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HMRC TAX & NIC RECEIPTS

Monthly and annual historical record



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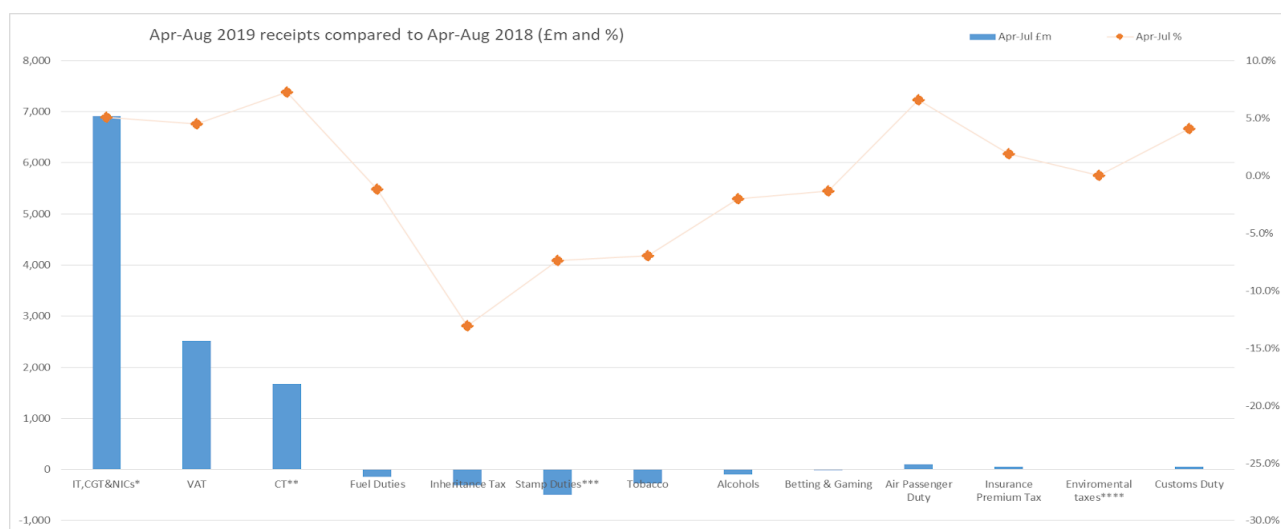
Executive Summary

HM Revenue and Customs is responsible for administering the collection and allocation of taxes' duties, National Insurance Contributions, Student Loan recoveries, fines, penalties and related expenditures and disbursements.

Receipts in this publication are on a cash basis (when they are received by HMRC) as opposed to the National Accounts Basis which is published in the Public Sector Finances Release jointly by HMT and ONS at the same time. See page 9 for more information which also includes links to the Budget Forecasts published by the Office for Budget Responsibility.

What's new in this publication?

- This month's publication includes the latest provisional cash receipts data for April to August 2019. The chart below shows the year on year growth against 2018-19 in both percentage and monetary terms.
- The receipts data for corporation tax has been updated to remove an accounting error in the data. This covers the period from April 2011 up to the present month. See the corporation section for further information.
- Total HMRC receipts for April to August 2019 are £10.1 billion higher than in the same period last year mainly due to IT, CGT & NICs* (£6.9 billion), VAT (£2.5 billion) and corporation tax (£1.7 billion).



*Includes apprenticeship Levy

** Includes bank surcharge, bank levy, petroleum revenue tax and diverted profits tax

*** Includes receipts from shares, stamp duty land tax and annual tax on enveloped dwellings

****Includes receipts from climate change levy, landfill tax and aggregates levy

Future work

We will be developing this publication to improve the presentation and clarity. This bulletin will be divided into two:

- An updated monthly bulletin containing the latest analysis and provisional monthly receipts data.
- An annual bulletin updated each year after the HMRC Annual Report and Accounts have been published.

If you have any queries regarding this upcoming change, please contact either Karen Mason or George Dobson (details on the covering page). Please be assured that you will not lose any of the data currently published.

Commentary on Receipts

This bulletin includes further analysis for some of the main taxes administered by HMRC. The analysis includes receipts and commentary over the last five years as a proportion of nominal GDP and also the year to date compared against the same period last year.

Introduction

This bulletin only presents information on the taxes collected by HMRC. For complete coverage of all central government tax receipts (including business rates, Vehicle Excise Duty and Television licence) please refer to the Public Sector Finances publication from the Office for National Statistics¹. For complete coverage of all UK tax receipts, including those from local government, please refer to the Blue Book publication from the Office for National Statistics².

HMRC tax receipts

HMRC collected £619.4 billion in taxes in 2018-19, an increase of 4.7 per cent since 2017-18. The table below shows the total percentage contribution of each tax towards the total HMRC receipts per financial year.

Table 1 **Contributions by tax to total HMRC receipts 1980-81 to 2018-19 (%)**³

¹ See for example Table PSA6D, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/search?q=public+sector+finances>
² See for example Table 11.1, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/naa1-rd/united-kingdom-national-accounts/index.html>
³ Other now includes fines and penalties

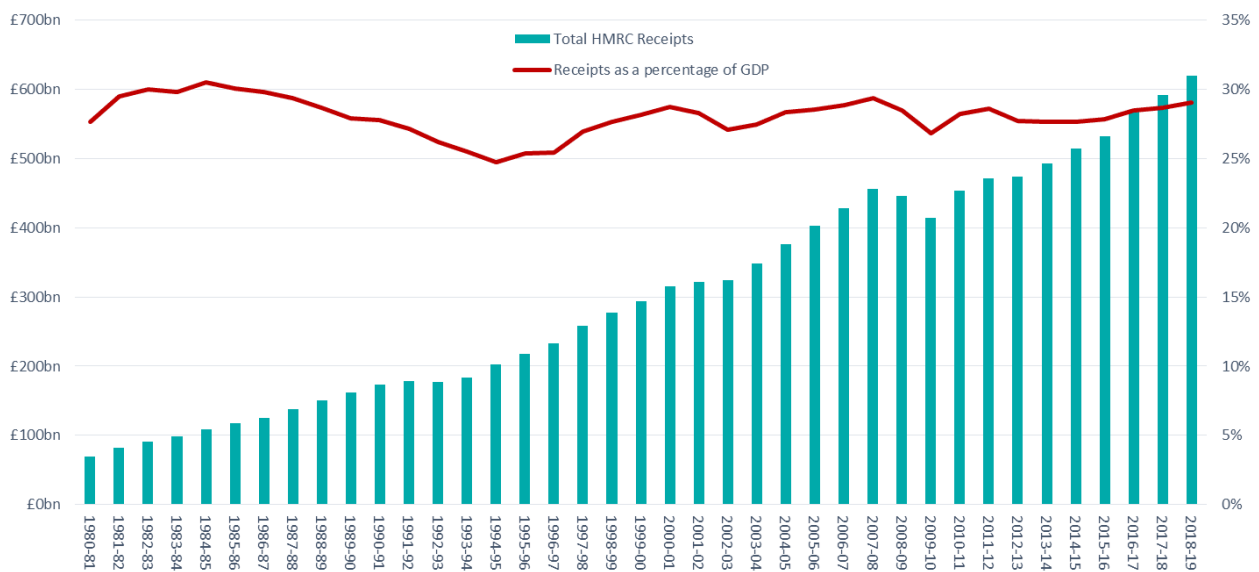
Year	IT, CGT, NICs & BPT	VAT	CT, BL & PRT	Hydrocarbon oils	Stamp Taxes	Tobacco duties	Alcohol duties	Environmental	Other	Total HMRC receipts (£m)
1980-81	56	16	10	5	1	4	4		4	69,036
1981-82	55	15	9	6	1	4	4		6	81,441
1982-83	55	15	10	6	1	4	3		6	90,582
1983-84	54	16	12	6	1	4	4		3	98,093
1984-85	51	17	14	6	1	4	3		3	108,250
1985-86	52	16	15	5	1	4	4		3	117,275
1986-87	53	17	12	6	1	4	3		3	124,672
1987-88	52	17	13	6	2	3	3		3	137,993
1988-89	52	18	13	6	1	3	3		3	150,778
1989-90	52	18	14	5	1	3	3		3	161,484
1990-91	53	18	13	6	1	3	3		3	173,404
1991-92	53	20	10	6	1	4	3		3	178,429
1992-93	54	21	9	6	1	3	3		3	177,519
1993-94	53	21	8	7	1	4	3		3	183,506
1994-95	53	21	10	7	1	4	3		2	201,984
1995-96	52	20	11	7	1	3	3		3	218,193
1996-97	50	20	13	7	1	3	2	0	2	232,989
1997-98	50	20	12	8	1	3	2	0	3	258,583
1998-99	52	19	11	8	2	3	2	0	3	277,203
1999-00	52	19	12	8	2	2	2	0	2	294,180
2000-01	54	19	11	7	3	2	2	0	2	315,642
2001-02	54	19	10	7	2	2	2	0	2	321,741
2002-03	54	20	9	7	2	2	2	0	2	324,725
2003-04	55	20	9	7	2	2	2	1	2	347,946
2004-05	55	19	9	6	2	2	2	1	2	375,801
2005-06	55	18	11	6	3	2	2	1	2	402,874
2006-07	56	18	11	6	3	2	2	1	2	428,629
2007-08	56	18	11	5	3	2	2	1	2	456,121
2008-09	58	18	10	6	2	2	2	1	2	445,531
2009-10	59	17	9	6	2	2	2	1	2	414,920
2010-11	57	18	10	6	2	2	2	1	2	453,957
2011-12	54	21	10	6	2	2	2	1	2	472,034
2012-13	54	21	9	6	2	2	2	1	2	473,625
2013-14	54	21	9	5	3	2	2	1	3	492,800
2014-15	54	22	9	5	3	2	2	1	2	514,098
2015-16	54	22	9	5	3	2	2	1	3	532,794
2016-17	55	21	9	5	3	2	2	1	3	567,716
2017-18	54	21	9	5	3	1	2	1	4	591,648
2018-19*	54	21	9	5	3	1	2	1	4	619,367
Average (all)	54	19	11	6	2	3	3	1	3	
Average (since 2009-10)	55	21	9	5	2	2	2	1	3	

Over the last decade IT, CGT, NICs & BPT (Income tax, Capital Gains Tax, National Insurance Contributions and Bank Payroll Tax) combined made up on average 55 per cent of total receipts. Value Added Tax (VAT) and Corporation Tax, Bank Levy and Petroleum Revenue Tax (CT, BL and PRT) are the next biggest, contributing an average 21 per cent and 9 per cent of total receipts respectively.

Figure 1 shows annual revenue for total HMRC Receipts, and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81.

In cash terms, HMRC receipts have grown fairly steadily over the period, but as a percentage of GDP there has been quite a degree of variation. From 1984-85 to 1994-95 the proportion fell from around 30.0 per cent of GDP to around 25.0 per cent of GDP. This was initially due to the economy growing faster than tax receipts and then a drop off in receipts after the economic slowdown of the early 1990s. There was then a rebound to 2000-01 as the proportion rose back to around 29.0 per cent. Since then they have mostly followed the economic cycle.

