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HMRC TAX & NIC RECEIPTS

Monthly and annual historical record



HM Revenue and Customs Tax and NICs receipts

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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 £533.7³ billion in taxes in 2015-16. 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 1980–2016 (%)

Year	IT, CGT, NICs & BPT	VAT	CT, BL & PRT	Hydrocarbon oils	Stamp Taxes	Tobacco duties	Alcohol duties	Enviromental	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	453,614
2011-12	54	21	10	6	2	2	2	1	2	472,315
2012-13	54	21	9	6	2	2	2	1	2	473,777
2013-14	54	21	9	5	3	2	2	1	2	493,646
2014-15	54	22	9	5	3	2	2	1	2	515,348
2015-16	54	22	9	5	3	2	2	1	3	533,686
Average (all)	54	19	11	6	2	3	3	1	3	
Average (since 2006-07)	56	20	10	6	2	2	2	1	2	

¹ See for example Table PSA6D, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-sector-finances-bulletin>

² See for example Table 11.1, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/naa1-rd/united-kingdom-national-accounts/index.html>

³ 2015-16 figures have been updated in line with the Trust Statement published July 2016, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hmrcs-annual-report-and-accounts>

Over the last decade IT, CGT & NICs (Income tax, Capital Gains Tax and National Insurance Contributions) combined made up on average 56 per cent of total receipts. VAT (Value Added Tax) and Corporation Tax (CT) are the next biggest, contributing an average 20 per cent and 10 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 1993-94 the proportion fell from around 30.5% of GDP to around 25.5% 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 sharp rebound to 2000-01 as the proportion rose back to around 30.4%. Since then they have mostly followed the economic cycle, though the recent upturn has been slower than previous recoveries.

Figure 1 **Total HMRC Receipts, 1980-2016**

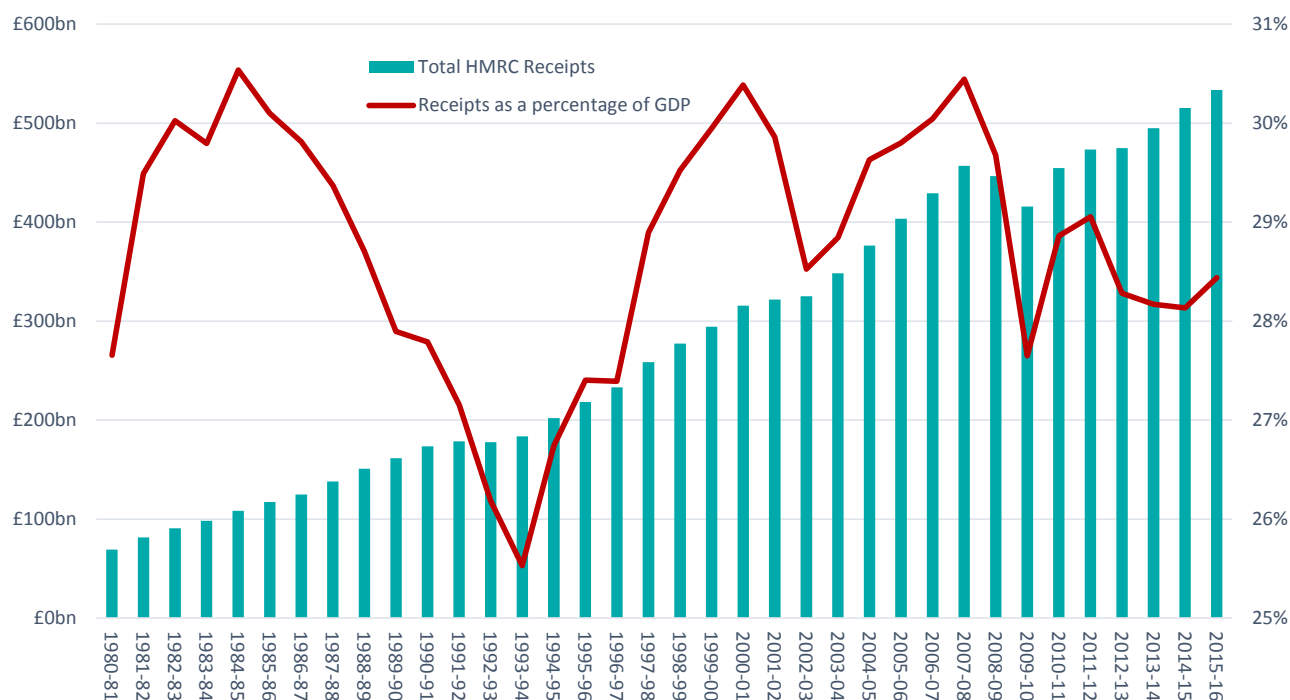
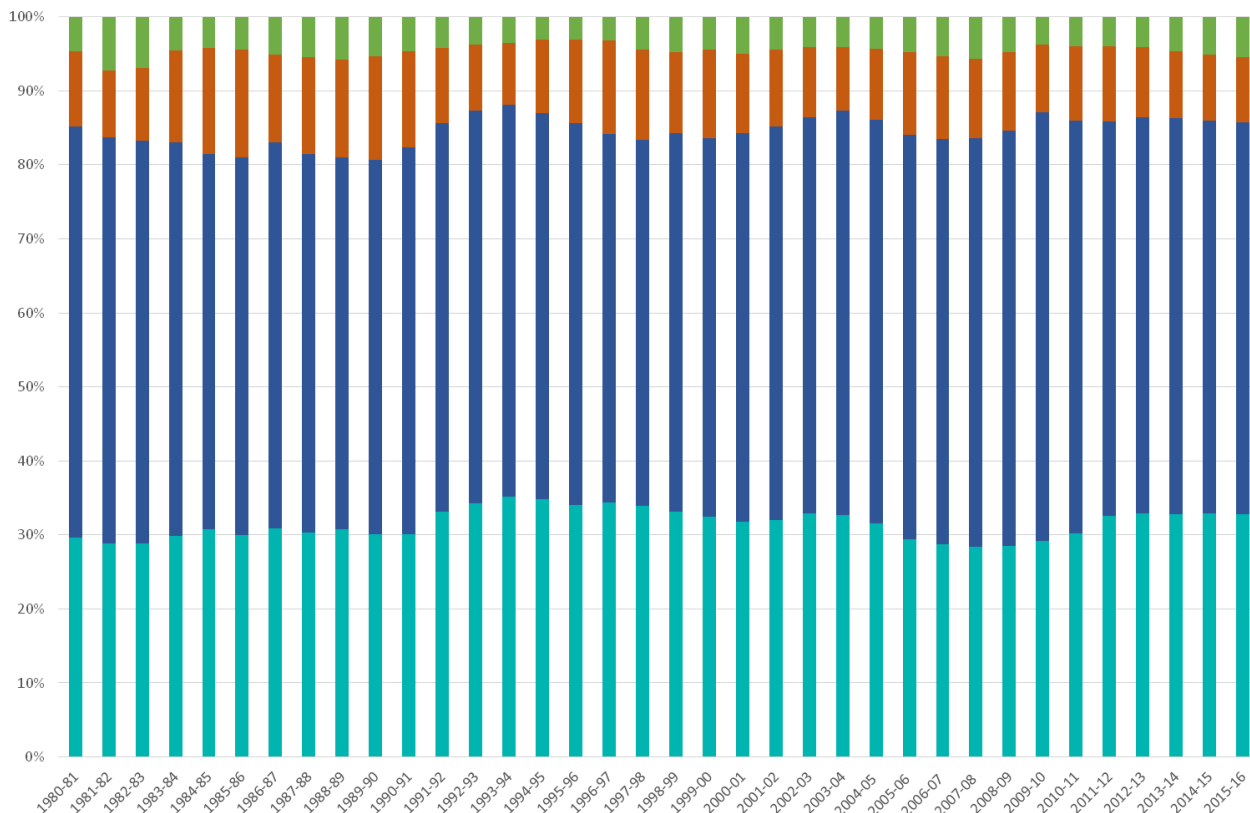


Figure 2 shows a comparison between taxes since 1980-81 on:

- **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, 1980-2016



Methodology and Data Quality

Methodology

HMRC accounts form the basis of these statistics. For some revenue streams adjustments are made to the figures to ensure the definitions align with EuroStat requirements. Adjustments are made to the following taxes:

National Insurance Contributions - adjustments are made to the accounts for amounts paid out in pension contributions and statutory sick/maternity/paternity pay recoveries.

For all other taxes the definitions used in the accounts align with EuroStat requirements so no adjustments are necessary.

Data quality

The HMRC accounts, which are audited by the National Audit Office (NAO), form the basis of these statistics.

The HMRC accounts are published on an accruals basis and differ from these, which are on a cash basis. Following publication of the accounts, our statistics are reviewed against the audited annual accounts and adjustments are made to bring them in line with the cash based account. This month's publication includes such revisions for 2015-16.

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

Payovers 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.

Total receipts are the amount 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 payovers of NICs including those of Northern Ireland.

