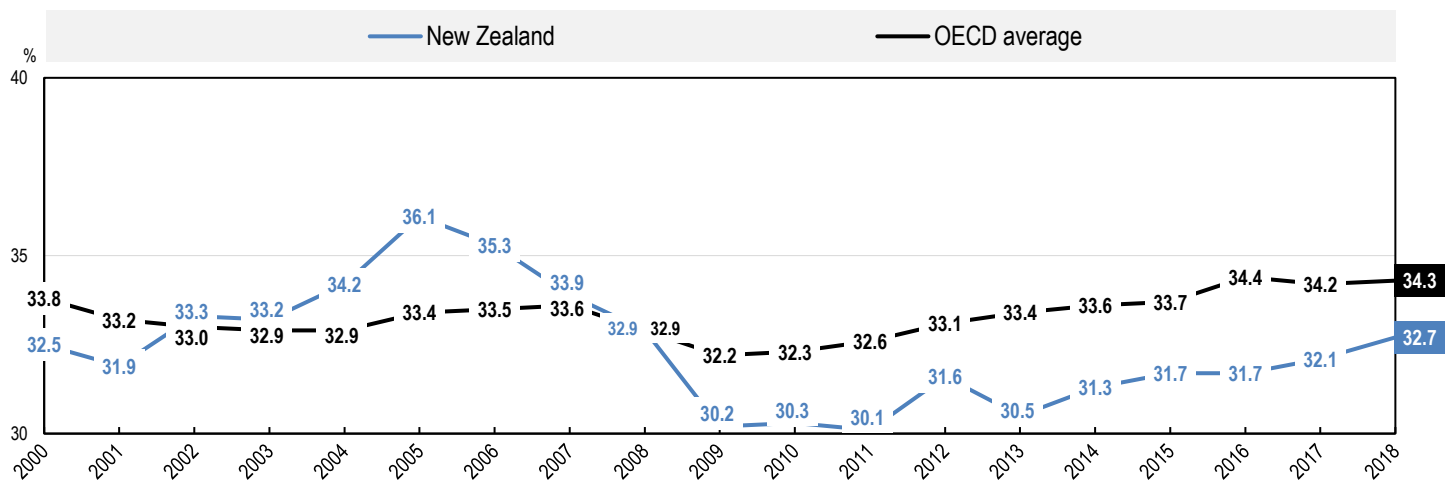


Revenue Statistics 2019 - New Zealand

Tax-to-GDP ratio

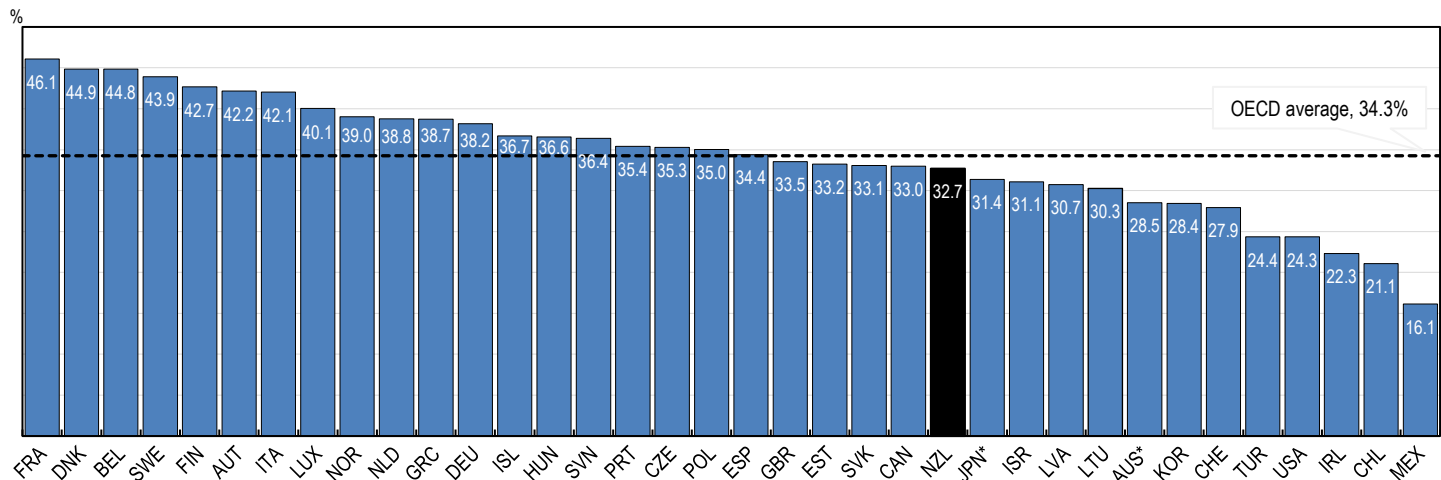
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand increased by 0.6 percentage points from 32.1% in 2017 to 32.7% in 2018. The corresponding figure for the OECD average was a slight increase of 0.1 percentage point from 34.2% to 34.3% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand has increased from 32.5% in 2000 to 32.7% in 2018. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2018 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.3% compared with 33.8%). 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, 2018

