Statistical Bulletin

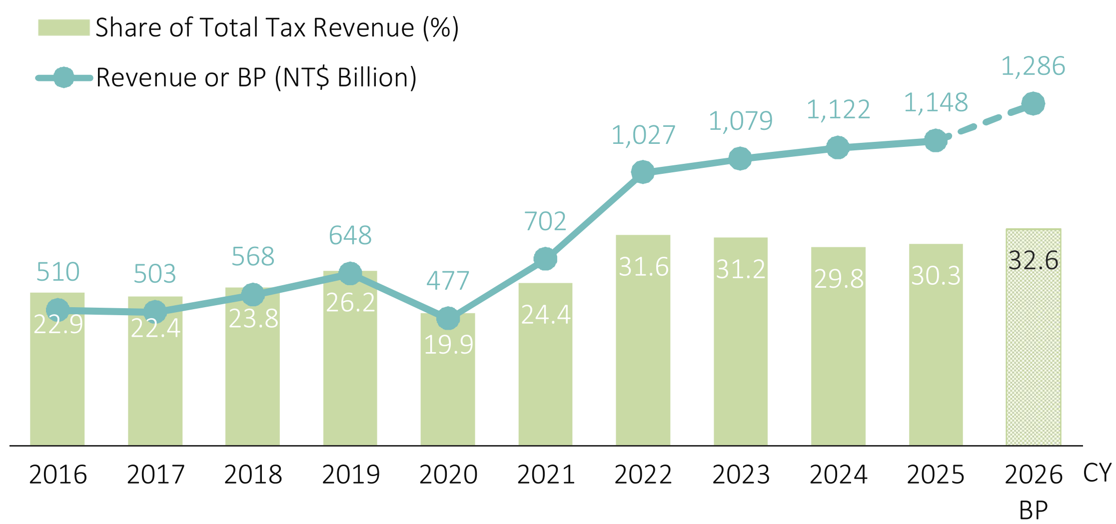
(No. 12)

Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance
July 16, 2026

Taiwan's Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax revenue is expected to exceed NT$1 trillion for the fifth consecutive year in 2026, setting a new record.

1. Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax is Taiwan's largest source of tax revenue, consistently accounting for about 20% to 30% of total tax revenue over the past decade. Looking at the scale and trend, Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax dropped below NT$500 billion in 2020, a sharp decline of 26.4%, which was the largest drop since 2003. This decrease occurred because the government offered tax relief measures, such as extension or installment payments, and exemptions from filing provisional returns, to response the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following this, it surged by over 40% for two consecutive years. This rebound was driven by deferred tax payments finally being recorded and impressive profits from listed companies. Driven by the recent explosion of AI, Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax has exceeded NT$1 trillion for four straight years since 2022, reaching a record high of NT$1,148 billion in 2025. For 2026, Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax's budget proposal (BP) is set at NT$1,286 billion. With its revenue already reaching NT$780 billion in the first half of 2026, full-year revenue is highly likely to surpass NT$1 trillion for the fifth consecutive year and hit a new historic high.

Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax of Taiwan



Growth Rate (%)	10.3	-1.4	12.8	14.1	-26.4	47.1	46.4	5.1	3.9	2.3	12.0

2. When compared internationally, corporate income taxes (CIT)[1] in major economies—which broadly correspond to Taiwan's Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax—generally showed a strong recovery from the pandemic lows between 2021 and 2024. Ireland saw a cumulative growth of 136.0% over the four-year period, driven by the pandemic-induced revenue boost for major pharmaceutical companies and cloud service providers. Taiwan ranked second with a 135.2% increase. The United States also performed well, posting a 119.1% gain, due to stellar profits from tech giants in recent years and the implementation of the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax[2]. On the other hand, Korea cut its tax rates across all brackets by 1 percentage point starting in 2023, resulting in only 10.0% growth over the four years—far behind the other countries listed. France also saw a modest cumulative increase of 25.1%, affected by a tax rate reduction in 2022 and slowing enterprise profits. In terms of corporate income tax as GDP, Taiwan stood at 4.4% in 2024, similar to the Netherlands. This was lower than Japan and Ireland, which were both around 5%, while South Korea and Western nations ranged between 2.2% and 3.5%.

Major Countries' CIT Change and the share of GDP

Unit: %

Year	Taiwan	France	Germany	Ireland	Japan	South Korea	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	United States
2021	47.1	14.4	50.7	28.2	18.4	21.6	35.3	34.2	50.6
2022	46.4	25.6	11.8	47.8	9.2	46.5	41.2	20.3	25.3
2023	5.1	-12.3	2.3	6.0	4.1	-20.1	10.6	13.1	7.9
2024	3.9	-0.8	0.0	17.5	12.3	-22.7	-8.3	8.2	7.6
Compared to 2020	135.2	25.1	72.3	136.0	51.3	10.0	93.9	97.4	119.1
CIT (% of GDP) in 2024	4.4	2.3	2.2	5.0	5.1	2.8	4.3	3.5	2.2

Data Source: Statistics Dept., Ministry of Finance and OECD Data.

(Contents on this site have been translated using artificial intelligence (AI) or machine translation technology.)

[1] According to the OECD tax classification, corporate income tax refers to OECD 1200 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains of corporations.

[2] The U.S. Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 introduced the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax starting in the taxable year 2023.