

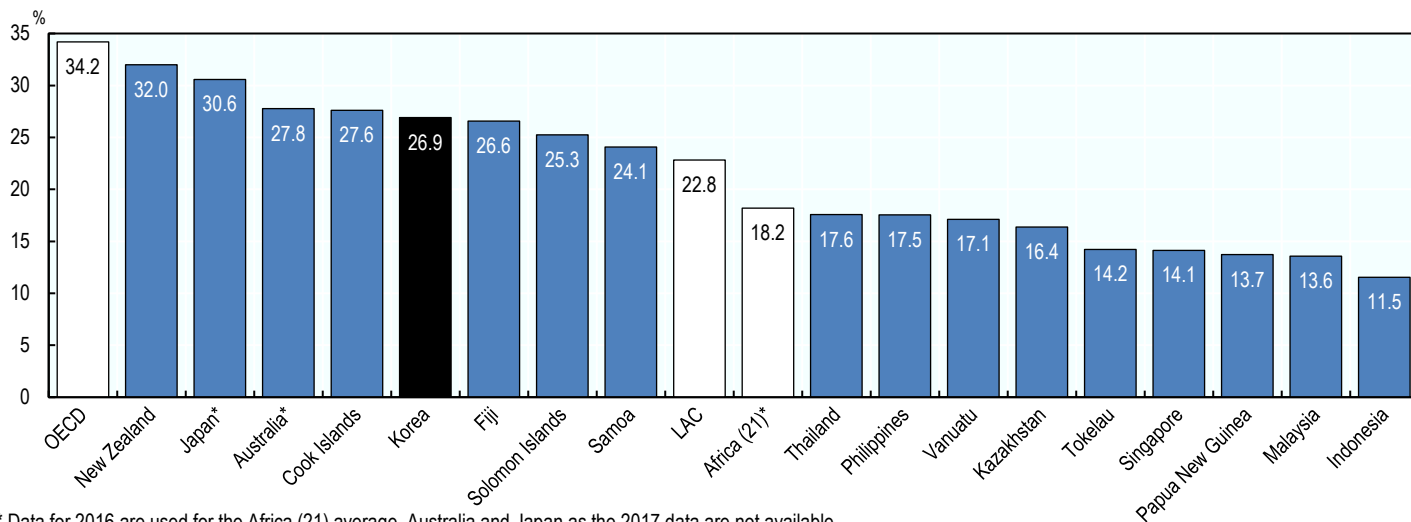


Revenue Statistics in Asian and Pacific Economies 2019 — Korea

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2017

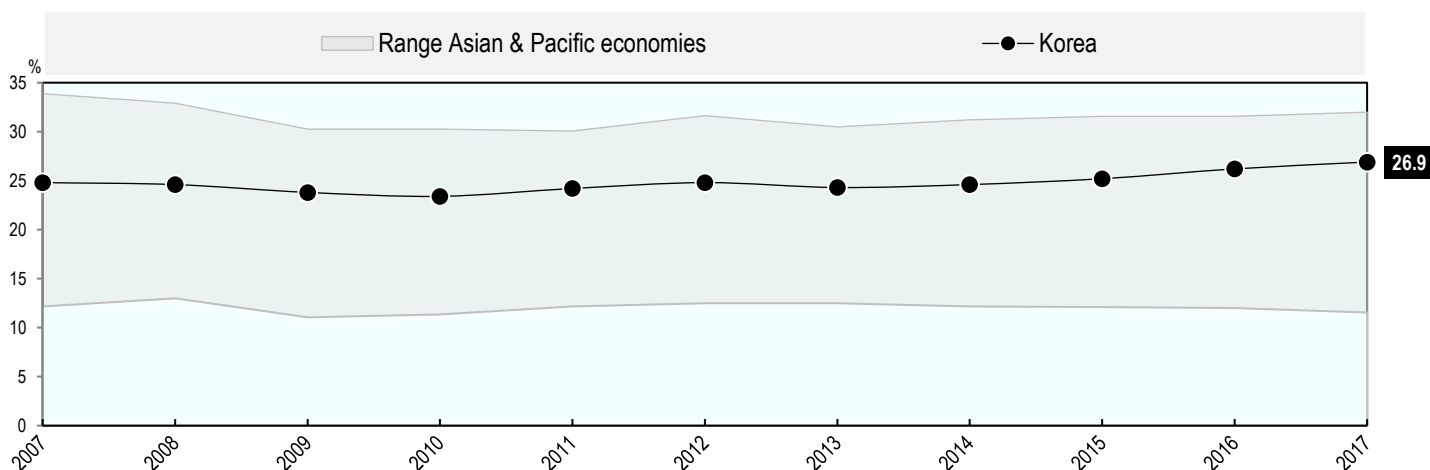
Korea's tax-to-GDP ratio was 26.9% in 2017, below the OECD average (34.2%) by 7.3 percentage points, and above the LAC and Africa (21)* averages (22.8% and 18.2%, respectively).