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>

Amounts: £ million																																				
Year	Total Paid Over ¹	Total HMRC receipts ^{2,3,10}	Total Income Tax ⁴	Of which: PAYE Income Tax**	Of which: SA Income Tax**	Capital Gains Tax	NICs	VAT	Total Corporation Tax ⁵	Of which offshore** ⁶	Bank Levy	Bank payroll tax	Petroleum Revenue Tax	Fuel duties	IHT ⁷	Shares	Stamp Duty Land Tax	Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings	Tobacco duties	Spirits duties	Beer duties	Wines duties	Cider duties	Betting & Gaming	Passenger Duty	Air Insurance Premium Tax	Landfill Tax	Climate Change Levy ⁸	Aggregates Levy	Swiss Capital Tax	Misc	Customs Duties	Child and Working Tax Credits	Corporation Tax Credits ¹¹	Child Benefit Payments ⁹	
	MZX			BKMR	LISB	BKLO	ABLP	EYOO	N445			JT2R	AOCCJ	ACDD	ACCH	BKST	BKSU		ACDE	ACDF	ACDG	ACDH	ACDI	ACDJ	ACDP	ACDO	DOLC	LSNS	MDUP		ADET					
2006-07	406,337	428,629	147,712	124,799	20,306	3,830	87,274	77,360	44,875	6,709				2,155	23,585	3,545	3,757	9,635		8,149	2,256	3,072	2,385	200	1,391	971	2,314	804	712	321	1	2,325	18,684	715	10,156	
2007-08	431,800	456,121	151,738	126,760	22,443	5,268	100,410	80,599	47,036	5,728				1,680	24,905	3,824	4,167	9,958		8,094	2,374	3,067	2,641	220	1,481	1,994	2,306	877	688	339	0	2,456	20,030	918	10,603	
2008-09	416,512	445,531	153,442	126,470	22,531	7,852	96,882	78,439	43,927	9,826				2,567	24,615	2,839	3,203	4,796		8,219	2,358	3,127	2,741	244	1,474	1,862	2,281	954	716	334	0	2,659	24,099	1,181	11,262	
2009-10	382,331	414,920	144,881	122,584	21,708	2,491	95,517	70,160	36,628	4,998				923	26,197	2,384	3,017	4,886		8,813	2,570	3,182	2,949	311	1,439	1,856	2,259	842	695	275	0	2,646	27,601	1,147	11,824	
2010-11	419,580	453,614	153,491	132,263	22,108	3,601	96,548	83,502	43,040	6,864		3,416		1,458	27,256	2,717	2,971	5,961		9,144	2,675	3,296	3,101	324	1,533	2,155	2,400	1,065	674	288	0	2,998	28,879	1,313	12,160	
2011-12	437,603	472,315	150,939	132,189	20,334	4,337	101,617	98,292	43,130	8,840	1,612	-2	2,032	26,800	2,903	2,794	6,125	9,551		9,551	2,889	3,463	3,356	329	1,633	2,607	2,941	1,090	676	290	0	2,912	29,830	1,399	12,177	
2012-13	437,357	473,777	152,030	132,433	20,550	3,927	102,037	100,572	40,482	4,412	1,595	0	1,737	26,571	3,105	2,234	6,907	9,681		9,681	2,931	3,426	3,537	326	1,680	2,791	3,021	1,092	635	265	342	0	2,854	29,888	1,471	12,167
2013-14	456,500	493,646	156,898	134,686	20,854	3,908	107,690	104,718	40,327	3,556	2,200	0	1,118	26,881	3,402	3,108	9,273	100	9,531	3,056	3,346	3,713	340	2,098	3,013	3,014	1,189	1,068	285	466	0	2,901	29,710	1,582	11,438	
2014-15	476,633	515,348	163,109	139,506	23,645	5,559	110,406	111,363	43,005	2,073	2,748	0	77	27,156	3,804	2,926	10,738	116	9,548	3,023	3,310	3,837	320	2,116	3,175	2,965	1,144	1,491	342	66	0	3,007	29,732	2,033	11,582	
2015-16 ¹²	494,864	533,686	168,451	145,652	24,327	7,060	113,701	115,415	44,410	538	3,392	0	-562	27,623	4,650	3,320	10,682	178	9,485	3,147	3,271	3,973	296	2,666	3,077	3,293	919	1,763	356	32	0	3,089	28,539	2,334	11,681	
Apr-14	46,696	50,002	15,344	14,822	103	2	10,001	11,192	5,181	-	485	0	83	2,303	362	233	872	40	1,751	271	257	371	28	191	232	184	184	115	35	58	0	228	2,654	n/a	1,023	
May-14	33,140	36,299	10,754	11,463	-128	5	8,212	9,426	1,587	-	-	0	70	2,231	296	363	828	51	229	178	300	255	28	220	255	512	53	201	21	0	0	224	2,453	n/a	980	
Jun-14	29,219	32,757	10,467	10,859	-113	6	8,376	6,347	1,590	-	-	0	80	2,317	288	219	898	6	576	218	333	302	33	136	267	30	16	2	16	1	0	234	2,442	n/a	904	
Jul-14	50,178	54,263	18,499	11,610	6,666	5	10,630	11,076	6,599	-	734	0	-52	2,245	324	235	1,091	3	667	241	289	298	29	210	270	209	224	153	47	1	0	237	2,882	n/a	1,006	
Aug-14	37,064	39,574	11,903	10,868	1,349	2	8,726	9,975	1,585	-	-	0	-13	2,375	336	256	994	2	933	218	295	324	33	196	301	544	64	241	25	1	0	256	2,286	n/a	1,007	
Sep-14	30,805	33,643	10,647	10,900	48	3	8,768	5,834	2,232	860	-	0	82	2,238	343	151	1,074	2	657	212	271	304	26	137	334	20	21	12	18	1	0	258	2,410	n/a	919	
Oct-14	43,878	46,850	11,511	10,865	-50	2	8,750	11,238	7,388	-	783	0	54	2,271	335	319	965	2	940	277	259	315	26	242	294	207	222	122	49	0	0	281	2,510	n/a	970	
Nov-14	34,530	37,704	10,521	10,654	-84	4	8,467	9,991	1,349	-	-	0	66	2,374	309	192	893	2	835	376	287	392	27	217	283	518	67	222	25	0	0	285	2,209	n/a	937	
Dec-14	32,627	36,656	11,310	10,844	495	-2	8,849	6,601	3,462	657	-	0	85	2,322	338	225	1,016	2	589	410	298	448	27	121	229	23	17	6	20	4	0	257	2,748	n/a	974	
Jan-15	62,655	67,005	24,671	11,876	12,213	4,258	10,563	12,155	8,368	-	747	0	-201	2,064	273	247	717	1	994	240	305	326	21	153	254	186	200	175	46	0	0	244	2,221	n/a	983	
Feb-15	41,295	42,911	14,170	11,699	2,819	1,101	9,414	10,238	1,685	-	-	0	39	2,297	306	236	666	1	600	175	186	240	18	213	234	516	63	236	24	0	0	254	2,263	n/a	898	
Mar-15	34,546	37,684	13,311	13,046	326	172	9,652	7,291	1,978	556	-	0	-216	2,119	292	249	724	4	778	205	230	261	25	82	223	18	14	6	17	0	0	251	2,656	n/a	981	
Apr-15 ¹²	48,302	51,511	15,237	14,762	-90	2	11,122	10,921	6,117	-	587	0	19	2,300	379	274	792	77	1,453	251	279	332	25	174	261	195	166	223	42	28	0	258	2,436	n/a	967	
May-15 ¹²	34,276	37,656	11,521	12,162	-219	4	8,472	9,492	1,545	-	-	0	18	2,301	364	367	753	58	237	220	292	324	28	364	232	517	53	241	27	0	0	226	2,299	n/a	1,004	
Jun-15 ¹²	31,365	34,351	11,517	12,094	-51	2	8,821	6,462	1,797	-	-	0	-103	2,341	426	176	800	7	572	239	283	308	27	116	260	24	14	12	19	0	0	232	2,497	n/a	954	
Jul-15 ¹²	51,861	56,979	19,510	12,124	7,586	4	10,798	11,517	6,941	-	998	0	-136	2,322	445	280	1,075	5	757	270	296	329	27	352	274	221	172	210	50	1	0	260	2,761	n/a	1,009	
Aug-15 ¹²	37,655	39,689	11,872	11,584	629	2	8,877	10,020	1,368	-	-	0	-47	2,360	371	248	885	4	1,217	222	304	337	29	201	304	556	59	207	27	0	0	265	2,241	n/a	939	
Sep-15 ¹²	32,468	35,613	11,396	11,704	20	4	8,912	6,921	2,524	258	-	0	7	2,278	360	210	960	4	467	229	275	305	26	111	303	25	9	4	14	0	0	267	2,336	n/a	1,032	
Oct-15 ¹²	44,790	48,114	11,857	11,387	-72	21	8,933	11,883	7,314	-	964	0	20	2,324	444	270	902	8	846	274	269	313	26	283	271	200	175	181	49	0	0	287	2,334	n/a	1,160	
Nov-15 ¹²	36,284	40,003	11,171	11,394	-30	9	8,653	10,905	1,761	-	-	0	30	2,383	369	214	908	5	840	378	269	400	27	261	293	562	58	193	27	0	0	289	2,245	n/a	745	
Dec-15 ¹²	33,938	36,772	11,545	11,440	625	3	8,913	6,392	3,533	120	-	0	18	2,327	354	253	1,095	1	508	414	297	475	27	106	211	23	4	4	19	0	0	251	2,683	n/a	969	
Jan-16 ¹²	64,015	68,572	24,875	12,113	12,447	5,397	10,511	12,539	7,740	-	843	0	-80	2,140	315	298	804	2	915	246	314	330	22	280	253	222	152	169	46	3	0	237	2,033	n/a	992	
Feb-16 ¹²	44,780	45,964	15,27																																	

Commentary on Receipts

The following pages include commentary for the main taxes on the total receipts over the last five years and as a proportion of nominal GDP and also the year to date receipts compared against the same period last year. GDP for 2014-15 is the most recent forecast from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR).

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>

Amendments to “HM Revenue and Customs Tax and NICs receipts”

Reason for Revisions

The June monthly release contains figures that replace incorrect certain incorrect figures included in specific previous editions.