Figure 1 Total HMRC Receipts, 1980-81 to 2018-19



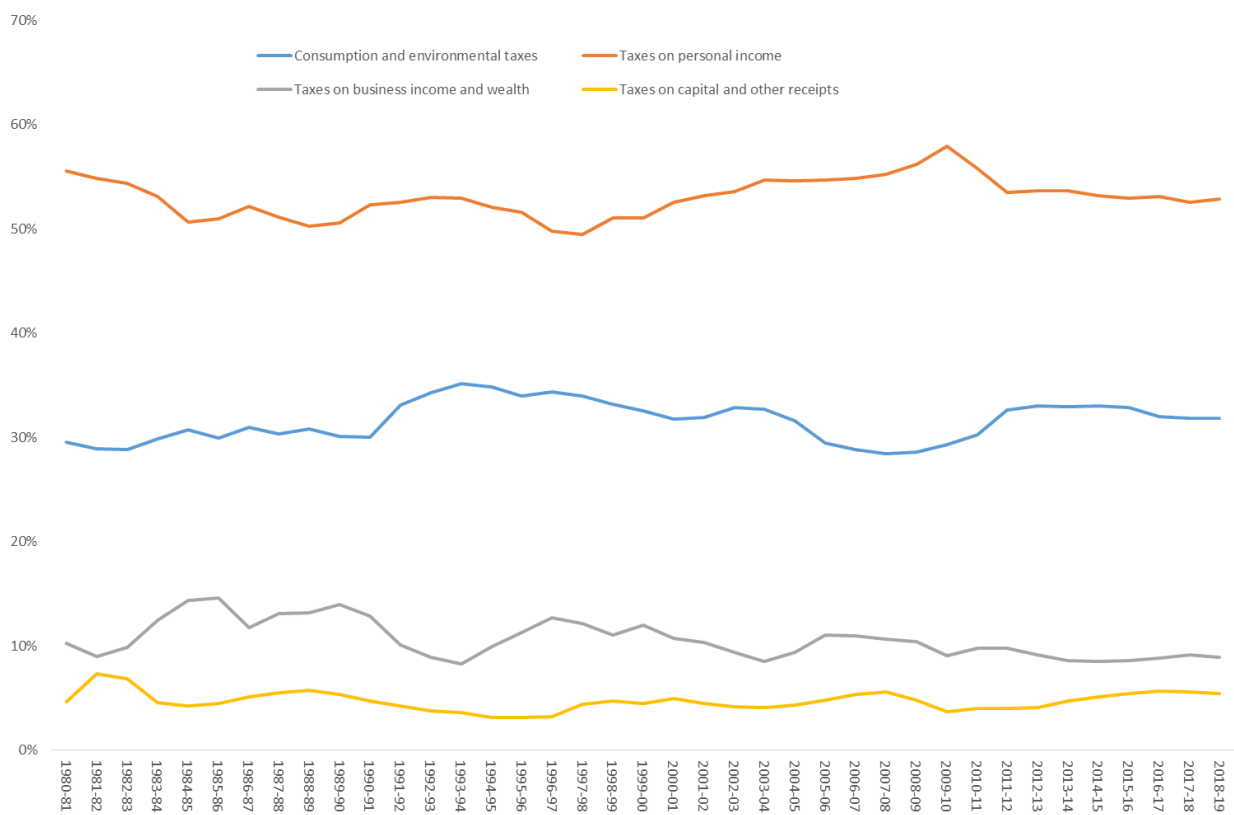
The GDP data for 2018-19 is taken from the most recent OBR forecast. See table 1.2 in the link below.

<https://obr.uk/download/march-2019-economic-and-fiscal-outlook-supplementary-economy-tables/>

Figure 2 shows a comparison between taxes since 1980-81 on:

- **Consumption & environmental** (including VAT, Fuel, Tobacco, Alcohol, Betting & Gaming, Air Passenger Duty, Insurance Premium Tax, Landfill Tax, Climate Change & Aggregates Levy)
- **Personal income** (Income Tax, National Insurance Contributions & Bank Payroll Tax)
- **Business income and wealth** (Corporation Tax, Bank Levy & Petroleum Revenue Tax)
- **Capital & other receipts** (Capital Gains Tax, Inheritance Tax, Stamp Taxes, Swiss Capital Tax, Customs duties and older taxes now abolished).

Figure 2 Total HMRC Receipts, by category, 1980-81 to 2018-19



Methodology and Data Quality

Methodology

HMRC accounting systems form the basis of these statistics. For some revenue streams adjustments are made to the figures to ensure they are on a National Accounts basis and the definitions align with European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) requirements. ESA 2010 is governed by Eurostat. Adjustments are made to the following taxes:

- National Insurance Contributions - adjustments are made to include amounts paid out in pension contributions and statutory sick/maternity/paternity pay recoveries.
- Corporation tax - adjustments are made to include company tax credits.

For all other taxes the definitions used in the accounts align with ESA 2010 requirements.

Data quality

The HMRC accounts, which are audited by the National Audit Office (NAO), form the basis of the annual statistics. The HMRC Annual Report and Accounts are published on an accruals basis in accordance to the standards specified by the National Audit Office in the Whole of Government Accounts. Following publication of this report, our statistics are reviewed and adjustments made to bring them in line with the cash based accounts. Differences between the two publications may still exist for legitimate reasons as the Trust Statement may include adjustments relating to previous years as revisions are not made to historic accounts.

www.gov.uk/government/collections/hmrca-annual-report-and-accounts

Quality Assurance

We are committed to continuously improving the official statistics we publish. Our quality assurance processes were reviewed in June 2017. As a result further safeguards including systematic automated checks to minimise the risk of error and the use of a quality assurance review checklist in the production of the statistics have been set in place. These measures will enhance the level of assurance and provide a clear audit trail.

As mentioned in the section above, HMRC accounts form the basis of these statistics but as part of quality assurance processes to highlight any revisions since the previous month's publication, checks are made against the data reported to HM Treasury and the Office of National Statistics. Further to this, each section is scrutinised by analytical staff working on each tax/ tax credits area. The publication is also peer reviewed by different team members and overseen by the team's senior statistician.

Pay overs to the consolidated fund compared with total receipts

The consolidated fund is essentially a general bank account for the Government. The total paid over to the consolidated fund is the value received by HMRC, which differs from the total receipts that are the amounts recorded on HMRC accounting systems.

The two figures are different due to varying methods of payment and the speed at which HMRC systems are updated. Total HMRC Receipts includes all payments into the Consolidated Fund and all pay overs of NICs including those of Northern Ireland.

Fines and Penalties

This publication includes receipts from penalties and fines. These relate to taxes and duties only: National Insurance Contributions already include fines and penalties receipts. Receipts from penalties and fines are also published in the HMRC Annual Reports and Accounts published here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hmrca-annual-report-and-accounts>, these figures are on an accrued basis and differ from those in this publication which are on a cash basis.

National Statistics dataset – HM Revenue and Customs receipts

This dataset forms the basis of both the cash and accrued receipts in the public sector finances - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-sector-finances-bulletin>

