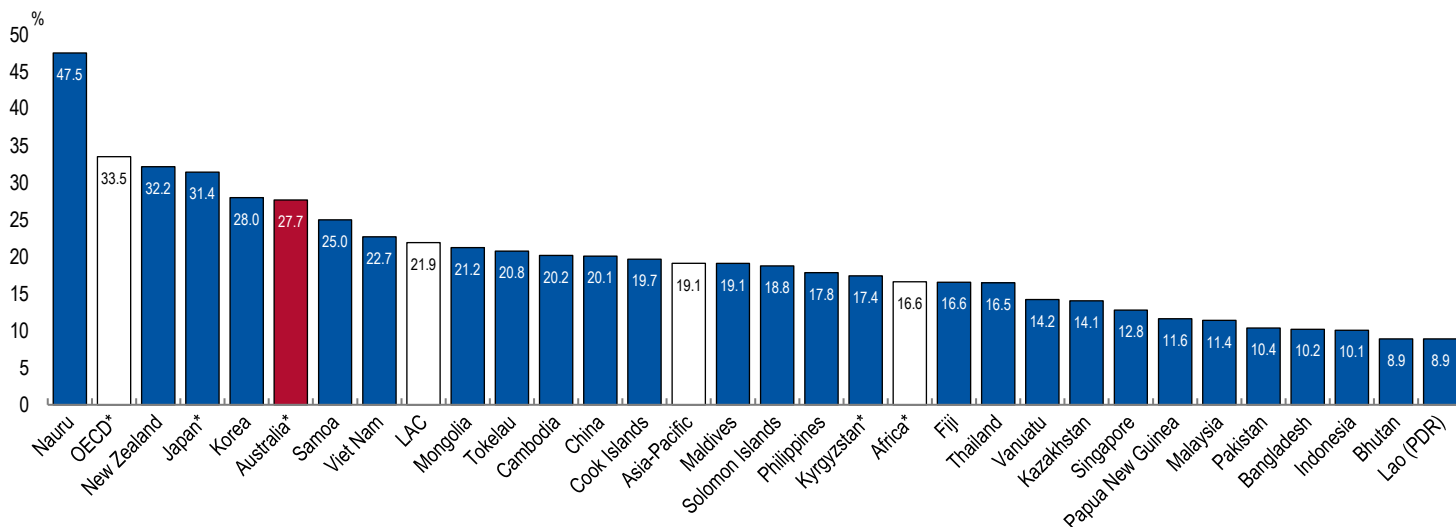


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2022 – Australia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

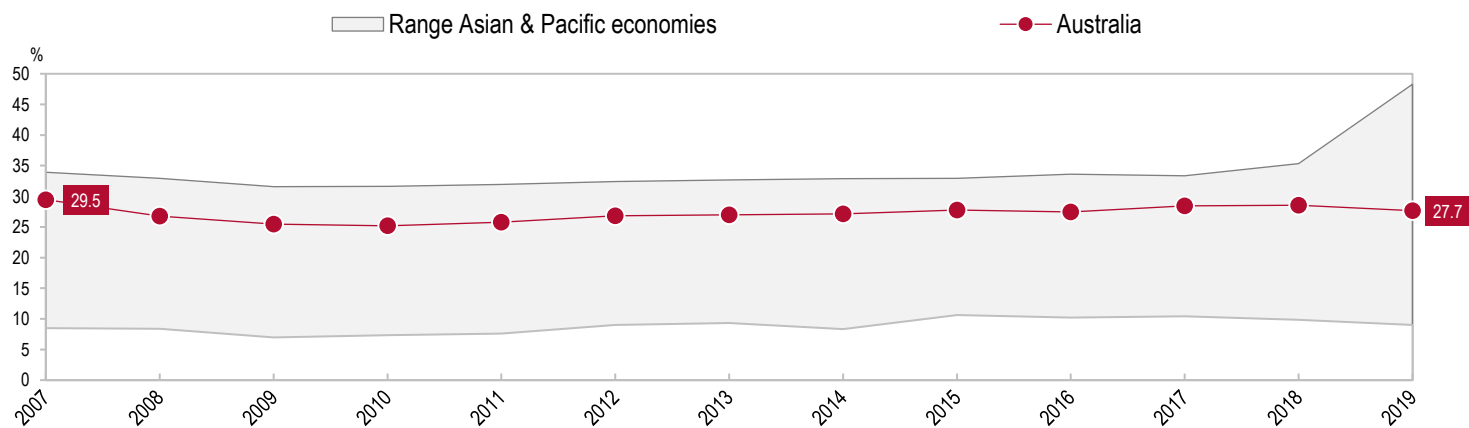
Australia's tax-to-GDP ratio was 27.7% in 2019* (latest available data), above the Asia and Pacific (28) average of 19.1% by 8.6 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (33.5%) by 5.8 percentage points.