- The May 2016 release was published at 9.30am on 24th May 2016 containing incorrect tax credit figures relating to the monthly data from April 2015 to March 2016. This was corrected in a revised version of the May release issued shortly afterwards.
- The March and April 2016 releases were published containing incorrect Corporation Tax figures relating to 2002-03 to 2013-14. These have been corrected.
- The releases for May and June 2015 published in June and July 2015 contained incorrect tax credit figures relating to monthly data from April 2014 to April/ May 2015. These figures were corrected in a revised version of the June 2015 release. (See: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hmrc-tax-and-nics-receipts-for-the-uk#history>)

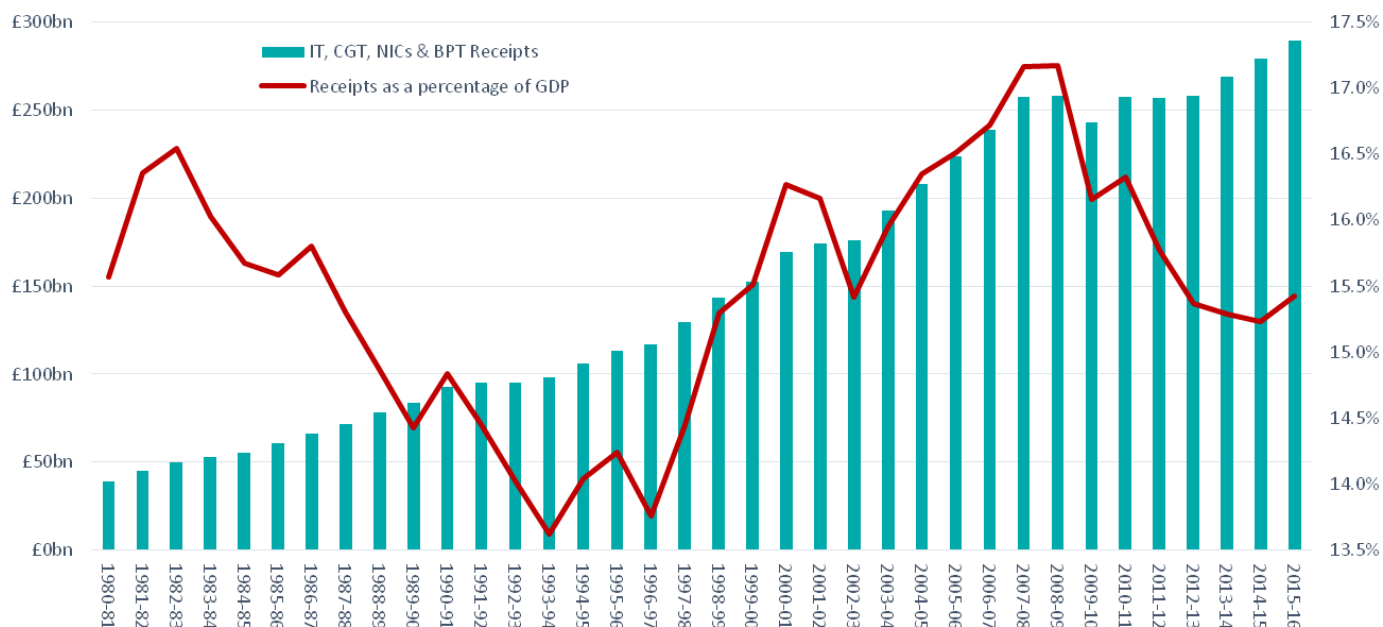
In May/ June 2016, a full review of the production and quality assurance process of this publication was performed internally and improvements to the production process implemented. A National Statistics breach report covering these errors has been published on the web page for this release.

In case of any queries about these revisions please contact the statistical contacts named on the cover of this report.

Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax & National Insurance Contributions

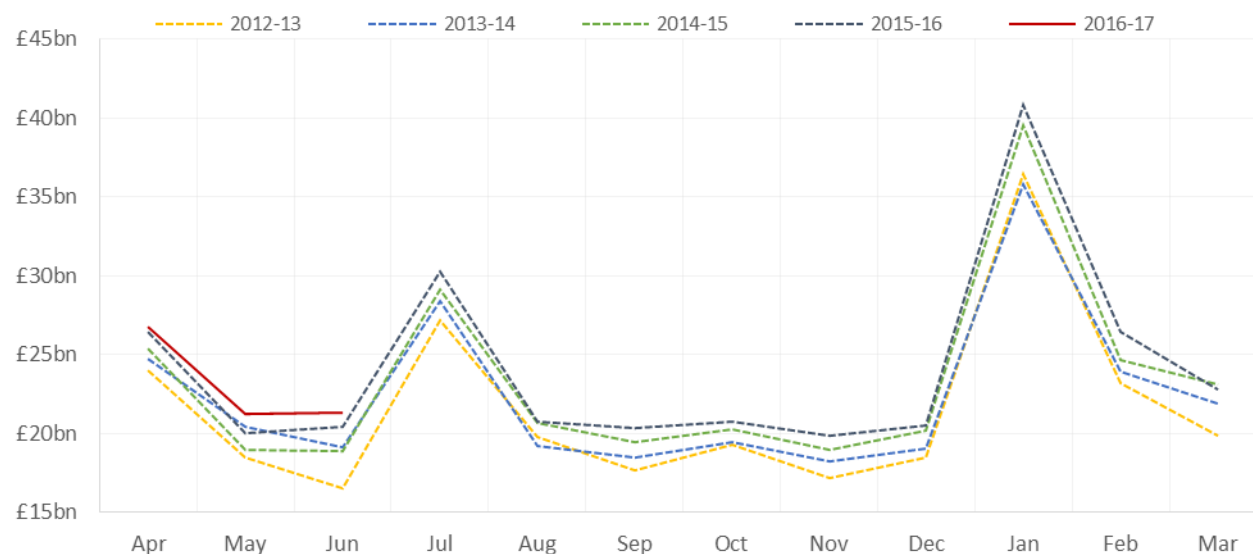
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts in 2015-16 have continued to increase following the economic slowdown in 2009-10. In 2015-16 receipts as a proportion of the OBR's forecast GDP level were 15.4 per cent compared to 17.2 per cent in 2008-09; 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. Revenues in 2010-11 also include Bank Payroll Tax receipts.

Figure 3 Income Tax receipts, 1980-2016



Monthly receipts in the current and 4 previous years are shown below. The peaks in July and January reflect the bi-annual due dates for self-assessment (SA) (31st Jan, 31st Jul). January to April typically also capture PAYE bonus-related receipts, particularly from the financial sector. Receipts for April to June 2016 are 4.0 per cent higher when compared to the same period last year. Part of this increase is due to ceasing of contracting out leading to increased NIC1 receipts.

Figure 4 Income Tax receipts

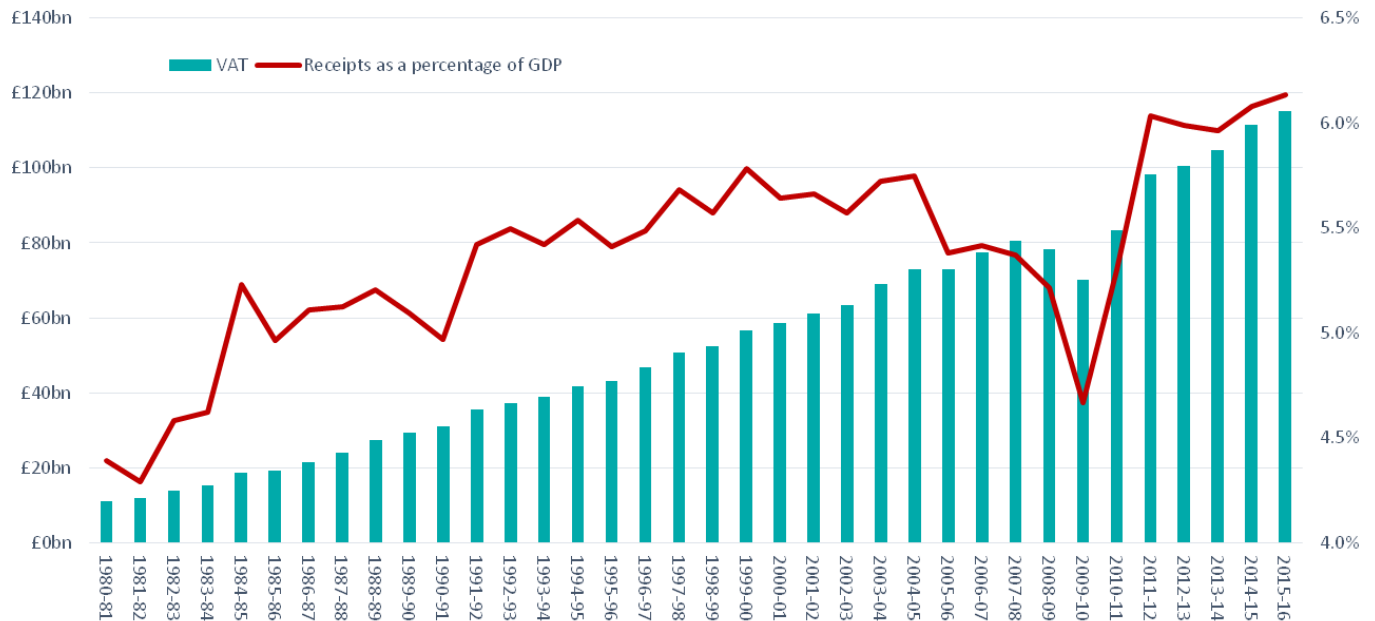


For more statistics about income tax receipts and liabilities (on an annual basis) [click here to go to the income tax and personal incomes](#) section of our website.