HM Revenue and Customs receipts

Year	Total HMRC Paid receipts ^{1,2,3} Over 1	Total Income Tax ⁴	Of which: PAYE Income	Of which: SA Income	Capital Gains Tax	Agencies/Levy	NICs	VAT	Total Corporation Income Tax ⁵	Of which: Finance ⁶	Bank Levy	Bank Surcharge	Overhead Profit Tax ⁷	Bank payroll tax	Reinsurance Revenue Tax	Fuel duties	HT ⁸	Shares	Stamp Duty on Envelopes	Annual Tax on Envelopes Dwellings	Tobacco duties	Spirits duties	Gear duties	Wines duties	Other duties	Gaming & Betting	Ar. Insurance Premiums	Insurance Premiums	
	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL	£BIL		
2014-15	418 945	314 003	183 109	179 006	23 863	5 399	110 408	111 380	41 132	2 076	2 148	-	-	0	11	21 198	2 304	2 938	10 138	118	9 948	3 023	3 310	3 337	330	2 118	3 178	2 988	
2015-16	434 364	332 194	188 481	183 837	24 371	1 080	113 701	119 418	42 387	389	3 382	-	-	0	-382	21 823	4 890	3 330	10 882	178	9 438	3 147	3 271	3 973	298	2 888	3 077	3 298	
2016-17	528 877	387 118	177 085	185 731	25 763	3 381	124 488	119 788	47 287	263	2 978	1 149	138	0	-884	21 938	4 824	3 114	11 788	178	9 309	3 378	3 320	4 189	283	2 142	3 197	4 388	
2017-18	557 877	391 948	180 049	184 278	25 764	1 193	2 271	120 921	129 380	52 088	1 193	2 194	1 173	219	-389	21 877	5 208	3 919	12 908	143	8 827	3 430	3 480	4 298	294	2 380	3 352	5 888	
2018-19	538 879	319 387	191 031	187 000	21 318	9 191	2 113	128 848	132 177	53 213	1 607	2 988	1 904	12	-144	21 930	5 399	3 820	11 942	139	9 290	3 179	3 881	4 392	279	2 938	3 828	8 191	
Apr-18	48 403	31 359	18 128	17 871	-113	1	10 107	11 037	9 843	-	-	-	-	0	-15	2 388	417	248	1 172	38	1 074	229	238	348	38	285	324	231	
May-18	27 028	40 313	11 343	12 347	-680	2	9 392	10 937	1 787	-	-	-	-	0	0	2 314	391	241	113	91	289	239	290	381	29	308	297	337	
Jun-18	32 083	35 447	11 479	11 978	22	13	9 390	8 898	1 719	-	-	-	-	0	0	2 428	432	278	318	10	829	277	320	343	28	28	282	301	
Jul-18	39 009	53 521	19 320	17 273	1 418	8	11 474	12 227	1 030	-	327	344	-	0	-289	2 328	331	380	973	1	128	287	298	327	27	358	277	328	
Aug-18	40 721	43 323	12 387	12 037	1 110	2	10 140	10 788	1 403	-	-	-	-	0	-95	2 394	388	247	1 018	0	180	221	274	338	38	281	289	338	
Sep-18	33 330	39 131	10 293	11 290	641	-2	9 398	8 498	2 181	-77	-	-	-	0	0	2 390	402	348	927	4	343	288	380	348	28	19	384	31	
Oct-18	48 948	51 780	11 787	11 887	30	2	10 070	12 323	3 447	-	737	444	-	0	0	2 381	412	397	1 024	3	397	288	280	331	30	378	299	300	
Nov-18	38 793	42 388	11 488	11 108	40	14	9 328	10 934	2 019	-	-	-	-	0	-4	2 398	408	328	1 072	3	117	389	241	380	31	248	332	388	
Dec-18	38 920	39 984	12 190	11 384	1 097	2	9 799	11 383	3 314	270	-	-	-	0	-7	2 398	388	370	1 218	3	833	472	328	498	33	108	284	30	
Jan-19	73 180	75 713	28 357	17 894	13 874	8 094	11 928	13 334	9 959	-	798	338	-	0	-141	2 690	388	221	929	9	918	227	300	332	24	408	248	38	
Feb-19	48 288	50 412	17 227	17 387	2 149	2	10 338	10 999	2 132	-	-	-	-	0	-109	2 428	387	287	387	1	118	173	131	298	18	142	210	328	
Mar-19	27 919	41 889	14 011	12 183	87	218	10 728	7 084	2 013	407	-	-	138	0	-23	2 198	482	330	1 019	1	130	372	246	383	28	113	213	94	
Apr-19	33 382	58 882	18 222	17 278	-87	3	11 721	13 148	8 824	-	-	-	-	0	-1	2 491	931	217	1 087	88	349	214	308	319	28	234	277	81	
May-19	38 781	42 988	12 227	12 040	-700	3	182	9 948	10 432	1 978	-	-	-	0	0	2 348	423	291	1 113	2	351	383	314	370	27	30	494	-	
Jun-19	34 372	37 730	11 941	12 111	170	5	198	10 147	8 419	2 093	-	-	-	0	-85	2 391	439	318	1 080	9	198	285	320	384	23	138	384	88	
Jul-19	38 001	82 019	20 389	17 849	1 048	5	211	12 287	12 832	1 789	-	707	501	-	-	-280	2 393	427	272	218	1	308	274	318	398	30	291	298	29
Aug-19	41 242	44 887	12 383	12 111	1 344	1	210	10 948	10 987	1 889	-	-	-	0	-24	2 398	438	308	1 195	4	197	284	294	390	27	128	203	112	
Sep-19	38 284	39 189	11 403	11 814	144	8	208	10 083	11 488	2 728	407	-	-	0	0	2 348	423	291	1 113	2	351	383	314	370	27	30	494	-	
Oct-19	31 381	34 380	12 381	12 284	87	5	207	10 978	10 080	9 418	-	833	518	-	0	0	2 311	442	297	1 182	2	193	309	299	344	28	538	318	188
Nov-19	42 019	43 349	11 289	11 281	97	8	208	10 338	11 441	1 402	-	-	-	0	0	2 440	444	291	1 111	1	893	418	328	424	28	178	308	118	
Dec-19	38 149	41 777	12 573	11 811	1 008	10	178	10 400	10 380	3 389	183	-	-	0	-82	2 407	387	333	1 197	2	1170	303	348	531	28	101	240	131	
Jan-20	78 409	78 222	28 000	17 197	12 197	9 399	292	12 780	13 788	9 927	-	882	377	-	-	-140	2 128	378	299	1 014	2	954	243	291	332	21	488	298	288
Feb-20	48 205	51 087	18 382	17 388	4 271	1 818	218	11 151	11 882	2 280	-	-	-	0	-87	2 388	372	288	981	4	524	197	280	275	18	130	58	118	
Mar-20	38 329	42 283	14 203	14 301	858	289	223	10 942	11 333	2 089	310	-	-	0	0	2 053	382	309	917	3	817	244	242	287	30	130	337	94	
Apr-20	38 734	37 371	17 094	17 260	-43	5	212	12 373	12 394	1 148	-	312	498	-	0	-13	2 404	428	418	981	18	784	304	308	389	23	377	289	188
May-20	48 809	48 802	13 038	13 828	-607	4	228	10 310	10 388	2 133	-	-	-	0	0	2 302	487	238	384	38	970	272	313	391	22	281	278	1 298	
Jun-20	38 087	38 828	12 338	12 383	77	5	212	10 480	13 712	1 988	-	-	-	0	-87	2 459	487	301	933	1	891	320	381	388	27	128	308	17	
Jul-20	48 384	48 213	12 141	12 378	928	5	228	12 140	13 334	9 271	-	744	502	-	-	-138	2 328	488	388	1 121	2	893	288	338	388	28	445	323	328
Aug-20	48 220	48 210	12 171	12 378	1 243	3	228	10 940	11 438	1 978	-	-	-	0	-82	2 384	473	288	1 189	4	744	304	338	388	38	138	338	1 248	
Sep-20	38 231	48 942	12 081	12 318	278	3	212	10 938	12 732	2 292	479	-	-	0	-8	2 402	441	294	921	2	921	303	319	394	22	38	348	13	
Oct-20	34 012	38 283	12 298	12 388	133	5	218	11 144	13 180	9 880	-	848	524	-	0	0	2 228	480	421	1 128	3	108	308	297	330	23	597	337	191
Nov-20	48 381	47 793	13 033	12 818	130	8	218	10 871	12 023	2 174	-	-	-	0	0	2 818	437	408	1 081	2	1 242	483	318	433	24	182	130	1 348	
Dec-20	38 282	42 889	13 828	12 818	1 261	14	212	10 894	18 114	3 384	887	-	-	0	-324	2 384	398	278	1 105	2	289	303	342	498	27	119	231	18	
Jan-21	78 877	78 713	28 419	17 030	14 198	8 888	223	13 180	13 781	9 889	-	880	422	-	-	-128	2 320	370	238	343	1	898	249	304	327	30	297	328	208
Feb-21	48 887	54 281	17 197	17 387	3 483	2 192	228	11 194	13 373	1 928	-	-	-	0	-4	2 241	372	298	981	1	848	223	272	395	17	323	298	1 308	
Mar-21	48 409	48 888	18 248	14 373	348	283	238	11 978	11 934	2 089	877	-	12	0	-13	2 142	927	281	938	3	388	228	298	248	18	138	288	2	
Apr-21	38 431	80 318	18 947	18 818	-274	5	217	13 138	13 081	1 788	-	980	428	-	0	0	2 388	438	278	982	18	847	313	308	347	28	381	294	322
May-21	41 839	49 270	13 393	13 183	-241	4	228	10 722	11 030	2 083	-	-	-	0	0	2 277	393	299	301	28	848	308	332	343	38	283	308	119	
Jun-21	38 329	41 821	13 022	13 108	143	5	220	11 042	8 199	2 072	-	-	-	0	0	2 393	397	227	301	3	787	328	340	378	38	38	331	28	
Jul-21	88 330	83 184	22 388	13 318	9 370	4	248	13 932	13 738	9 008	-	827	427	-	0	-137	2 278	438	278	1 118	4	724	278	308	337	22	492	393	278
Aug-21	48 347	48 344	14 222	12 511	1 173	0	228	11 328	12 988	1 981	-	-	-	0	-24	2 394	408	312	1 029	3	339	308	310	372	38	138	378	1 288	

¹ Comprises of payments into the Consolidated Fund and all payers of NICs excluding those of Northern Ireland

² Total HMRC receipts includes payments into the Consolidated Fund and all pay

Receipts in the Public Sector Finances

The data in this publication is on a receipts basis i.e. when the cash is received by HMRC. This data is also included within the monthly Public Sector Finance release as part of the Central Net Cash Requirement, published jointly by HM Treasury (HMT) and The Office of National Statistics (ONS).

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-sector-finances-bulletin>

The table PSA6D contains data on a national accounts basis and table PSA7D contains data on a receipts basis (when they were received at HMRC).

Please note that the cash receipts data in PSA7D for Income Tax also includes Capital Gains Tax, and the Corporation Tax figure also includes Bank Surcharge and Diverted Profits Tax.

For further information on the Public Sector Finance release, please contact: fraser.munro@ons.gsi.gov.uk

The Office for Budget Responsibility - Economic and fiscal outlook

The Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) was created in 2010 to provide independent and authoritative analysis of the UK's public finances. It is one of a growing number of official independent fiscal watchdogs around the world.

<http://obr.uk/about-the-obr/what-we-do/>

The OBR produce a detailed five-year forecast for the economy and public finances incorporating the impact of latest tax receipts and any tax and spending measures, which are announced in Budget statements by the Chancellor.

<https://obr.uk/efo/economic-fiscal-outlook-march-2019/>

The annual forecasts for taxes and national insurance contributions administered by HM Revenue and Customs are published by the Office for Budget Responsibility. They publish the forecast on both a:

Cash	basis,	see	table	2.8
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<https://obr.uk/download/march-2019-economic-and-fiscal-outlook-supplementary-fiscal-tables-receipts-and-other/>

And	national	accounts	basis,	see	table	4.6:
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<https://obr.uk/download/march-2019-economic-and-fiscal-outlook-charts-and-tables-fiscal/>

Useful Links

Details of how much National Insurance Contributions are paid by employers and employees can be found here in table 2.4:

<https://obr.uk/download/march-2019-economic-and-fiscal-outlook-supplementary-fiscal-tables-receipts-and-other/>

Statistics and analysis of HMRC receipts disaggregated between England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/disaggregation-of-hmrc-tax-receipts>

Our publications have moved to the GOV.UK site where you can also find publications by other Government bodies.

<https://www.gov.uk/>

If you wish to see more statistics on your area of interest there are also links at the bottom of each page which will take you to that area on our website. Or if you wish to view all of HMRC taxes areas go to the main menu:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs/about/statistics>

Our publications are mainly used for media commentary, policy development and research. A recent survey was completed on our publications, which can be accessed via the link below.

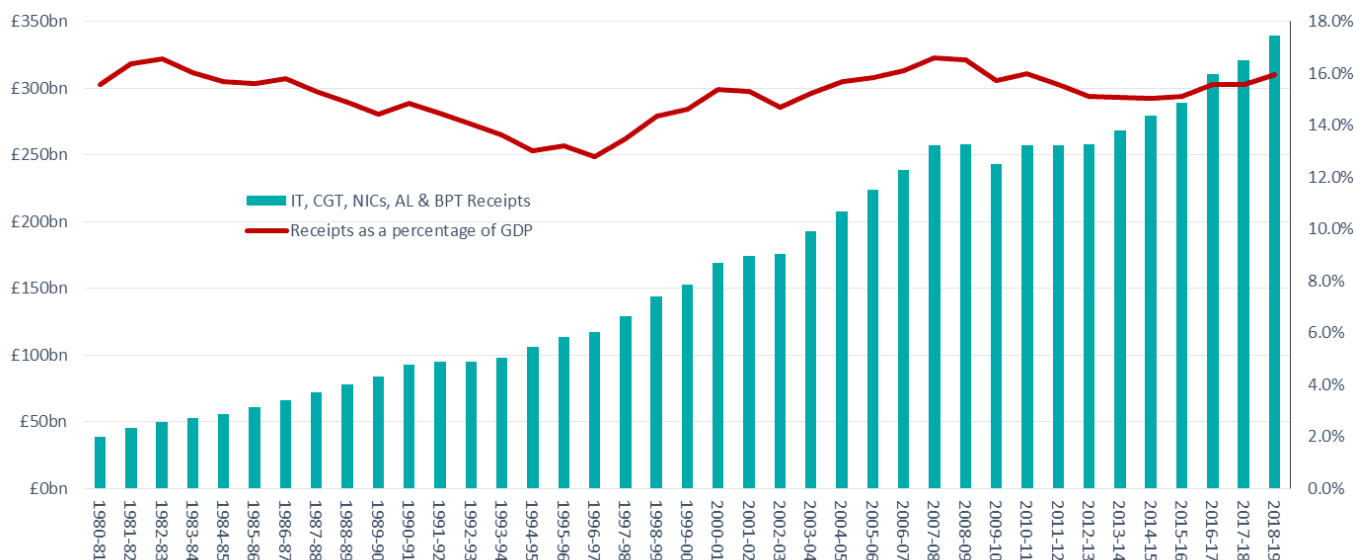
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmrc-tax-nics-receipts-survey-results>

Archived tables can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hm-revenue-customs-receipts>

Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax & National Insurance Contributions, & Apprenticeship Levy

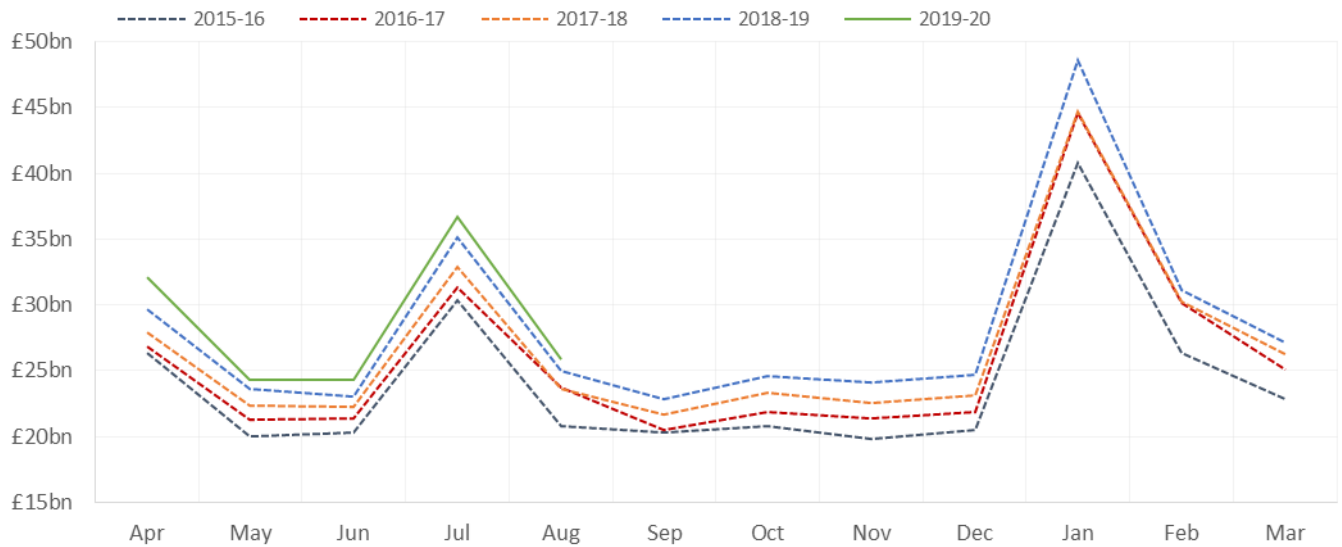
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts in 2018-19 have continued to increase following the economic slowdown in 2009-10. In 2018-19 receipts as a proportion of the OBR's forecast GDP level were 15.9 per cent compared to 16.5 per cent in 2008-09; this fall can be mostly attributed to the reduction in economic activity and some structural changes such as above-inflation increases in the personal allowance. Revenue from 2010-11 also include Bank Payroll Tax receipts.

Figure 3 Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax & National Insurance Contributions 1980-2019



Monthly receipts in the current and four previous years are shown below. The peaks in July and January reflect the bi-annual due dates for self-assessment (SA) (31st January, 31st July). January to April typically also capture PAYE bonus-related receipts, particularly from the financial sector. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 5.1 per cent higher than in the same period last year with some of this growth possibly due to the deferral of bonuses from earlier months.

Figure 4 Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax & National Insurance Contributions, & Apprenticeship Levy

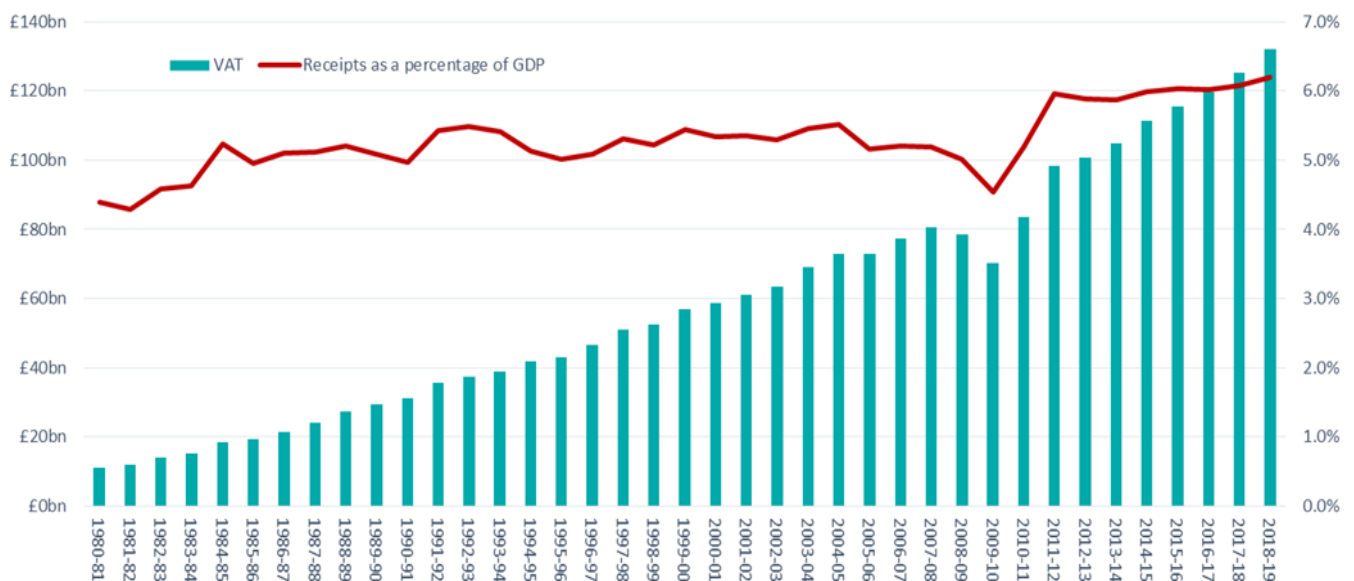


For more statistics about income tax receipts and liabilities (on an annual basis) [click here to go to the income tax and personal incomes](#) section of our website.

Value added tax (VAT)

The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts are now at a peak of £132.2 billion up from £70.2 billion in 2009-10. The fall in 2009-10 and then the subsequent upturn can be explained by the reduction in the standard rate of VAT to 15 per cent in December 2008 then increasing to 17.5 per cent in January 2010, and to 20 per cent in January 2011. Receipts as a percentage of nominal GDP increased from 4.5 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.0 per cent in 2011-12 reflecting changes in the VAT rate. In 2018-19, VAT receipts were equivalent to 6.2 per cent of the OBR's forecast GDP level.

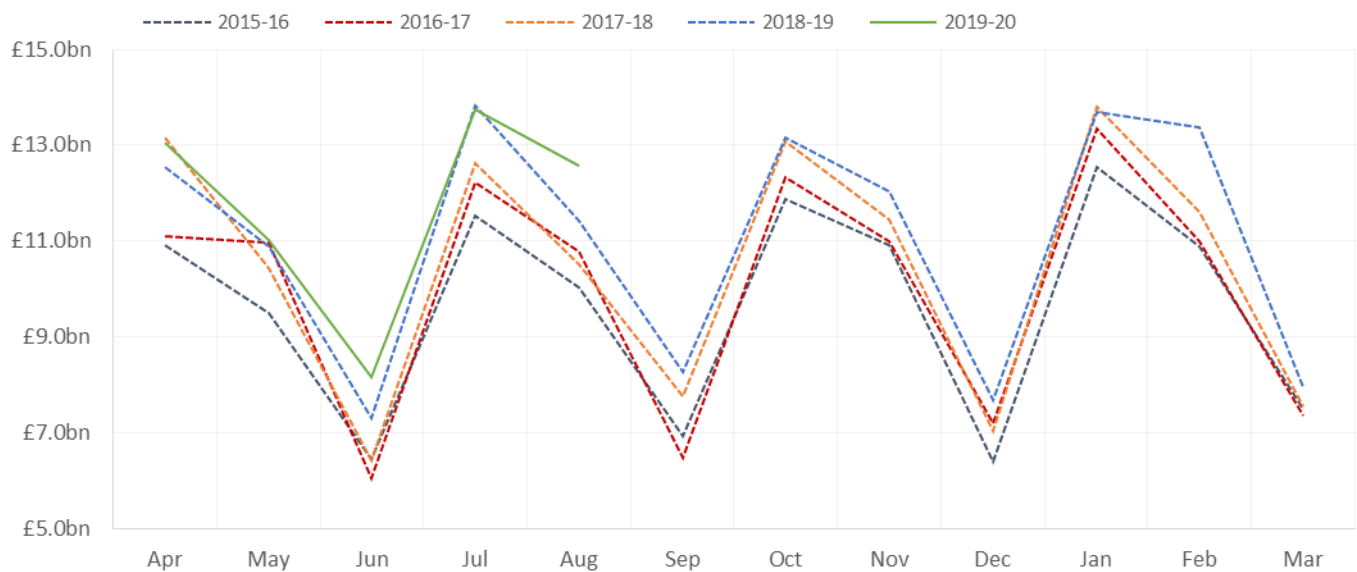
Figure 5 Value Added Tax receipts, 1980-2019



Monthly receipts in the current and four previous years are shown below. Most VAT receipts are paid quarterly hence the large figures in particular months. Many traders opt to pay in April, July, October and January (stagger 1)

as it corresponds with the end of the financial and calendar year. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 4.5 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

Figure 6 Value Added Tax receipts



For more information on VAT receipts, [click here to go to the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Corporation Tax, Bank Surcharge, Bank Levy, Petroleum Revenue Tax & Diverted Profits Tax^{4 5}

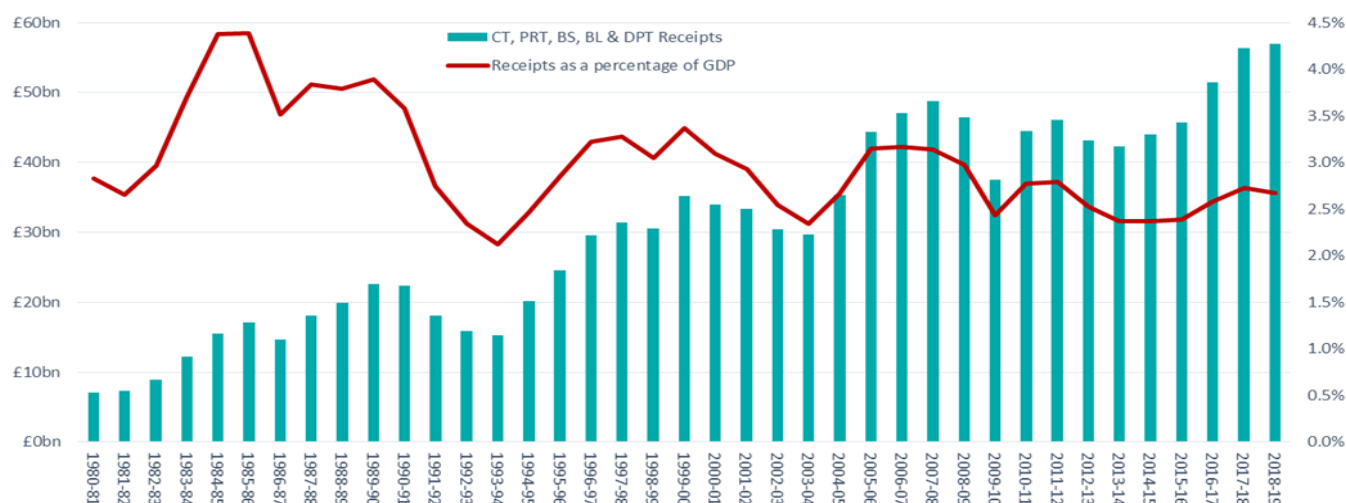
The chart below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Corporation tax receipts as a proportion of GDP are lower since the mid-1980s. The dips in 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2009-10 each reflect declining profits in economic slowdowns. Since 2014-15, growth in both the home, industrial & commercial and financial sectors outweighed lower oil and gas receipts. Oil & gas revenues in 2015-16 and 2016-17 were low mainly due to low oil prices combined with high operating costs, significant levels of investment and increasing amounts of decommissioning expenditure. The reduction in tax rates from January 2016 for PRT and Supplementary Charge (from 50 per cent to zero per cent and 32 per cent to 10 per cent respectively) also contributed to the decrease in oil & gas revenues⁶⁵. Receipts have increased since 2015-16 due in particular to growth in companies' profits and the introduction of the Bank Surcharge.

