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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.

HM Revenue and Customs is also responsible for administering the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and therefore CJRS expenditure values have been included for the first time in this statistical release¹. Further HMRC data about the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hmrc-coronavirus-covid-19-statistics>

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 on the same day as this publication at 0700. This publication is released at 0930. See page 9 for more information which also includes links to the Budget Forecasts published by the Office for Budget Responsibility.

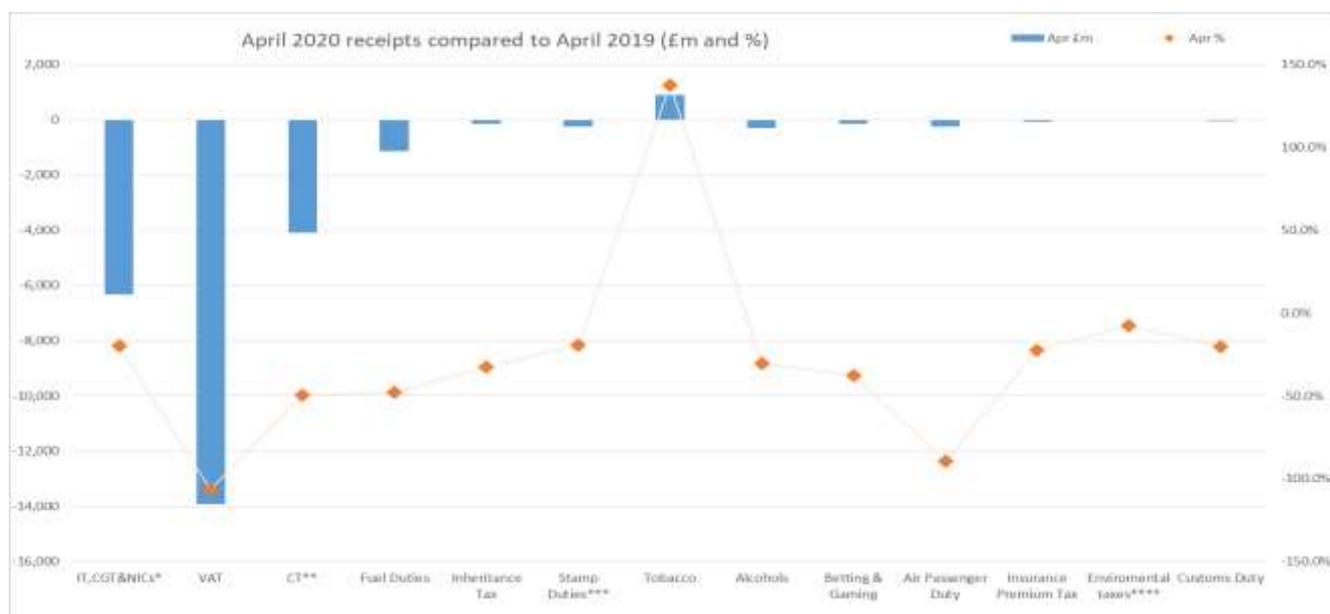
The Covid-19 pandemic and Government policies announced in response will have significant impacts on tax receipts. It will take time for the full effects of the pandemic and policies to feed into tax receipts data. There are time lags between the economic activity resulting in tax liabilities and when those tax liabilities are required to be paid to HMRC. In some cases this time lag has been extended by payment deferral schemes to support business during the pandemic.

Early indications of the effects of Covid-19 and the Government response are visible in reductions in receipts collected across a number of taxes, with lower VAT receipts collected in April 2020, following the introduction of the VAT payment deferral policy on 20th March. These reductions are due to a combination of changes to payment timing, responses to Covid-19 policies and the emerging economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. At this stage it is not possible to fully unpick how much of the observed fall in tax receipts relates to changes to the timing of payments and how much relates to changes in the underlying economic activity. The effects of Covid-19 on HMRC tax receipts will become clearer over time.

¹ The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme was launched on 20th April 2020. This data series may be prone to larger revisions than the established tax receipts and expenditure lines as this is a new scheme.

What's new in this publication?

- This month's publication includes the latest provisional cash receipts data for April 2020.
- This month's publication includes information on tax receipts for the second month significantly affected by the current Covid-19 pandemic. As expected receipts in April 2020 have been impacted by the pandemic with lower receipts collected across a number of taxes including Income Tax, Capital Gains tax and National Insurance Contributions (IT, CGT & NICs)*, Corporation Tax (CT)** and in particular Value Added Tax (VAT) receipts, following the VAT payment deferral policy which was introduced on 20th March.
- The table on page 8 now includes April 2020 new expenditure data related to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS).
- The chart below shows a comparison in tax receipts against April 2019 in both percentage and monetary terms. Total HMRC receipts for April 2020 are £25.9 billion lower than in April 2019 mainly due to VAT (£13.9 billion), IT, CGT & NICs* (£6.3 billion) and CT** (£4.1 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 are developing this publication to improve the presentation and clarity. Following the publication of the HMRC Annual Report, we will be publishing an annual bulletin on receipts alongside this bulletin, which will eventually be divided into two:

- A bulletin published monthly and containing the latest analysis on provisional monthly receipts data.
- A bulletin published after the HMRC Annual Report and Accounts containing analysis on annual receipts.

If you have any queries regarding this upcoming change, please contact either Karen Mason or Luke Suckling (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 Statistics². 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 Statistics³.

HMRC tax receipts

HMRC collected £634.7 billion in taxes in 2019-20*, an increase of 2.3 per cent since 2018-19. 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 2019-20 (%)⁴

Year	IT, CGT, NICs & BPT	VAT	CT, BL & PRT	Hydrocarbon oils	Tobacco duties	Alcohol duties	Stamp Taxes	Environmental	Other	Total HMRC receipts (£m)
1980-81	56	16	10	5	4	4	1		4	69,036
1981-82	55	15	9	6	4	4	1		6	81,441
1982-83	55	15	10	6	4	3	1		6	90,582
1983-84	54	16	12	6	4	4	1		3	98,093
1984-85	51	17	14	6	4	3	1		3	108,250
1985-86	52	16	15	5	4	4	1		3	117,275
1986-87	53	17	12	6	4	3	1		3	124,672
1987-88	52	17	13	6	3	3	2		3	137,993
1988-89	52	18	13	6	3	3	1		3	150,778
1989-90	52	18	14	5	3	3	1		3	161,484
1990-91	53	18	13	6	3	3	1		3	173,404
1991-92	53	20	10	6	4	3	1		3	178,429
1992-93	54	21	9	6	3	3	1		3	177,519
1993-94	53	21	8	7	4	3	1		3	183,506
1994-95	53	21	10	7	4	3	1		2	201,984
1995-96	52	20	11	7	3	3	1		3	218,193
1996-97	50	20	13	7	3	2	1	0	2	232,989
1997-98	50	20	12	8	3	2	1	0	3	258,583
1998-99	52	19	11	8	3	2	2	0	3	277,203
1999-00	52	19	12	8	2	2	2	0	2	294,180
2000-01	54	19	11	7	2	2	3	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	2	2	3	1	2	402,874
2006-07	56	18	11	6	2	2	3	1	2	428,629
2007-08	56	18	11	5	2	2	3	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	472,035
2012-13	54	21	9	6	2	2	2	1	2	473,626
2013-14	54	21	9	5	2	2	3	1	3	492,802
2014-15	54	22	9	5	2	2	3	1	2	514,057
2015-16	54	22	9	5	2	2	3	1	3	532,884
2016-17	55	21	9	5	2	2	3	1	3	567,800
2017-18	54	21	9	5	1	2	3	1	4	592,224
2018-19	54	21	9	5	1	2	3	1	4	620,329
2019-20*	55	21	10	4	1	2	2	1	4	634,657
Average (all)	54	19	11	6	3	3	2	1	3	
Average (since 2010-11)	55	21	9	5	2	2	2	1	3	

² See for example Table PSA6D, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/search?q=public+sector+finances>

³ See for example Table 11.1, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/naa1-rd/united-kingdom-national-accounts/index.html>