Value added tax (VAT)

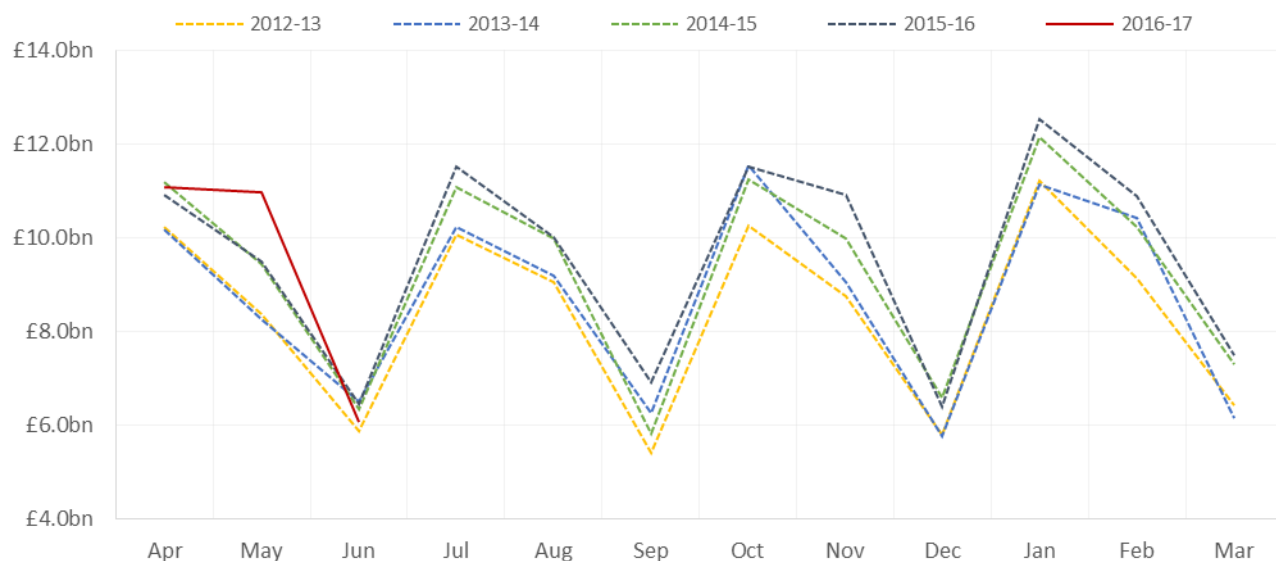
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts are now at a peak of £115.1 billion up from £70.2bn in 2009-10. The fall in 2009-10 and then the subsequent upturn can be explained by the reduction in the standard rate of VAT to 15 per cent in December 2008 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 have increased from 4.7 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.0 per cent in 2011-12 reflecting changes in the VAT rate. In 2015-16 receipts as a proportion of the OBR's forecast GDP level are 6.1 per cent.

Figure 5 Value Added Tax receipts, 1980-2016



Monthly receipts in the current and 4 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 June 2016 are 4.6 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

Figure 6 Value Added Tax receipts

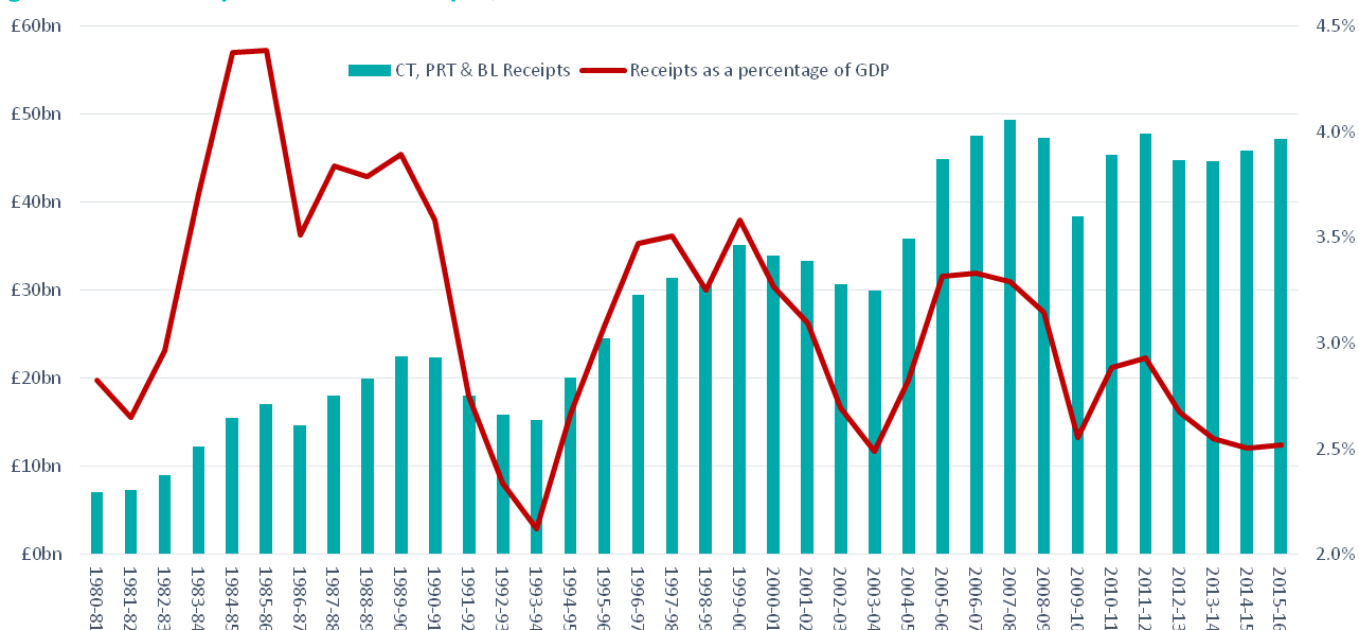


For more information on VAT receipts, [click here to go to the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Corporation Tax, Bank Surcharge, Bank Levy & Petroleum Revenue Tax

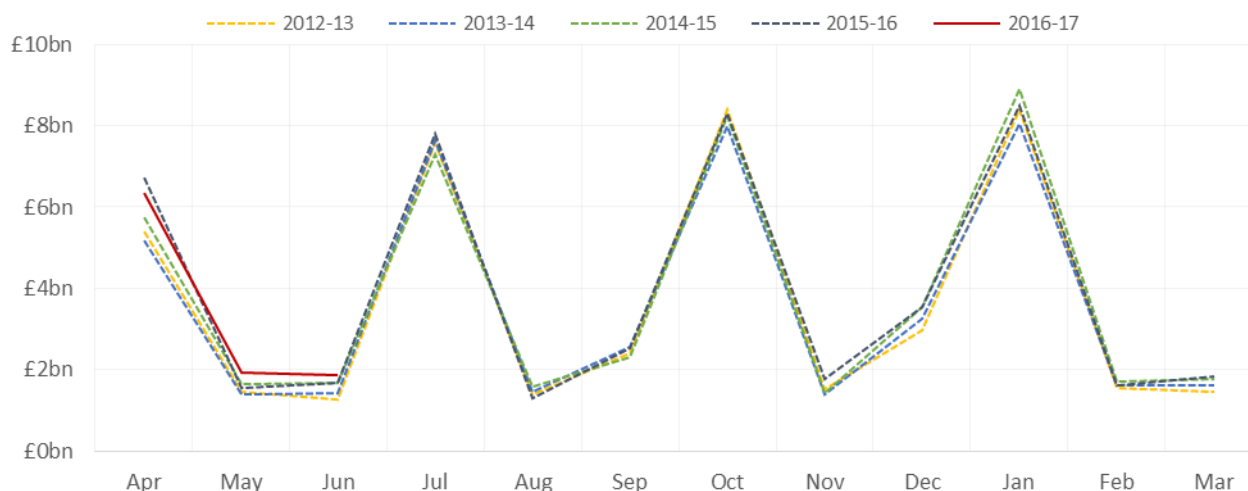
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. From 2011-12 the figures include Bank Levy receipts. CT receipts as a proportion of GDP have steadily declined since the mid-1980s. The dips in 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2009-10 each reflect declining profits in economic slowdowns. For 2014-15 and 2015-16, growth in the home, industrial and commercial sector and the financial sector outweighed lower oil and gas receipts. Oil & gas revenues in 2015-16 were low mainly due to low oil prices combined with continuing high levels of investment and increasing amounts of decommissioning expenditure. Reductions in the main rate of CT have also affected receipts; the rate fell from 26 per cent in 2011-12 to 20 per cent in 2015-16.

Figure 7 Corporation Tax receipts, 1980-2016



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 June 2016 are 1.2 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Bank Surcharge receipts will be reported from July onwards.