Figure 7 Corporation Tax receipts, 1980-2019

⁴ From 2011-12 the figures include Bank Levy receipts, from 1 January 2016 include bank surcharge and from March 2017, include Diverted Profits Tax (DPT). Corporation tax receipts are gross of provisional tax credits, and are subject to change to incorporate new available data.

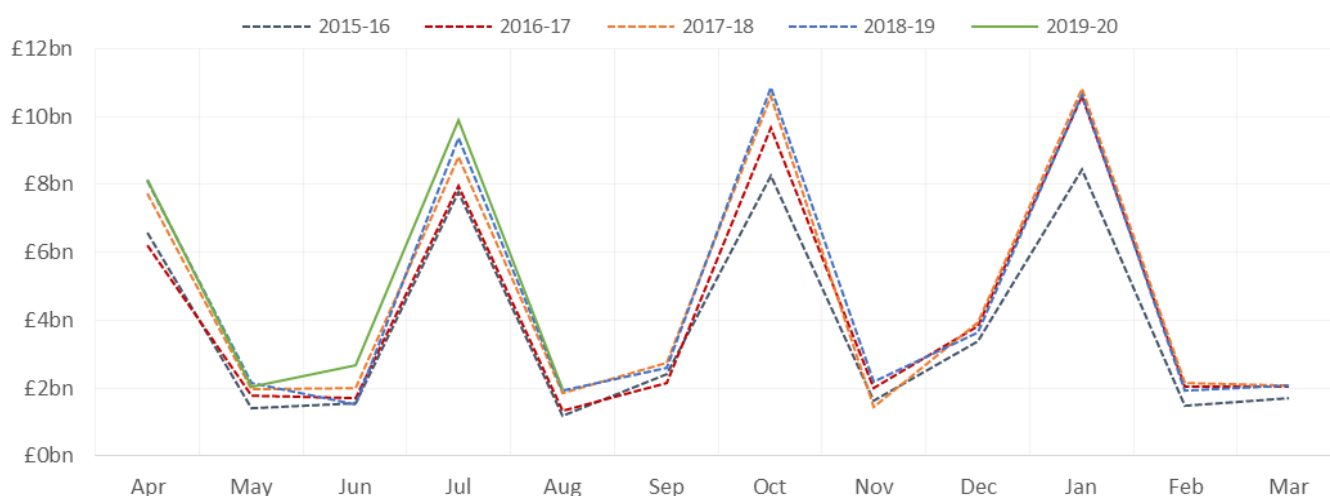
⁵

⁶ The 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 oil and gas figures are provisional and subject to change in the future when payments originally made in respect of a group of companies are subsequently re-allocated to individual companies within the group but which are outside of the ring fence oil and gas regime.



The chart of monthly receipts (below) shows the peak months (Apr, Jul, Oct, Jan) are when the majority of large companies with calendar year and financial year accounting periods make their quarterly instalment payments. Small companies must pay their liabilities nine months and one day after the end of their accounting period. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 7.3 per cent higher than in the same period last year partly due to a payment timing change for the largest companies.

Figure 8 Corporation Tax, Bank Surcharge, Bank Levy, Petroleum Revenue & Diverted Profits Tax receipts



For more information, [click here to go find the corporate tax](#) section on our website.

Revisions to Corporation Tax Data

HMRC has revised its Corporation Tax Credit National Statistics publications to reflect more complete data after having discovered that some company tax returns with R&D tax credit claims had previously been missing from the analytical database. These planned revisions have now been taken on in this publication (a).

This led to further investigations into the methodology for dealing with company tax credits in HMRC's accounts. This methodology review identified a separate double counting error in the process for reporting CT receipts which has now been rectified. This has resulted in a reduction in reported corporation tax receipts (gross of company tax credits) covering the period April 2011 through to the present (b).

The table below shows the change from the previously published data against the new totals along with the impact of the methodology change as well as the impact of the new updated tax credits.

Summary Table (£m)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
GOV.UK Current Published CT Total	43,130	40,482	40,327	43,005	44,410	49,534	54,394	57,202
GOV.UK New Published CT Total	42,474	39,840	38,931	41,132	42,897	47,857	52,086	53,213
Overall Change of which:	-656	-642	-1,397	-1,873	-1,513	-1,678	-2,308	-3,989
New Tax Credit Impact (a)	-14	-35	-428	-179	820	1,285	1,236	45
Correction Impact (b)	-642	-607	-969	-1,694	-2,333	-2,963	-3,544	-4,034

Receipts in this publication are on a cash basis (when they are received by HMRC) as opposed to the National Accounts Basis which is used in the Public Sector Finances Release (published at the same time as this publication, by HMT and ONS). In the Public Sector Finances Release the cash data are time-adjusted to be consistent with the National Accounts statistical framework. Therefore, while the revisions affect the (HMRC) cash data from the financial year ending March 2011 onwards, the impact within the monthly Public Sector Finances release is over a longer time period, with revisions beginning from the financial year ending March 2008.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-sector-finances-bulletin>

Stamp taxes (including ATED)⁷

The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts have grown over time, mainly in line with the performance of the housing market. After relatively stable receipts between 2009-10 and 2012-13 there was a 36.5 per cent increase in 2013-14 and a further 10.4 per cent increase in 2014-15, mainly due to increased number of transactions, higher property prices and major policy changes to the marginal rates and thresholds for residential Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT), including an increase in the tax rates for residential properties priced above £925,000, introduced in December 2014. A 2.9 per cent increase in 2015-16 receipts was partially due to the devolution of SDLT to Scotland in April 2015. Receipts in 2016-17 increased by 10.4 per cent due to the introduction of higher duty rates on additional dwellings in April 2016 and which continued

⁷ The 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 oil and gas figures are provisional and subject to change in the future when payments originally made in respect of a group of companies are subsequently re-allocated to individual companies within the group but which are outside of the ring fence oil and gas reg

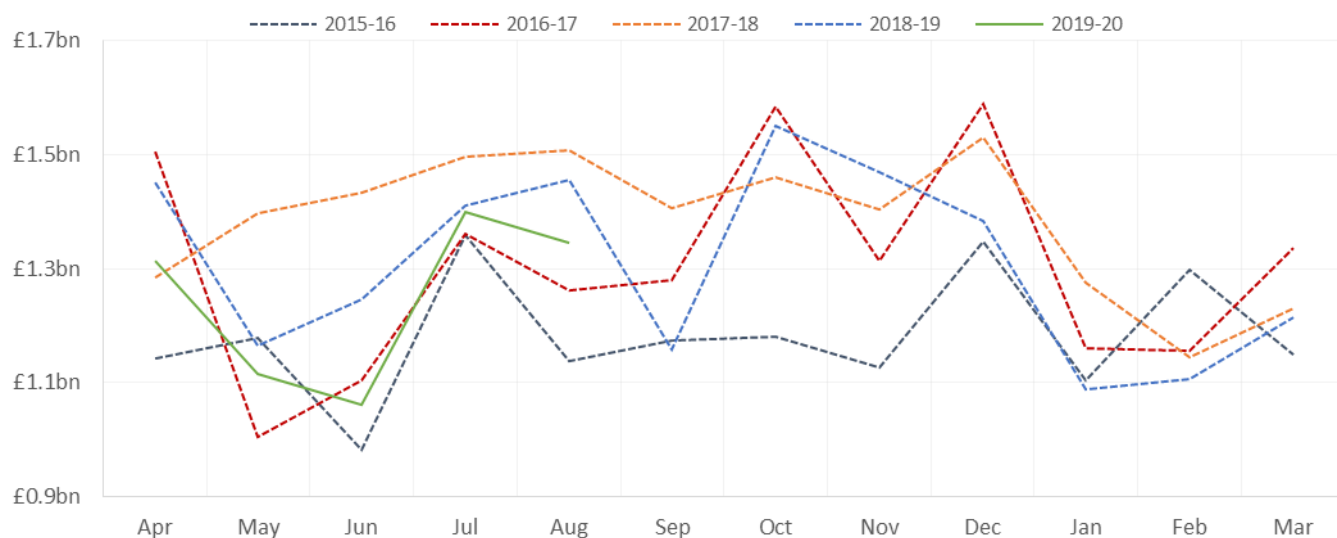
through 2017-18. In November 2017, the first time buyer's relief came into effect. In 2018-19 receipts fell by a further 5.2 per cent due to a combination of market uncertainties and a full year of first time buyer's relief claims.

Figure 9 Receipts from Stamp taxes, 1980-2019



The chart below shows the monthly net receipts. December 2016 represented the largest single month of SDLT receipts since the tax's introduction in 2003, possibly in part due to the introduction of the higher rate of SDLT on additional dwellings in April 2016. Since then receipts have broadly followed the seasonal pattern with peaks in the summer months, as well as in December. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 7.4 per cent lower than in the same period last year with a fall in the number of transactions being carried out most likely due to market uncertainties.

