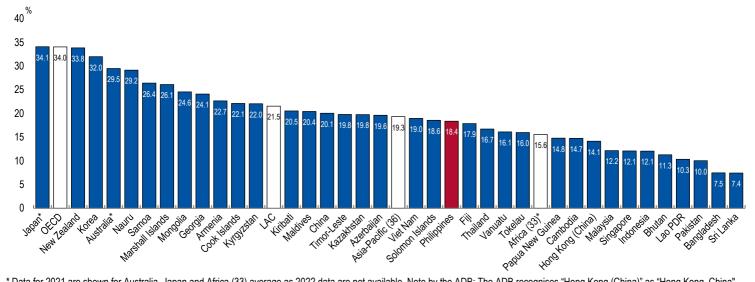


# Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2024 — The Philippines

# **Tax-to-GDP ratio**

# Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2022

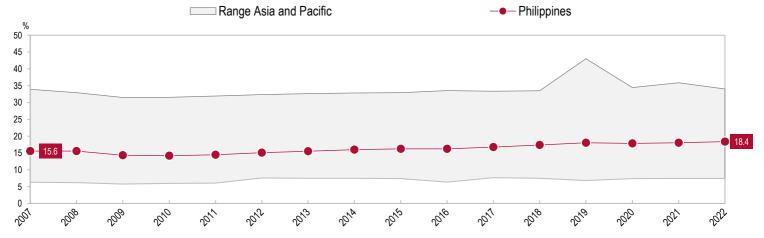
The Philippines' tax-to-GDP ratio was 18.4% in 2022, below the Asia and Pacific (36) average of 19.3% by 0.9 percentage points. It was also below the OECD average (34.0%) by 15.7 percentage points.



<sup>\*</sup> Data for 2021 are shown for Australia, Japan and Africa (33) average as 2022 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognises "Hong Kong (China)" as "Hong Kong, China" and "Kyrgyzstan" as "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 0.3 percentage points from 18.1% in 2021 to 18.4% in 2022. From 2007 to 2022, the tax-to-GDP ratio in the Philippines increased by 2.8 percentage points from 15.6% to 18.4%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 18.4% in 2022, 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 (33)) refer to the 2024 edition of Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2023 editions of Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa.

oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database









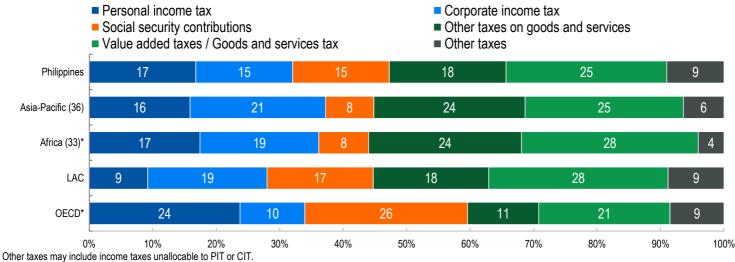


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# **Tax structures**

# 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 2022 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (25.3%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (18.4%).



<sup>\*</sup> Data for 2021 are used for the Africa (33) average and OECD average as 2022 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in the Philippines	Tax revenues in local currency			Tax structure in the Philippines		
	Philippine Peso, Millions			% of GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	1 159 792	1 347 216	+ 187 425	6.0	6.1	+ 0.1
of which						
Personal income, profits and gains	526 961	679 599	+ 152 639	2.7	3.1	+ 0.4
Corporate income and gains	594 440	618 703	+ 24 263	3.1	2.8	- 0.3
Social security contributions	563 586	615 300	+ 51 714	2.9	2.8	- 0.1
Taxes on goods and services	1 486 869	1 771 997	+ 285 128	7.7	8.0	+ 0.3
of which						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	770 512	1 026 468	+ 255 956	4.0	4.7	+ 0.7
Taxes on specific goods and services	699 050	726 913	+ 27 863	3.6	3.3	- 0.3
of which						
Excises	483 519	515 713	+ 32 195	2.5	2.3	- 0.2
Customs and import duties	92 887	113 508	+ 20 621	0.5	0.5	0.0
Other taxes	295 564	315 194	+ 19 630	1.5	1.5	0.0
TOTAL	3 505 811	4 049 708	+ 543 897	18.1	18.4	+ 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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