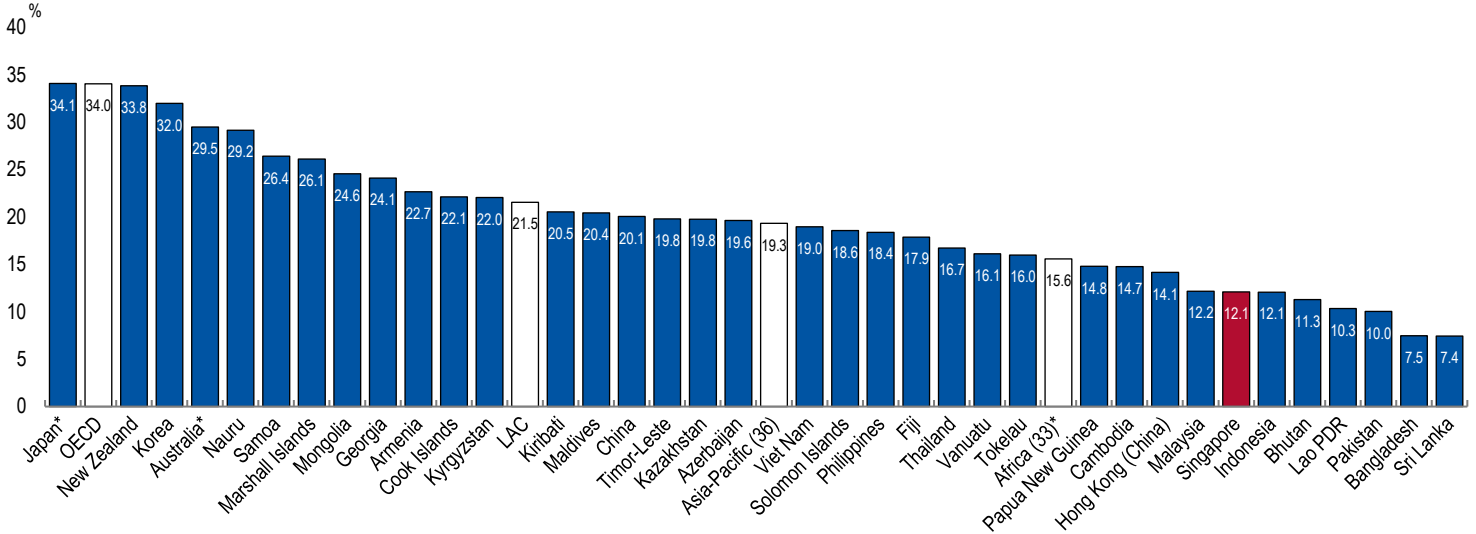


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2024 – Singapore

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

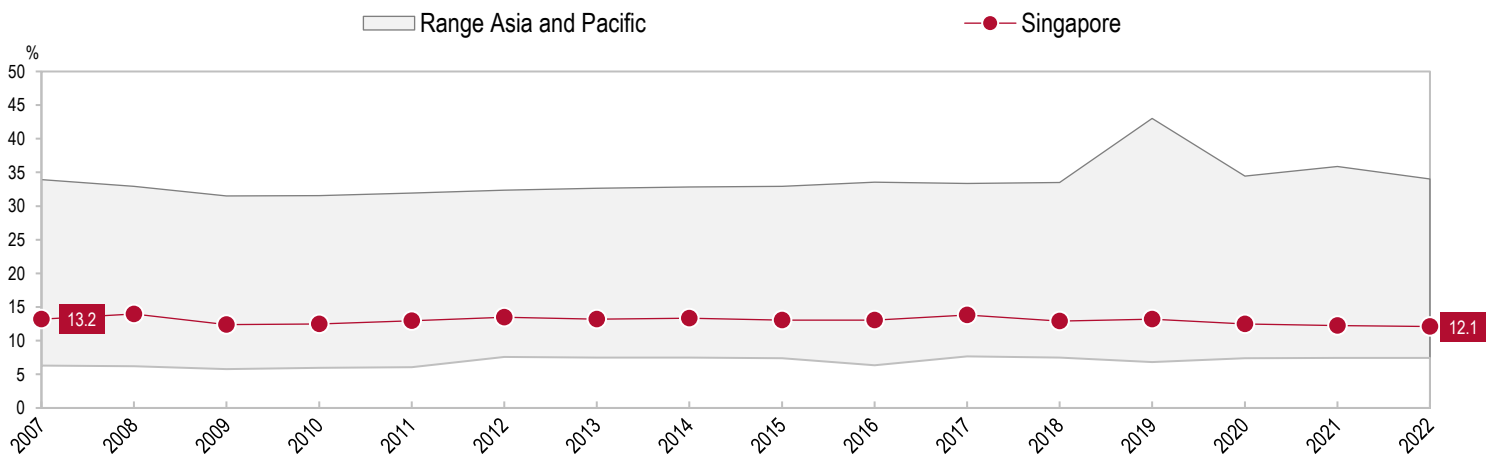
Singapore's tax-to-GDP ratio was 12.1% in 2022, below the Asia and Pacific (36) average of 19.3% by 7.2 percentage points. It was also below the OECD average (34.0%) by 21.9 percentage points.