Figure 10 Receipts from Stamp taxes

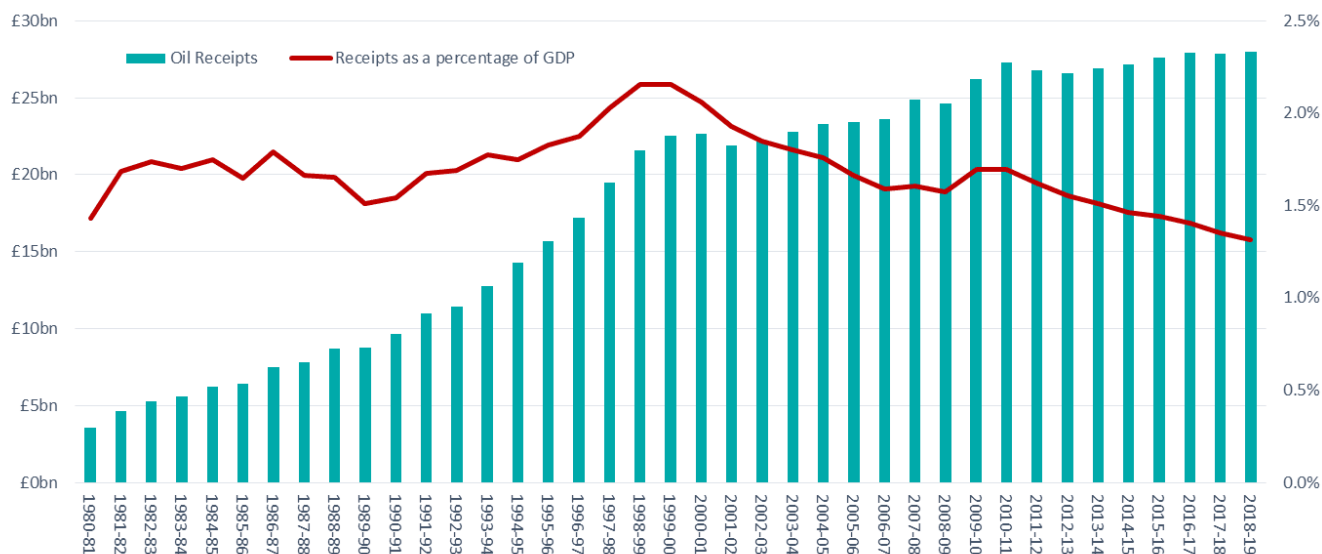


For more information, [click here to find the property statistics](#) section on our website.

Hydrocarbon oil duty receipts

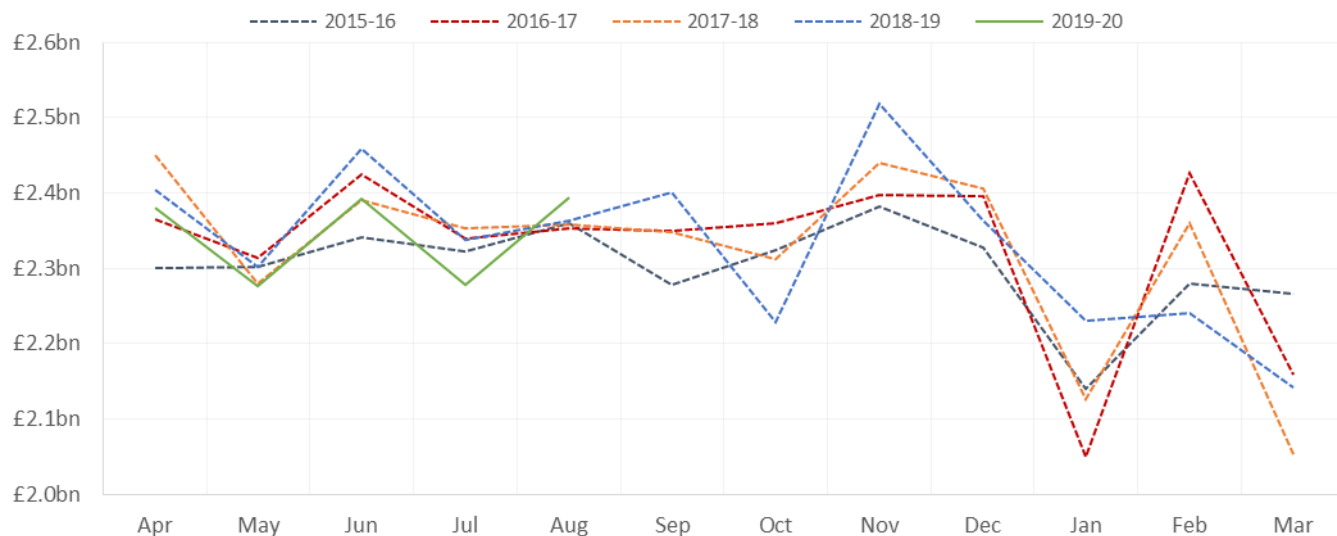
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts as a proportion of GDP grew throughout the 1990s but have steadily declined since then, though they have broadly continued slowly rising in cash terms.

Figure 11 Receipts from Hydrocarbon oils, 1980-2019



Monthly receipts are relatively flat throughout the year as shown below; the troughs in receipts at the beginning of each calendar year are likely to be a result of bad weather conditions. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 1.2 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

Figure 12 Receipts from Hydrocarbon oils

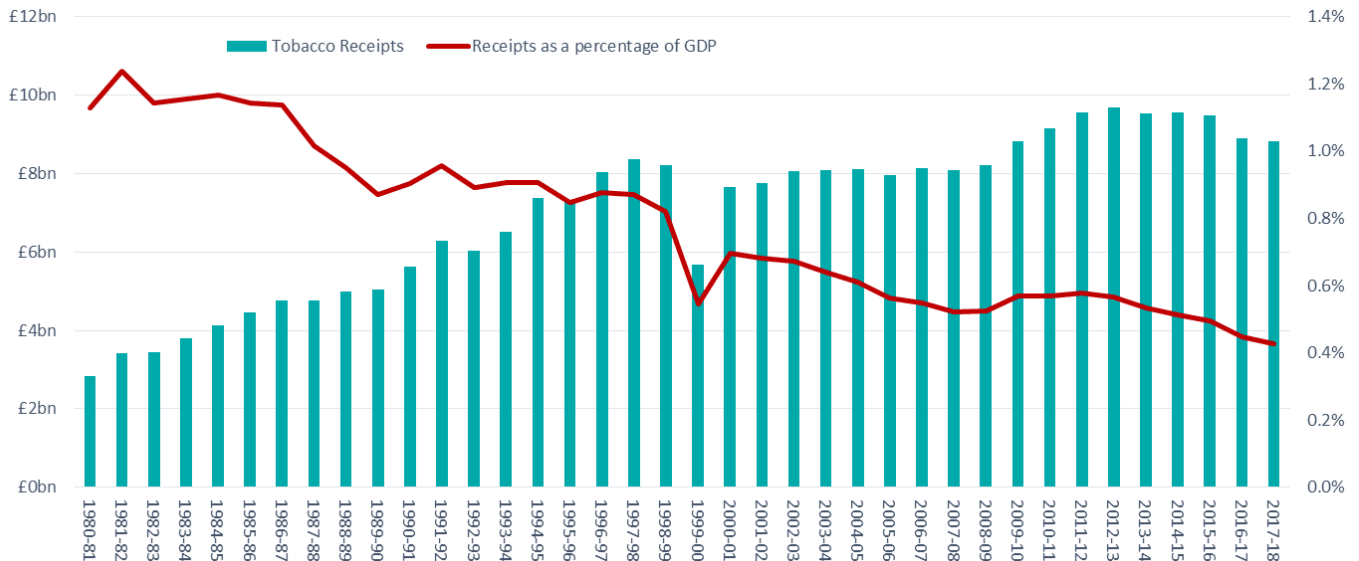


For more information on road fuel receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Tobacco Duty receipts

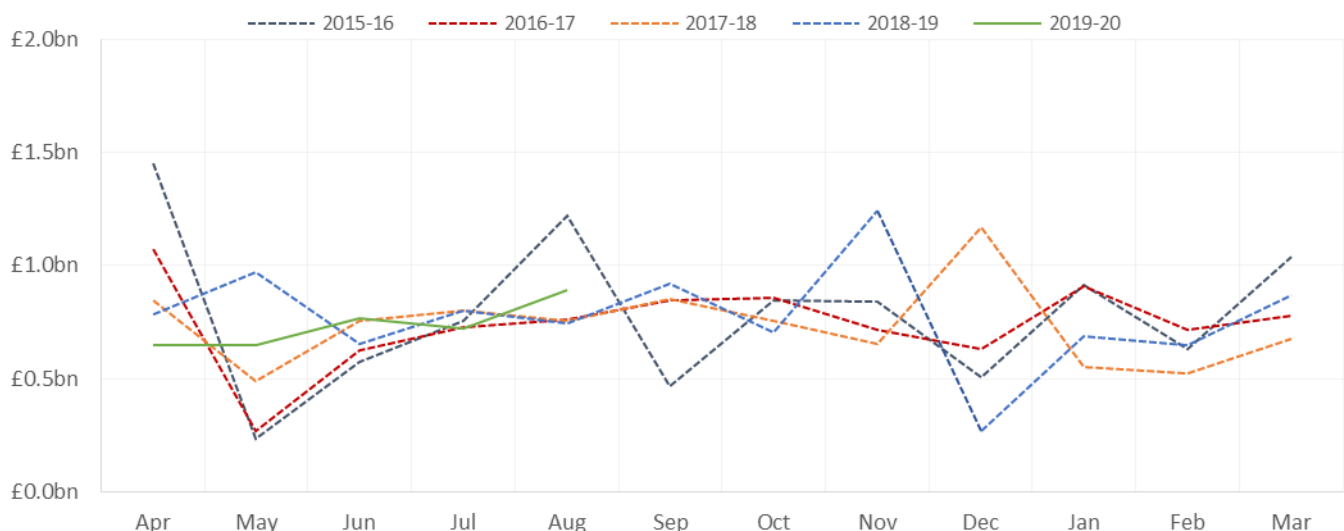
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Though nominal receipts have mostly increased over the period, as a proportion of GDP, receipts have been in continuous decline, in line with reduced consumption. The dip in 1999-00 was due to activity in the illicit and cross border tobacco sectors. Receipts have been falling in recent years, with duty rate increases likely to be offset by the continuing long term decline in smoking and down trading to cheaper cigarettes and other tobacco products. The increase in 2018-19 could be due to changes in the timings of Budget and trader behaviour.

Figure 13 Tobacco Duty receipts, 1980-2019



In the graph below, the peaks are due to forestalling whereby a manufacturer will bulk release products for consumption prior to anticipated duty increases at Budget, often followed by a trough in the month or two afterwards. This can vary by month of the year due to the timings of the Budget. There can also be similar patterns of high clearances one month followed by low clearances the next month when manufacturers increase prices. Cigarettes are subject to anti-forestalling restrictions in advance of a Budget, as explained in HMRC Notice 85C. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 7.0 per cent lower than in the same period last year, possibly due to changes in the timings of Budget and trader behaviour.

