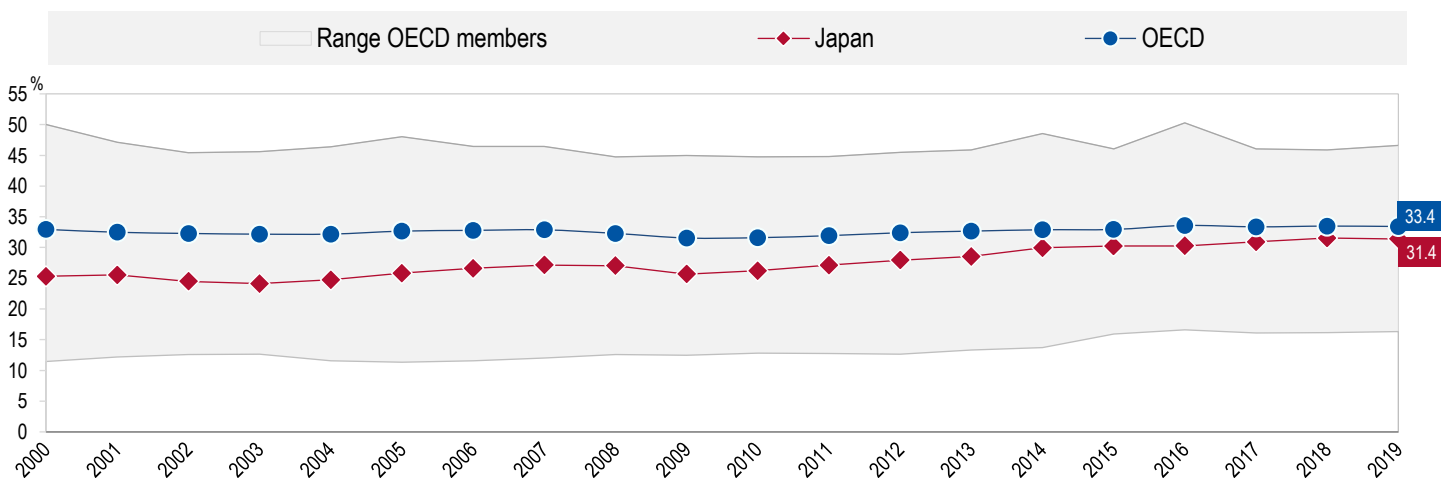


Revenue Statistics 2021 - Japan

Tax-to-GDP ratio

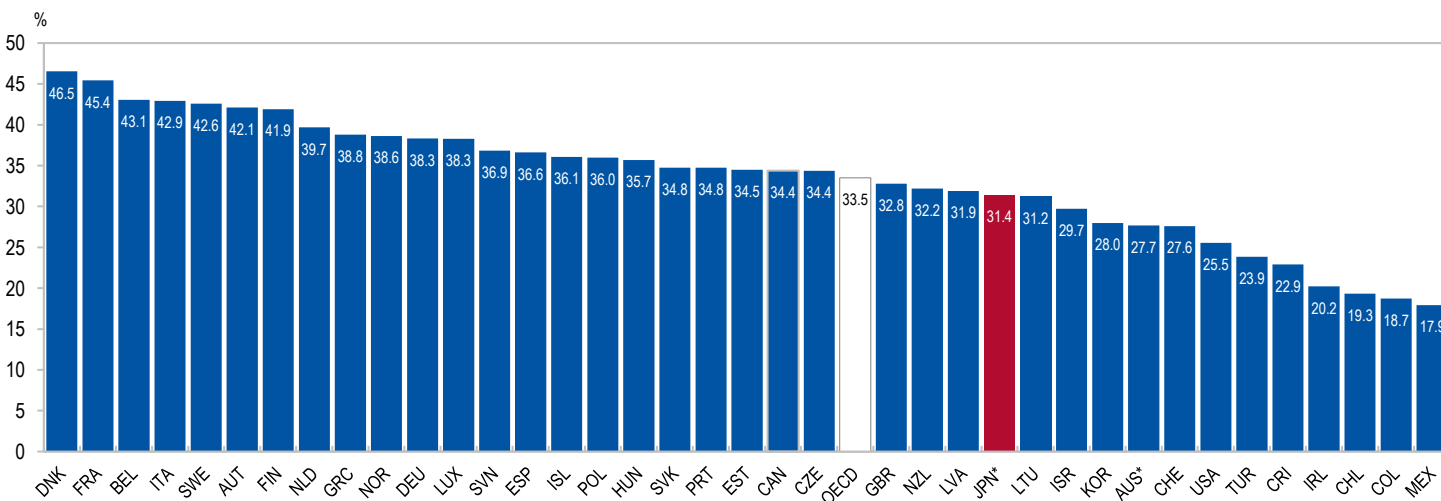
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan decreased by 0.1 percentage points from 31.6% in 2018 to 31.4% in 2019.* The corresponding figures for the OECD average were a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from 33.5% to 33.4% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan has increased from 25.3% in 2000 to 31.4% in 2019. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2019 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.4% compared with 32.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Japan was 31.6% in 2018, with the lowest being 24.1% in 2003.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2020