* 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 Singapore decreased by 0.1 percentage points from 12.2% in 2021 to 12.1% in 2022. From 2007 to 2022, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Singapore decreased by 1.1 percentage points from 13.2% to 12.1%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 14.0% in 2008, and the lowest 12.1% in 2022.



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

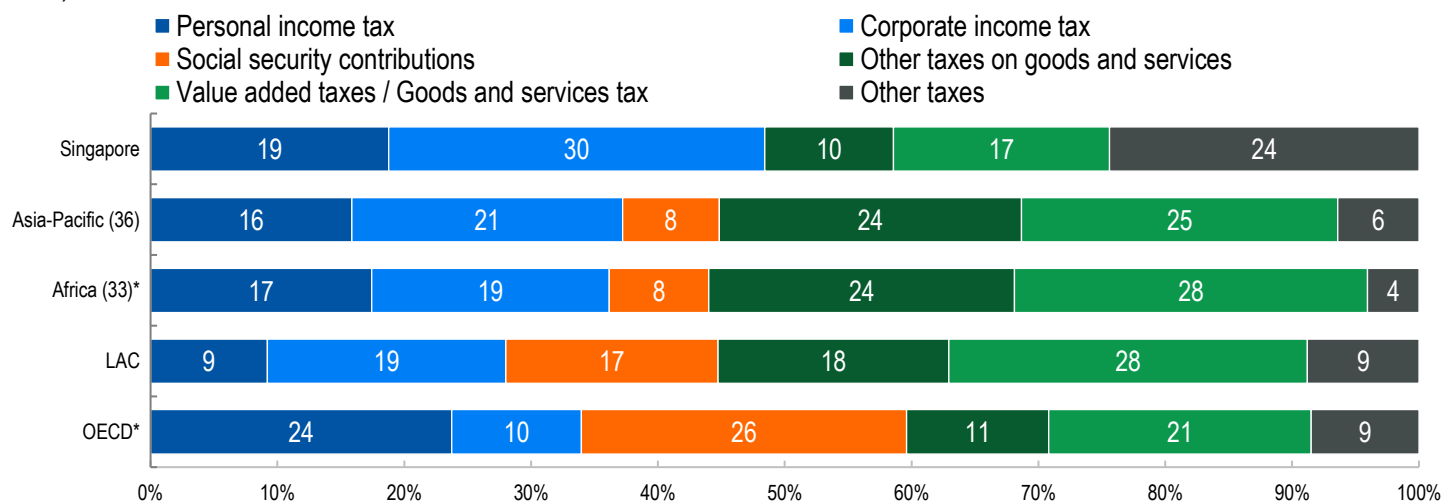


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Tax structures

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 Singapore in 2022 was derived from corporate income tax (29.6%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from other taxes (24.4%).



Other taxes may include income taxes unallocable to PIT or CIT.

* 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 Singapore

	Tax revenues in local currency Singapore Dollar, Millions			Tax structure in Singapore % of GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	37 132	42 154	+ 5 022	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	14 223	15 524	+ 1 302	2.3	2.3	0.0
Corporate income and gains	21 051	24 523	+ 3 471	3.4	3.6	+ 0.2
Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	20 916	22 483	+ 1 566	3.4	3.3	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	12 628	14 093	+ 1 466	2.1	2.1	0.0
Taxes on specific goods and services	5 865	6 015	+ 149	1.0	0.9	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	3 552	3 248	- 303	0.6	0.5	- 0.1
Customs and import duties	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other taxes	16 712	18 070	+ 1 358	2.7	2.6	- 0.1
TOTAL	74 761	82 708	+ 7 947	12.2	12.1	- 0.1

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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