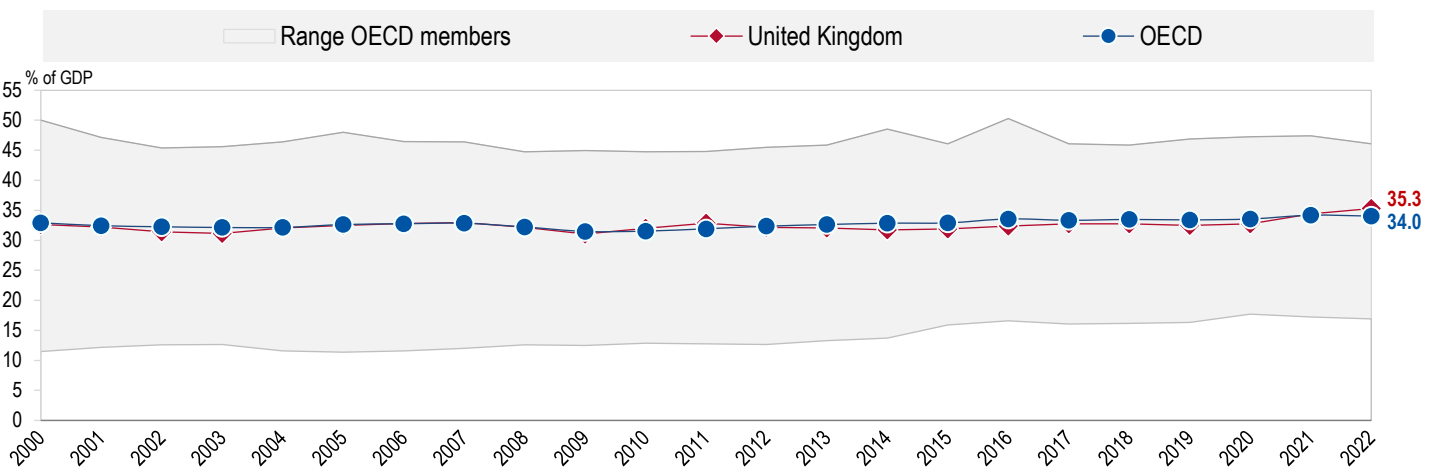


Revenue Statistics 2023 - the United Kingdom

Tax-to-GDP ratio

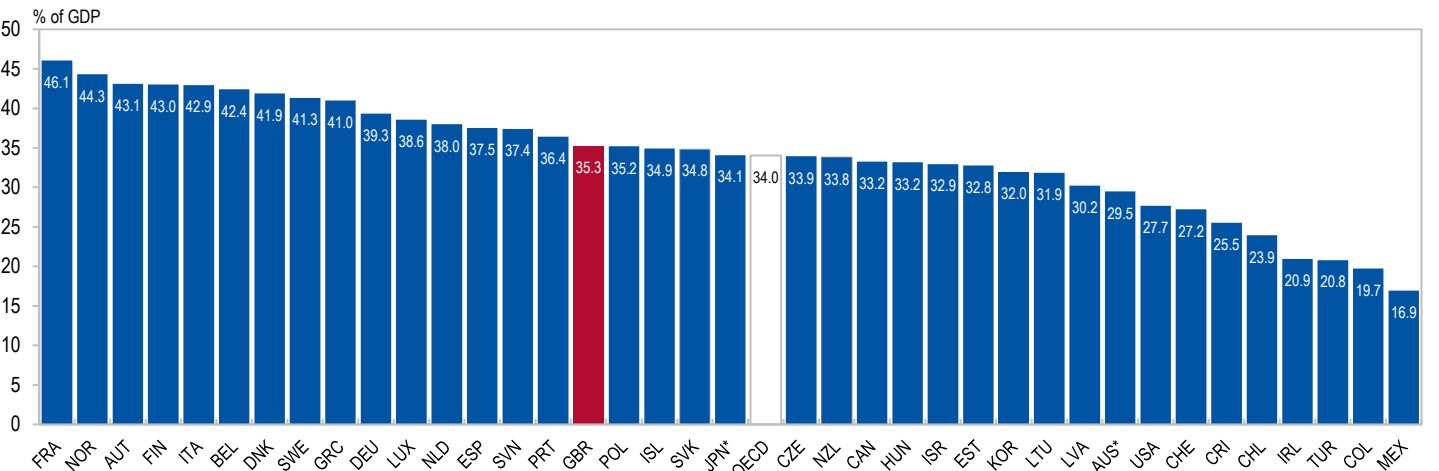
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in the United Kingdom increased by 0.9 percentage points from 34.4% in 2021 to 35.3% in 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, the OECD average decreased from 34.2% to 34.0%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in the United Kingdom has increased from 32.6% in 2000 to 35.3% in 2022. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2022 was above that in 2000 (34.0% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in the United Kingdom was 35.3% in 2022, with the lowest being 31.1% in 2009.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2022

