

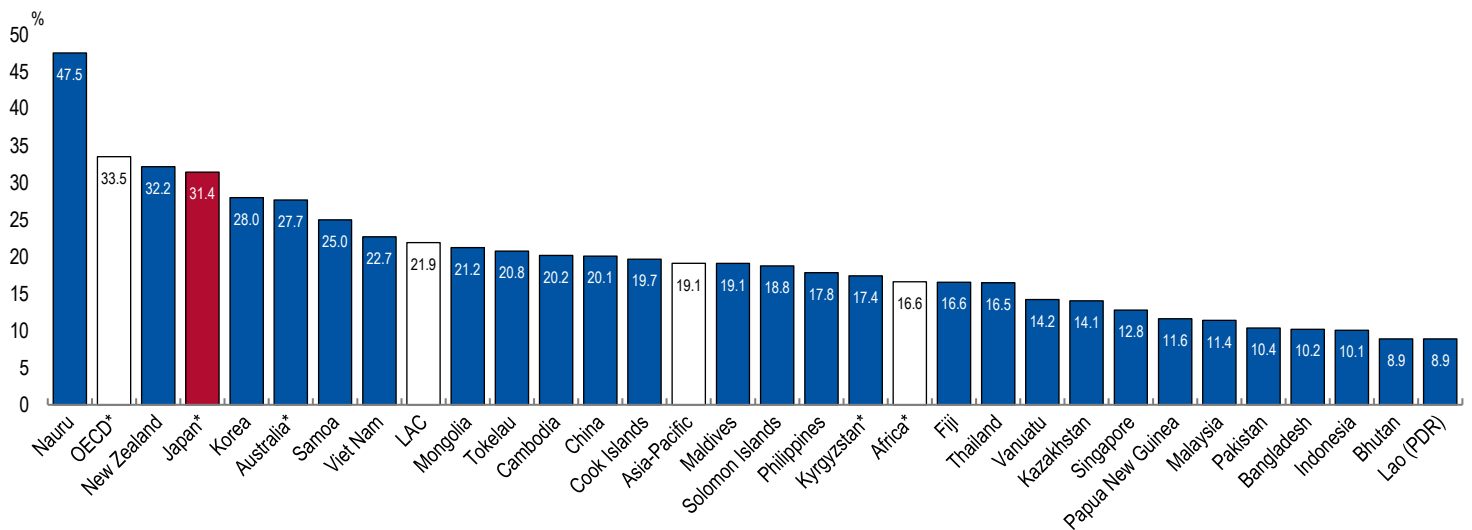


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2022 – Japan

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2019

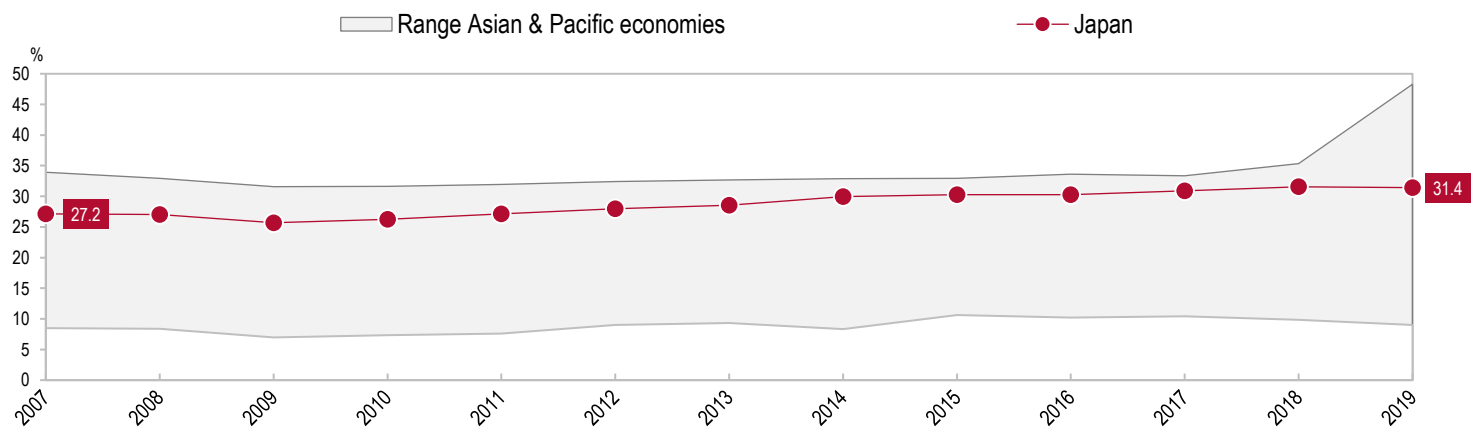
Japan's tax-to-GDP ratio was 31.4% in 2019* (latest available data), above the Asia and Pacific (28) average of 19.1% by 12.3 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (33.5%) by 2.1 percentage points.