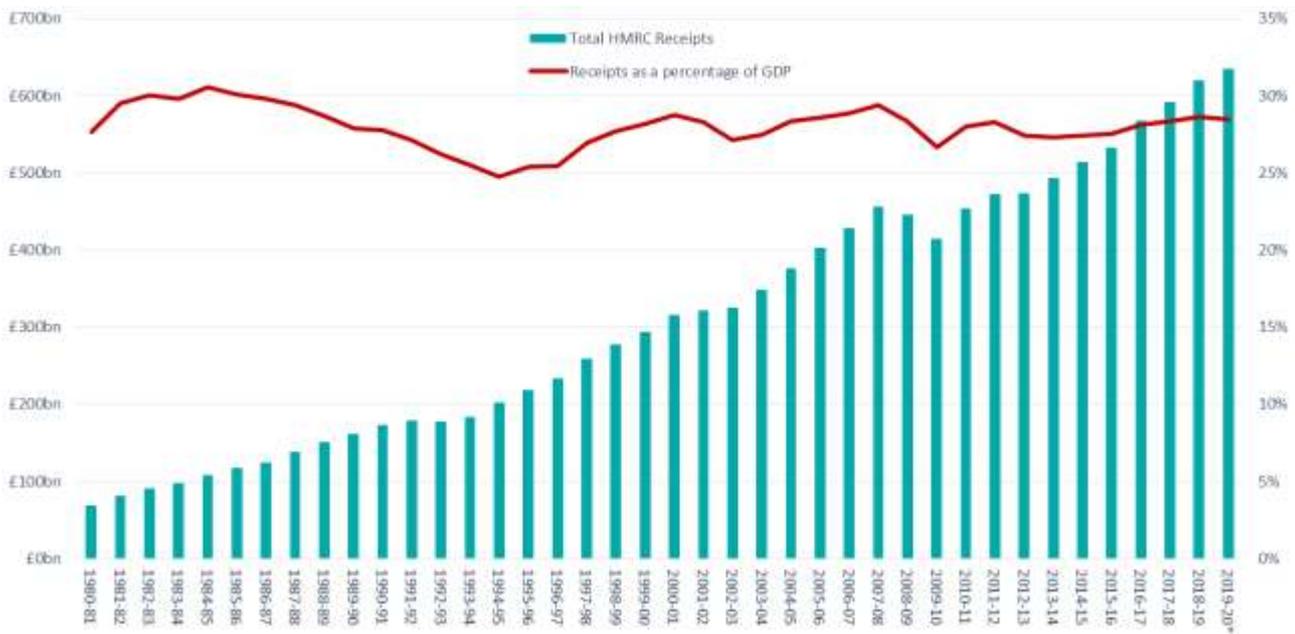
⁴ Other now includes fines and penalties

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

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 2019-20*



The GDP data for 2019-20 is taken from the most recent OBR forecast. See table 1.2 in the link below.

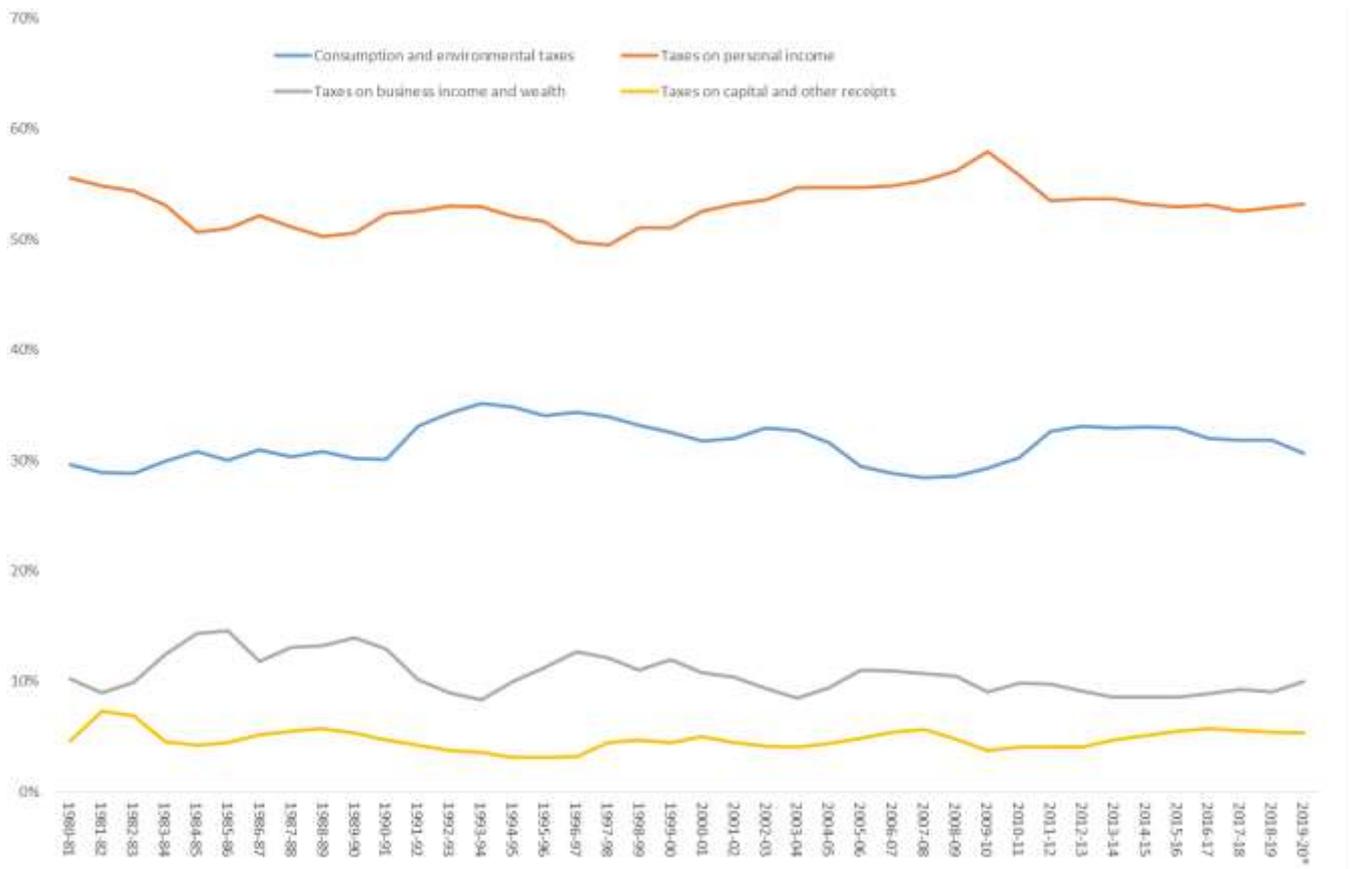
https://cdn.obr.uk/Economy_supplementary_tables_March_2020_EFO.xlsx

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

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, Bank Surcharge, Petroleum Revenue Tax & Diverted Profits 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 2019-20*



*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

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 Nation 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/hmrcs-annual-report-and-accounts

Quality Assurance

We are committed to continuously improving the official statistics we publish. Our quality assurance processes were reviewed in September 2019. As a result further safeguards including systematic automated checks to minimise the risk of error, the use of a quality assurance review checklist in the production of the statistics have been set in place and a wider clearance process. 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/hmrcs-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>