The chart below shows tax-to-GDP ratios for 2020. As Japan is unable to provide 2020 data, the latest available data from 2019 has been used. Japan's 2019 tax-to-GDP ratio ranked it 26th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio compared with the 2020 figures. In 2019 Japan had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 31.4%, compared with the OECD average of 33.5% in 2020 and 33.4% in 2019.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

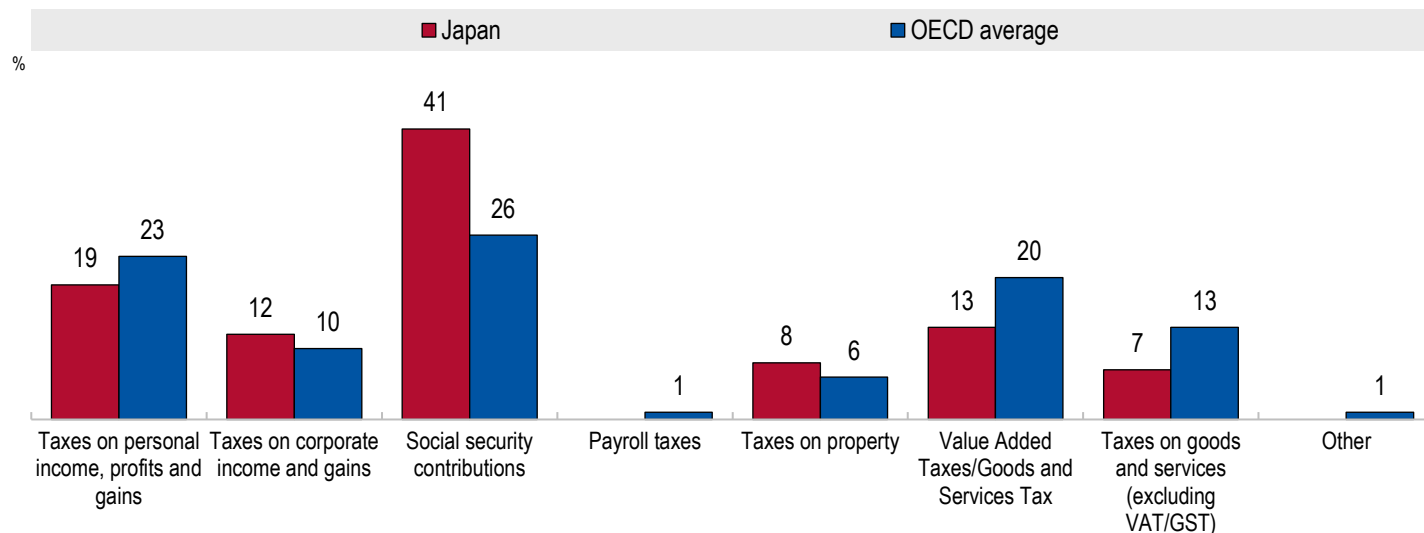
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. 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, 2019

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



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

- » Substantially higher revenues from social security contributions, and higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains and property taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; value-added taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Japan			Position in OECD ²		
	Yen, billions			%					
	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	56 083	53 994	- 2 090	32	31	- 1	21st	23rd	- 2
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	33 492	32 947	- 545	19	19	-	24th	25th	- 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	22 591	21 046	- 1 545	13	12	- 1	10th	11th	- 1
Social security contributions	70 588	71 993	+ 1 405	40	41	+ 1	5th	4th	+ 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	14 196	14 340	+ 144	8	8	-	9th	10th	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	34 252	34 599	+ 347	20	20	-	37th	37th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	22 496	23 148	+ 652	13	13	-	35th	35th	-
Other	445	454	+ 9	-	-	-	29th	29th	-
TOTAL	175 564	175 380	- 184	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 38th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2021 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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