* The 2019 Africa (30) average is shown. The 2020 average for Asia-Pacific (28) and the OECD is calculated using 2019 data for Australia and Japan. For Australia and Japan the 2019 data are shown as 2020 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognises "Kyrgyzstan" as the "Kyrgyz Republic".

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan decreased by 0.1 percentage points from 31.6% in 2018 to 31.4% in 2019. From 2007 to 2019, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan increased by 4.3 percentage points from 27.2% to 31.4%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 31.6% in 2018, and the lowest 25.7% in 2009.



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 (30)) refer to the 2022 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2021 editions of the Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database

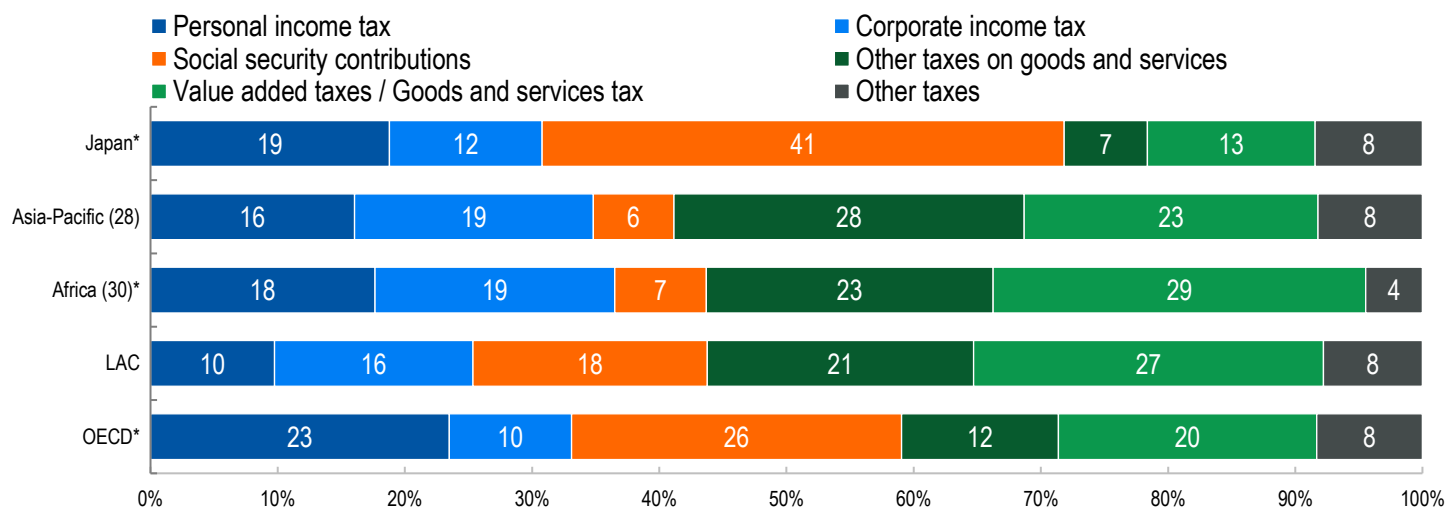


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Tax structures

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 Japan in 2019 was derived from social security contributions (41.1%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2019 was derived from personal income tax (18.8%).



* 2019 data are shown for Japan as 2020 data are not available. Data for 2019 are used for the Africa (30) average. The 2019 OECD average is used as Australia and Japan 2020 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in Japan

	Tax Revenues in national currency Japanese Yen, Billions			Tax structure in Japan % in GDP		
	2019	2018	Δ	2019	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	53 994	56 083	- 2 090	9.7	10.1	- 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	32 947	33 492	- 545	5.9	6.0	- 0.1
Corporate income and gains	21 046	22 591	- 1 545	3.8	4.1	- 0.3
Social security contributions	71 993	70 588	+ 1 405	12.9	12.7	+ 0.2
Taxes on goods and services	34 599	34 252	+ 347	6.2	6.2	0.0
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	23 148	22 496	+ 652	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	8 898	9 258	- 360	1.6	1.7	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	7 891	8 121	- 230	1.4	1.5	- 0.1
Customs and import duties	941	1 071	- 130	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other taxes	14 794	14 640	+ 154	2.6	2.6	0.0
TOTAL	175 380	175 564	- 184	31.4	31.6	- 0.2

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



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