Amounts: £ million

Year	Total Paid Over 1	Total HMRC receipts 2,3,4	Total Income Tax 5	Of which: PAYE Income Tax**	Of which: SA Income Tax**	Capital Gains Tax	Apprenticeship Levy	NICs	VAT	Total Corporation Tax 6	Of which offshore** 7	Bank Levy	Bank Surcharge	Diverted Profits Tax 8	Bank payroll tax	Petroleum Revenue Tax	Fuel duties	HT 9	Shares	Stamp Duty Land Tax	Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings	Tobacco duties	Spirits duties	Beer duties	Wines duties	Cider duties	Betting & Gaming	Air Passenger Duty	Insurance Premium Tax	Landfill Tax 10	Climate Change Levy 11	Aggregates Levy	Soft Drinks Industry Levy 12	Swiss Capital Tax	Misc	Customs Duties	Penalties 13	Child and Working Tax Credits	Corporation Tax Credits 14	Child Benefit Payments 15	Tax-Free Child Care 16	Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme 17		
	MI2X		BKMR	LISB				ABLP	EYOO					JT2R	ACCJ	ACDD	ACCH	BKST	BKSU		ACDE	ACDF	ACDG	ACDH	ACDI	ACDJ	ACDP	ACDO	LSNS	MDLP					AEET		JFFT							
2015-16	494,864	532,884	168,451	145,652	24,327	7,060		113,701	115,415	42,988	560	3,392				-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	620	28,539	3,245	11,681				
2016-17	528,677	567,800	177,065	149,751	29,293	8,561		124,469	119,799	47,940	295	2,975				-654	27,936	4,824	3,714	11,766	175	8,909	3,378	3,320	4,169	288	2,742	3,157	4,861	874	1,864	374		-1	0	3,359	653	27,429	4,333	11,640				
2017-18	557,677	592,224	180,049	154,266	28,294	7,793		2,271	130,931	125,363	52,662	1,757	2,764			-569	27,877	5,205	3,519	12,906	143	8,827	3,430	3,460	4,256	294	2,860	3,352	5,669	757	1,861	376		51	0	3,412	708	25,940	5,356	11,599		32		
2018-19	588,679	620,329	191,031	161,909	31,518	9,197		2,713	136,646	132,177	54,272	1,912	2,565			-744	27,993	5,359	3,620	11,942	139	9,290	3,779	3,661	4,392	279	2,985	3,636	6,197	683	1,922	367		240	0	3,353	720	22,877	6,152	11,552		117		
2019-20*	602,155	634,657	194,273	164,758	31,960	9,976		2,798	143,050	130,146	61,227	1,273	2,472			-411	27,573	5,125	3,519	11,801	128	8,803	3,839	3,540	4,363	277	3,019	3,641	6,415	641	1,985	397		336	0	3,281	651	18,003	6,736	11,460		235		
Apr-18*	55,734	57,963	17,054	17,090	-65	5		273	12,373	12,554	7,237	-	512	456	-	0	-13	2,404	425	415	961	76	784	304	308	369	23	377	285	162	41	258	31		0	0	258	33	2,020	n/a	955		7	
May-18*	40,689	45,075	13,038	13,628	-102	4		228	10,310	10,896	2,221	-	-	-	0	0	2,302	487	236	894	36	970	272	313	351	22	281	278	1,255	81	278	37		0	0	235	50	2,241	n/a	998		8		
Jun-18*	36,057	38,705	12,338	12,585	-217	5		212	10,483	7,312	1,885	-	-	-	0	-67	2,459	507	301	938	7	651	320	361	366	27	129	305	13	34	5	16		0	0	253	46	2,003	n/a	965		7		
Jul-18*	62,884	66,325	22,141	13,349	9,051	5		220	12,743	13,834	8,966	-	744	502	-	-138	2,338	465	288	1,121	2	803	296	336	366	29	445	323	339	73	237	42		61	0	0	256	86	2,089	n/a	982		8	
Aug-18*	44,390	46,982	13,771	12,872	1,345	8		228	10,940	11,430	2,063	-	-	-	0	-62	2,364	473	296	1,155	4	744	304	338	366	26	138	358	1,346	68	203	42		1	0	0	290	88	2,120	n/a	1,006		8	
Sep-18*	39,231	40,620	12,051	12,318	226	3		213	10,585	8,273	2,680	479	-	-	0	-6	2,402	441	234	921	2	921	308	319	354	22	85	349	13	52	14	17		0	0	303	64	1,711	n/a	936		8		
Oct-18*	54,012	56,433	13,258	12,866	155	5		218	11,144	13,160	9,768	-	648	524	-	0	2,229	460	421	1,126	3	705	306	257	330	23	557	337	197	20	236	39		92	0	0	300	70	1,943	n/a	956		11	
Nov-18*	43,861	47,831	13,033	12,676	130	6		219	10,871	13,023	2,262	-	-	-	0	0	2,518	437	406	1,061	2	1,242	463	318	423	24	152	310	1,341	113	152	44		1	0	0	339	61	1,843	n/a	941		11	
Dec-18*	42,688	42,688	13,626	12,463	1,391	14		213	10,884	7,674	4,052	812	-	-	0	-324	2,364	396	278	1,105	2	269	503	342	496	27	115	231	6	49	15	18		0	0	285	46	1,901	n/a	1,015		10		
Jan-19*	79,677	79,796	28,479	13,950	14,766	6,666		233	13,183	13,701	9,748	-	660	422	-	-125	2,230	370	238	848	1	686	249	304	327	20	257	335	203	48	271	39		84	0	0	263	55	1,739	n/a	929		13	
Feb-19*	49,697	54,326	17,197	13,580	3,858	2,192		226	11,554	13,373	2,016	-	-	-	0	0	2,241	372	225	881	1	648	228	212	395	17	323	258	1,301	69	197	29		1	0	0	300	66	1,632	n/a	882		12	
Mar-19*	43,495	43,586	15,045	14,833	546	285		230	11,576	7,934	2,173	621	-	-	12	0	-13	2,142	527	281	930	3	866	226	255	248	18	126	268	22	35	59	14		0	0	270	54	1,635	n/a	986		14	
Apr-19*	58,431	60,950	18,346	18,284	-183	5		271	13,525	13,041	7,284	-	560	427	-	0	2,380	456	276	962	76	647	313	305	347	25	361	284	322	35	299	37		77	0	0	261	29	1,883	n/a	932		15	
May-19*	41,635	45,365	13,355	13,765	-244	4		226	10,715	10,994	2,188	-	-	-	0	0	2,277	393	259	831	26	648	286	332	343	26	283	305	1,196	71	201	36		1	0	0	258	110	1,778	n/a	991		17	
Jun-19*	38,930	41,730	13,036	13,076	160	5		230	11,040	8,118	2,808	-	-	-	0	0	2,393	357	227	831	3	767	326	340	370	26	88	331	20	38	28	17		0	0	270	59	1,523	n/a	958		15		
Jul-19*	65,830	68,300	22,840	13,878	9,342	4		246	13,638	13,640	9,140	-	627	465	-	-137	2,279	438	279	1,116	4	724	275	306	337	22	492	353	376	87	276	56		84	0	0	266	67	1,804	n/a	973		19	
Aug-19*	45,349	48,829	14,284	12,911	1,695	8		226	11,328	12,446	2,128	-	-	-	0	-26	2,394	405	312	1,029	3	889	305	310	372	26	128	376	1,260	38	192	35		1	0	0	291	69	1,498	n/a	998		17	
Sep-19*	40,589	43,010	12,512	12,604	296	4		218	11,165	8,254	3,957	468	-	-	0	-7	2,356	432	231	1,004	1	914	320	352	343	24	111	347	46	45	15	18		0	0	301	44	1,394	n/a	914		17		
Oct-19*	53,727	55,598	12,943	13,034	117	4		234	11,550	13,578	8,499	-	667	413	-	0	-1	2,308	489	267	1,059	5	669	311	274	338	23	523	344	257	71	272	41		88	0	0	316	38	1,477	n/a	967		22
Nov-19*	44,316	47,225	12,368	12,517	234	5		221	11,094	13,031	2,142	-	-	-	0	-14	2,362	404	365	941	2	637	442	254	483	22	195	347	1,311	56	152	41		1	0	0	309	55	1,333	n/a	935		21	
Dec-19*	44,150	46,487	13,703	12,694	1,407	6		223	11,452	7,622	6,105	424	-	-	0	0	2,433	478	304	1,299	0	590	489	401	484	24	142	281	43	58	37	17		1	0	0	263	32	1,496	n/a	952		22	
Jan-20*	81,573	81,823	29,352	14,006	15,271	7,155		238	13,891	14,476	8,575	-	617	287	-	-162	2,133	417	312	1,777	1	1,039	257	318	344	20	436	316	247	56	295	45		83	0	0	238	59	1,299	n/a	977		25	
Feb-20*	49,324	53,960	17,090	13,898	3,290	2,445		243	12,375	12,585	1,878	-	-	-	0	-28	2,302	407	299	824	3	473	233	211	287	17	129	278	1,297	51	193	40		1	0	0	276	51	1,219	n/a	908		22	
Mar-20*	38,300	41,380	14,444	14,060	575	332		222	11,277	2,361	6,524	381	-	397	5	-37	1,955	449	365	928	2	8																						

Receipts in the Public Sector Finances

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 0700 on the same day as this publication), by HM Treasury (HMT) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). In the Public Sector Finances Release the cash data are time-adjusted to be consistent with the National Accounts statistical framework.

<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-and-fiscal-outlook-march-2020/>

The OBR have also published a scenario that assesses the potential impact of the coronavirus on the economy and public finances.

<https://obr.uk/coronavirus-analysis/>

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 https://obr.uk/docs/Fiscal_Supplementary_Tables_Receipts_March_2020_EFO.xlsx

And national accounts basis, see table 3.3:

https://cdn.obr.uk/Chapter_3_Charts_and_tables_EFO_March_2020.xlsx

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/docs/dlm_uploads/Fiscal_Supplementary_Tables_Receipts_March_2020_EFO-1.xlsx