Figure 14 Tobacco Duty receipts

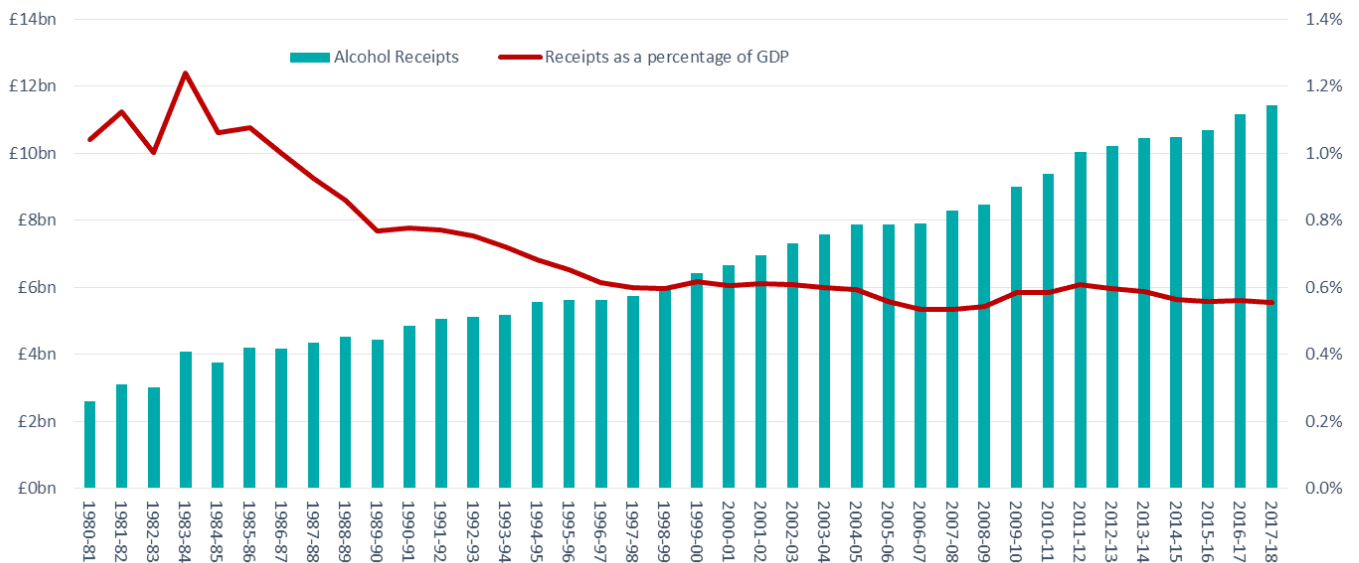


For more information on Tobacco receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Alcohol Duty receipts

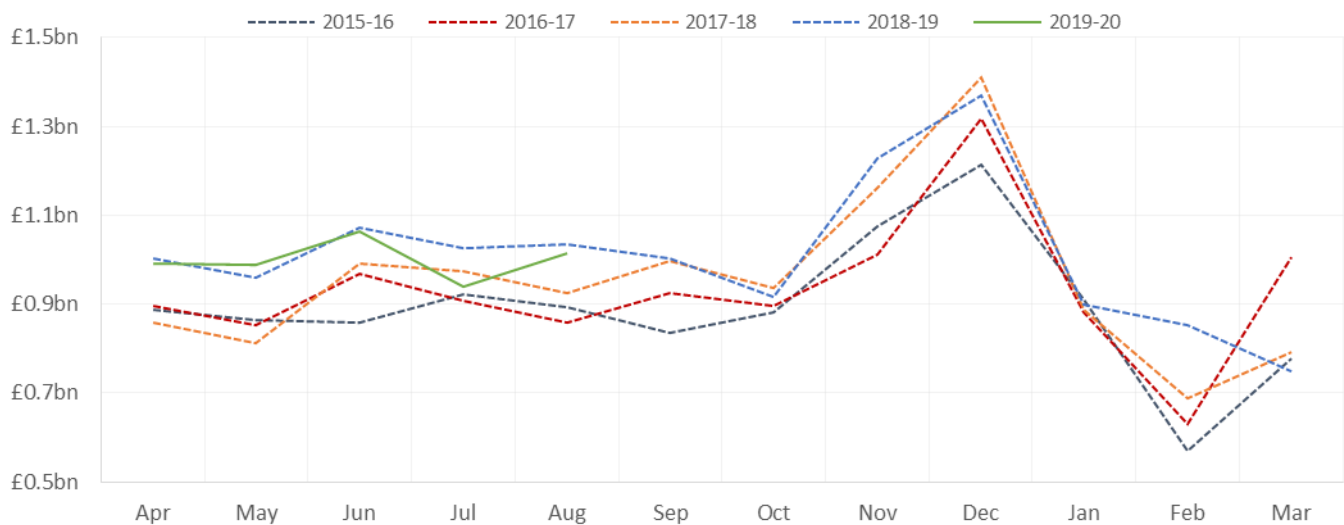
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts continue to increase each year, although receipts as a percentage of GDP have declined steadily since the 1980s.

Figure 15 Alcohol Duty receipts, 1980-2019



The chart below highlights peaks in December receipts, as alcohol is being released for consumption during November in preparation for the Christmas period. There can also be forestalling around the time of a duty rate increase (traders will bulk release products for consumption prior to anticipating duty increases at Budget). Receipts for individual alcohol duties can fluctuate significantly around March/April due to trader behaviour in response to changes in duty rates announced at the Budget. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 2.0 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

Figure 16 Alcohol Duty receipts

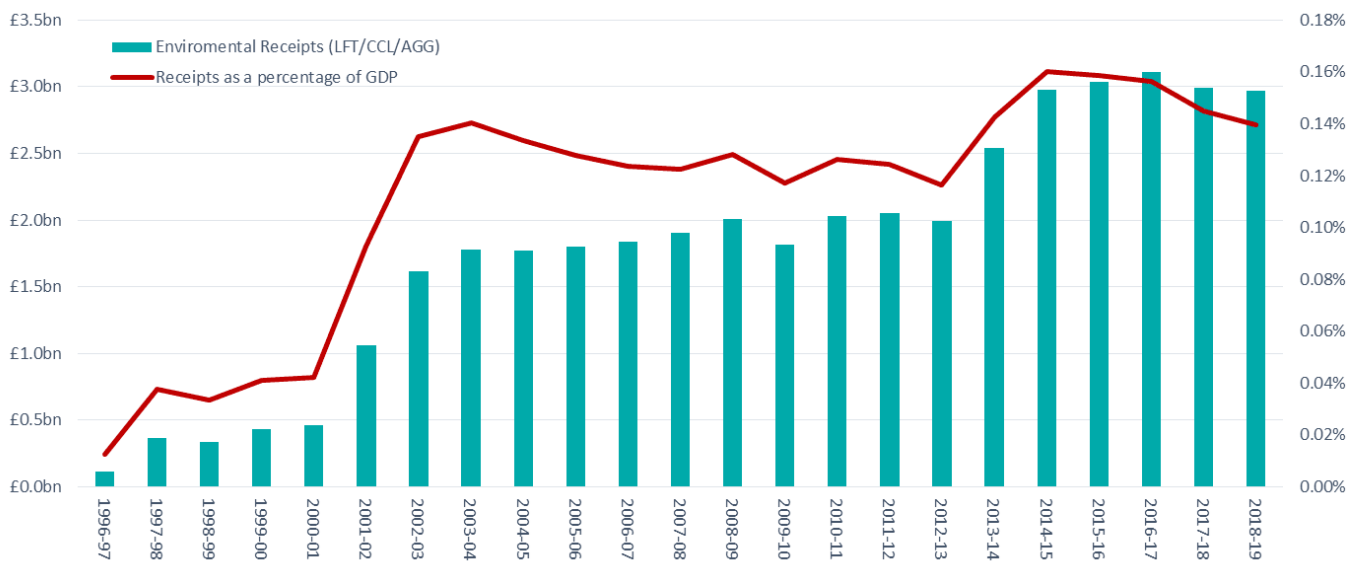


For more information on Alcohol receipts, [click here to go find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Environmental tax receipts⁸

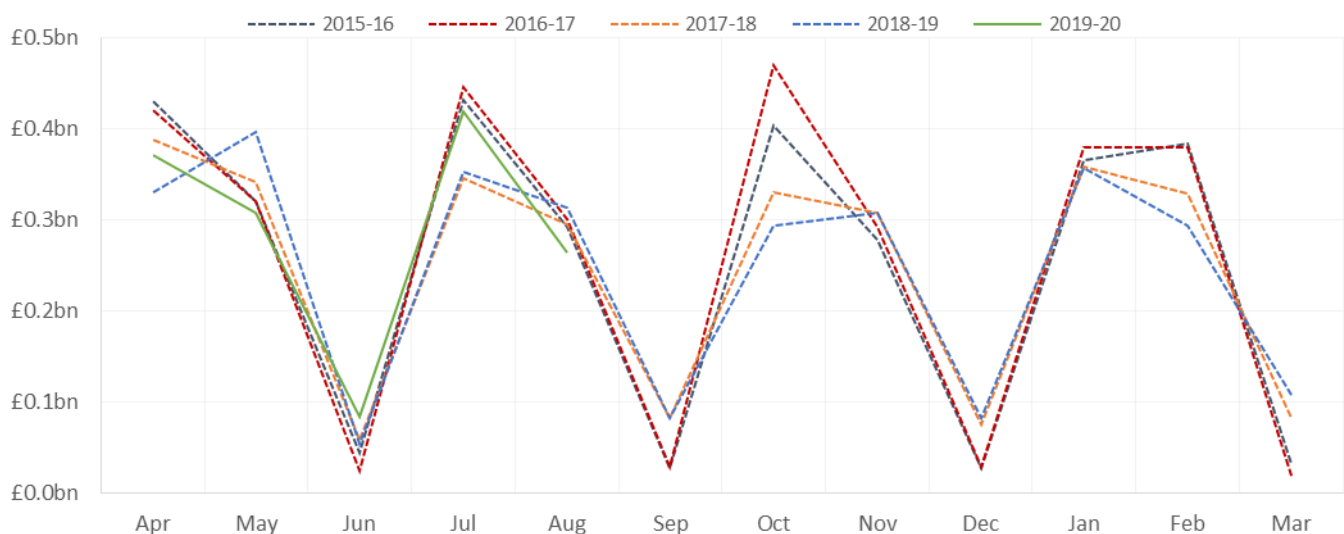
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1996-97. Environmental tax receipts covers Landfill Tax (from 1996-97), Climate Change Levy (from 2001-02), Aggregates Levy (from 2002-03) and Carbon Price Floor (from 2013-14). Carbon Price Floor was introduced in April 2013 but payments were not received until July 2013. Receipts in 2013-14 and 2014-15 have risen mainly due to the Climate Change Levy and the Carbon Price Floor. From 2017-18 receipts decreased slightly; a contributing factor being the gradual decline in receipts from Landfill Tax as a result of operators moving away from landfill to other methods of dealing with waste.

Figure 17 Receipts from Environmental taxes, 1996-2019



The chart of monthly receipts (below) shows the peak months (Apr, Jul, Oct, Jan) are when the majority of traders make their quarterly instalment payments. Receipts for April to August 2019 are similar when compared to the same period last year. The pattern by month has changed slightly mainly due to a change in an accounting system.

