Consumption Tax Trends* - Turkey

VAT rate 2019
The Turkish standard VAT rate is 18.0%, which is below the OECD average. The average VAT/GST¹ standard rate in the OECD was 19.3% as of 1 January 2019. The previous standard VAT rate in Turkey was 17% in 2000. It changed to the current level in 2001. Turkey applies reduced VAT rates of 1% and 8% to a number of goods and services. VAT was introduced in Turkey in 1985 at a standard rate of 10.0%. Since then the minimum and maximum standard rates have been at 10.0% and 18.0% respectively.

VAT Revenue Ratio
The VAT Revenue Ratio (VRR) for Turkey was 0.40 in 2016, below the OECD average of 0.56. The VRR is a measure of the revenue raising performance of a VAT system. A ratio of 1 would reflect a VAT system that applies a single VAT rate to a comprehensive base of all expenditure on goods and services consumed in an economy - with perfect enforcement of the tax. Relative to the pre-crisis level of 2007 (0.38), the Turkish VRR position has increased by 0.02 percentage points. The Turkish VRR remained stable at 0.40 between 2014 and 2016. The lowest VRR was recorded in the year 2009 at 0.36 and the highest level in 2000 at 0.46.

1. VAT/GST refers to value added tax/goods and services tax

Source: OECD Tax Database 1st January 2019

VAT Revenue Ratio

The figures may not present the difference to the second decimal point accurately due to rounding
Consumption Tax Trends 2018
VAT/GST and Excise Rates, Trends and Policy Issues

Consumption Tax Trends provides information on Value Added Tax/Goods and Services Tax (VAT/GST) and excise duty rates in OECD member countries.

It also contains information about international aspects of VAT/GST developments and the efficiency of this tax. It describes a range of other consumption taxation provisions on tobacco, alcoholic beverages and motor vehicles.

International VAT/GST Guidelines

The International VAT/GST Guidelines now present a set of internationally agreed standards and recommended approaches to address the issues that arise from the uncoordinated application of national VAT systems in the context of international trade.

They focus in particular on trade in services and intangibles, which poses increasingly important challenges for the design and operation of VAT systems worldwide.

They notably include the recommended principles and mechanisms to address the challenges for the collection of VAT on cross-border sales of digital products that had been identified in the context of the OECD/G20 Project on Base and Erosion and Profit Shifting (the BEPS Project).

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