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>

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

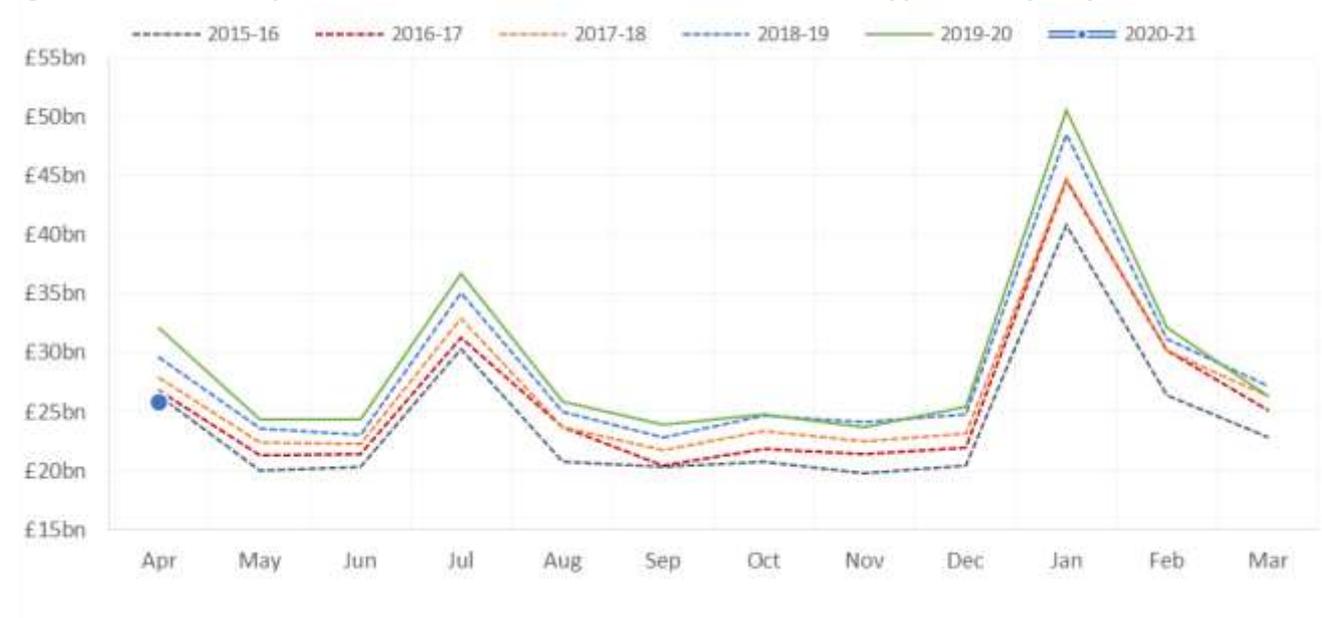
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts in 2019-20 have continued to gradually increase following the economic slowdown in 2009-10. In 2019-20 receipts as a proportion of the OBR's forecast GDP level were 15.7 per cent compared to 16.4 per cent 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 1980-2020



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 2020 are 19 per cent lower than in April last year. This is expected to be due to a combination of reduced economic activity leading to lower tax liabilities and non-payment of liabilities during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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



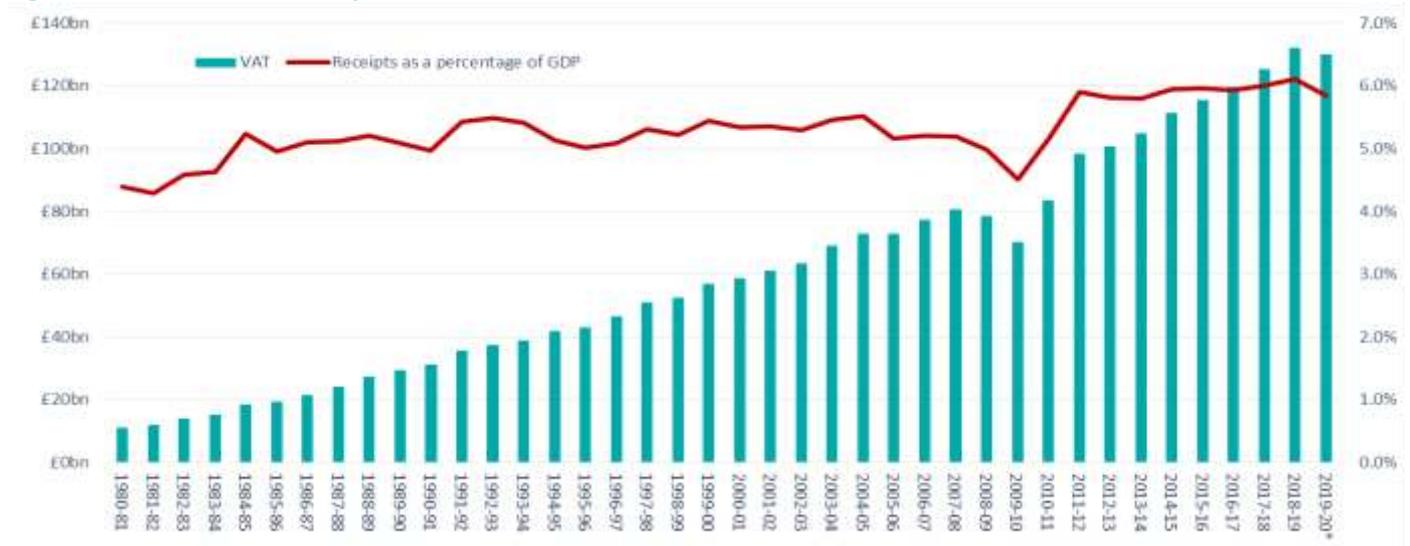
For more statistics about income tax receipts and liabilities (on an annual basis) [click here to go to the income tax and personal incomes](#) section of our website.

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

Value added tax (VAT)

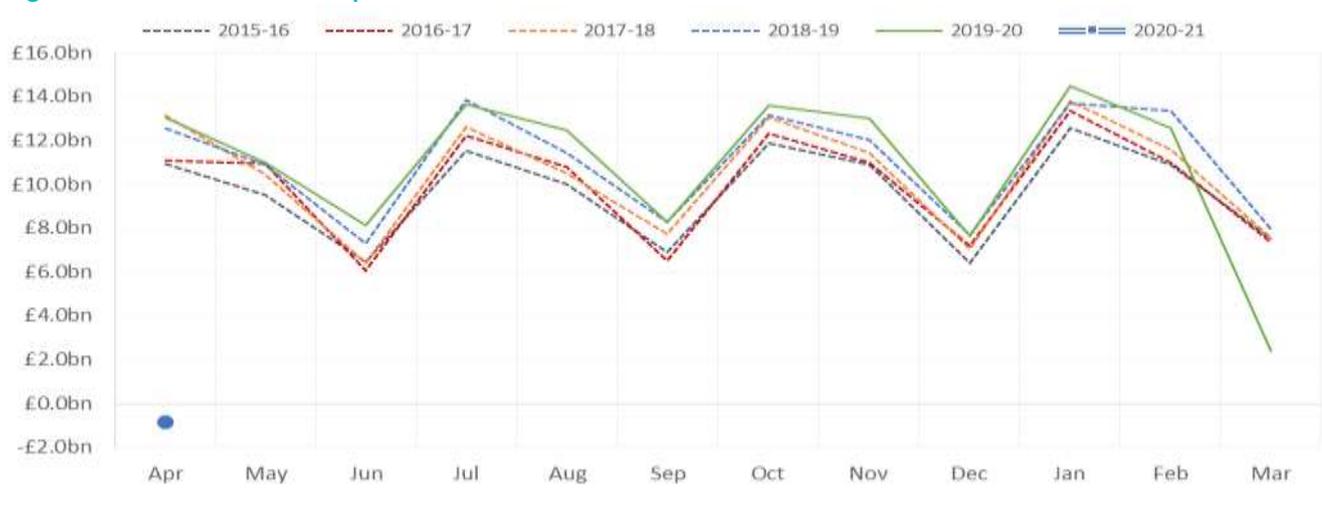
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts in 2018-19 reached a peak of £132.2 billion up from £70.2 billion in 2009-10. The fall in 2009-10 and then the subsequent upturn can be explained by the reduction in the standard rate of VAT to 15 per cent 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 5.9 per cent in 2011-12 reflecting changes in the VAT rate. In 2019-20, VAT receipts fell to £130.1 billion, due to the VAT payment deferral policy introduced on 20th March in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Figure 5 Value Added Tax receipts, 1980-2020



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. In April 2020 VAT cash receipts were negative due to VAT repayments exceeding VAT payments. The government introduced a VAT payment deferral policy (to support business during the Covid-19 pandemic) on 20th March. The policy allows UK VAT registered businesses with a VAT payment due between 20th March 2020 and 30th June 2020 the option to defer the VAT payment until 31 March 2021 or choose to pay as normal. With substantial payments being deferred and repayments being made, overall cash VAT receipts are lower than usual in April 2020.