Figure 8 Corporation Tax, Bank Levy & Petroleum Revenue Tax receipts

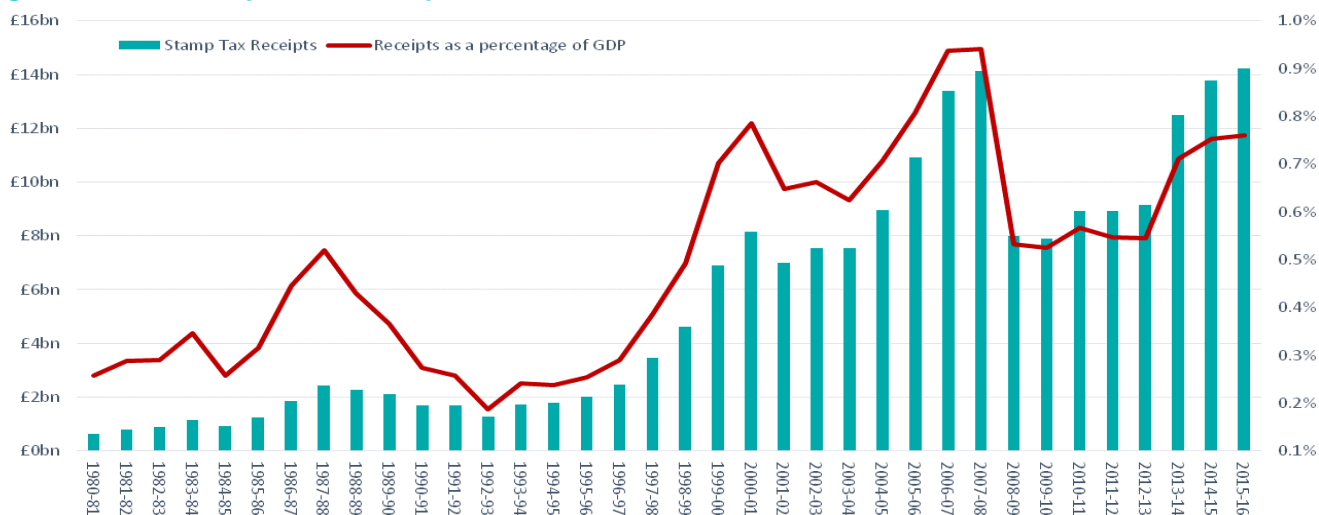


For more information, [click here to go find the corporate tax](#) section on our website.

Stamp taxes (including ATED)

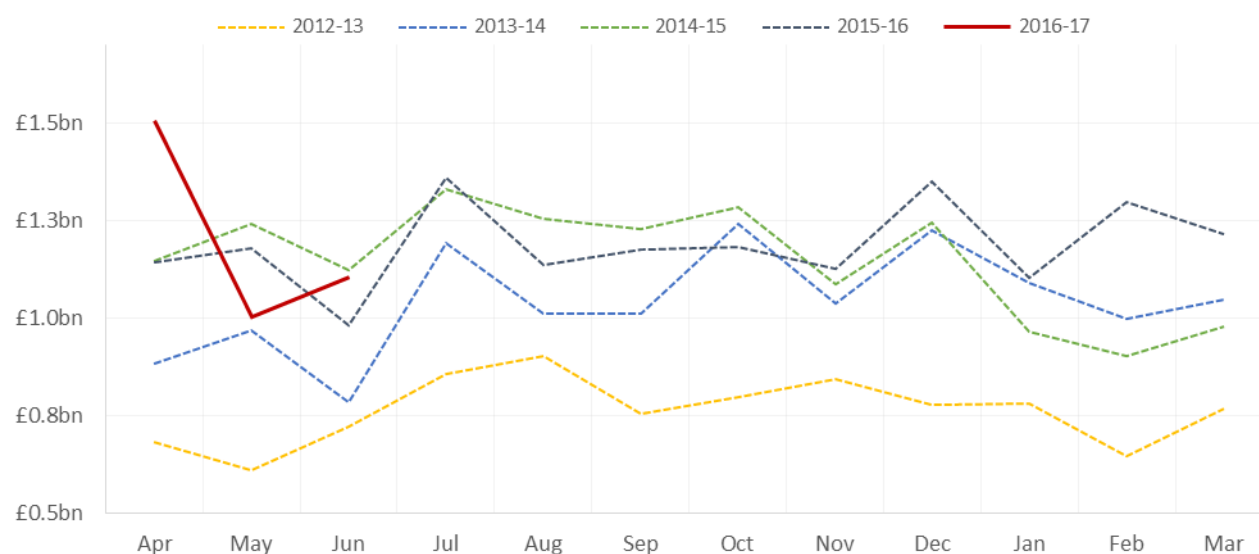
Stamp tax receipts come from land, property and shares. The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. The totals from 2013-14 onwards also include receipts from the Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings (ATED), which was introduced on 1 April 2013. Receipts have grown 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 increase in the tax rates for expensive residential dwellings. In 2015-16 receipts increased more slowly. This is likely to be partially due to major policy changes to the marginal rates and thresholds for residential Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) in December 2014 and devolution of SDLT to Scotland in April 2015.

Figure 9 Receipts from Stamp taxes, 1980-2016



The chart below shows the monthly net receipts. Receipts for April to June are 9.4 per cent higher than last year. May 2016 receipts for Stamps and ATED are 14.8 per cent lower than last year, however for April and May receipts are 8.1 per cent higher than in the same period last year. The large year-on-year increase in March and April 2016 could be partially explained by forestalling activity ahead of the introduction of the higher rate of SDLT on additional residential properties. Payments for many of the transactions completed at the end of March were not received until early April. April 2016 represents the largest single month of SDLT receipts since the tax's introduction in 2003, and the unwinding of this forestalling is likely to have led to receipts dropping back in May.

Figure 10 Receipts from Stamp taxes

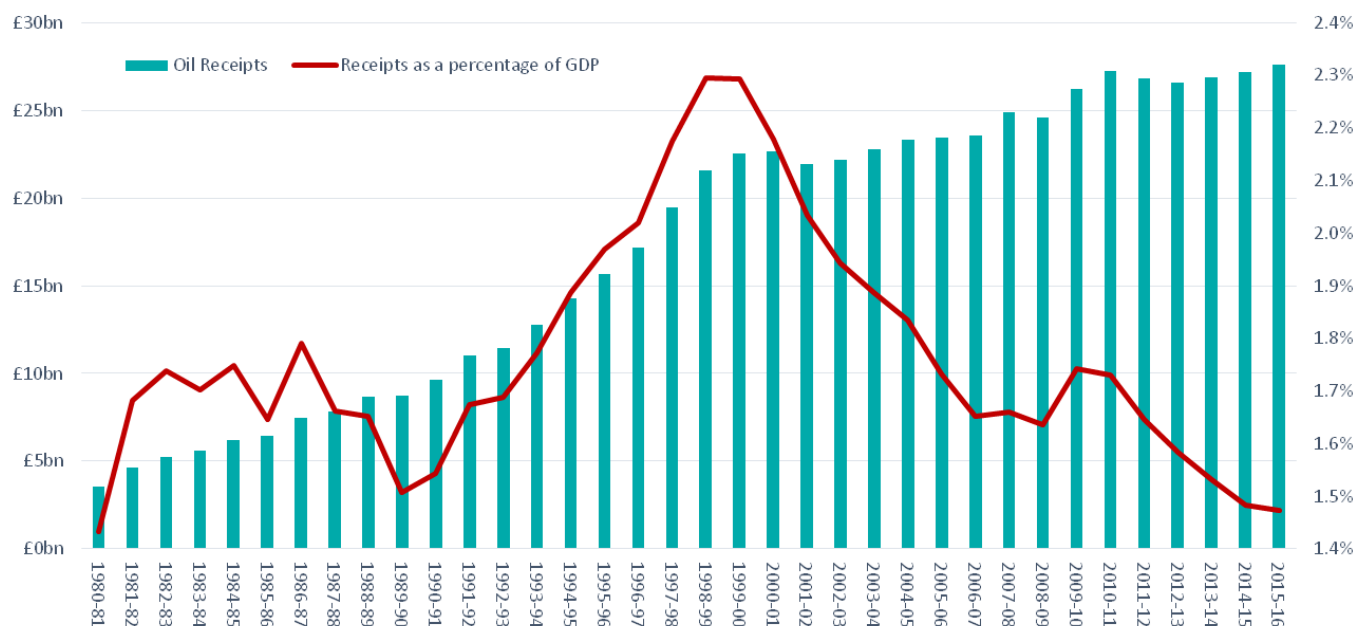


For more information, [click here to find the property statistics](#) section on our website.

Hydrocarbon oil duty receipts

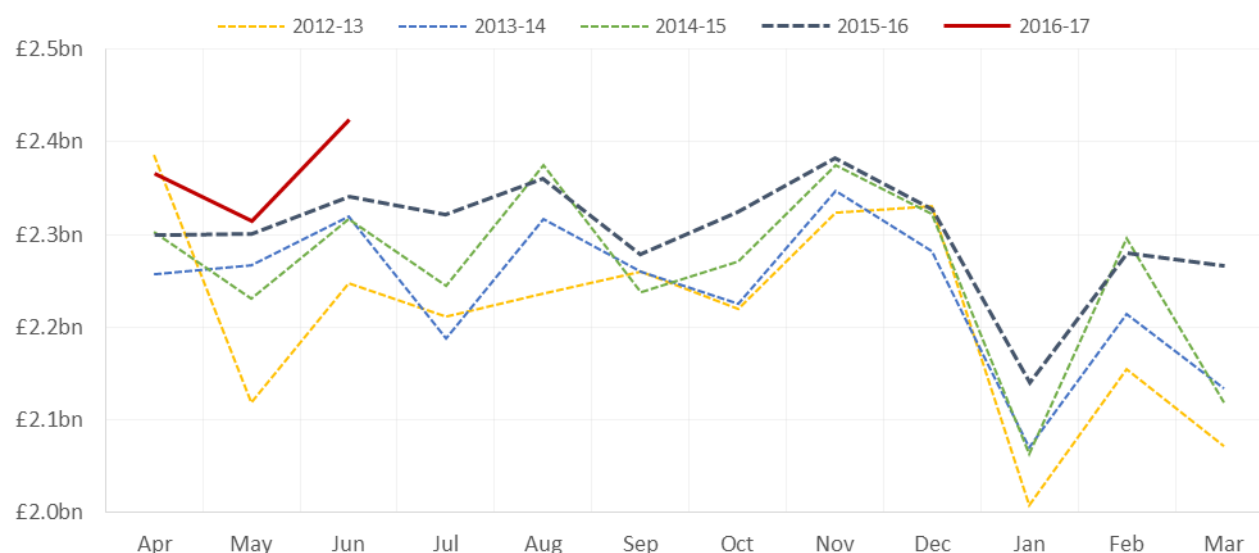
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts as a proportion of GDP grew throughout the 1990s but have steadily declined since then, though they have continued rising in cash terms.

