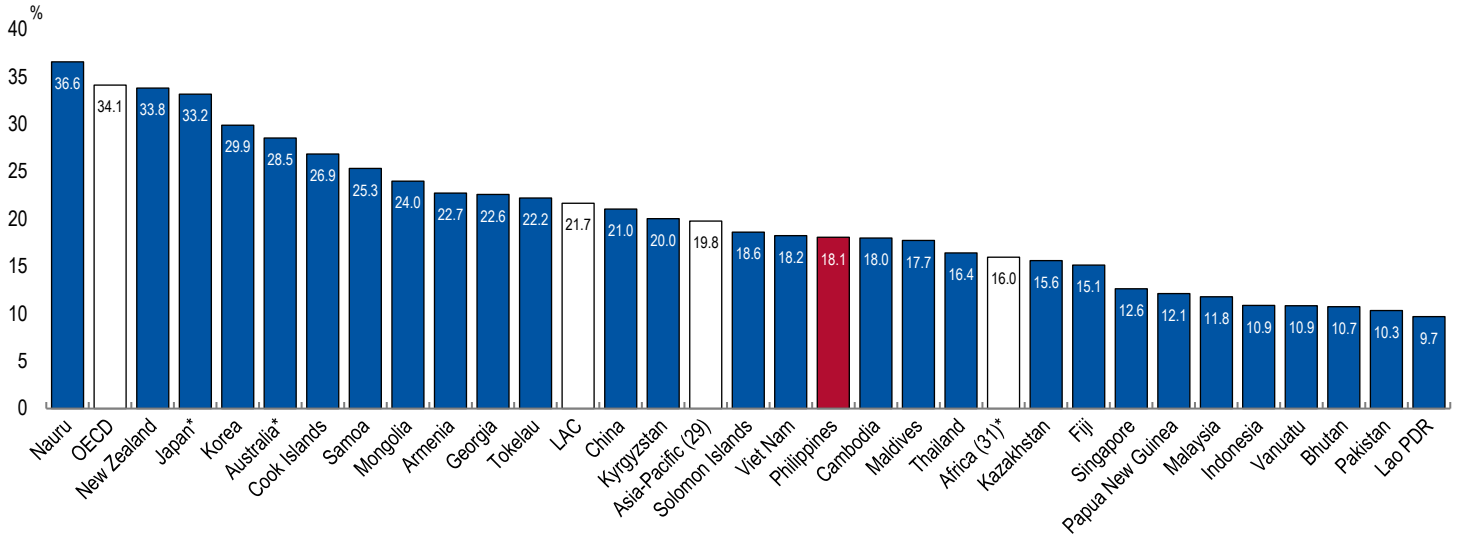


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2023 – The Philippines

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

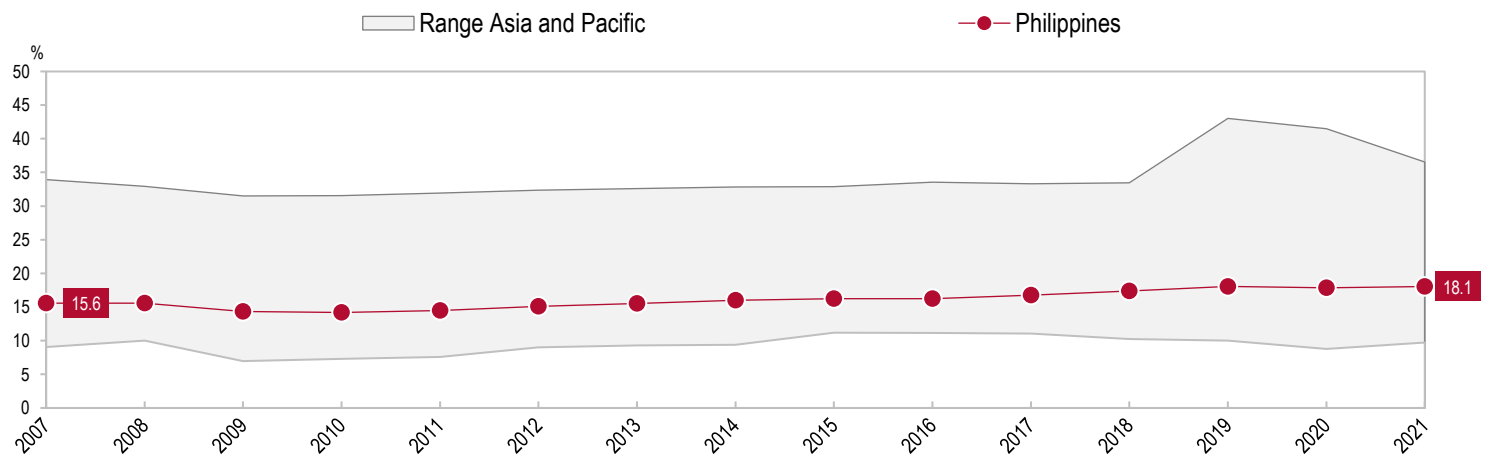
The Philippines' tax-to-GDP ratio was 18.1% in 2021, below the Asia and Pacific (29) average of 19.8% by 1.7 percentage points. It was also below the OECD average (34.1%) by 16.1 percentage points.



* 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 the Philippines increased by 0.2 percentage points from 17.8% in 2020 to 18.1% in 2021. From 2007 to 2021, the tax-to-GDP ratio in the Philippines increased by 2.5 percentage points from 15.6% to 18.1%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 18.1% in 2019 and 2021, and the lowest 14.2% 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

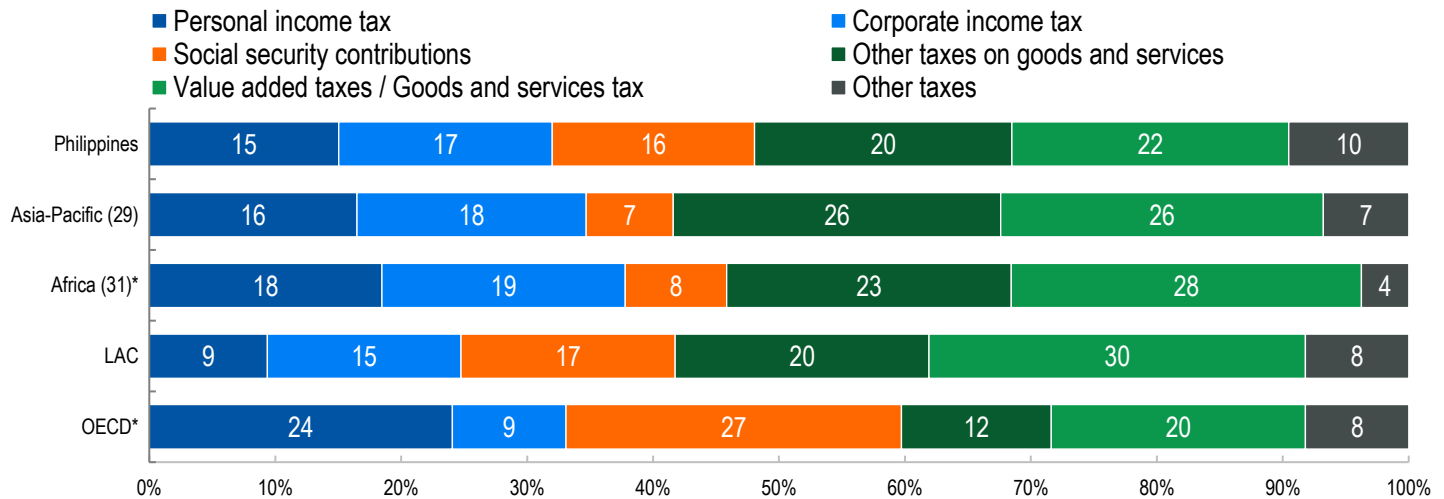


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Tax structures

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 the Philippines in 2021 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (22.0%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2021 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (20.4%).



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

* 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 the Philippines

	Tax revenues in local currency Philippine Peso, Millions			Tax structure in the Philippines % of GDP		
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	1 156 254	1 159 792	+ 3 537	6.4	6.0	- 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	467 997	526 961	+ 58 964	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1
Corporate income and gains	646 695	594 440	- 52 254	3.6	3.1	- 0.5
Social security contributions	503 075	563 295	+ 60 220	2.8	2.9	+ 0.1
Taxes on goods and services	1 306 842	1 486 869	+ 180 027	7.3	7.7	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	676 922	770 512	+ 93 590	3.8	4.0	+ 0.2
Taxes on specific goods and services	618 284	699 050	+ 80 766	3.4	3.6	+ 0.2
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	426 853	483 519	+ 56 666	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1
Customs and import duties	81 930	92 887	+ 10 957	0.5	0.5	0.0
Other taxes	237 144	295 564	+ 58 420	1.3	1.5	+ 0.2
TOTAL	3 203 316	3 505 520	+ 302 204	17.8	18.1	+ 0.3

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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