Figure 6 Value Added Tax receipts

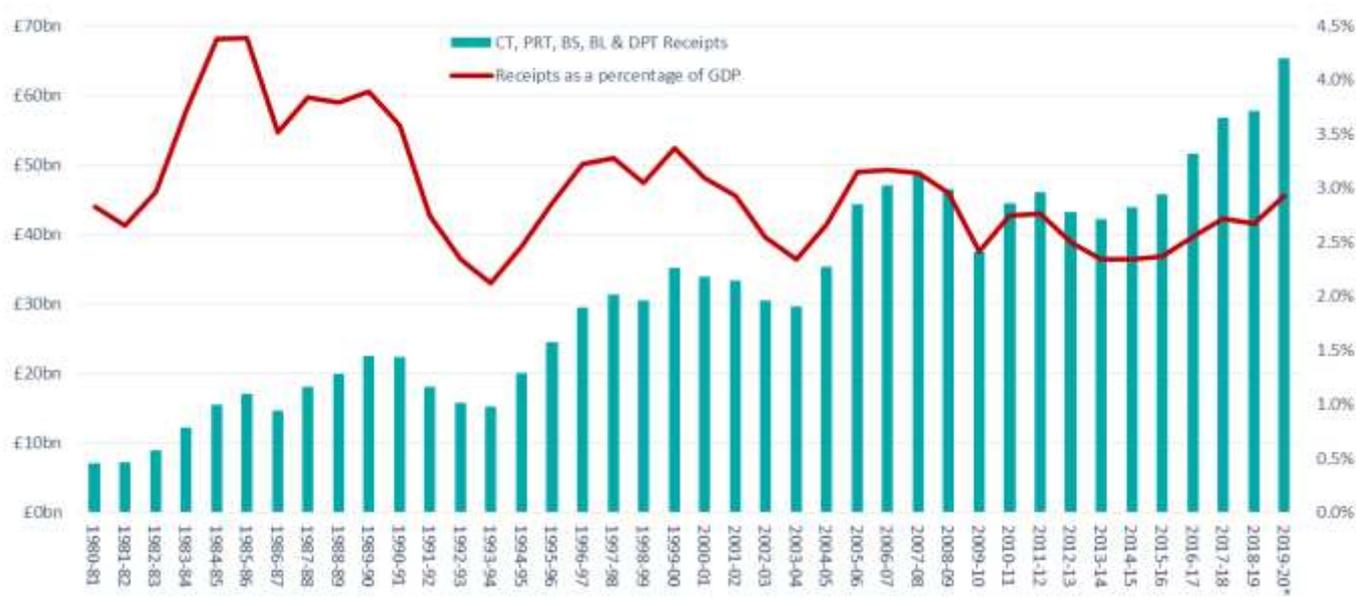


For more information on VAT receipts, [click here to go to the business taxes](#) section of our website.

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

The chart below shows revenue annually and as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. 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 onshore corporation tax has more than offset lower oil and gas receipts. Total corporation tax 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



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. A payment timing change for the largest companies (introduced in 2019-20) has brought forward their quarterly instalment payments by four months giving new peak months of March, June, September and December. Small companies pay their liabilities nine months and one day after the end of their accounting period. Receipts for April 2020 are 50 per cent lower than in April last year due to a combination of the payment timing change and the emerging economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

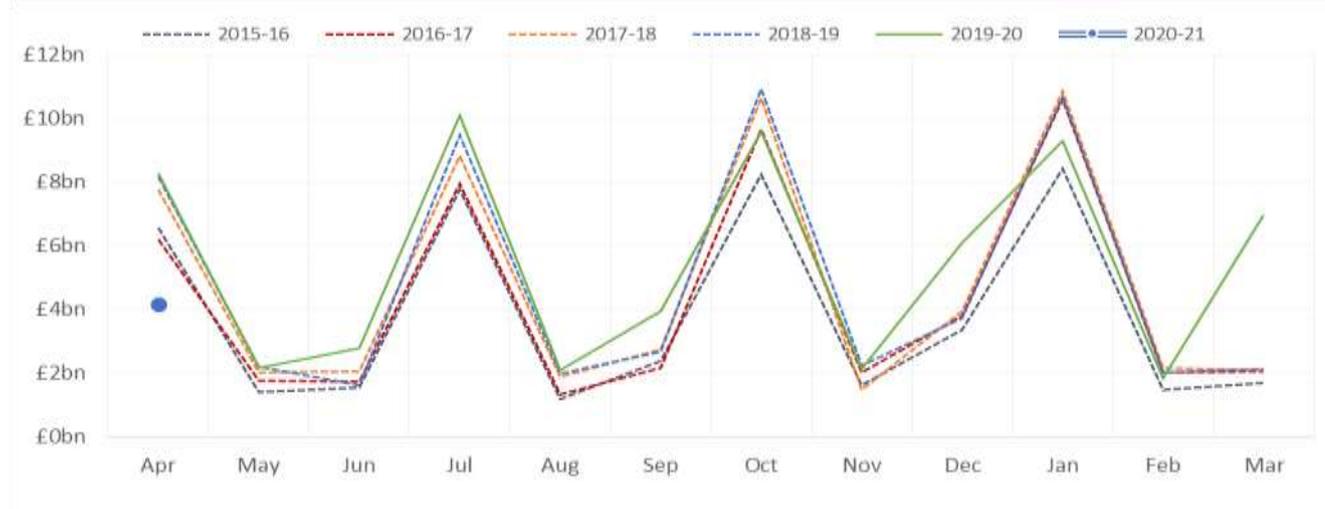
⁵ From 2011-12 the figures include Bank Levy receipts, from 1 January 2016 include bank surcharge and from March 2017, include Diverted Profits Tax (DPT). As of November 2014 Bank Levy receipts are shown separately and as of April 2016 Bank Surcharge receipts are shown separately, and are no longer included in the CT total.

⁶ The 2017-18 and 2018-19 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

⁷ Receipts are gross of provisional tax credits and due to the lag in return data becoming available for analysis, are subject to change. This months publication includes such updates.

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

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

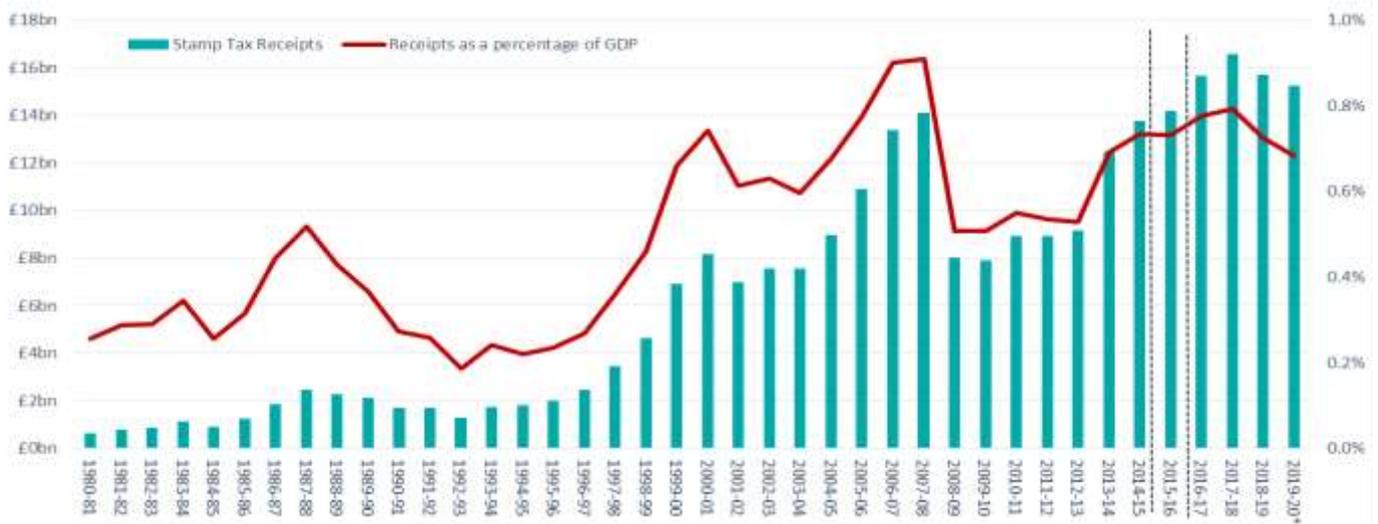


For more information, [click here to go find the corporate tax](#) section on our website.

Stamp taxes (including ATED)⁸

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 decrease 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 through 2017-18. In November 2017, the first time buyer's relief came into effect. In 2018-19 and 2019-20, receipts fell by 5.2 and 2.9 per cent respectively due to a combination of market uncertainties and a full year of first time buyer's relief claims.

Figure 9 Receipts from Stamp taxes, 1980-2020



Monthly receipts in the current and four previous years are shown below. December 2019 represented the largest single month of SDLT receipts since the tax's introduction in 2003, with the previous highest month in December 2016 and was possibly due to the introduction of the higher rate of SDLT on additional dwellings in April 2016. Receipts for April 2020 are 20 per cent lower than in April last year due to market uncertainties surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic.