* Data for 2016 are used for the Africa (21) average, Australia and Japan as the 2017 data are not available.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Korea increased by 0.7 percentage points from 26.2% in 2016 to 26.9% in 2017. From 2007 to 2017, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Korea increased by 2.1 percentage points from 24.8% to 26.9%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 26.9% in 2017, and the lowest 23.4% in 2010.



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>

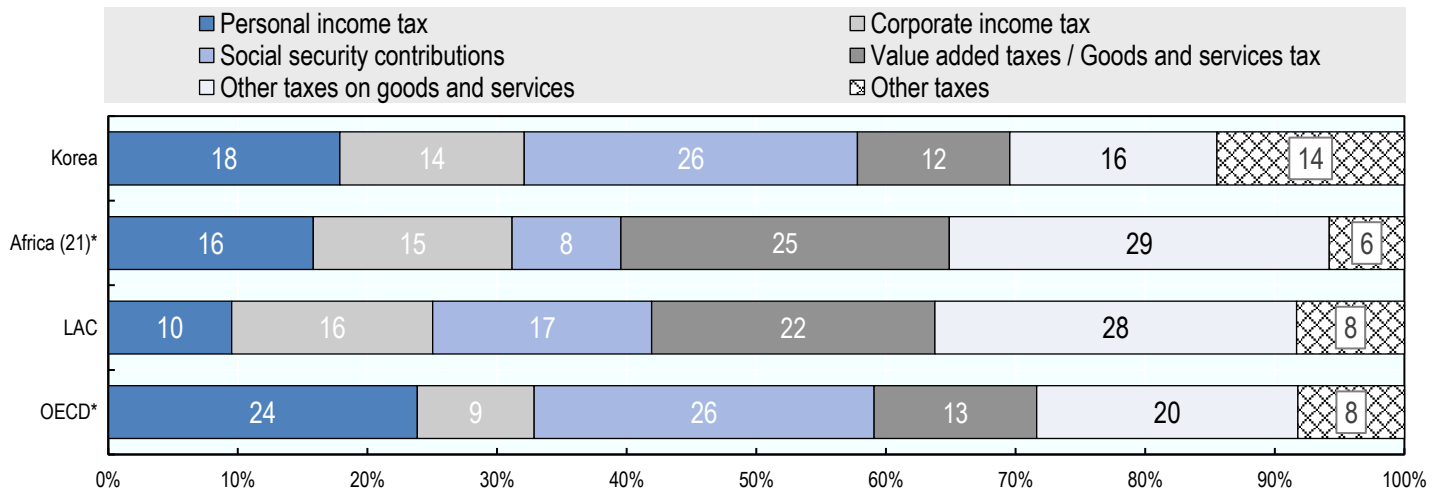
Regional averages (OECD, LAC, AFRICA (21)) refer to the 2019 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2018 editions of Revenue Statistics and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database



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 Korea in 2017 was derived from social security contributions (25.7%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2017 was derived from personal income tax (17.9%).



* Data for 2016 are used for the Africa (21) and OECD average as the 2017 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

Summary of the tax structure in Korea

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Korea		
	Korean Won, Billions			% in GDP		
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	149 420 000	134 503 000	+14 917 000	8.6	8.2	+0.4
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal income, profits and gains	83 121 000	75 711 000	+7 410 000	4.8	4.6	+0.2
Corporate income and gains	66 299 000	58 792 000	+7 507 000	3.8	3.6	+0.3
Social security contributions	119 676 000	112 658 000	+7 018 000	6.9	6.9	+0.1
Taxes on goods and services	129 065 000	121 197 000	+7 868 000	7.5	7.4	+0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	74 361 000	68 229 000	+6 132 000	4.3	4.2	+0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	46 932 000	45 415 000	+1 517 000	2.7	2.8	-0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	35 779 000	34 762 000	+1 017 000	2.1	2.1	-0.0
Customs and import duties	8 938 000	8 434 000	+ 504 000	0.5	0.5	+0.0
Other taxes	67 309 000	62 394 000	+4 915 000	3.9	3.8	+0.1
TOTAL	465 470 000	430 752 000	+34 718 000	26.9	26.2	+0.7

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