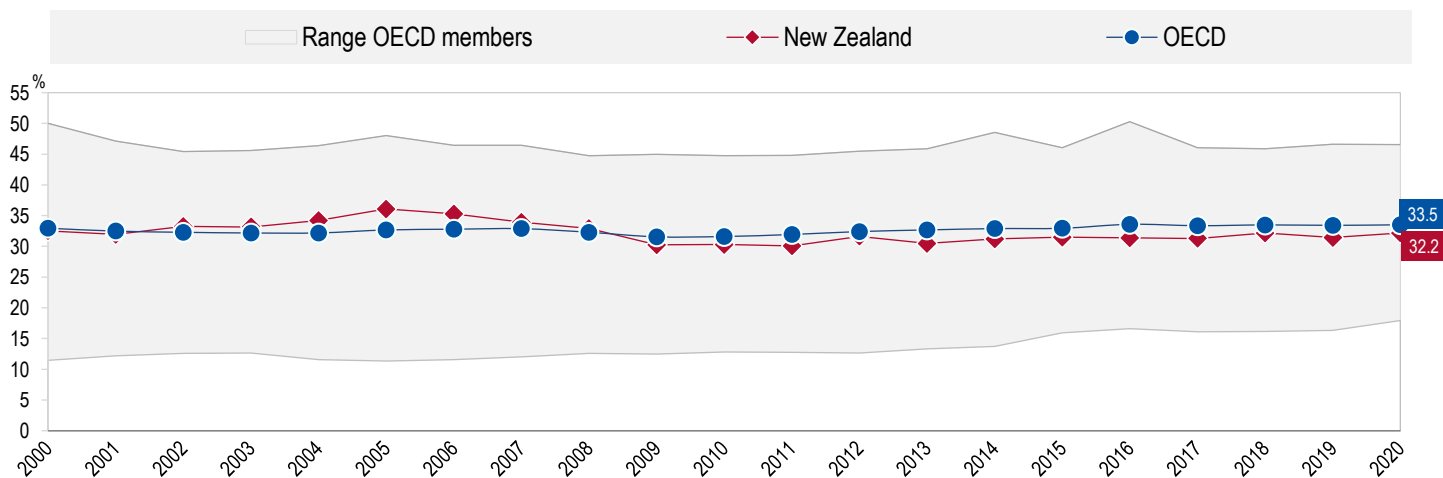


Revenue Statistics 2021 - New Zealand

Tax-to-GDP ratio

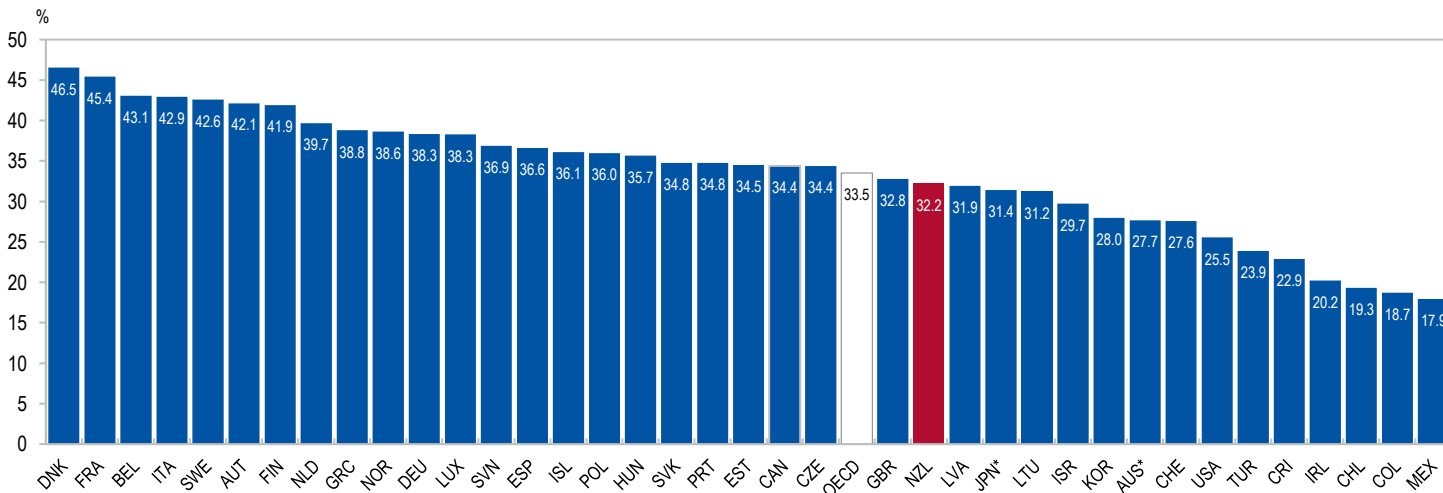
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand increased by 0.7 percentage points from 31.5% in 2019 to 32.2% in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020 the OECD average slightly increased from 33.4% to 33.5%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand has decreased from 32.5% in 2000 to 32.2% in 2020. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2020 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.5% compared with 32.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand was 36.1% in 2005, with the lowest being 30.1% in 2011.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2020