⁸The totals from 2013-14 onwards also include receipts from the Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings (ATED), which was introduced on 1 April 2013. Excludes SDLT devolved to Scotland from April 2015 onwards and devolved to Wales from April 2018. Includes first time buyer's relief from November 2017
 *2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

Figure 10 Receipts from Stamp taxes

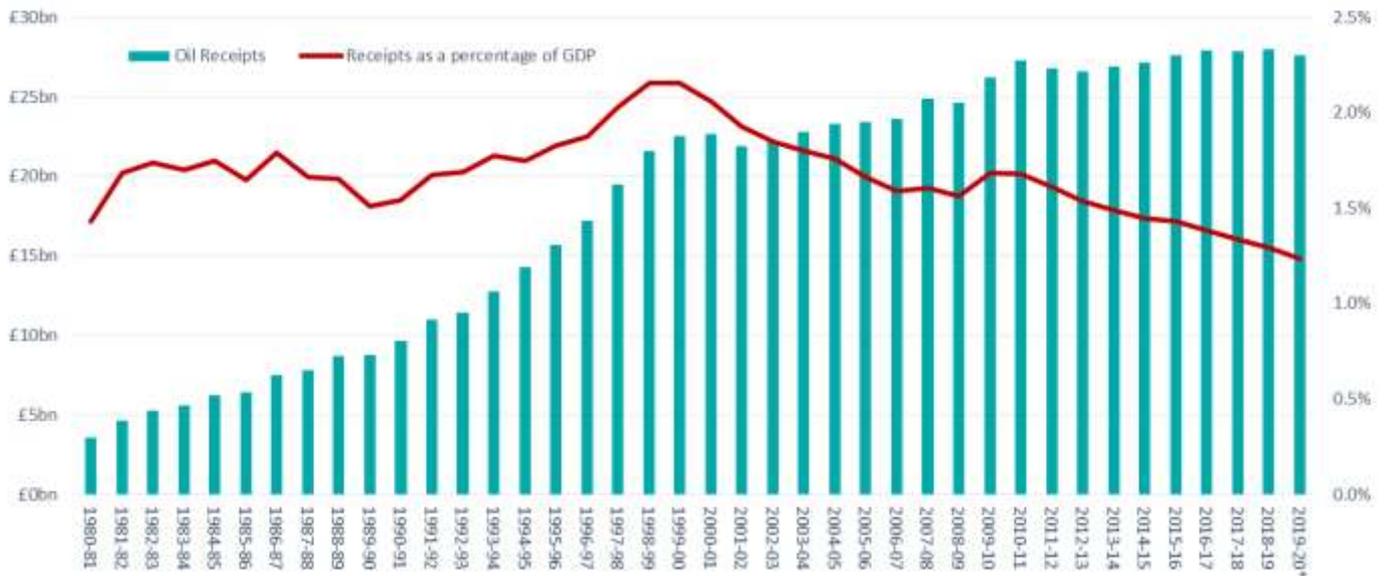


For more information, [click here to find the property statistics](#) section on our website.

Hydrocarbon oil duty receipts

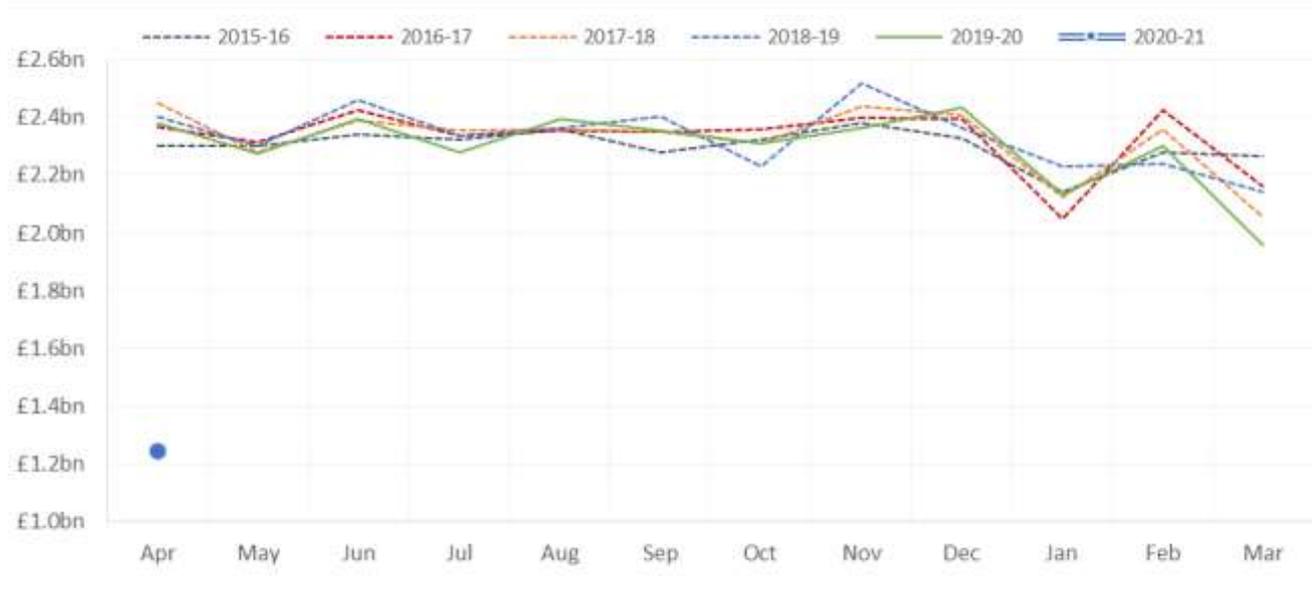
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts as a proportion of GDP grew throughout the 1990s but have steadily declined since then, though they have broadly continued slowly rising in cash terms to £28.0 billion in 2018-19. Receipts in 2019-20 fell slightly to £27.6 billion in part due to the current uncertainties surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic.

Figure 11 Receipts from Hydrocarbon oils, 1980-2020



Monthly receipts in the current and four previous years are shown below; the troughs in receipts at the beginning of each calendar year are likely to be a result of bad weather conditions. The low receipts in April 2020 are due to the current uncertainties surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic.

Figure 12 Receipts from Hydrocarbon oils



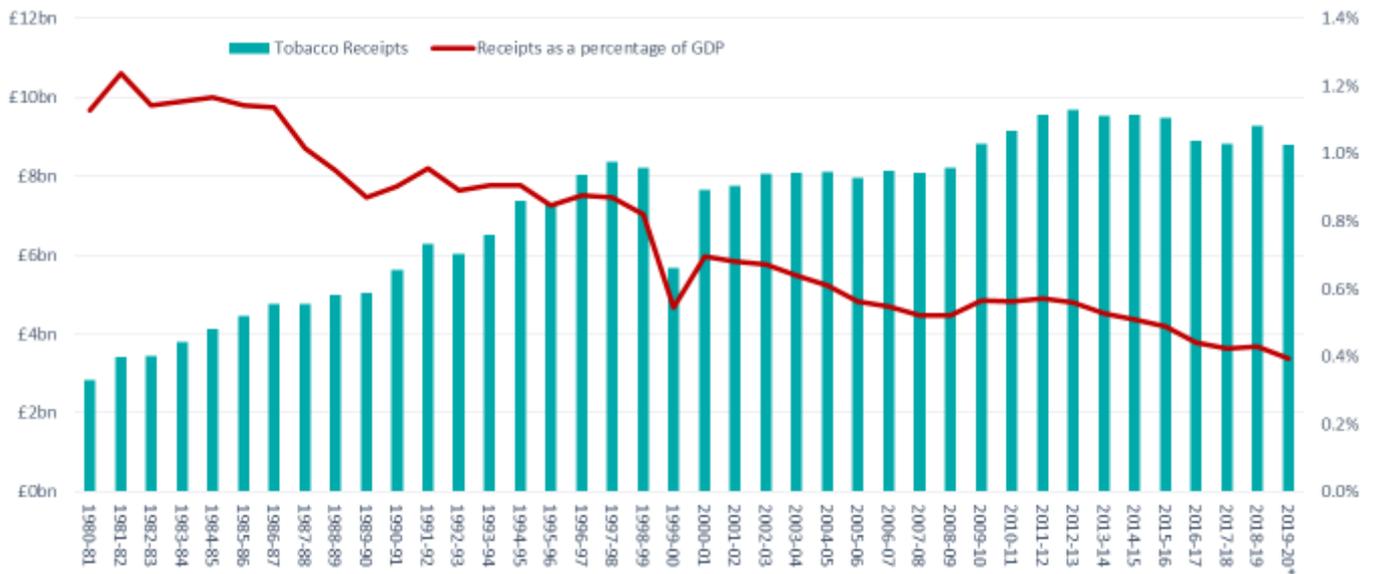
For more information on road fuel receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

