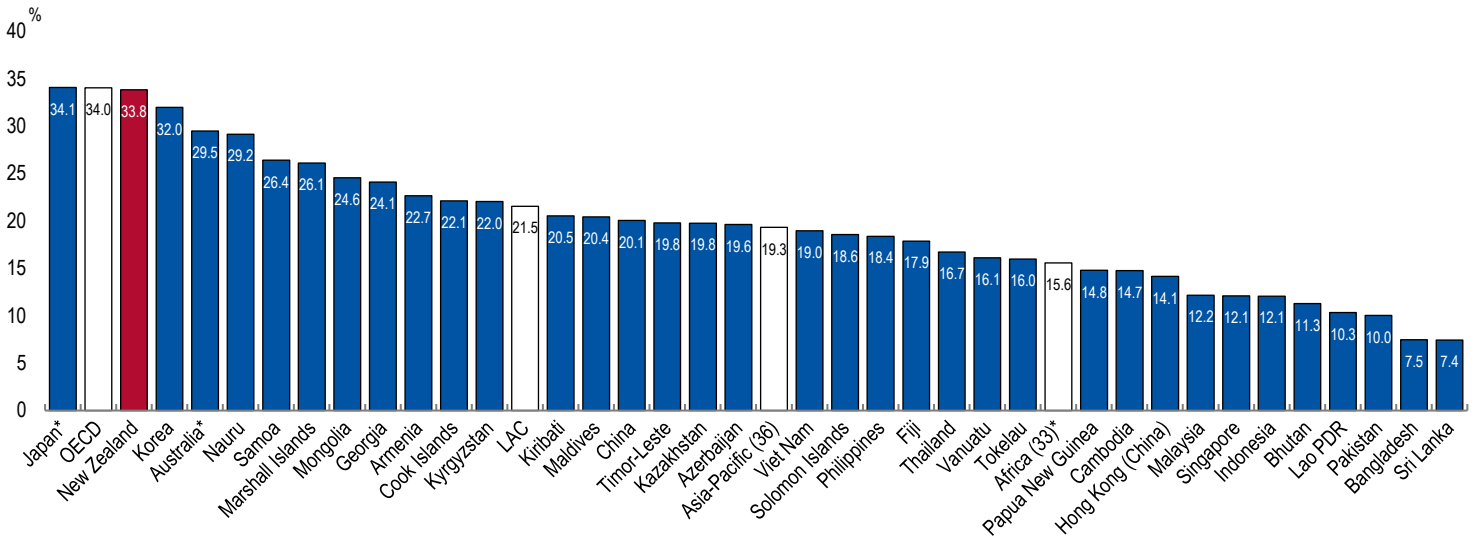


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2024 – New Zealand

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

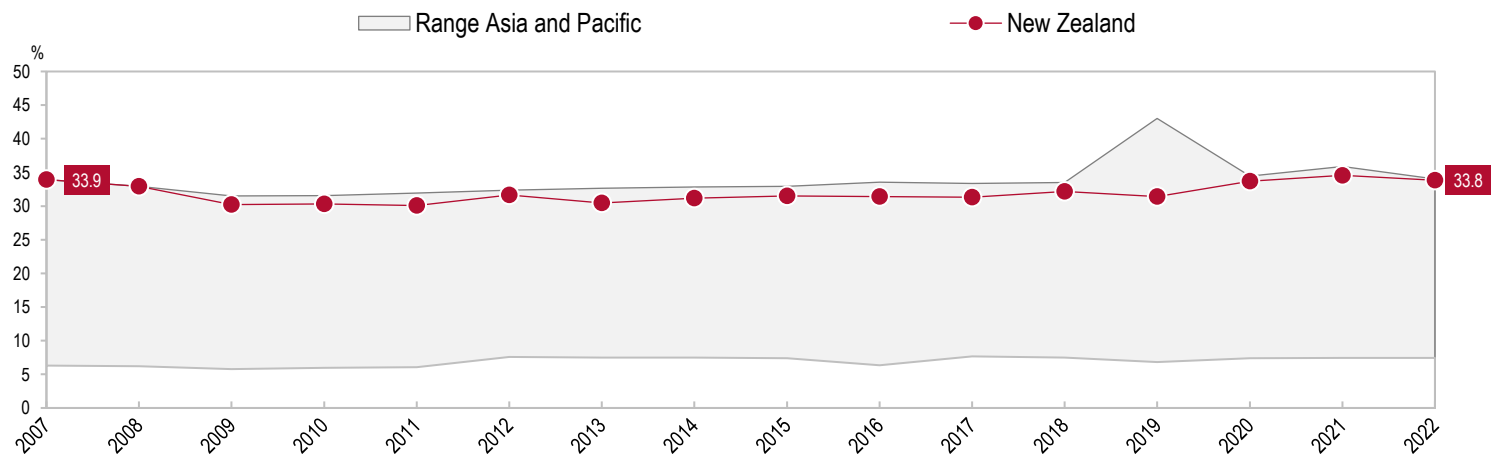
New Zealand's tax-to-GDP ratio was 33.8% in 2022, above the Asia and Pacific (36) average of 19.3% by 14.5 percentage points. It was slightly below the OECD average (34.0%) by 0.2 percentage points.



