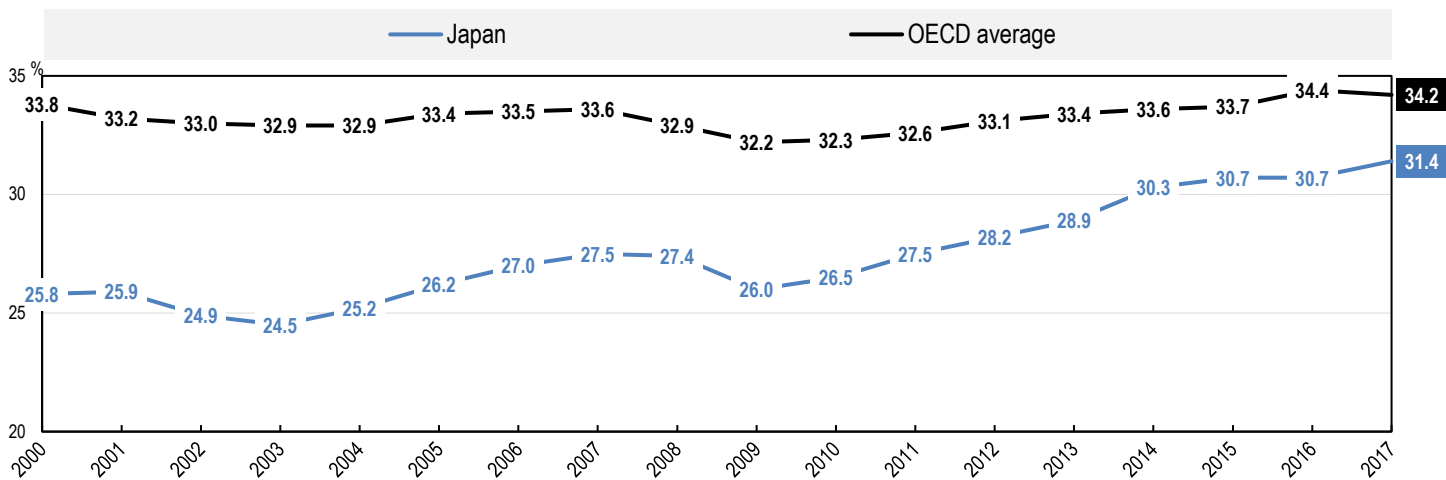


Revenue Statistics 2019 - Japan

Tax-to-GDP ratio

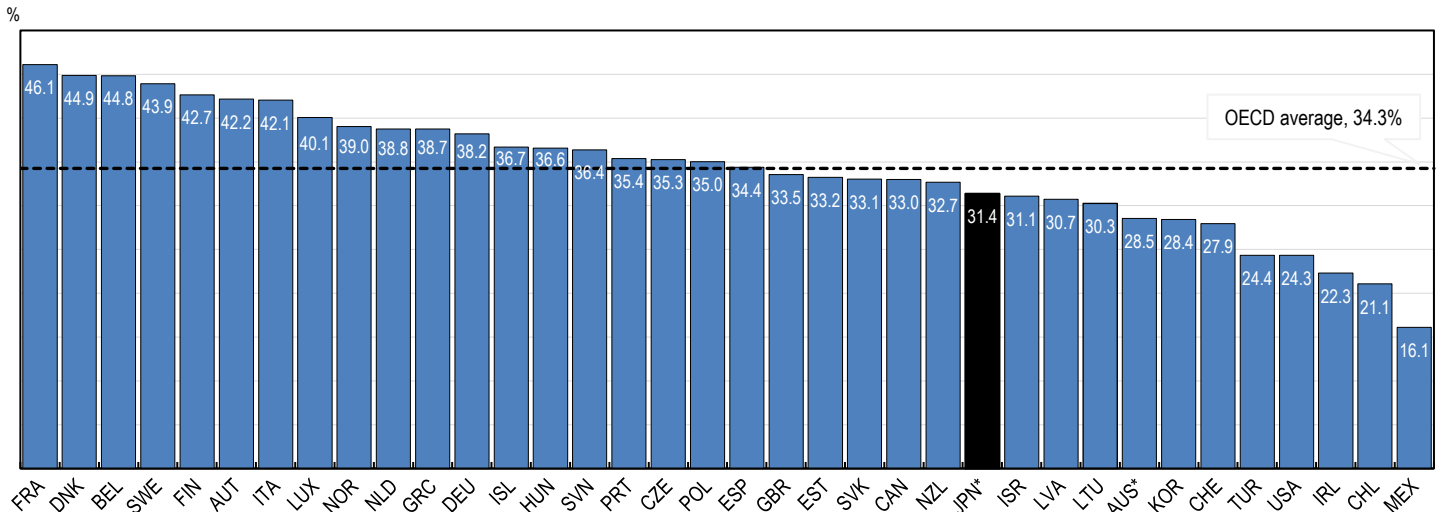
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan increased by 0.7 percentage points from 30.7% in 2016 to 31.4% in 2017.* The corresponding figures for the OECD average were a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from 34.4% to 34.2% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan has increased from 25.8% in 2000 to 31.4% in 2017. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2017 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.2% compared with 33.8%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan was 31.4% in 2017, with the lowest being 24.5% in 2003.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2017

