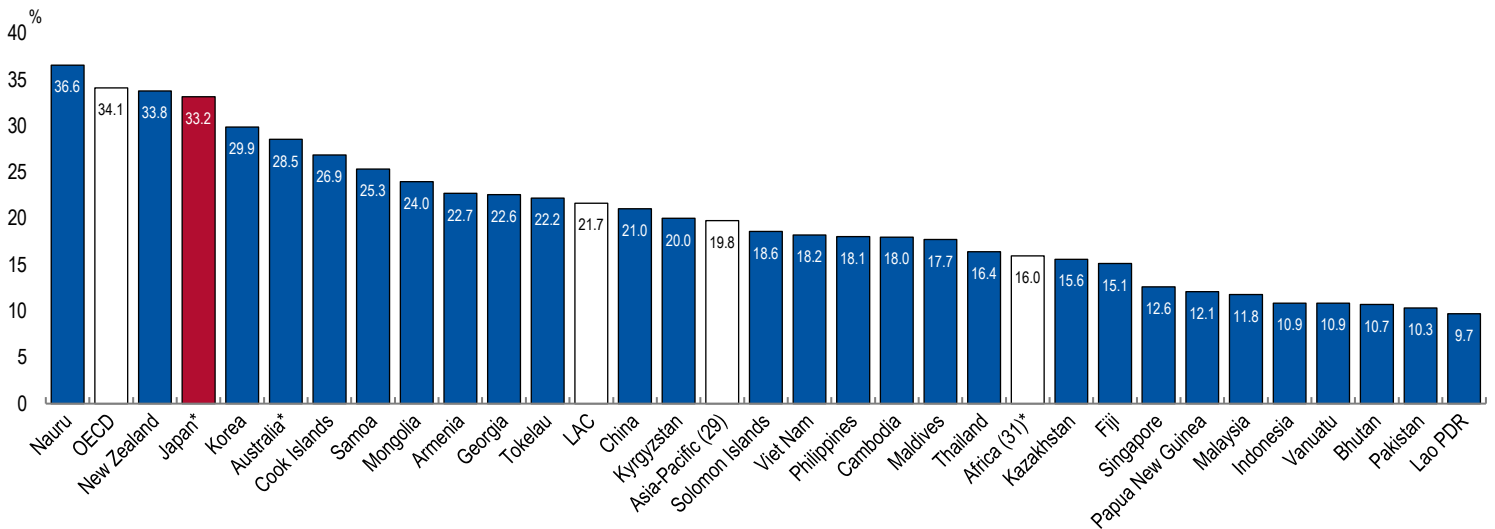


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2023 — Japan

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

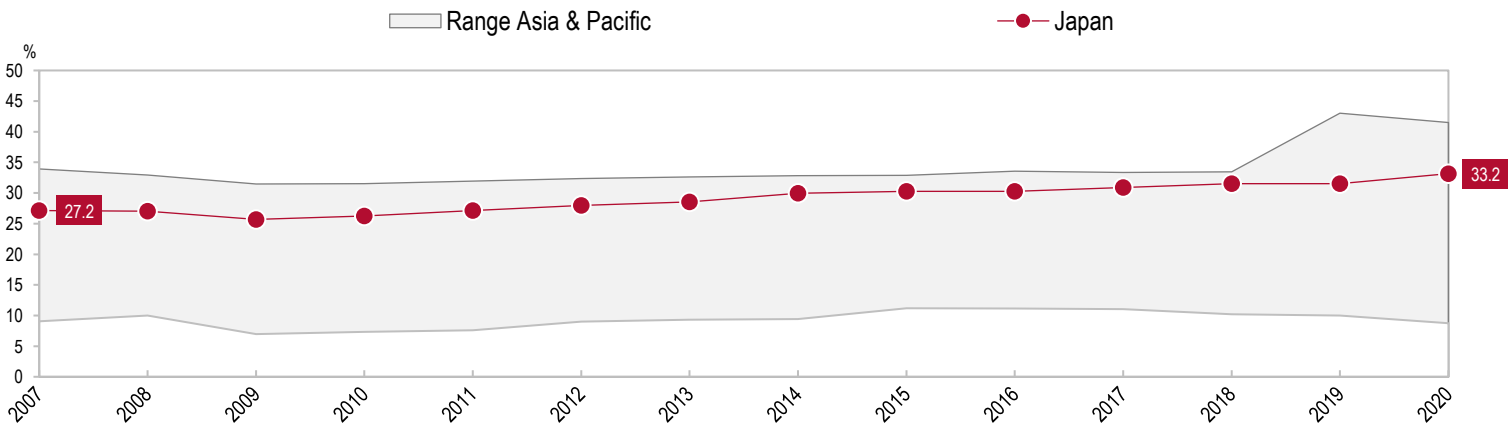
Japan's tax-to-GDP ratio was 33.2% in 2020* (latest available data), above the Asia and Pacific (29) average of 19.8% by 13.4 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (34.1%) by 1.0 percentage points.