Tobacco Duty receipts

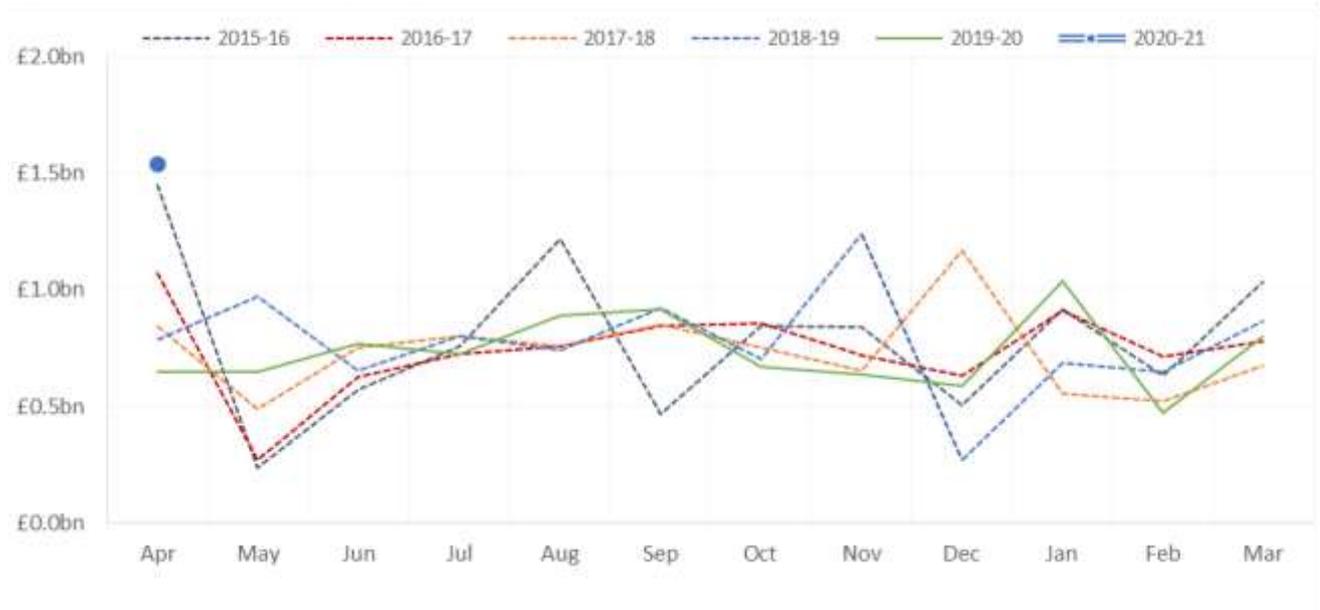
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Though nominal receipts have mostly increased over the period, as a proportion of GDP, receipts have been in continuous decline, in line with reduced consumption. The dip in 1999-00 was due to activity in the illicit 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, 1980-2020



Monthly receipts in the current and four previous years are shown below. The volatility in the monthly receipts patterns are due to high clearances one month followed by low clearances the next month. These fluctuations can follow price increases by manufacturers, but is mainly due to forestalling whereby a manufacturer will bulk release products for consumption prior to anticipating duty increases at Budget, though this can vary each year depending on the timings of the Budget. Cigarettes are also subject to anti-forestalling restrictions in advance of a Budget, as explained in HMRC Notice 85C. Receipts for April 2020 are 138 per cent higher than in April last year, most likely due to trader behaviour around the Budget.

Figure 14 Tobacco Duty receipts



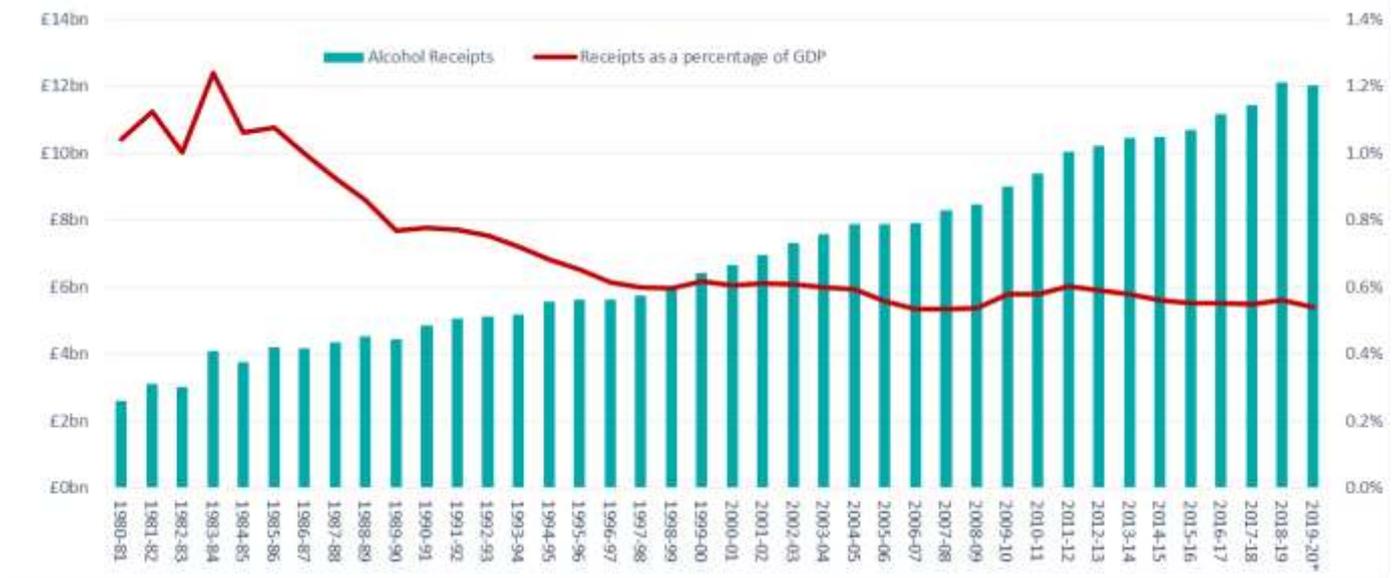
For more information on Tobacco receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

Alcohol Duty receipts

The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1980-81. Receipts as a percentage of GDP have declined steadily since the 1980s although nominal receipts have continue to increase each year. There was a slight fall in 2019-20.

Figure 15 Alcohol Duty receipts, 1980-2020



Monthly receipts in the current and four previous years are shown below. The peaks in December receipts are due to higher levels of alcohol being released for consumption during November in preparation for the Christmas period. The peaks in March are largely due to traders' bulk releasing products for consumption prior to anticipating duty increases at Budget (also known as forestalling). Receipts for April 2020 are 31 per cent lower than in April last year due to current uncertainties surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic.

Figure 16 Alcohol Duty receipts



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

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

Environmental tax receipts

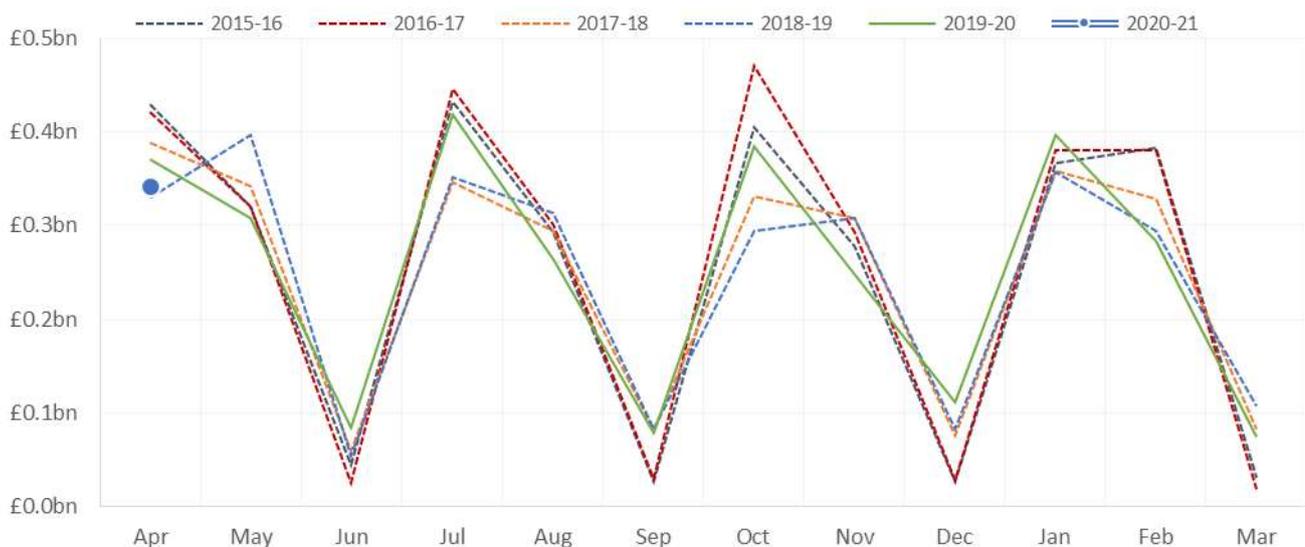
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since 1996-97. Environmental tax receipts covers Landfill Tax (from 1996-97), Climate Change Levy (from 2001-02), Aggregates Levy (from 2002-03) and Carbon Price Floor (from 2013-14). Carbon Price Floor was introduced in April 2013 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. Since 2017-18 receipts have decreased; 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 1996-2020⁹



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 2020 are 8 per cent lower than in April last year due to current uncertainties surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic.