The chart below shows tax-to-GDP ratios for 2018. As Japan is unable to provide 2018 data, the latest available data from 2017 has been used. Japan's 2017 tax-to-GDP ratio ranked it 25th out of 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio compared with the 2018 figures. In 2017 Japan had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 31.4%, compared with the OECD average of 34.3% in 2018 and 34.2% in 2017. In 2017 Japan was ranked 26th out of 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



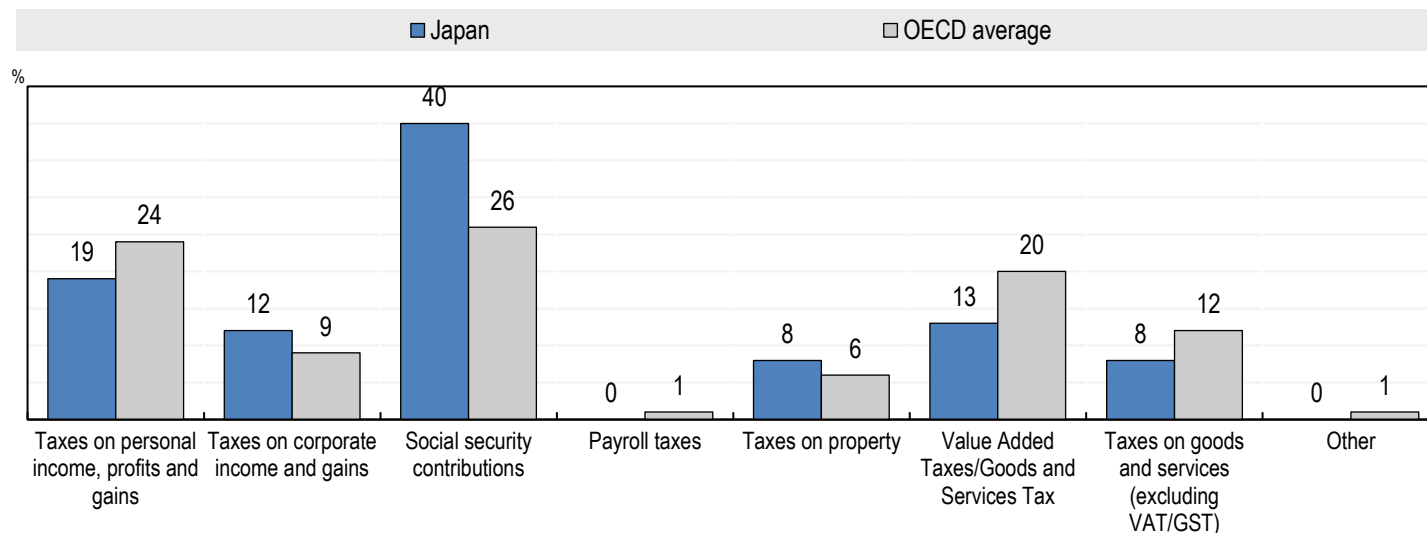
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2018 data, therefore their latest 2017 data are presented within this country note.

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2017

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



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

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

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Japan			Position in OECD ²		
	Yen, billions			%					
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	52 658	50 448	+ 2 210	31	31	-	21st	21st	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	32 325	30 670	+ 1 655	19	19	-	23rd	24th	+ 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	20 333	19 778	+ 555	12	12	-	9th	7th	- 2
Social security contributions	68 562	66 614	+ 1 947	40	40	-	5th	4th	- 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	28th	27th	- 1
Taxes on property	14 073	13 772	+ 301	8	8	-	9th	10th	+ 1
Taxes on goods and services	36 031	33 711	+ 2 320	21	20	+ 1	35th	35th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	22 249	21 931	+ 318	13	13	-	33rd	33rd	-
Other	427	418	+ 10	-	-	-	28th	29th	+ 1
TOTAL	171 751	164 963	+ 6 789	100	100	-	-	-	-

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the table may not sum to the total indicated due to rounding.

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

2. The country with the highest share being 1st and the country with the lowest share being 36th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2019 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

Contacts

David Bradbury

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division
David.Bradbury@oecd.org

Michelle Harding

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Michelle.Harding@oecd.org