* 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 Japan increased by 1.6 percentage points from 31.5% in 2019 to 33.2% in 2020. From 2007 to 2020, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan increased by 6.0 percentage points from 27.2% to 33.2%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 33.2% in 2020, 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 (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

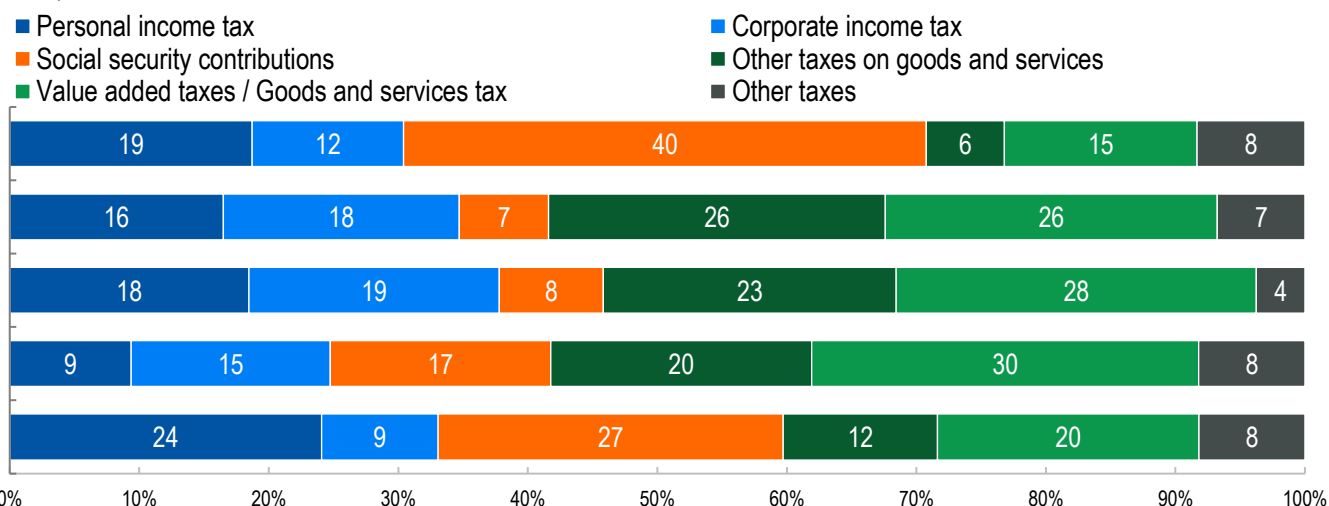


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Tax structures

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 2020 was derived from social security contributions (40.4%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2020 was derived from personal income tax (18.7%).



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

* 2020 data are shown for Japan as 2021 data are not available. 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 Japan

	Tax revenues in local currency Japanese Yen, Billions			Tax structure in Japan % of GDP		
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	53 994	53 934	- 60	9.7	10.1	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	32 947	33 189	+ 241	5.9	6.2	+ 0.3
Corporate income and gains	21 046	20 745	- 301	3.8	3.9	+ 0.1
Social security contributions	71 993	71 550	- 444	12.9	13.4	+ 0.5
Taxes on goods and services	34 599	37 053	+ 2 455	6.2	6.9	+ 0.7
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	23 148	26 395	+ 3 247	4.2	4.9	+ 0.7
Taxes on specific goods and services	8 898	8 038	- 860	1.6	1.5	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	7 891	7 167	- 724	1.4	1.3	- 0.1
Customs and import duties	941	820	- 122	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other taxes	14 794	14 772	- 22	2.7	2.8	+ 0.1
TOTAL	175 380	177 308	+ 1 929	31.5	33.2	+ 1.7

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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