* 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 New Zealand decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 34.6% in 2021 to 33.8% in 2022. From 2007 to 2022, the tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand decreased by 0.1 percentage points from 33.9% to 33.8%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 34.6% in 2021, and the lowest 30.1% in 2011.



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

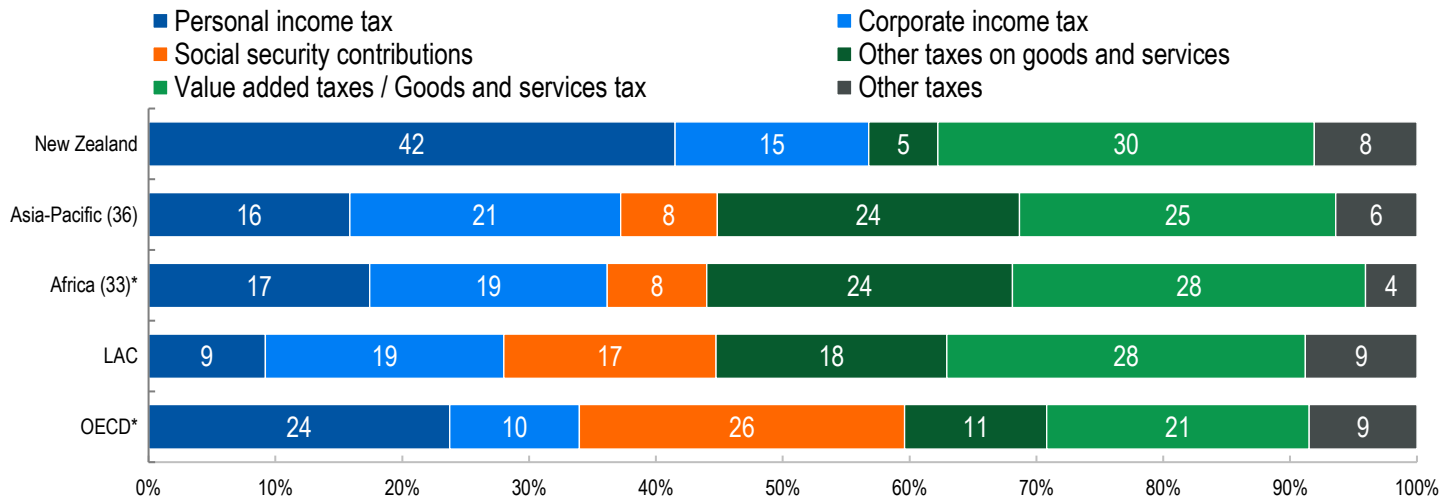


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Tax structures

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 New Zealand in 2022 was derived from personal income tax (41.5%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (29.7%).



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 New Zealand

	Tax revenues in local currency New Zealand Dollar, Millions			Tax structure in New Zealand % of GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	73 629	79 341	+ 5 712	20.2	20.0	- 0.2
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	51 398	55 589	+ 4 191	14.1	14.0	- 0.1
Corporate income and gains	19 771	20 416	+ 645	5.4	5.2	- 0.2
Social security contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	45 127	47 022	+ 1 895	12.4	11.9	- 0.5
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	36 858	39 707	+ 2 849	10.1	10.0	- 0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	5 494	4 997	- 497	1.5	1.3	- 0.2
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	1 729	943	- 786	0.5	0.2	- 0.3
Customs and import duties	3 493	3 717	+ 224	1.0	0.9	- 0.1
Other taxes	6 975	7 516	+ 541	2.0	1.9	- 0.1
TOTAL	125 731	133 879	+ 8 148	34.6	33.8	- 0.8

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



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