* The 2019 Africa (30) average is shown. The 2020 average for Asia-Pacific (28) and the OECD is calculated using 2019 data for Australia and Japan. For Australia and Japan the 2019 data are shown as 2020 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognises "Kyrgyzstan" as the "Kyrgyz Republic".

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia decreased by 0.9 percentage points from 28.5% in 2018 to 27.7% in 2019. From 2007 to 2019, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Australia decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 29.5% to 27.7%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 29.5% 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 (30)) refer to the 2022 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2021 editions of the Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database

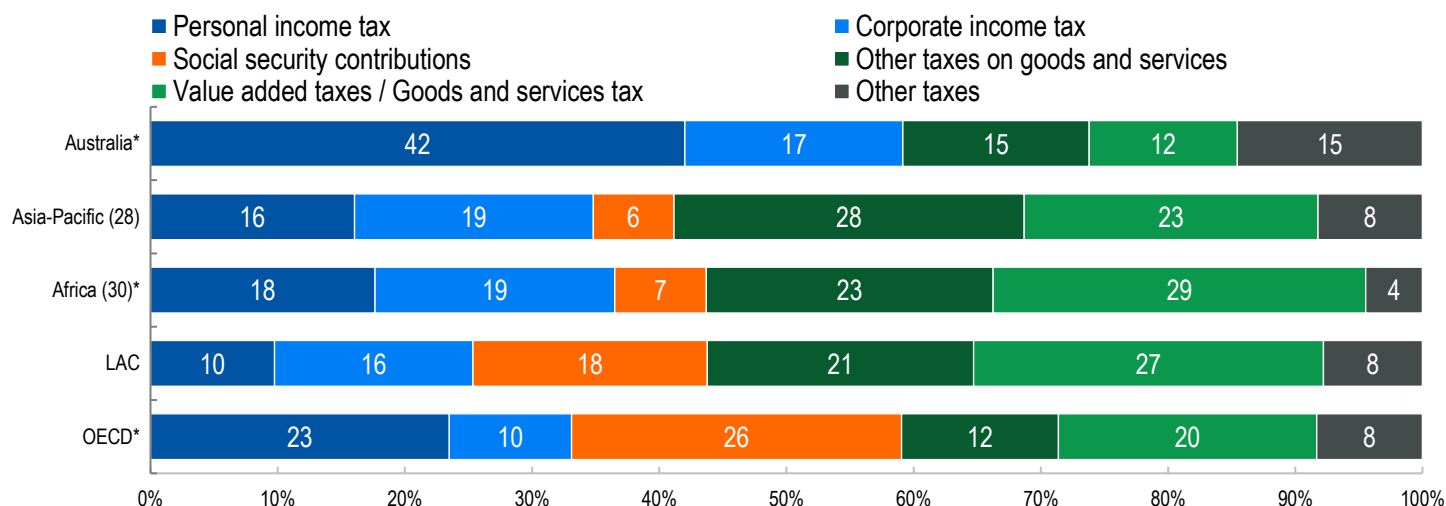


With financial support from the governments of Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

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 2019 was derived from personal income tax (42.0%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2019 was derived from corporate income tax (17.1%).



* 2019 data are shown for Australia as 2020 data are not available. Data for 2019 are used for the Africa (30) average. The 2019 OECD average is used as Australia and Japan 2020 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in Australia

	Tax Revenues in national currency Australian Dollar, Billions			Tax structure in Australia % in GDP		
	2019	2018	Δ	2019	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	325	335	- 10	16.4	17.1	- 0.7
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	231	229	+ 1	11.6	11.8	- 0.2
Corporate income and gains	94	105	- 11	4.7	5.4	- 0.7
Social security contributions	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	144	142	+ 2	7.3	7.3	0.0
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	64	65	- 1	3.2	3.3	- 0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	58	55	+ 3	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	24	24	0	1.2	1.3	- 0.1
Customs and import duties	20	16	+ 4	1.0	0.8	+ 0.2
Other taxes	80	80	0	4.0	4.1	- 0.1
TOTAL	550	557	- 8	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



With financial support from the governments of Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom