

8 酒 税

Liquor tax

- (1) 令和4年度における酒税の税額は1兆1,177億円（前年1兆721億円）で、前年に比べて45.6億円（伸び率4.3%）増加している。また、販売（消費）数量は783万kL（前年772万kL）で、前年に比べて11万kL（伸び率1.4%）増加している（第21表参照）。

The amount of liquor tax for FY 2022 is 1,117.7 billion yen, which is 45.6 billion yen more (rate of increase:4.3%) than the previous year (1,072.1 billion yen).

The volume of sales (consumption) is 783 million kL, which is 11 million kL more (rate of increase:1.4%) than the previous year (772 million kL) (see Table 21).

(第21表) 酒税の税額、販売（消費）数量

Table 21: Amount of liquor tax , Volume of sales (consumption)

区 分 Type	税 額 Amount of tax	伸び率 Growth rate	販売数量 (消 費) Volume of sales (consumption)	
			伸び率 Growth rate	
	億円 100 million yen	%	kL	%
平成29年度 FY2017	12,299	△ 1.3	8,373,636	△ 0.5
30 2018	12,072	△ 1.8	8,245,929	△ 1.5
令和元 2019	11,805	△ 2.2	8,127,905	△ 1.4
2 2020	10,681	△ 9.5	7,827,698	△ 3.7
3 2021	10,721	0.4	7,720,810	△ 1.4
4 2022	11,177	4.3	7,828,376	1.4

統計表：8－1 酒税関係総括表

Statistical tables: 8－1 Overview Related to Liquor Tax

- (2) 税額を品目等別に前年と比べると、ビールは3,785億円から4,317億円（構成比38.6%）へと532億円（伸び率14.1%）、ウイスキー及びブランデーは470億円から531億円（構成比4.7%）へと60億円（伸び率12.9%）、清酒は419億円から426億円（構成比3.8%）へと7億円（伸び率1.8%）増加している。

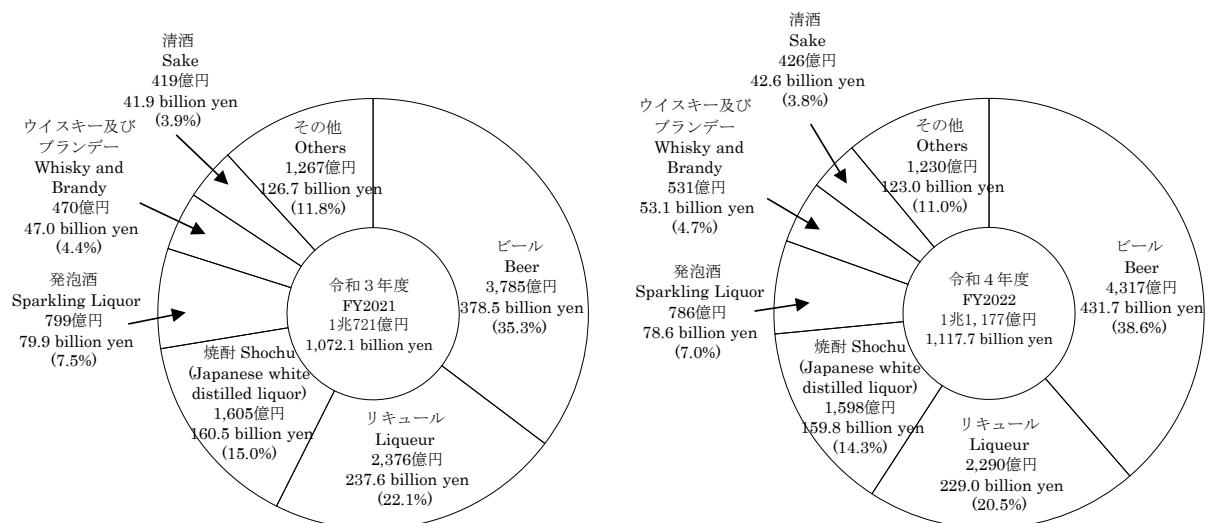
これに対し、リキュールは2,376億円から2,290億円（構成比20.5%）へと86億円（伸び率△3.6%）、焼酎は1,605億円から1,598億円（構成比14.3%）へと8億円（伸び率△0.5%）、発泡酒は799億円から786億円（構成比7.0%）へと13億円（伸び率△1.6%）減少している（第22図参照）。

Compared to the previous year, the amount of tax revenue by item of alcoholic beverage changed as follows: Beer increased by 53.2 billion yen (rate of increase: 14.1%) from 378.5 billion yen to 431.7 billion yen (component ratio: 38.6%) Whisky and Brandy increased by 6.0 billion yen (rate of increase:12.9%) from 47.0 billion yen to 53.1 billion yen (component ratio:4.7%); Sake increased by 0.7 billion yen (rate of increase:1.8%) from 41.9 billion yen to 42.6 billion yen (component ratio:3.8%).

Liqueur decreased by 8.6 billion yen (rate of decrease: 3.6%) from 237.6 billion yen to 229.0 billion yen (component ratio:20.5%); Shochu (Japanese white distilled liquor) decreased by 0.8 billion yen (rate of decrease: 0.5%) from 160.5 billion yen to 159.8 billion yen (component ratio:14.3%); Sparkling liquor decreased by 1.3 billion yen (rate of decrease: 1.6%) from 79.9 billion yen to 78.6 billion yen (component ratio: 7.0%).(see Figure 22).

(第22図) 品目等別の税額

Figure 22: Amount of tax revenue by item of alcoholic beverage



統計表：8－1 酒税関係総括表

Statistical tables: 8－1 Overview Related to Liquor Tax

(3) 販売（消費）数量の状況を品目等別に前年と比べると、ビールは187万kLから210万kL（構成比26.8%）へと23万kL（伸び率12.3%）、焼酎は70万kLから70万kL（構成比9.0%）へと1万kL（伸び率0.9%）、ウイスキー及びブランデーは17万kLから19万kL（構成比2.4%）へと2万kL（伸び率9.7%）増加している。

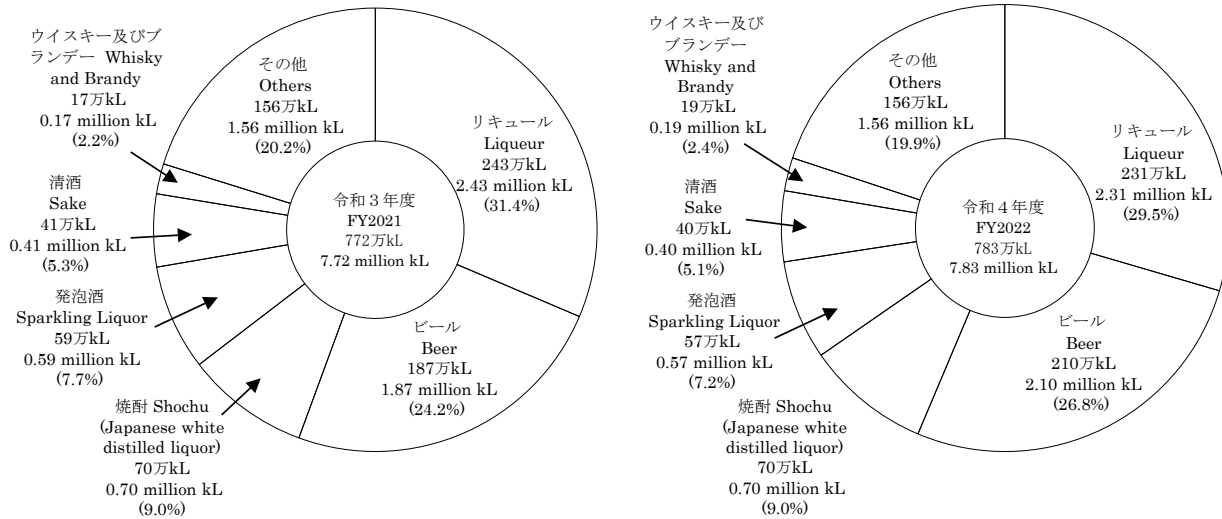
これに対し、リキュールは243万kLから231万kL（構成比29.5%）へと11万kL（伸び率△4.7%）、発泡酒は59万kLから57万kL（構成比7.2%）へと2万kL（伸び率△4.1%）、清酒は41万kLから40万kL（構成比5.1%）へと0万kL（伸び率△1.2%）、減少している（第23図参照）。

Compared to the previous year, the volume of sales (consumption) by item of alcoholic beverage changed as follows: Beer increased by 0.23 million kL (rate of increase:12.3%) from 1.87 million kL to 2.10 million kL (component ratio: 26.8 %); Shochu (Japanese white distilled liquor) increased by 0.01 million kL (rate of increase:0.9%) from 0.70 million kL to 0.70 million kL (component ratio: 9.0 %); Whisky and Brandy increased by 0.02 million kL (rate of increased: 9.7%) from 0.17 million kL to 0.19 million kL (component ratio :2.4%).

Liqueur decreased by 0.11 million kL (rate of decrease: 4.7 %) from 2.43 million kL to 2.31 million kL (component ratio: 29.5 %); Sparkling liquor decreased by 0.02 million kL (rate of decrease: 4.1 %) from 0.59 million kL to 0.57 million kL (component ratio: 7.2 %); Sake decreased by 0.00 million kL (rate of decrease: 1.2 %) from 0.41 million kL to 0.40 million kL (component ratio: 5.1 %).(see Figure 23) .

(第23図) 品目等別の販売（消費）数量

Figure 23: Volume of sales (consumption) by item of alcoholic beverage



統計表：8-1 酒税関係総括表

Statistical tables: 8-1 Overview Related to Liquor Tax