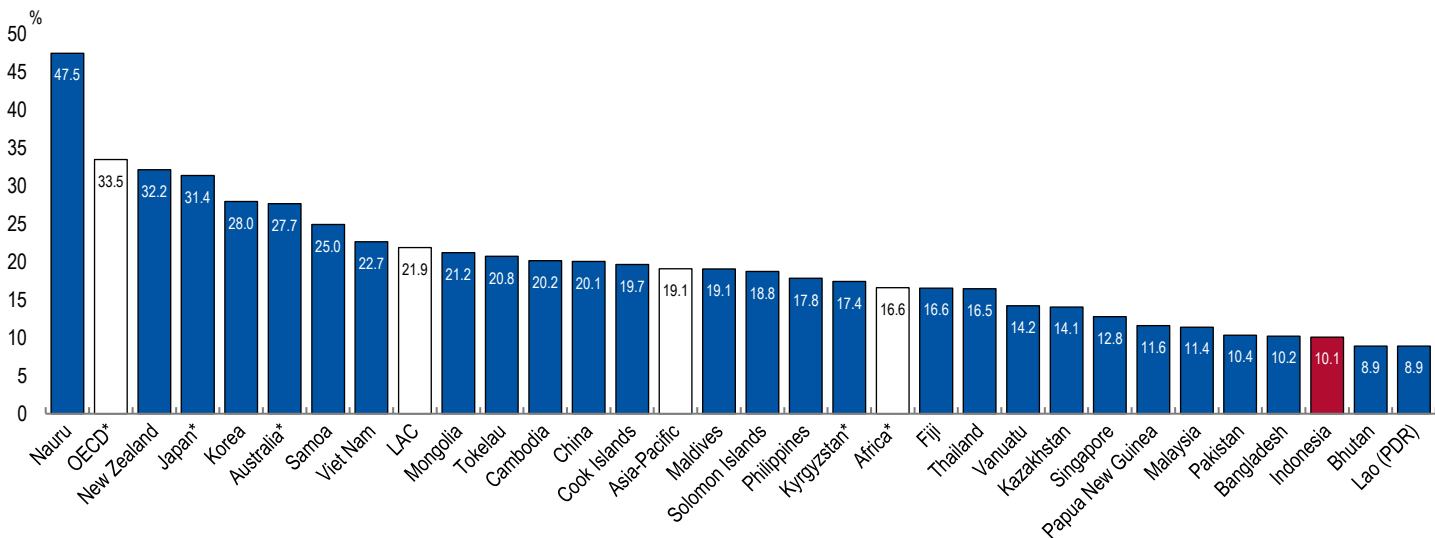


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2022 – Indonesia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2020

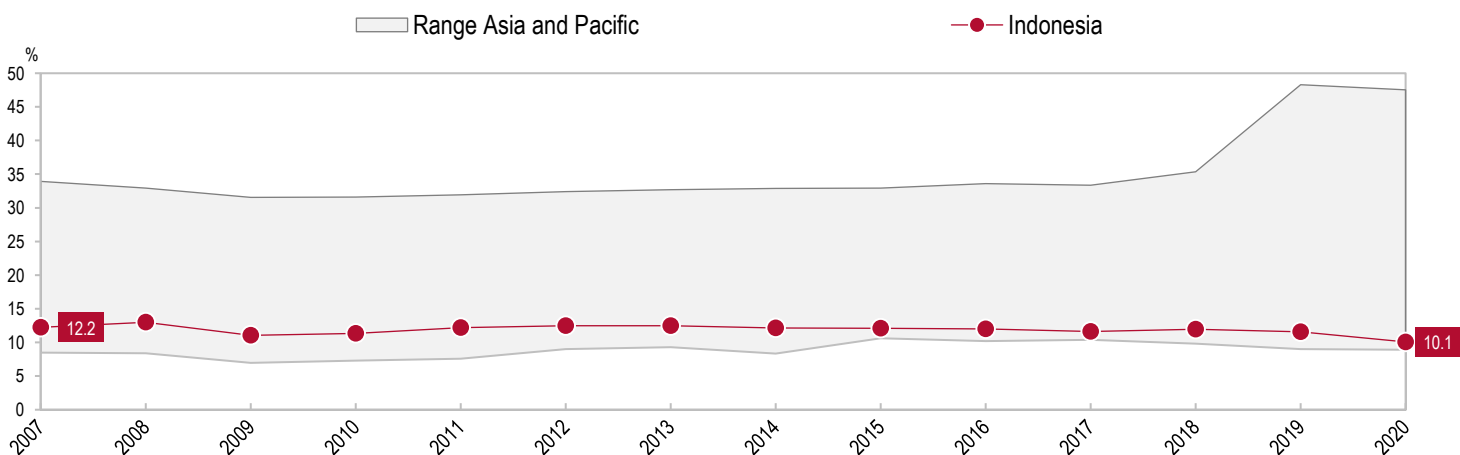
Indonesia's tax-to-GDP ratio was 10.1% in 2020, below the Asia and Pacific (28) average of 19.1% by 9.0 percentage points. It was also below the OECD average (33.5%) by 23.4 percentage points.



