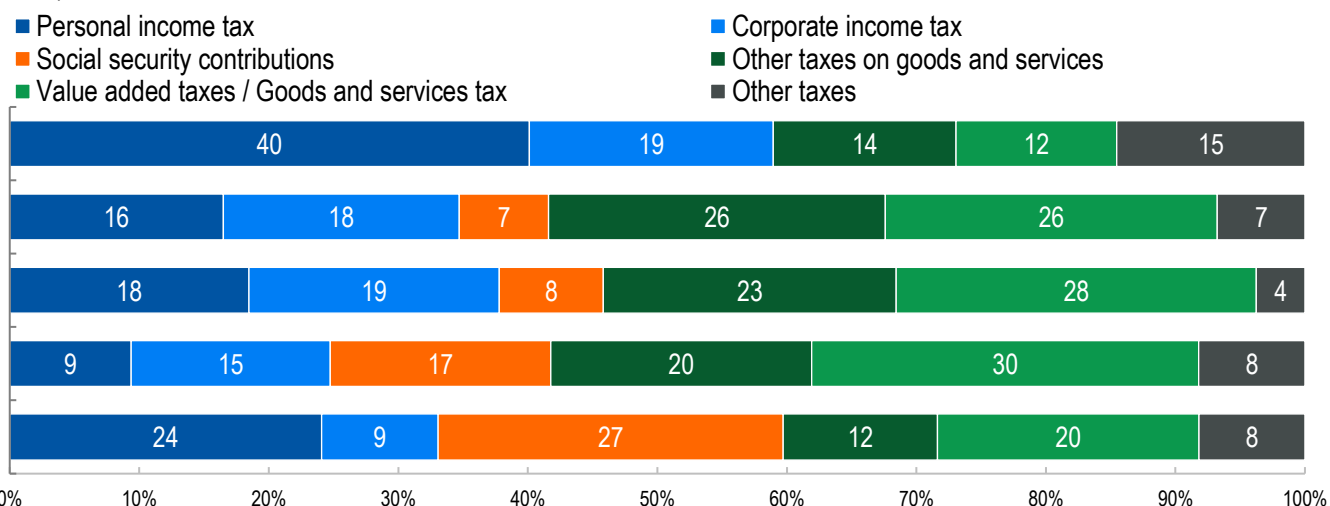


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Tax structures

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 Australia in 2020 was derived from personal income tax (40.1%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2020 was derived from corporate income tax (18.8%).



Other taxes may include income taxes unallocable to PIT or CIT.

* 2020 data are shown for Australia as 2021 data are not available. Data for 2020 are used for the Africa (31) average and OECD average as 2021 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in Australia

	Tax revenues in local currency Australian Dollar, Millions			Tax structure in Australia % of GDP		
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	324 826	348 274	+ 23 448	16.4	16.8	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	230 798	236 926	+ 6 128	11.7	11.5	- 0.2
Corporate income and gains	94 028	111 348	+ 17 320	4.7	5.4	+ 0.7
Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	144 405	156 564	+ 12 159	7.3	7.6	+ 0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	64 048	73 297	+ 9 249	3.2	3.5	+ 0.3
Taxes on specific goods and services	57 919	59 802	+ 1 883	2.9	2.9	0.0
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	24 065	25 856	+ 1 791	1.2	1.3	+ 0.1
Customs and import duties	19 507	18 123	- 1 384	1.0	0.9	- 0.1
Other taxes	79 683	85 892	+ 6 209	4.0	4.2	+ 0.2
TOTAL	548 914	590 730	+ 41 816	27.7	28.5	+ 0.8

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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