Figure 11 Receipts from Hydrocarbon oils, 1980-2016



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 June 2016 are 2.3 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

Figure 12 Receipts from Hydrocarbon oils

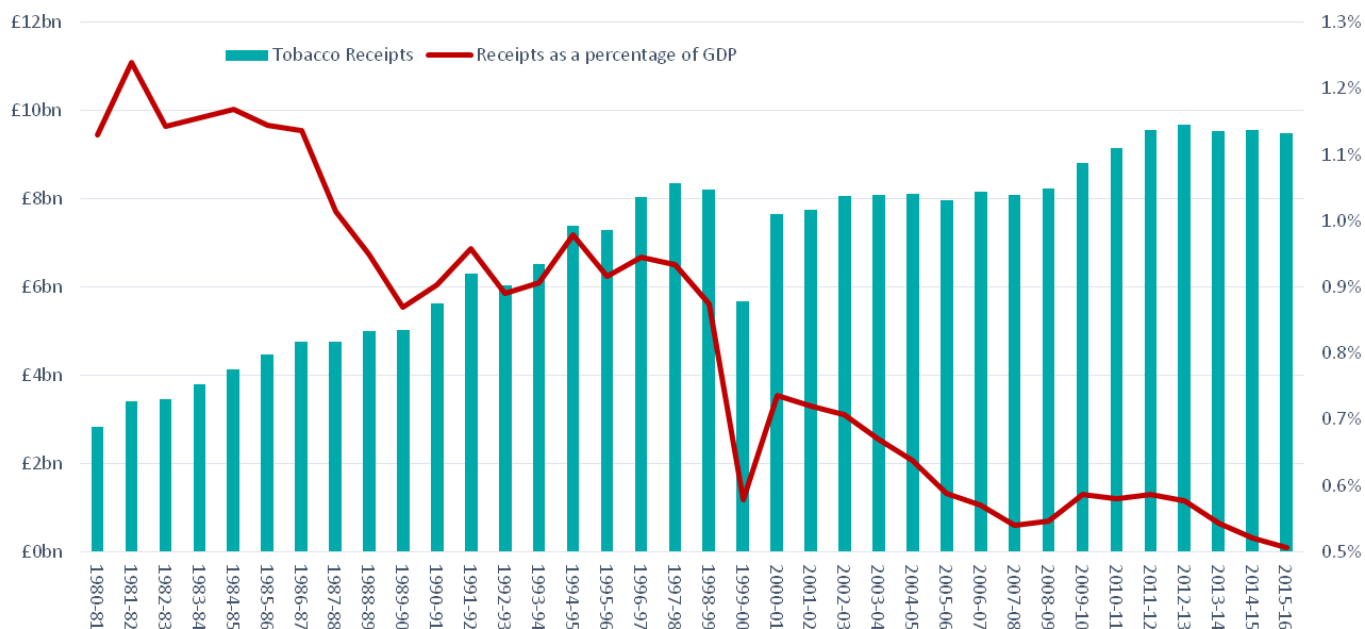


For more information on road fuel receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Tobacco Duty receipts

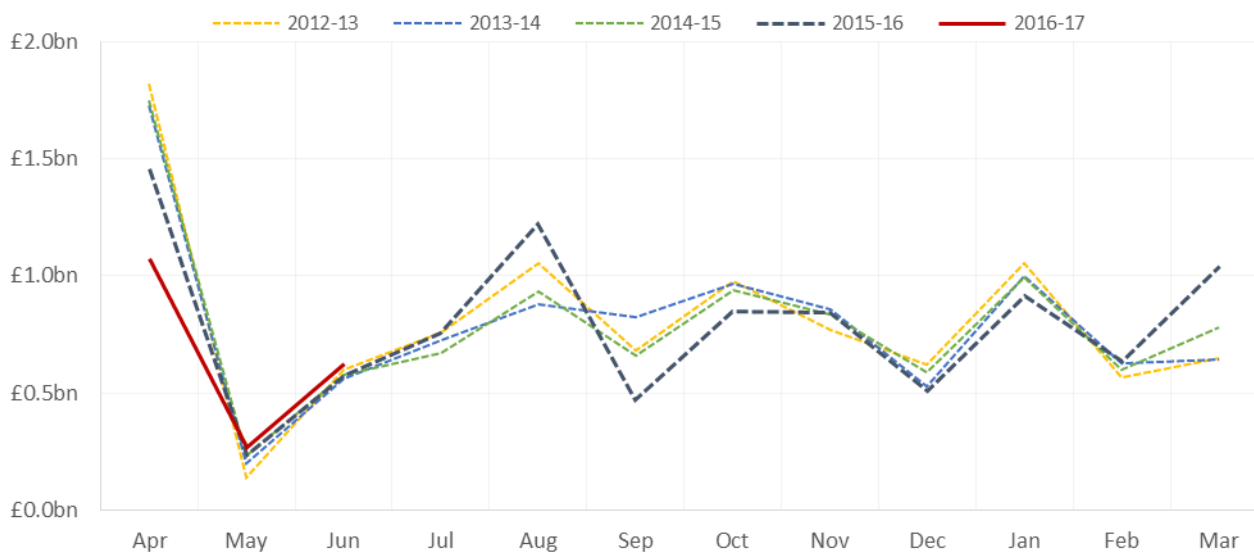
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Though nominal receipts have mostly increased over the period, as a proportion of GDP, receipts have been in continuous decline, in line with reduced consumption. The dip in 1999-00 was due to activity in the illicit and cross border tobacco sectors. Receipts have been relatively flat in recent years, with duty rate increases likely to be offset by the continuing long term decline in smoking and downtrading to cheaper tobacco products.

Figure 13 Tobacco Duty receipts, 1980-2015



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. 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 June 2016 are 13.0 per cent lower than in 2014-15; this is due to a change in trader behaviour around Budget 2016, with higher receipts received in March 2016.

Figure 14 Tobacco Duty receipts

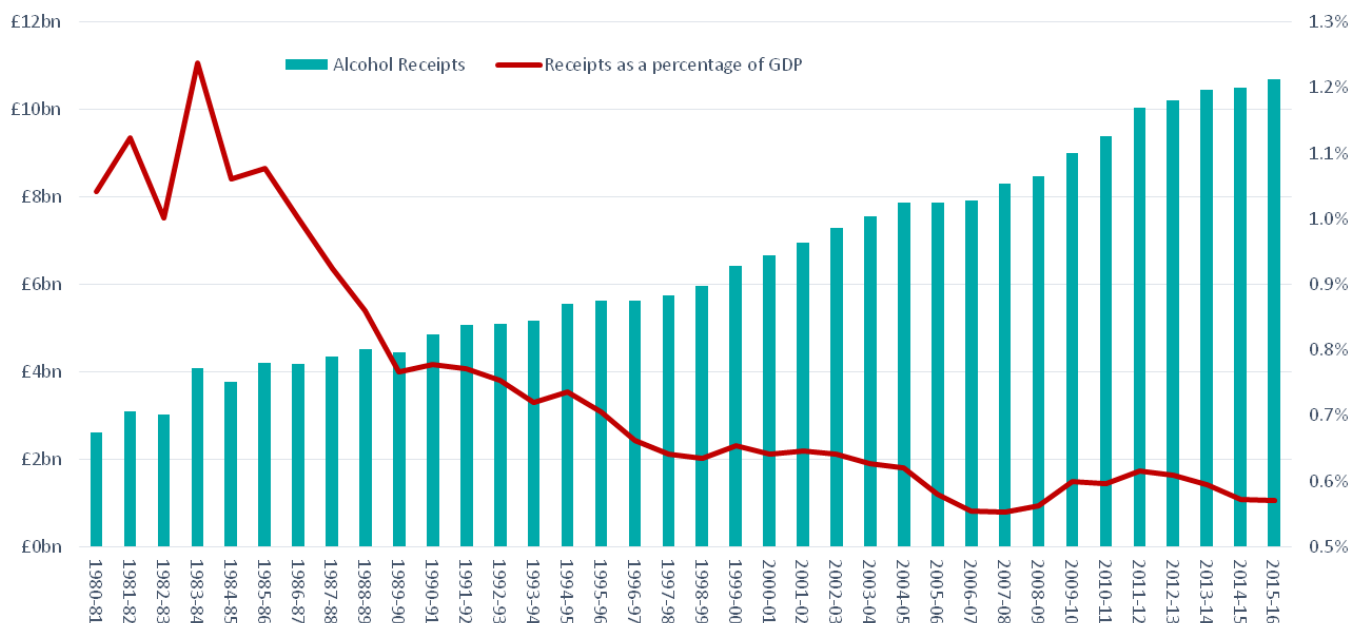


For more information on Tobacco receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Alcohol Duty receipts

