

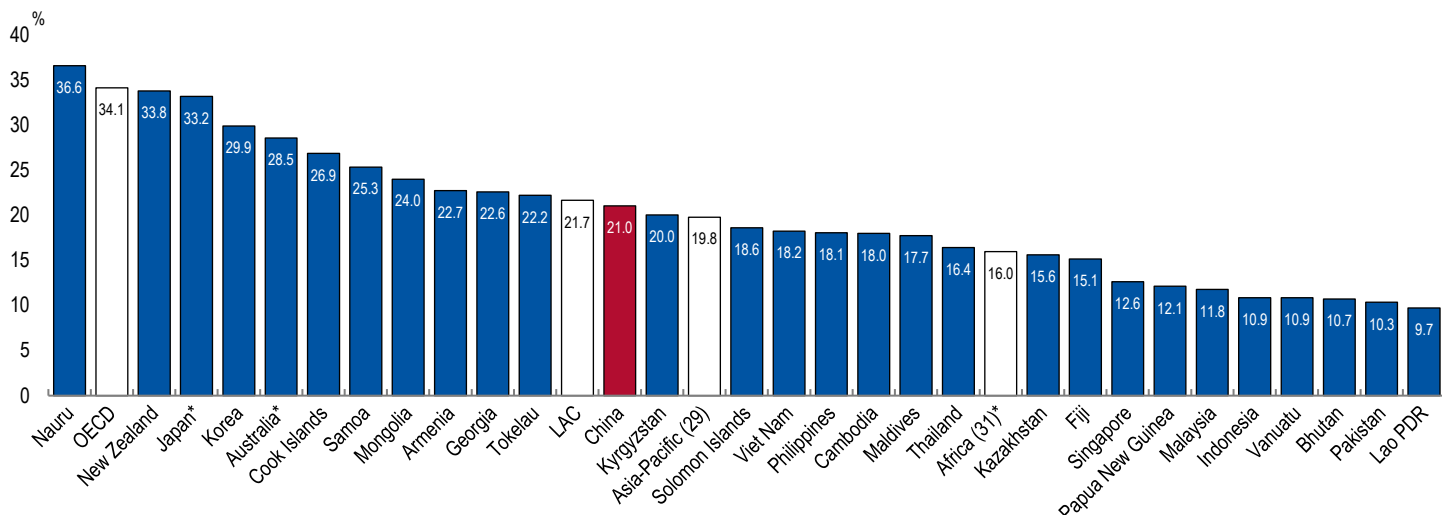


## Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2023 – China

### Tax-to-GDP ratio

#### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2021

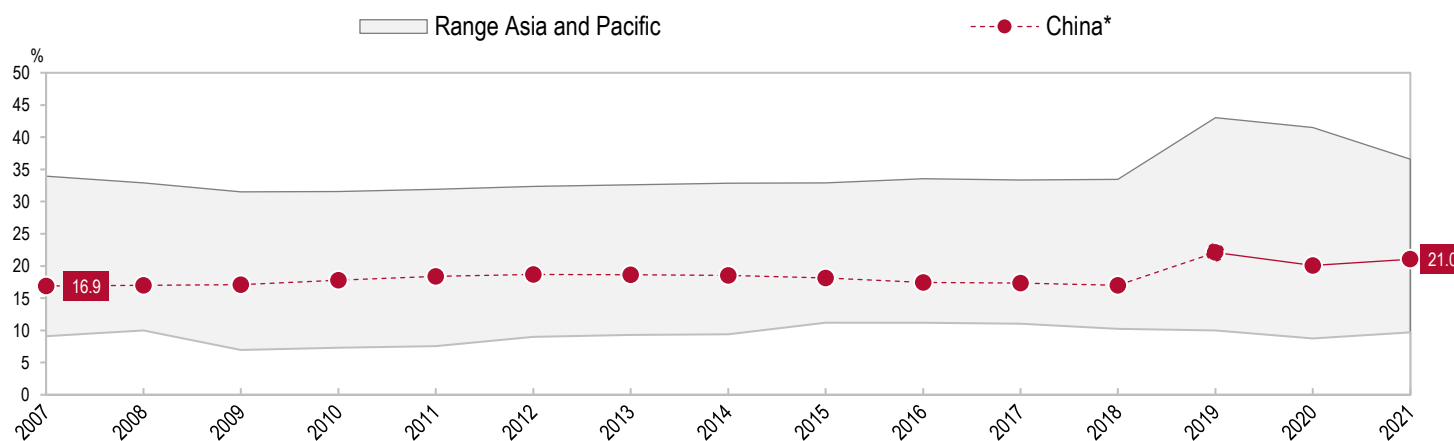
China's tax-to-GDP ratio was 21.0% in 2021, above the Asia and Pacific (29) average of 19.8% by 1.3 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (34.1%) by 13.1 percentage points.