* 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 Indonesia decreased by 1.5 percentage points from 11.6% in 2019 to 10.1% in 2020. From 2007 to 2020, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Indonesia decreased by 2.1 percentage points from 12.2% to 10.1%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 13.0% in 2008, and the lowest 10.1% in 2020.



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](https://www.oecd.org/global-rev-stats-database)

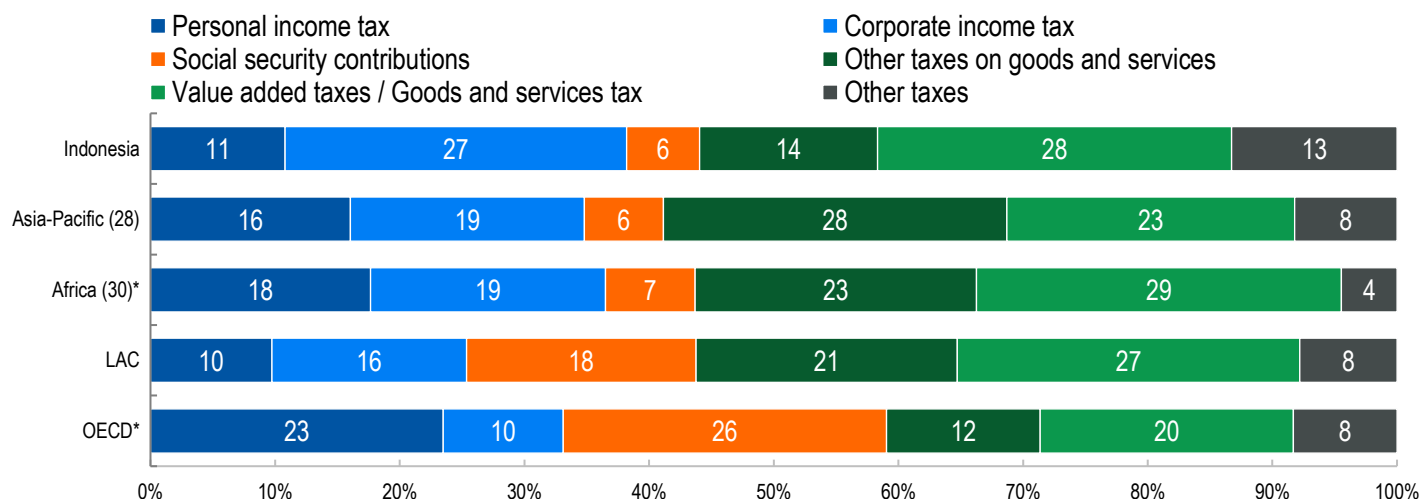


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Tax structures

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 Indonesia in 2020 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (28.4%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2020 was derived from corporate income tax (27.4%).



* 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 Indonesia

	Tax Revenues in national currency Indonesian Rupiah, Billions			Tax structure in Indonesia % in GDP		
	2020	2019	Δ	2020	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	594 033	772 266	- 178 232	3.8	4.9	- 1.1
of which						
Personal income, profits and gains	168 150	179 370	- 11 220	1.1	1.1	0.0
Corporate income and gains	425 883	592 895	- 167 012	2.8	3.7	- 0.9
Social security contributions	91 024	79 631	+ 11 393	0.6	0.5	+ 0.1
Taxes on goods and services	663 844	745 592	- 81 748	4.3	4.7	- 0.4
of which						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	441 773	515 972	- 74 199	2.9	3.3	- 0.4
Taxes on specific goods and services	213 031	213 476	- 445	1.4	1.3	+ 0.1
of which						
Excises	176 309	172 422	+ 3 887	1.1	1.1	0.0
Customs and import duties	32 443	37 527	- 5 083	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other taxes	206 430	237 223	- 30 793	1.3	1.5	- 0.2
TOTAL	1 555 331	1 834 711	- 279 380	10.1	11.6	- 1.5

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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