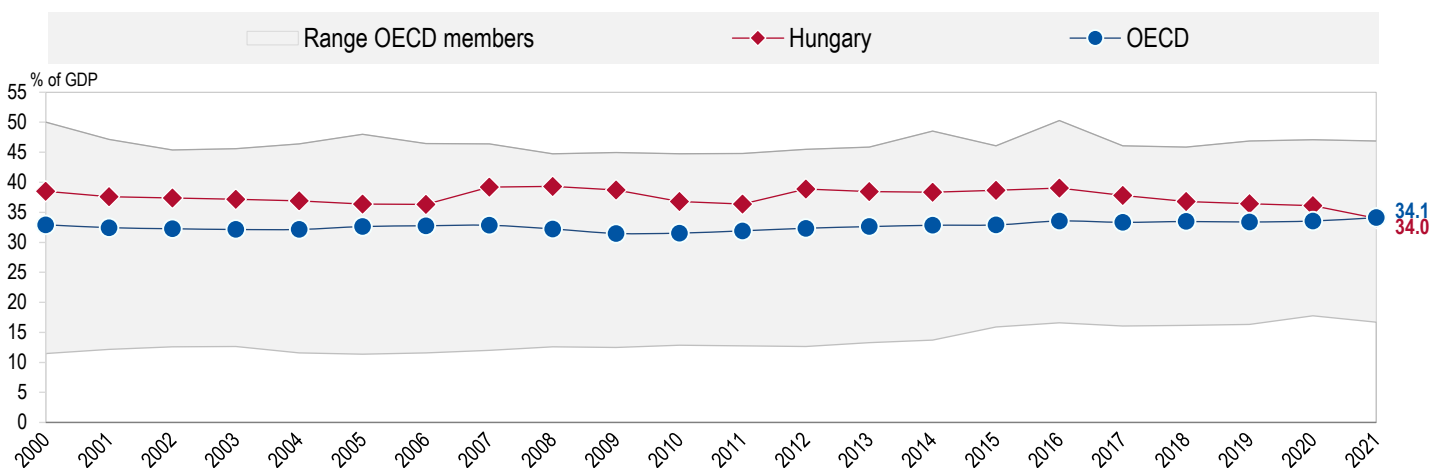


Revenue Statistics 2022 - Hungary

Tax-to-GDP ratio

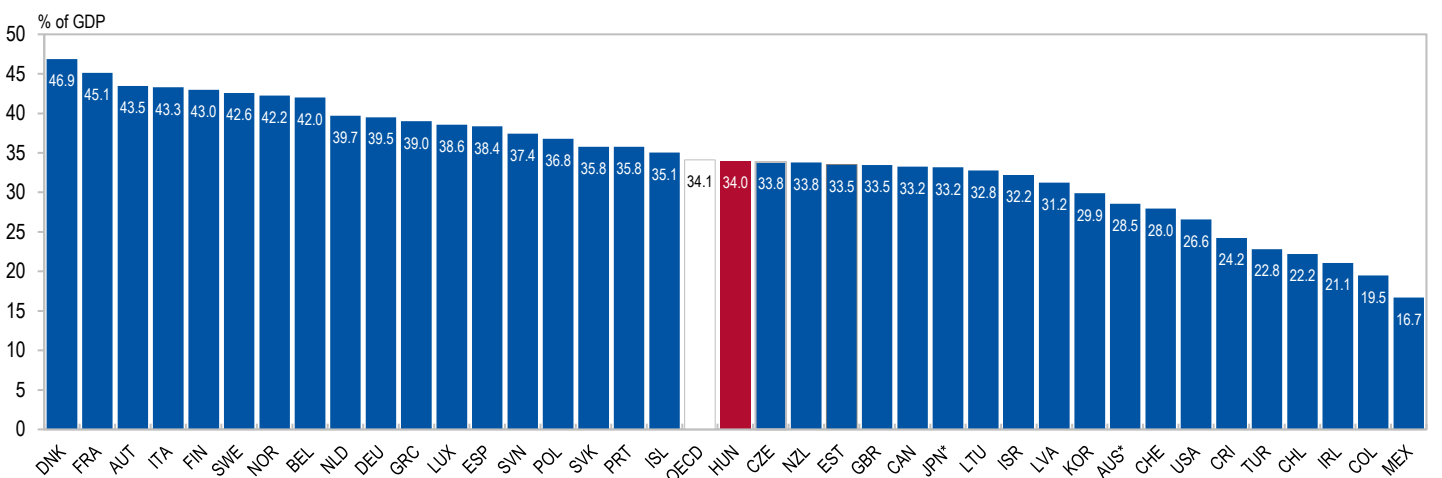
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Hungary¹ decreased by 2.1 percentage points from 36.1% in 2020 to 34.0% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Hungary has decreased from 38.5% in 2000 to 34.0% 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 Hungary was 39.3% in 2008, with the lowest being 34.0% in 2021.



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

Hungary ranked 19th² out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Hungary had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 34.0% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Hungary was ranked 16th 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. As Hungary reports revenues on a cash basis for the preliminary year, data for 2021 in this edition of Revenue Statistics may change in future editions of the publication once accrual data are available.

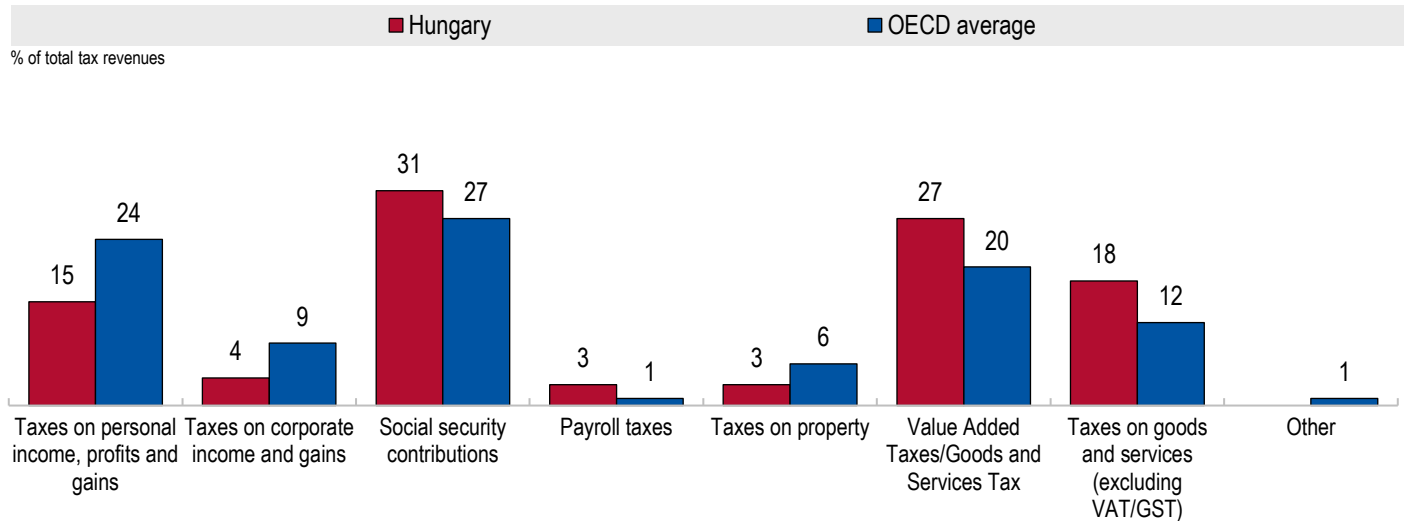
2. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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 Hungary compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



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

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

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Hungary			Position in OECD ²		
	Forint, billions			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	3 045 893	3 165 880	+ 119 987	18	18	-	38th	38th	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	2 457 567	2 543 593	+ 86 026	14	15	+ 1	32nd	31st	+ 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	588 326	622 287	+ 33 961	3	4	+ 1	37th	36th	+ 1
Social security contributions	5 545 481	5 364 764	- 180 717	32	31	- 1	13th	18th	- 5
Payroll taxes	494 906	501 324	+ 6 418	3	3	-	7th	7th	-
Taxes on property	446 471	507 379	+ 60 908	3	3	-	29th	29th	-
Taxes on goods and services	7 742 057	7 863 946	+ 121 889	45	45	-	3rd	2nd	+ 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	4 526 757	4 717 048	+ 190 291	26	27	+ 1	6th	5th	+ 1
Other	98 174	85 788	- 12 386	1	-	- 1	15th	17th	- 2
TOTAL	17 308 702	17 425 586	+ 116 884	100	100	-	-	-	-

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

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