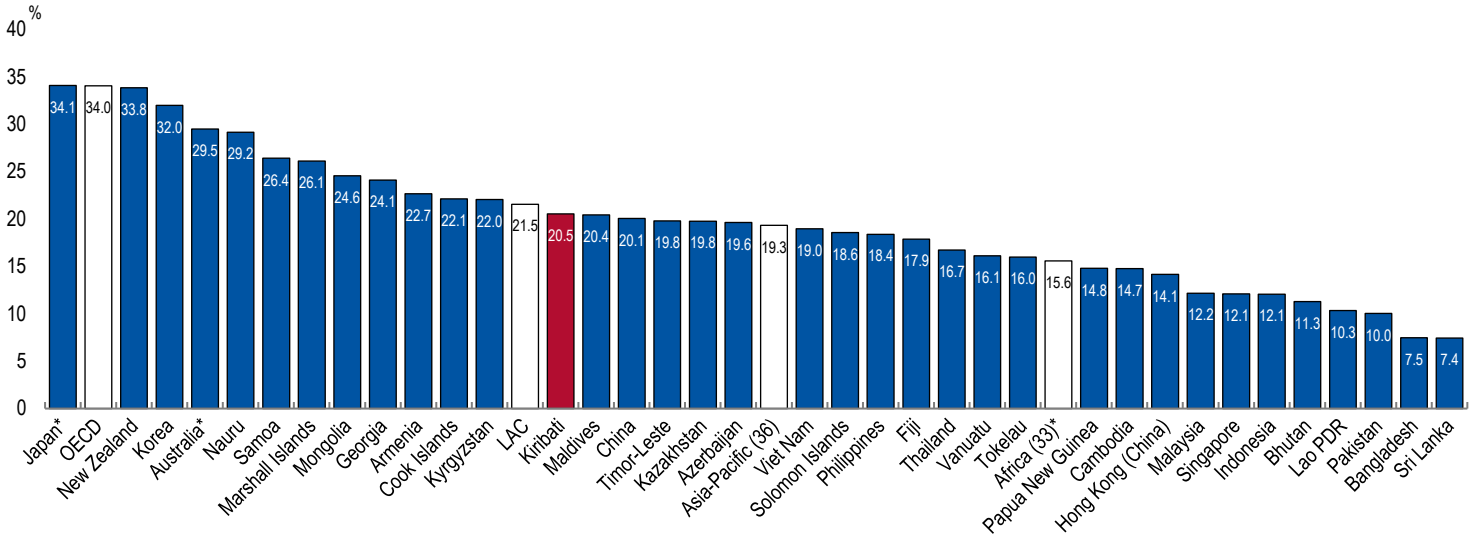


# Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2024 — Kiribati

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2022

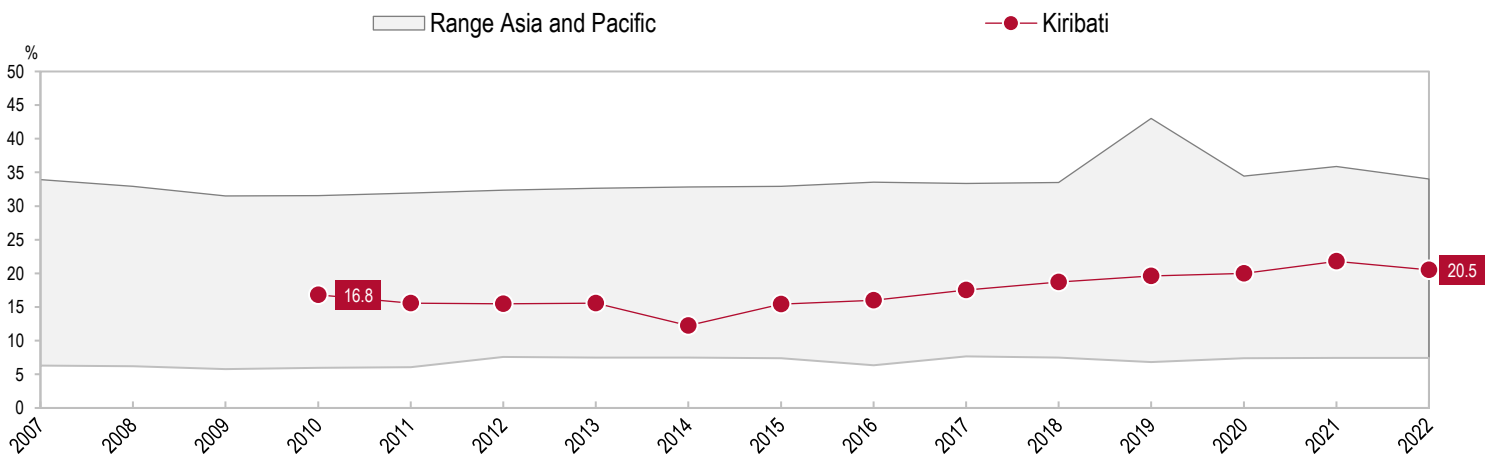
Kiribati's tax-to-GDP ratio was 20.5% in 2022, above the Asia and Pacific (36) average of 19.3% by 1.2 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (34.0%) by 13.5 percentage points.