Figure 18 Receipts from Environmental taxes



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

⁹ From April 2015 onwards the figures exclude Landfill Tax which was devolved to Scotland. From April 2018, the figures exclude Landfill tax that was devolved to Wales. *2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

Air Passenger Duty Receipts

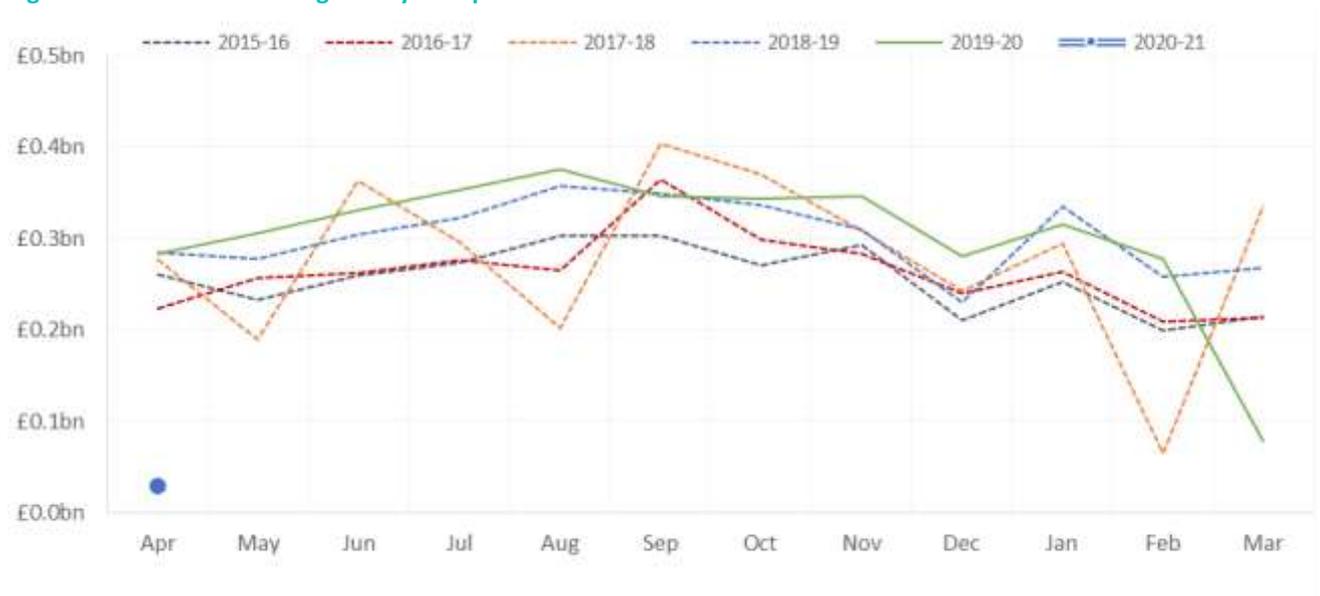
The graph below shows annual revenue and revenue as a percentage of GDP since the introduction of Air Passenger Duty in 1994-95. Receipts as a proportion of GDP have generally followed nominal receipts. The sharp rises in receipts in 1998-99, 2007-08 and from 2010-11 onwards, and the decrease in 2015-16 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. Receipts in 2019-20 are broadly in line with the previous year.

Figure 19 Air Passenger Duty receipts, 1994-2020



Monthly receipts in the current and four previous years are shown below. 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 2020 are significantly lower than in April last year due to current uncertainties surrounding the Covid-19 pandemic.

Figure 20 Air Passenger Duty receipts



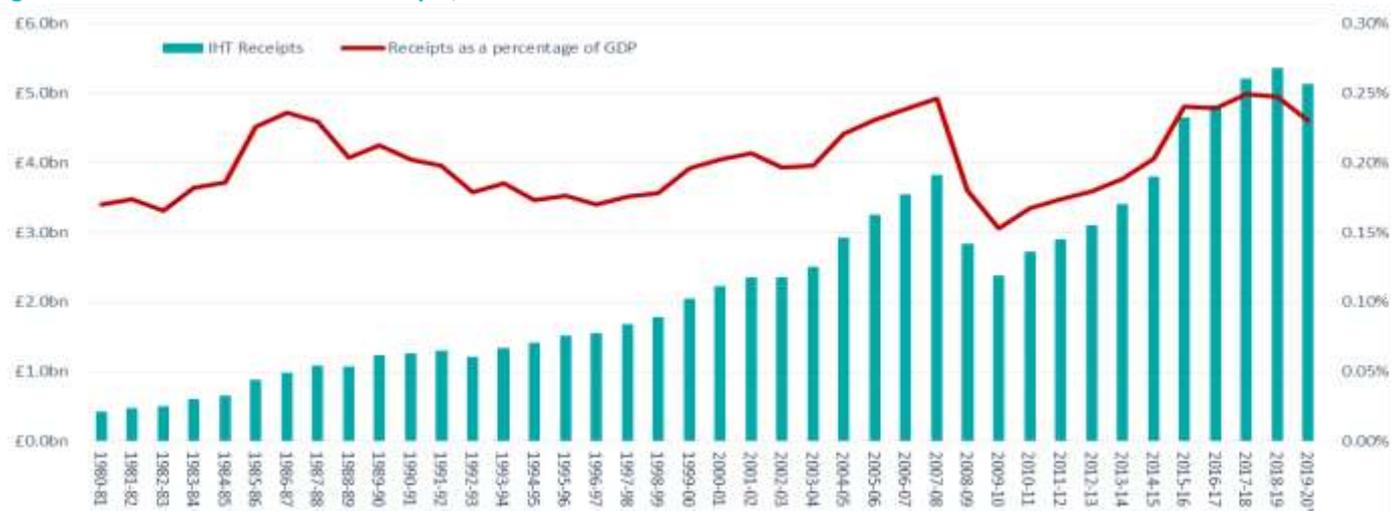
For more information on APD receipts, [click here to find the business taxes](#) section of our website.

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.

Inheritance Tax Receipts¹⁰

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 fell in 2019-20 compared to the previous year. This was likely due to the increase in the Residence Nil Rate Band threshold, which has been introduced in stages since 2017-18. The Ministry of Justice's (MoJ) announcement of an increase in probate fees from April 2019 may have also resulted in forestalling, as discussed below.

Figure 21 Inheritance Tax receipts, 1980-2020

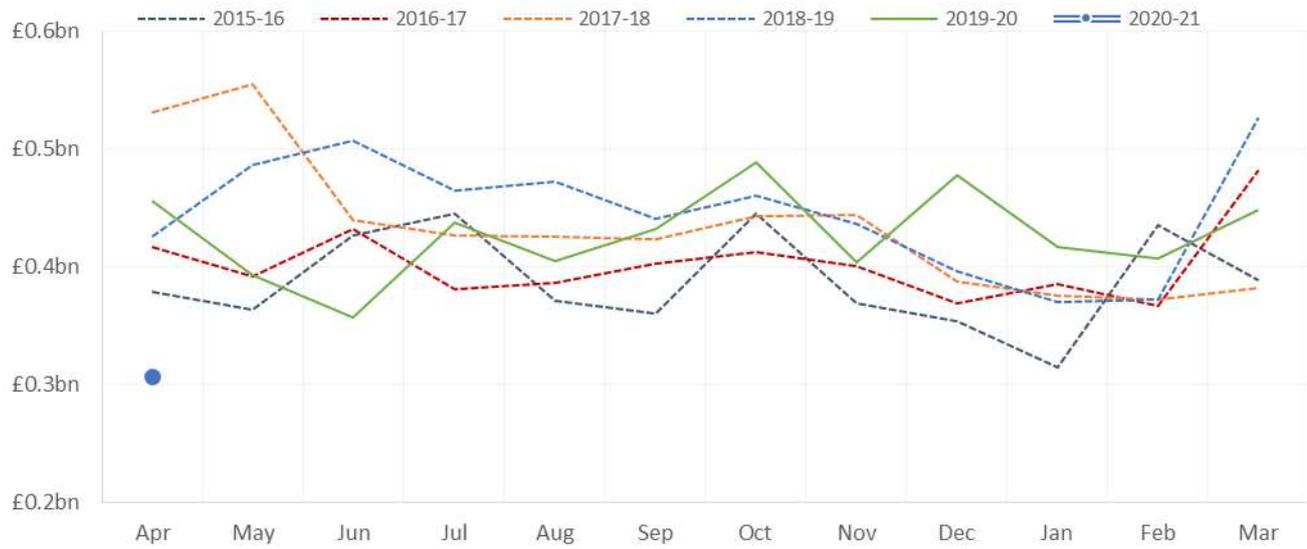


Monthly receipts in the current and five previous years are shown below. Both the April to May 2017 and March to April 2019 periods showed particularly high receipts. In February 2017, the MoJ announced it would increase probate fees from April 2018 (subsequently delayed). In November 2018, the MoJ announced it would increase probate fees from April 2019 (subsequently cancelled). Both these announcements may have caused executors to bring forward their tax payments to avoid the prospective higher fees, although HMRC cannot verify this until full administrative data becomes available. Receipts for April 2020 are 33 per cent lower than in April last year as HMRC is **no longer accepting cheques for payment of IHT** due to Covid-19. We expect this effect to unwind later in the year.

Figure 22 Inheritance Tax receipts

¹⁰ IHT only existed from 1986 onwards. Prior to that it was called the capital transfer tax

*2019-20 Figures are provisional until they are aligned to the 2019-20 Annual Reports and Accounts to be published later this year.



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

Publication Dates

2020

- 22 Jan
- 21 Feb
- 20 Mar
- 23 Apr
- 22 May
- 19 Jun
- 21 Jul
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- 22 Sep
- 21 Oct
- 20 Nov
- 22 Dec

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