New Zealand ranked 24th out of 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018. In 2018, New Zealand had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 32.7% compared with the OECD average of 34.3%. In 2017, New Zealand was ranked 25th out of the 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



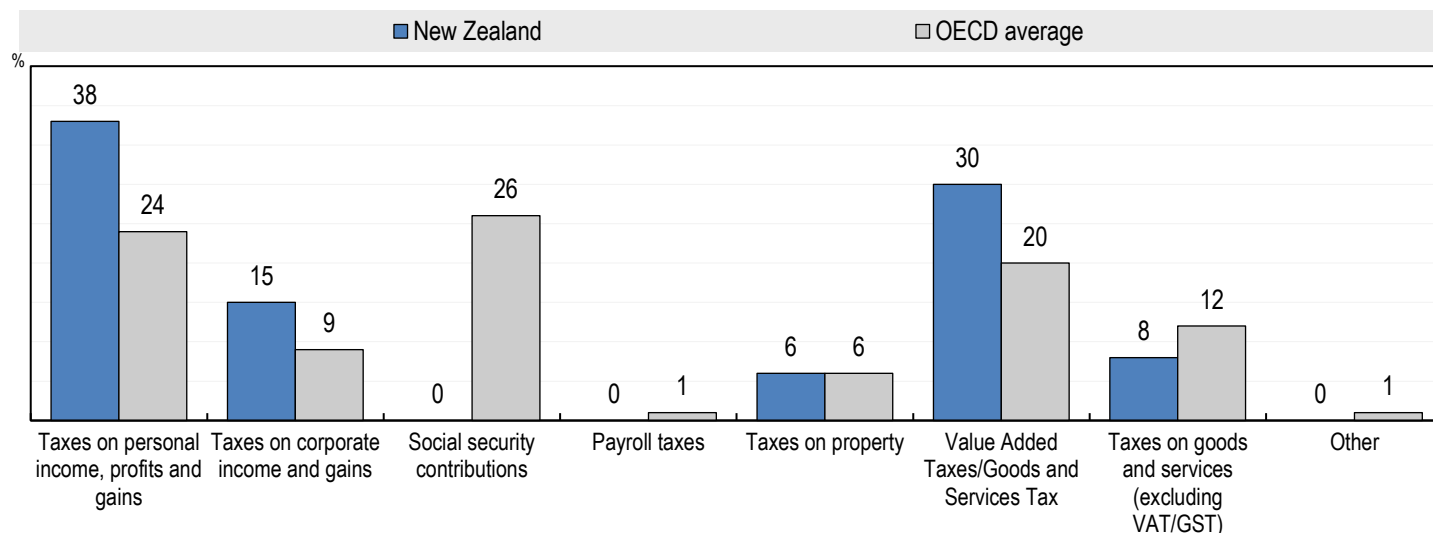
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2018 data, therefore their latest 2017 data are presented within this country note.

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.

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2017

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			%					
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	51 505	48 134	+ 3 371	56	56	-	3rd	3rd	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	35 020	31 869	+ 3 151	38	37	+ 1	5th	4th	- 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	13 584	13 461	+ 123	15	16	- 1	4th	4th	-
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	36th	36th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	28th	27th	- 1
Taxes on property	5 543	5 257	+ 286	6	6	-	15th	16th	+ 1
Taxes on goods and services	35 612	33 203	+ 2 409	38	38	-	10th	11th	+ 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	27 951	25 847	+ 2 104	30	30	-	2nd	2nd	-
Other	1	7	- 6	-	-	-	31st	31st	-
TOTAL	92 661	86 601	+ 6 060	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 36th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2019 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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