\* Data for 2021 are shown for Australia, Japan and Africa (33) average as 2022 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognises "Hong Kong (China)" as "Hong Kong, China" and "Kyrgyzstan" as "Kyrgyz Republic". LAC refers to the average for Latin America and the Caribbean.

### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Kiribati decreased by 1.3 percentage points from 21.8% in 2021 to 20.5% in 2022. From 2010 (the earliest year for which data was available) to 2022, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Kiribati increased by 3.7 percentage points from 16.8% to 20.5%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 21.8% in 2021, and the lowest 12.2% in 2014.



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. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>

Regional averages (OECD, LAC, Africa (33)) refer to the 2024 edition of Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2023 editions of Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. [oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database](http://oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database)

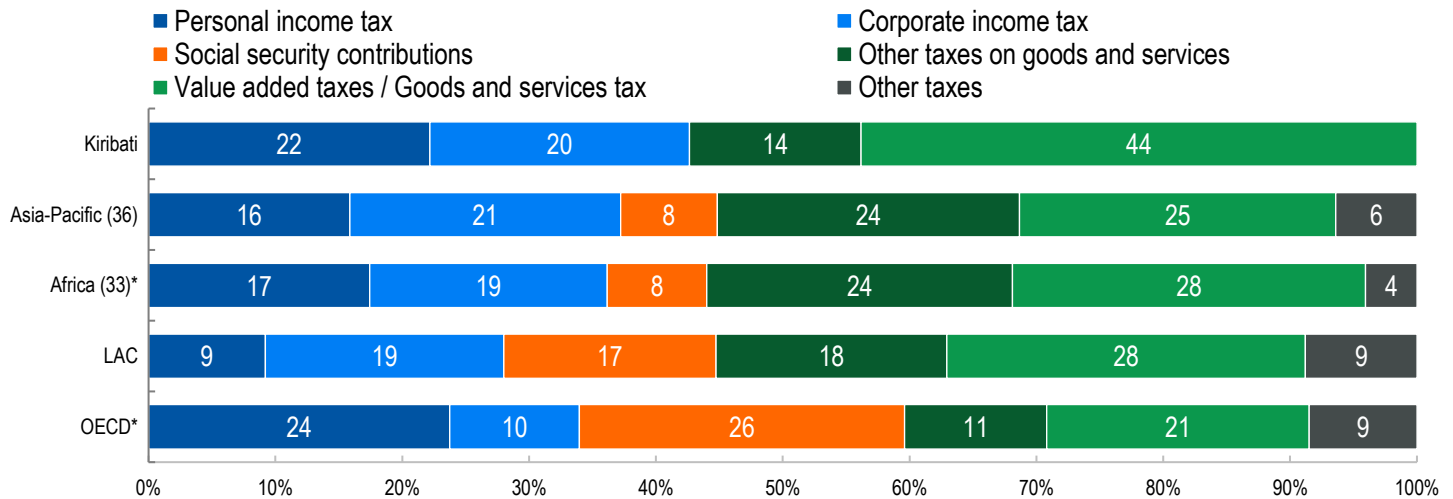


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## Tax structures

### Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Kiribati in 2022 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (43.8%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from personal income tax (22.2%).



Other taxes may include income taxes unallocable to PIT or CIT.

\* Data for 2021 are used for the Africa (33) average and OECD average as 2022 data are not available.

### Summary of the tax structure in Kiribati

	Tax revenues in local currency Australian Dollar, Thousands			Tax structure in Kiribati % of GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	26 305	26 865	+ 560	8.7	8.8	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	13 612	13 966	+ 354	4.5	4.6	+ 0.1
Corporate income and gains	12 692	12 899	+ 207	4.2	4.2	0.0
Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	39 666	36 115	- 3 550	13.1	11.8	- 1.3
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	28 747	27 609	- 1 137	9.5	9.0	- 0.5
Taxes on specific goods and services	10 919	8 506	- 2 413	3.6	2.8	- 0.8
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	10 919	8 506	- 2 413	3.6	2.8	- 0.8
Customs and import duties	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other taxes	0	0	0	0	- 0.1	- 0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65 970</b>	<b>62 980</b>	<b>- 2 990</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>

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

In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll and workforce, taxes on property and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).

For further information, please see: [oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific](https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific)



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