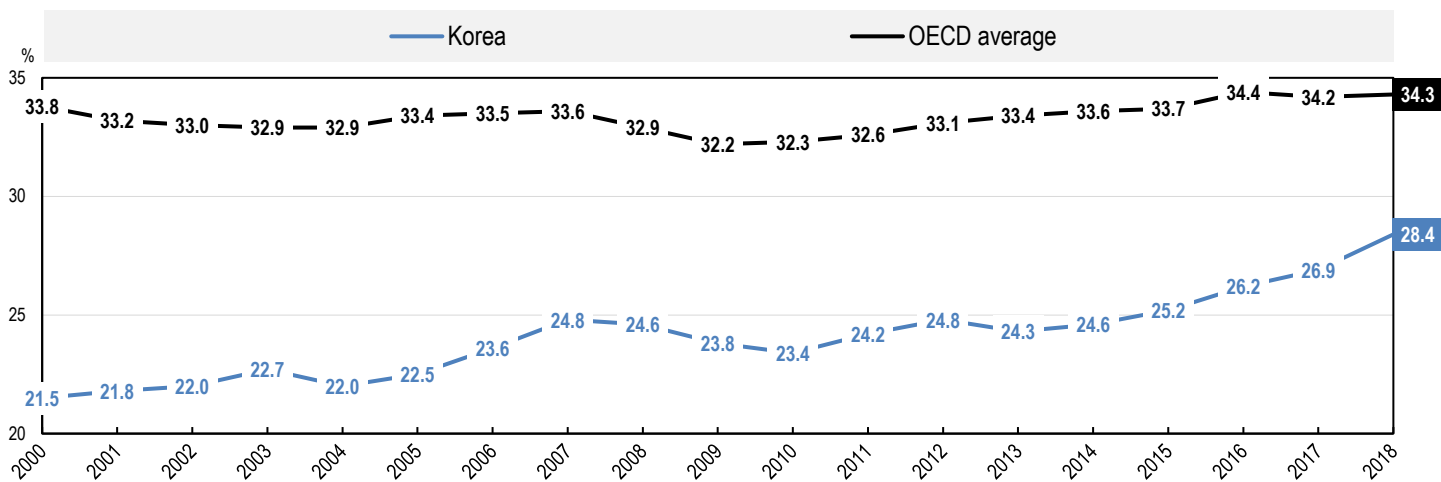


Revenue Statistics 2019 - Korea

Tax-to-GDP ratio

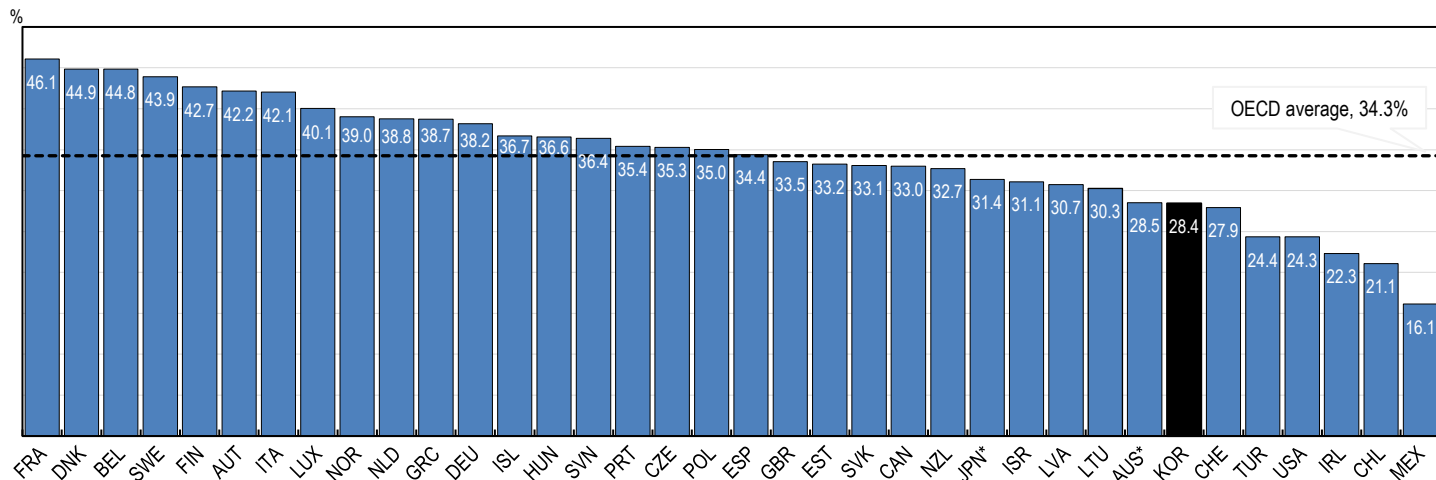
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Korea increased by 1.5 percentage points from 26.9% in 2017 to 28.4% in 2018. The corresponding figure for the OECD average was a slight increase of 0.1 percentage point from 34.2% to 34.3% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Korea has increased from 21.5% in 2000 to 28.4% in 2018. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2018 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.3% compared with 33.8%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Korea was 28.4% in 2018, with the lowest being 21.5% in 2000.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2018