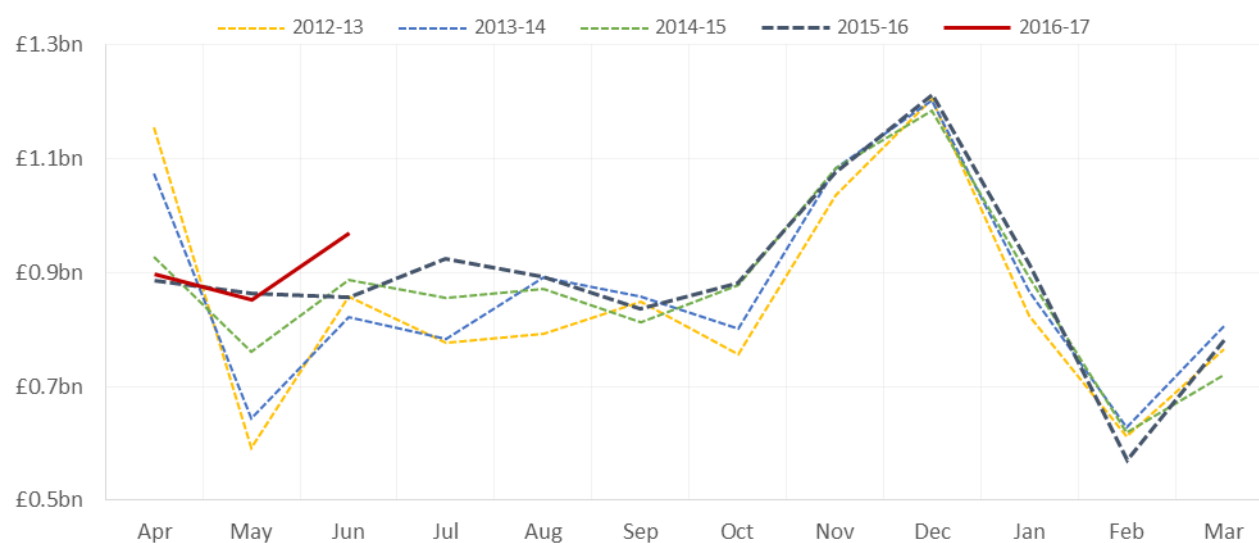
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts continue to increase each year, although in 2014-15 the increase was smaller than in previous years. However, receipts as a percentage of GDP have slightly declined steadily since the 1980s, though they have remained stable in recent years, mainly due to duty rate increases, until 2013 when the beer duty escalator ended and 2014 when the escalators on wine, cider and spirits duty ended.

Figure 15 Alcohol Duty receipts, 1980-2016



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 anticipated 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 June 2016 are 4.2 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

Figure 16 Alcohol Duty receipts

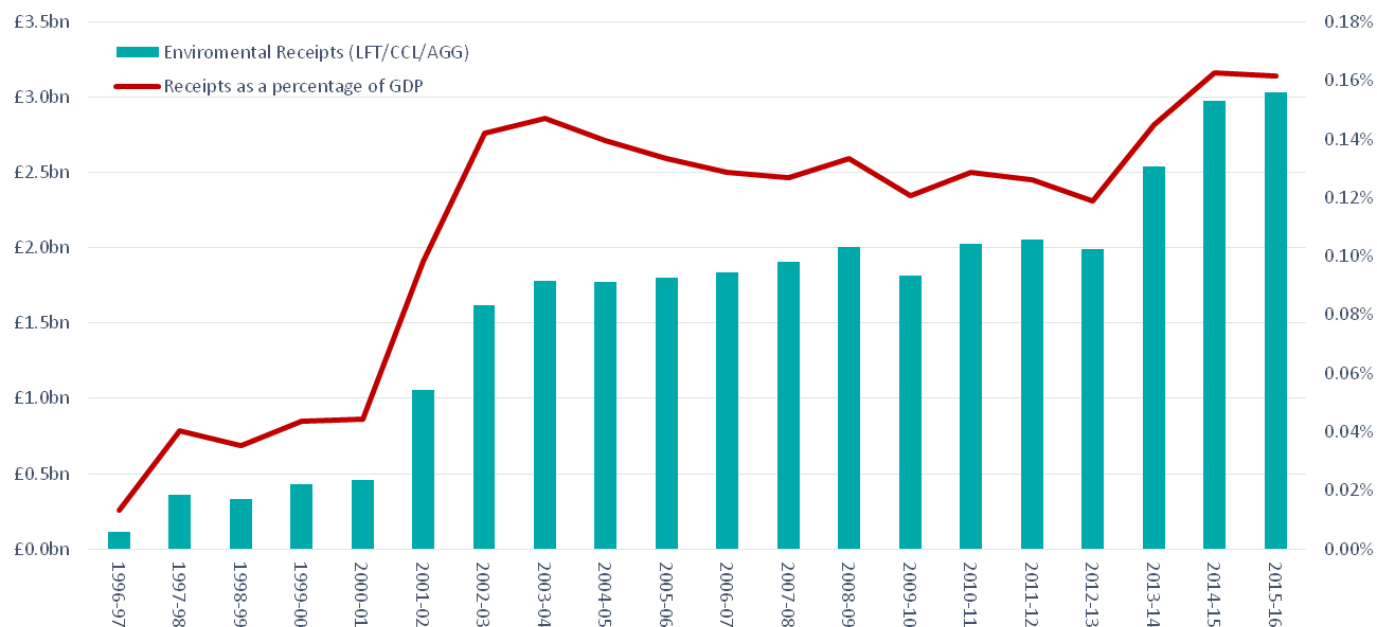


For more information on Alcohol receipts, [click here to go find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Environmental Receipts

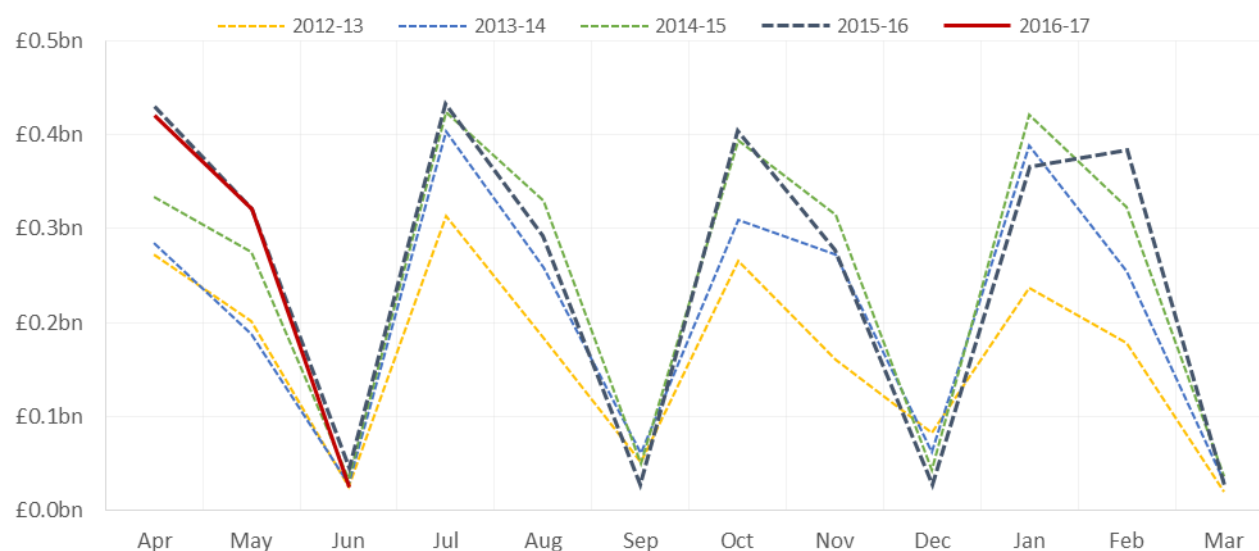
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1996-97. Environmental receipts covers Landfill Tax (from 1996-97), Climate Change Levy (from 2001-02), Aggregates Levy (from 2002-03) and Carbon Price Floor (from 2012-13). Carbon Price Floor was introduced in April 2013 but 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. In 2015-16 receipts increased more slowly, largely due to the devolution of landfill tax in April 2015.

Figure 17 Receipts from Environmental taxes, 1980-2016



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 June 2016 are 3.6 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

Figure 18 Receipts from Environmental taxes

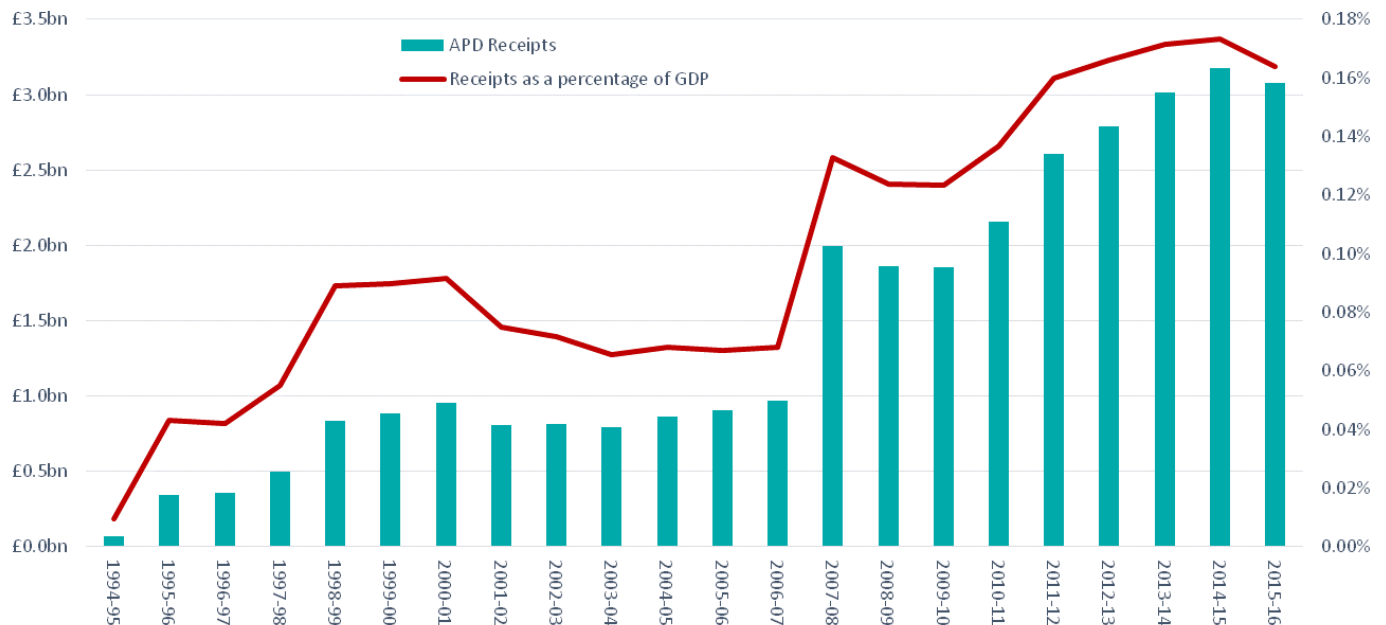


For more information on Environmental receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Air Passenger Duty Receipts