The United Kingdom ranked 16th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022. In 2022, the United Kingdom had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 35.3% compared with the OECD average of 34.0%. In 2021, the United Kingdom was ranked 21st out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2022 data, therefore their latest 2021 data are presented within this country note.

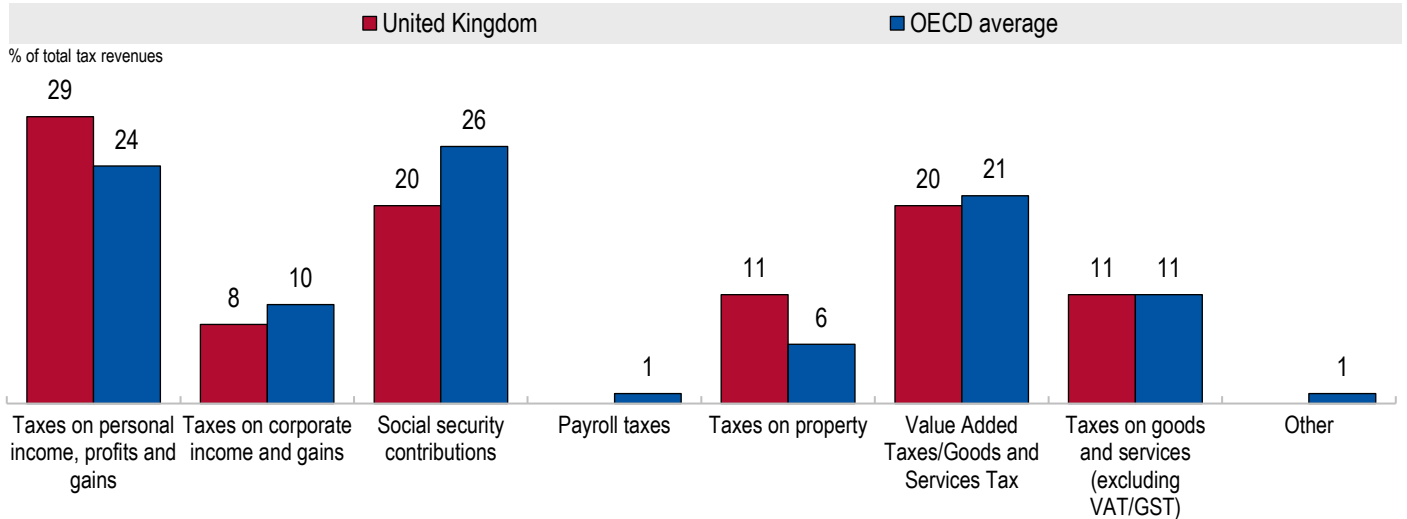
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 2021

The structure of tax receipts in the United Kingdom compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



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

- » Higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains and property taxes.
- » Equal to the OECD average from goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains; social security contributions; and value-added taxes.
- » No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in the United Kingdom			Position in OECD		
	Pound Sterling, millions			%					
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	248 639	293 871	+ 45 232	36	38	+ 2	12th	13th	- 1
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	198 165	227 676	+ 29 510	29	29	-	12th	10th	+ 2
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	50 474	66 196	+ 15 722	7	8	+ 1	20th	20th	-
Social security contributions	143 608	155 267	+ 11 659	21	20	- 1	28th	28th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	14th	15th	- 1
Taxes on property	79 760	89 599	+ 9 839	12	11	- 1	4th	4th	-
Taxes on goods and services	216 484	238 842	+ 22 358	31	31	-	20th	21st	- 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	139 949	158 121	+ 18 172	20	20	-	19th	21st	- 2
Other	2 896	-	- 2 896	-	-	-	20th	35th	- 15
TOTAL	691 389	780 727	+ 89 338	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.

OECD (2023), Revenue Statistics 2023: Tax revenue buoyancy in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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