Figure 18 Receipts from Environmental taxes



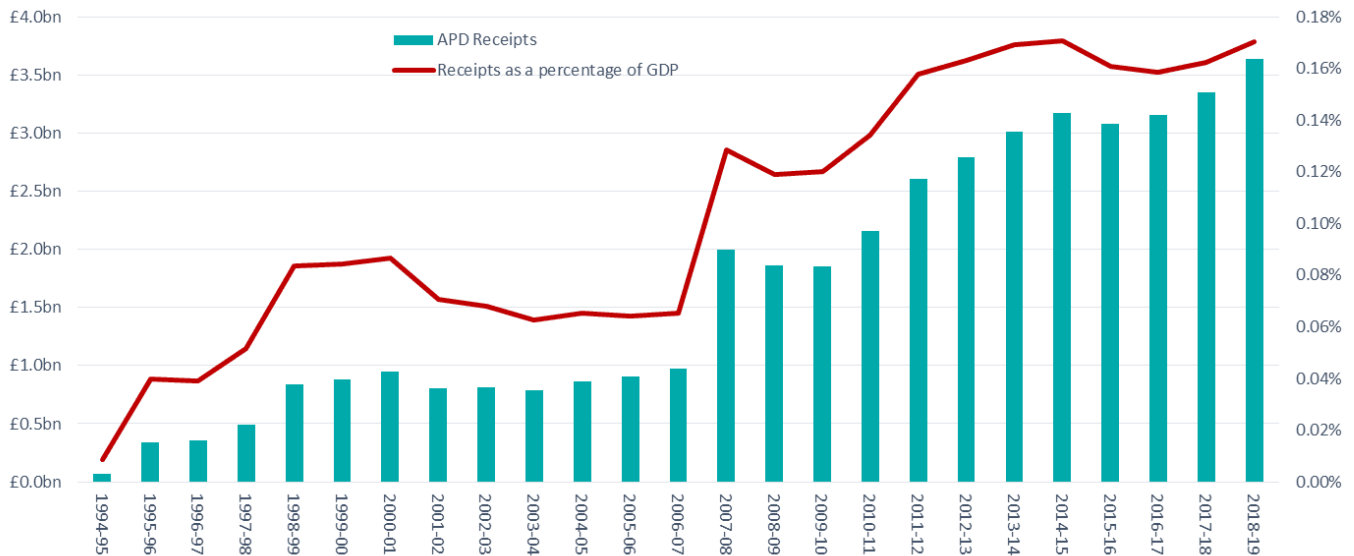
For more information on Environmental receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

⁸ From April 2015 onwards the figures exclude Landfill Tax which was devolved to Scotland

Air Passenger Duty Receipts

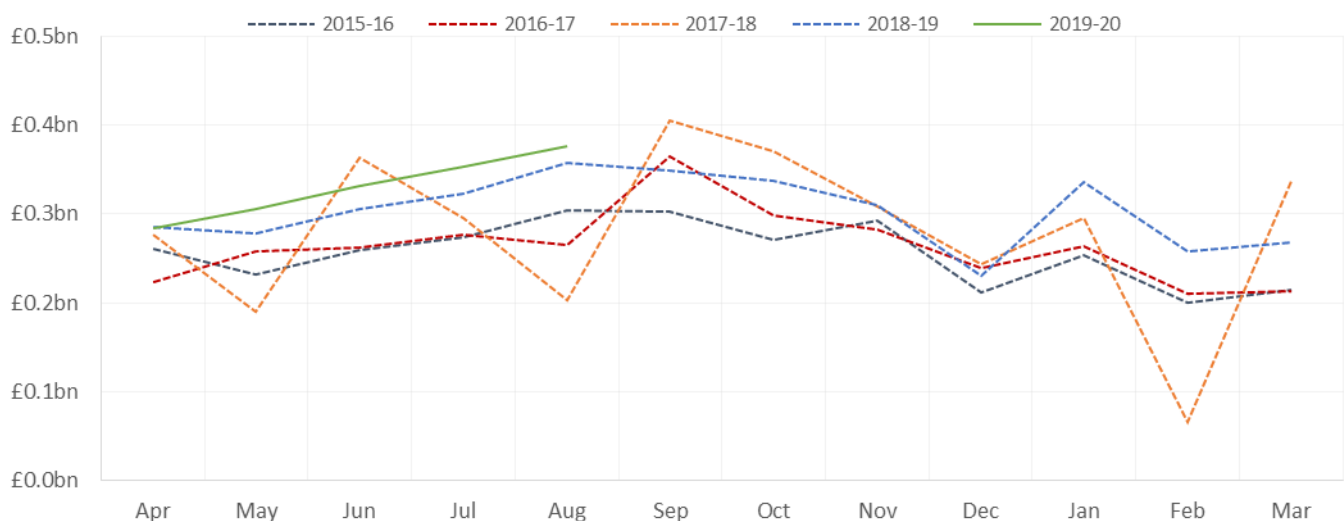
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since the introduction of Air Passenger Duty in 1994-95. Receipts as a proportion of GDP have generally followed nominal receipts. The sharp rises in receipts in 1998-99, 2007-08 and from 2010-11 onwards, and the decrease in 2015-16 have all been related to policy changes including rate, exemption and banding changes. From 2016-17 receipts have increased steadily possibly due to increased passenger travel.

Figure 19 Air Passenger Duty receipts, 1994-2019



The chart below shows monthly receipts throughout the year. Receipts tend to rise in summer months and fall during winter, other than an upturn in January receipts, reflecting increased travel during December. The receipts in February 2018 are significantly lower than in previous years reflecting a change to the payment patterns, affecting direct debit payments in months with less than 30 days. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 6.6 per cent higher than in the same period last year and could be explained by higher passenger numbers.

Figure 20 Air Passenger Duty receipts

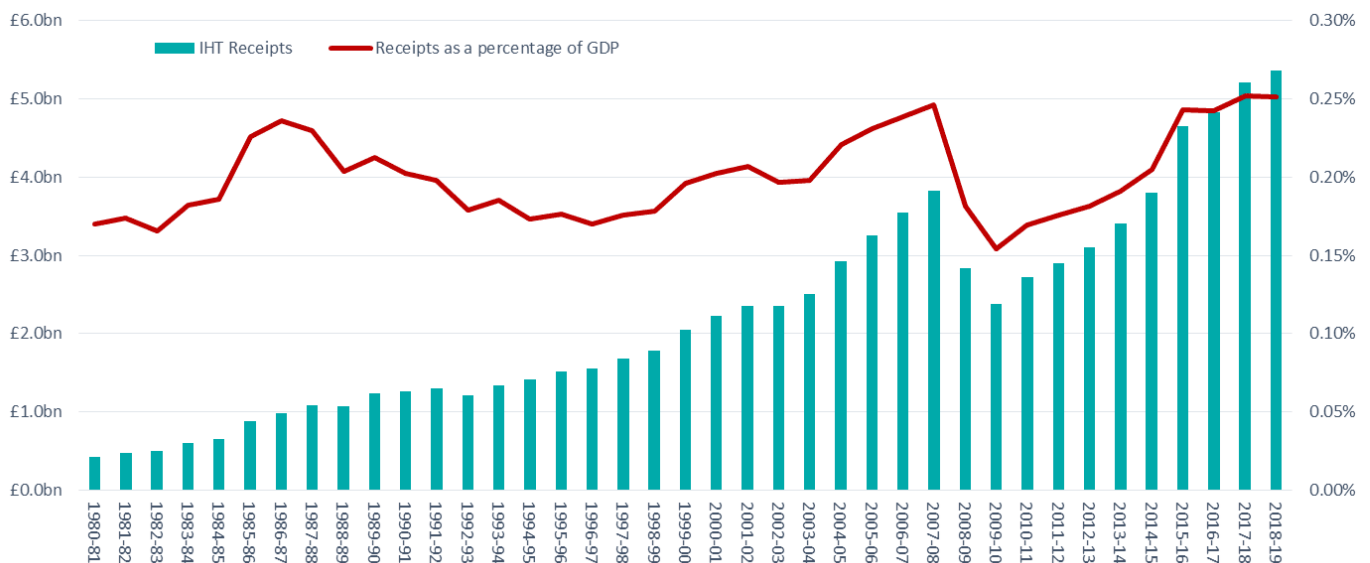


For more information on APD receipts, [click here to find the business taxes section](#) of our website.

Inheritance Tax Receipts⁹

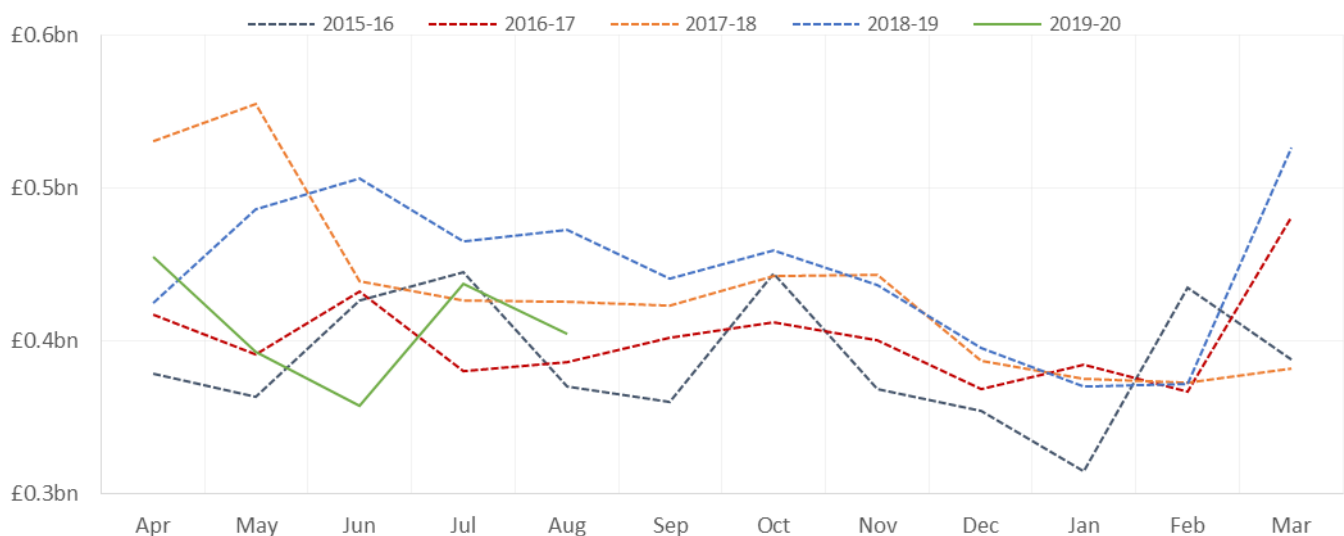
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts rose steadily until 2007-08 due to increases in the value of tax-liable assets in this period, particularly in the value of residential property. Receipts then fell sharply due to both the introduction of the Transferable Nil Rate Band for deaths occurring from October 2007 and a fall in the value of most asset classes in the second half of 2008 and in most of 2009. Since 2009-10, receipts have increased both in terms of annual revenue and as a proportion of GDP. Receipts increased substantially in 2015-16 as a result of rising asset values and a higher number of deaths in the final months of 2014-15 compared to the same period in previous years.

Figure 21 Inheritance Tax receipts, 1980-2019



The chart below shows monthly receipts throughout the year. Receipts for April to August 2019 are 13.1 per cent lower than in the same period last year, though May and June in 2018 were unusually high due to a number of contributing factors including an increase in the number and value of payments. Receipts for March 2019 were also particularly high. In November 2018, the Ministry of Justice announced it would be increasing probate fees from April 2019 (although this was subsequently delayed). This may have caused some executors to bring their tax payments forward into March to avoid the higher probate fees, although we will be unable to verify this until full administrative data becomes available.

Figure 22 Inheritance Tax receipts



⁹ IHT only existed from 1986 onwards. Prior to that it was called the capital transfer tax

For more information on IHT receipts, [click here to find the personal taxes](#) section of our website.

Publication Dates

2019

22 Jan
21 Feb
21 Mar
24 Apr
22 May
21 Jun
19 Jul
21 Aug
24 Sep
22 Oct
21 Nov
20 Dec

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