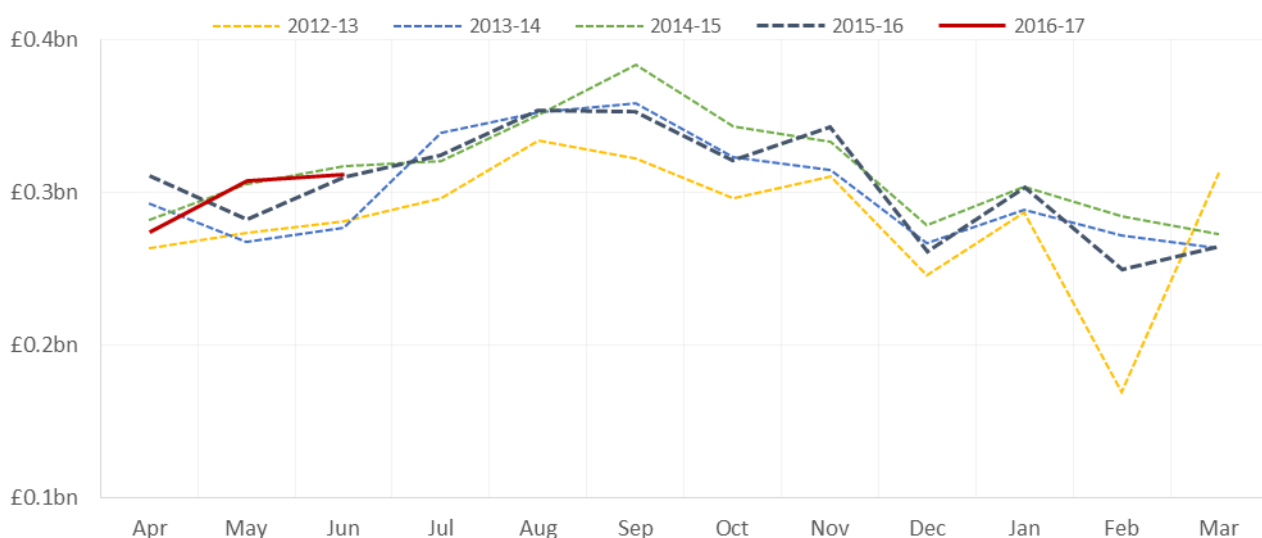
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since the introduction of Air Passenger Duty in 1994-95. The sharp rises in receipts in 1998-99, 2007-08 and from 2010-11 onwards, and the decrease in 2015-16 have all been related to policy changes including rate, exemption and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

Figure 19 Air Passenger Duty receipts, 1980-2016



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. Receipts for April to June 2016 are 1.4 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

Figure 20 Air Passenger Duty receipts

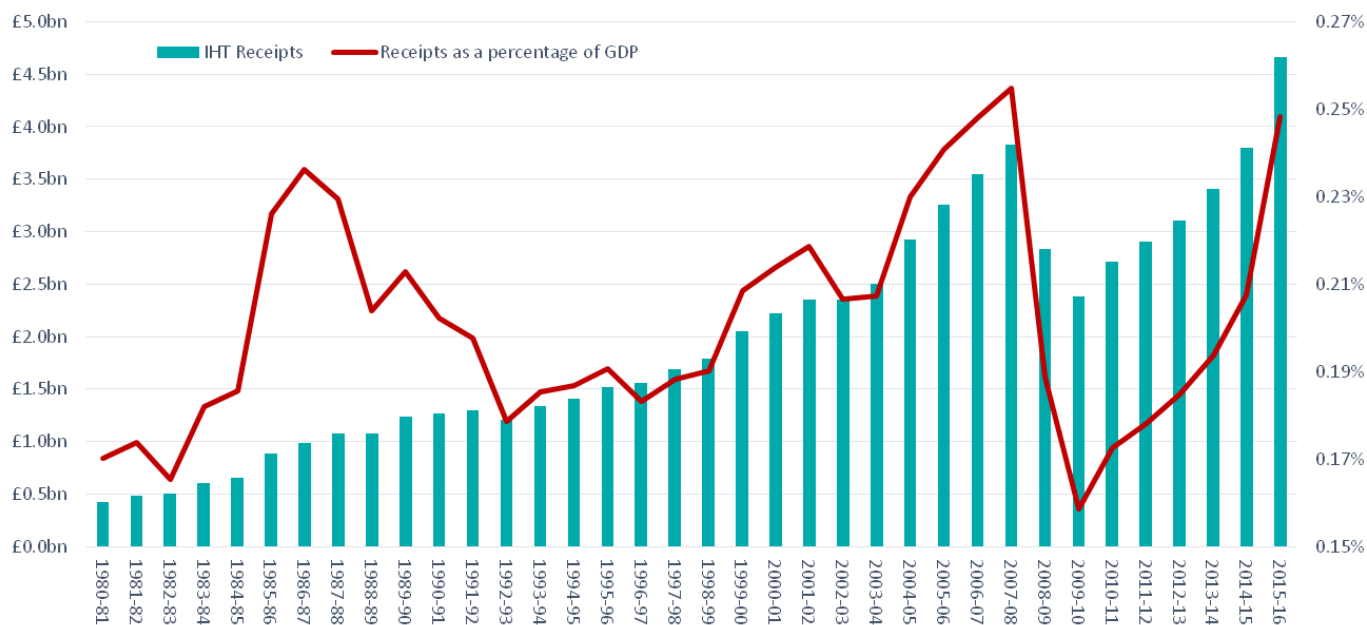


For more information on APD receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

Inheritance Tax Receipts

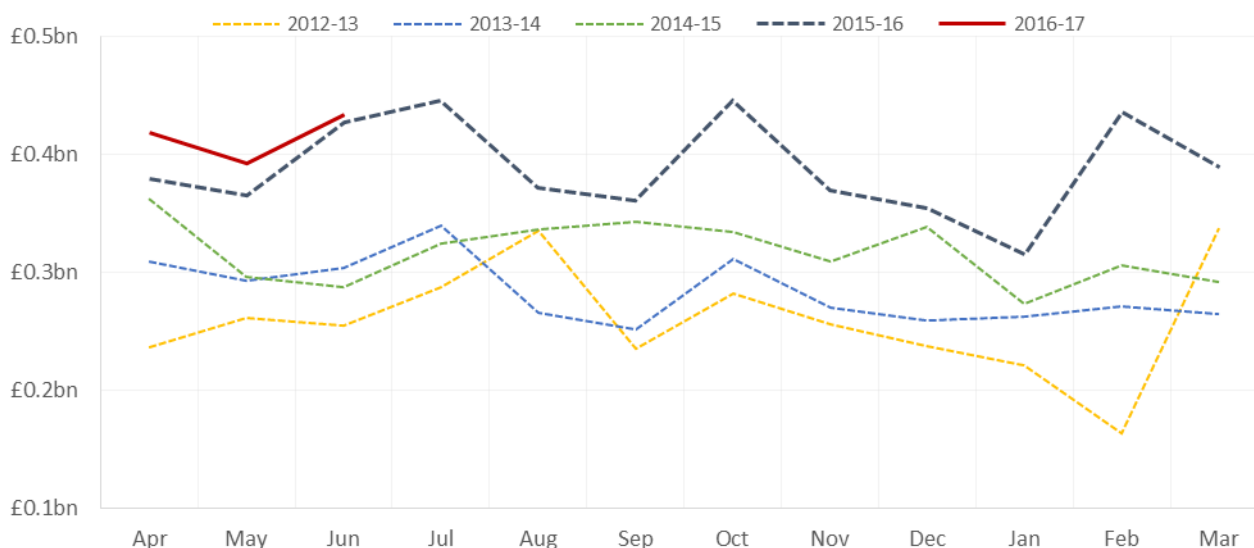
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts rose steadily until 2007-08 due to increases in the value of tax-liable assets in this period, particularly in the value of residential property. Receipts then fell sharply due to both the introduction of the Transferable Nil Rate Band for deaths occurring from October 2007 and a fall in the value of residential property 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.

Figure 21 Inheritance Tax receipts, 1980-2016



The chart below shows monthly receipts throughout the year. Receipts for April to June 2016 are 6.4 per cent higher than in the same period last year. This is due to increases in the values of assets left in estates over time and, to a lesser extent, the number of deaths between December 2014 and March 2015 was significantly higher than in the same period in previous years: there is a lag between time of death and receipts from estates being realised.

Figure 22 Inheritance Tax receipts



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

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