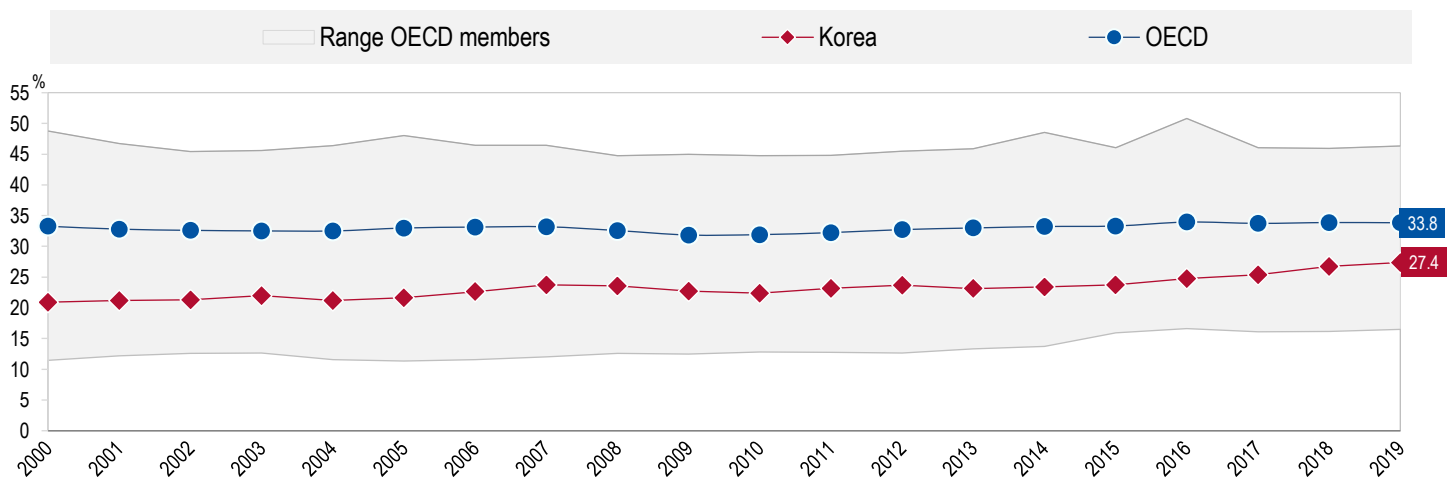


Revenue Statistics 2020 - Korea

Tax-to-GDP ratio

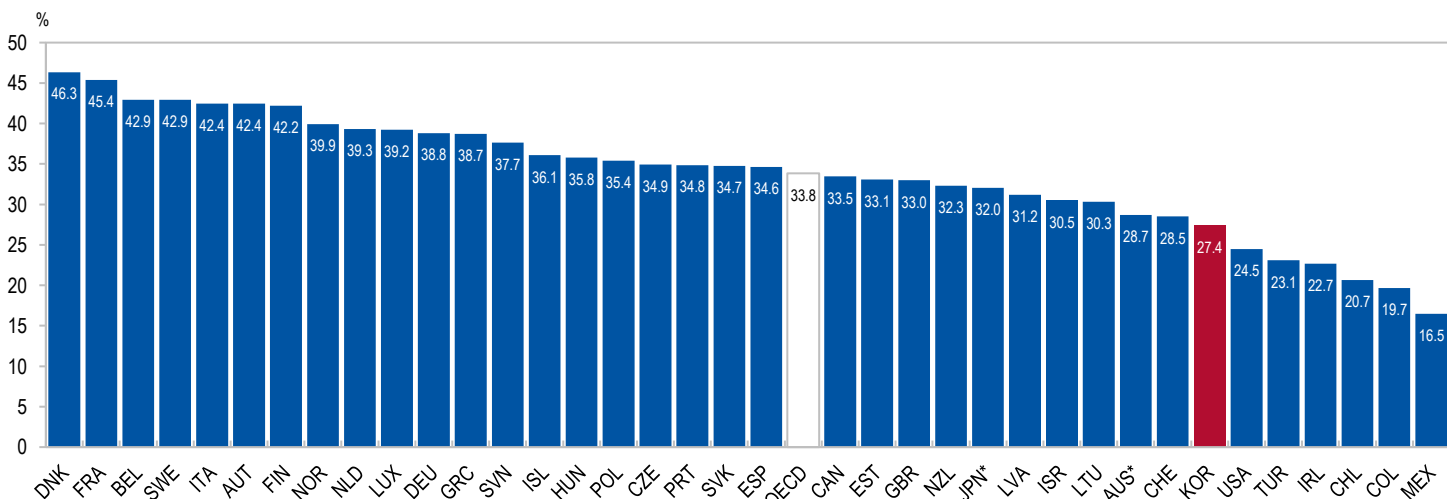
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Korea increased by 0.6 percentage points from 26.8% in 2018 to 27.4% in 2019. Between 2018 and 2019 the OECD average decreased from 33.9% to 33.8%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Korea has increased from 20.9% in 2000 to 27.4% in 2019. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2019 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.8% compared with 33.3%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Korea was 27.4% in 2019, with the lowest being 20.9% in 2000.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2019