\* Data for 2020 are shown for Australia, Japan and Africa (31) average as 2021 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognises "Kyrgyzstan" as the "Kyrgyz Republic". LAC refers to the average for Latin America and the Caribbean.

#### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in China increased by 1.0 percentage points from 20.1% in 2020 to 21.0% in 2021. From 2007 to 2021, the tax-to-GDP ratio in China increased by 4.1 percentage points from 16.9% to 21.0%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 22.1% in 2019, and the lowest 16.9% in 2007.



\* The tax-to-GDP ratio for China before 2019 excludes revenue from social security contributions (SSCs). Data on SSCs in China were not available prior to 2019. Tax-to-GDP ratios from 2019 onwards are therefore not directly comparable to the tax-to-GDP ratios from 2007 to 2018.

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>

Regional averages (OECD, LAC, Africa (31)) refer to the 2023 edition of Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2022 editions of Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. [oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database](http://oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database)

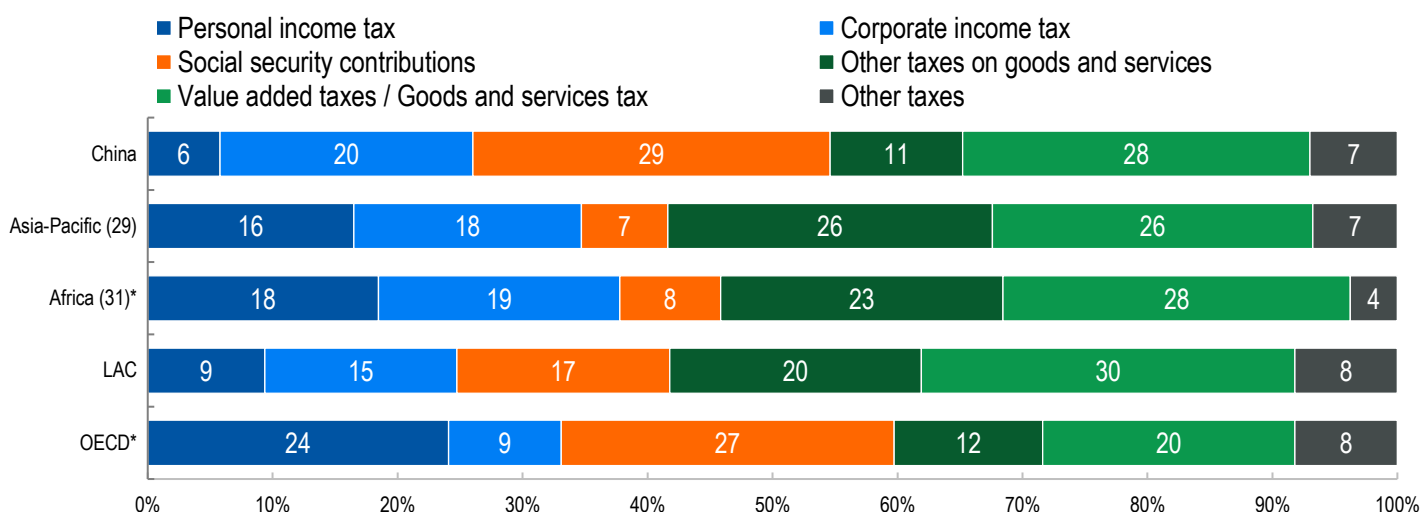


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## Tax structures

### Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in China in 2021 was derived from social security contributions (28.6%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2021 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (27.8%).



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

\* Data for 2020 are used for the Africa (31) average and OECD average as 2021 data are not available.

### Summary of the tax structure in China

	Tax revenues in local currency Yuan, Billions			Tax structure in China % of GDP		
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	5 446	6 293	+ 847	5.4	5.5	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	1 157	1 399	+ 242	1.1	1.2	+ 0.1
Corporate income and gains	4 289	4 894	+ 604	4.2	4.3	+ 0.1
Social security contributions	4 922	6 910	+ 1 988	4.9	6.0	+ 6.0
Taxes on goods and services	8 476	9 286	+ 810	8.4	8.1	- 0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	6 170	6 720	+ 550	6.1	5.8	- 0.3
Taxes on specific goods and services	2 059	2 331	+ 272	2.0	2.0	0.0
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	1 627	1 822	+ 195	1.6	1.6	0.0
Customs and import duties	256	281	+ 24	0.3	0.2	- 0.1
Other taxes	1 505	1 691	+ 186	1.5	1.5	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20 349</b>	<b>24 180</b>	<b>+ 3 831</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>

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

In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll and workforce, taxes on property and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).

For further information, please see: [oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific](https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific)



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