Korea ranked 30th out of 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018. In 2018, Korea had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 28.4% compared with the OECD average of 34.3%. In 2017, Korea was ranked 31st out of the 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



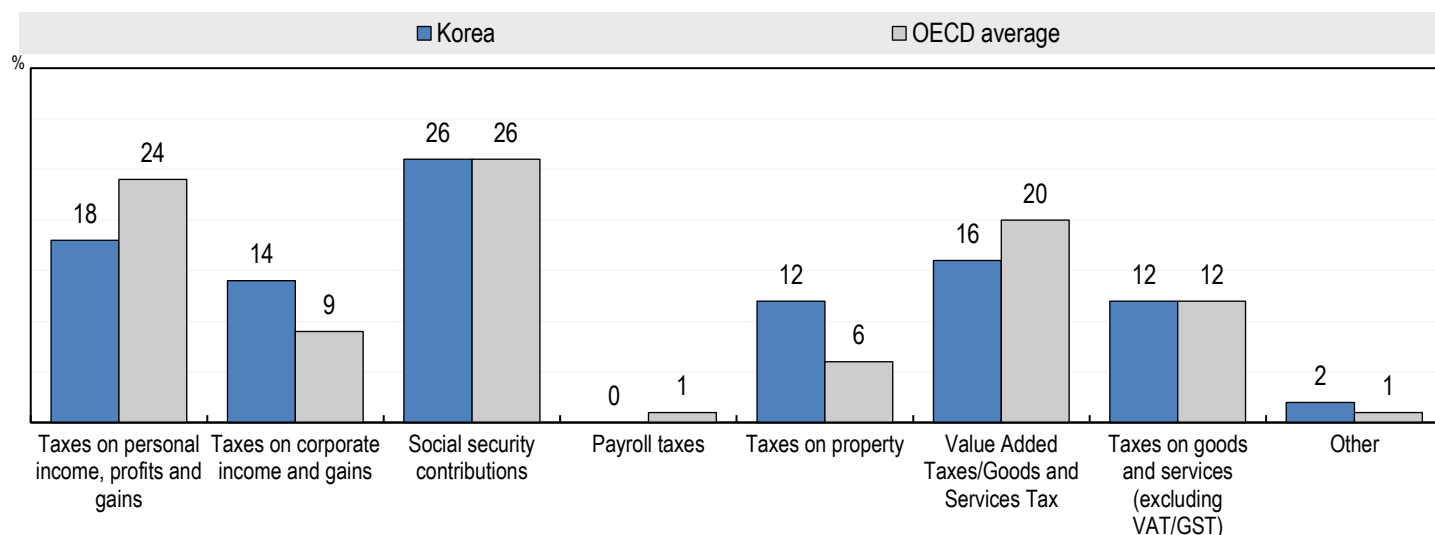
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2018 data, therefore their latest 2017 data are presented within this country note.

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.

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2017

The structure of tax receipts in Korea compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in Korea is characterised by:

- » Higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains and property taxes.
- » Equal to the OECD average from social security contributions and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains and value-added taxes.
- » No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Korea			Position in OECD ²		
	Won, billions			%					
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	149 420	134 503	+ 14 917	32	31	+ 1	19th	20th	+ 1
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	83 121	75 711	+ 7 410	18	18	-	26th	26th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	66 299	58 792	+ 7 507	14	14	-	5th	5th	-
Social security contributions	119 676	112 658	+ 7 018	26	26	-	23rd	23rd	-
Payroll taxes	1 376	1 293	+ 83	-	-	-	13th	13th	-
Taxes on property	54 406	49 820	+ 4 586	12	12	-	4th	4th	-
Taxes on goods and services	129 065	121 197	+ 7 868	28	28	-	27th	25th	- 2
<i>of which VAT</i>	74 361	68 229	+ 6 132	16	16	-	27th	28th	+ 1
Other	11 527	11 281	+ 246	2	3	- 1	3rd	3rd	-
TOTAL	465 470	430 752	+ 34 718	100	100	-	-	-	-

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

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

2. The country with the highest share being 1st and the country with the lowest share being 36th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2019 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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