Korea ranked 31st out of 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019. In 2019, Korea had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 27.4% compared with the OECD average of 33.8%. In 2018, Korea was also ranked 31st out of the 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



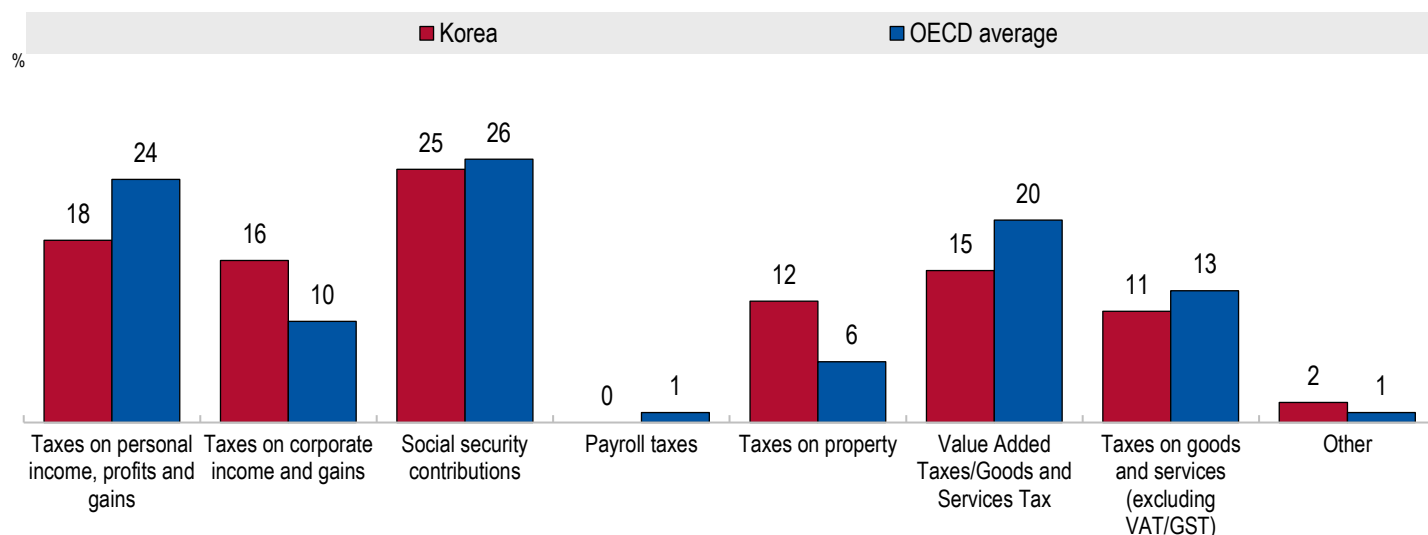
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2019 data, therefore their latest 2018 data are presented within this country note.

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, 2018

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.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; social security contributions; 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 Korea			Position in OECD ²		
	Won, billions			%					
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	149 420	172 976	+ 23 556	32	34	+ 2	20th	17th	+ 3
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	83 121	93 274	+ 10 153	18	18	-	26th	26th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	66 299	79 702	+ 13 403	14	16	+ 2	6th	7th	- 1
Social security contributions	119 676	128 660	+ 8 984	26	25	- 1	23rd	23rd	-
Payroll taxes	1 376	1 492	+ 116	-	-	-	14th	15th	- 1
Taxes on property	54 406	58 811	+ 4 405	12	12	-	4th	4th	-
Taxes on goods and services	129 065	133 095	+ 4 030	28	26	- 2	28th	30th	- 2
<i>of which VAT</i>	74 361	77 471	+ 3 110	16	15	- 1	28th	31st	- 3
Other	11 527	11 514	- 13	2	2	-	3rd	3rd	-
TOTAL	465 470	506 548	+ 41 078	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 37th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2020 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

Contacts

David Bradbury

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division
David.Bradbury@oecd.org

Michelle Harding

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Michelle.Harding@oecd.org

Nicolas Miranda

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Statistician, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Nicolas.Miranda@oecd.org