New Zealand ranked 24th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020. In 2020, New Zealand had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 32.2% compared with the OECD average of 33.5%. In 2019, New Zealand was also ranked 24th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

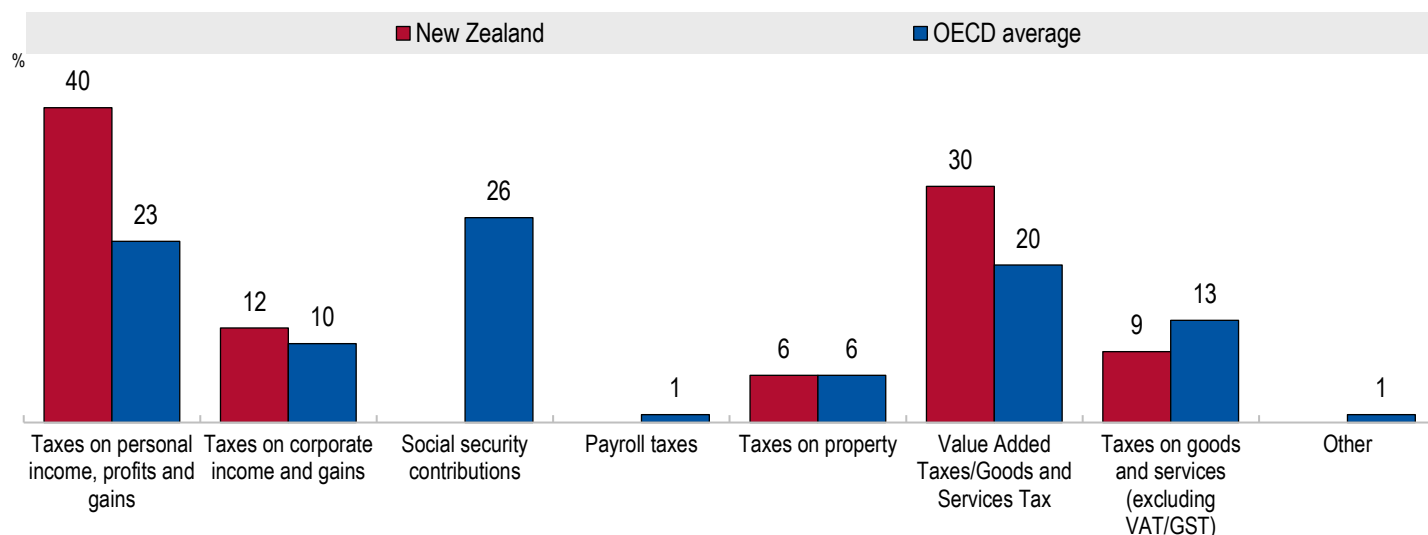
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. 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, 2019

The structure of tax receipts in New Zealand compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in New Zealand is characterised by:

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains, and higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains and goods and services tax.
- » Equal to the OECD average from property taxes.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » No revenues from social security contributions; and payroll taxes.

Tax structure

| | Tax Revenues in national currency | | | Tax structure in New Zealand | | | Position in OECD ² | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | New Zealand Dollar, millions | | | % | | | | | |
| | 2018 | 2019 | Δ | 2018 | 2019 | Δ | 2018 | 2019 | Δ |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹ | 56 173 | 55 016 | - 1 157 | 56 | 55 | - 1 | 3rd | 3rd | - |
| <i>of which</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Personal income, profits and gains</i> | 37 467 | 39 464 | + 1 997 | 38 | 40 | + 2 | 5th | 5th | - |
| <i>Corporate income and gains</i> | 15 559 | 12 366 | - 3 193 | 16 | 12 | - 4 | 8th | 9th | - 1 |
| Social security contributions | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38th | 38th | - |
| Payroll taxes | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30th | 30th | - |
| Taxes on property | 5 814 | 6 156 | + 342 | 6 | 6 | - | 17th | 15th | + 2 |
| Taxes on goods and services | 37 845 | 38 618 | + 773 | 38 | 39 | + 1 | 10th | 9th | + 1 |
| <i>of which VAT</i> | 29 521 | 30 259 | + 738 | 30 | 30 | - | 2nd | 2nd | - |
| Other | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 33rd | 33rd | - |
| TOTAL | 99 834 | 99 792 | - 42 | 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 38th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2021 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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