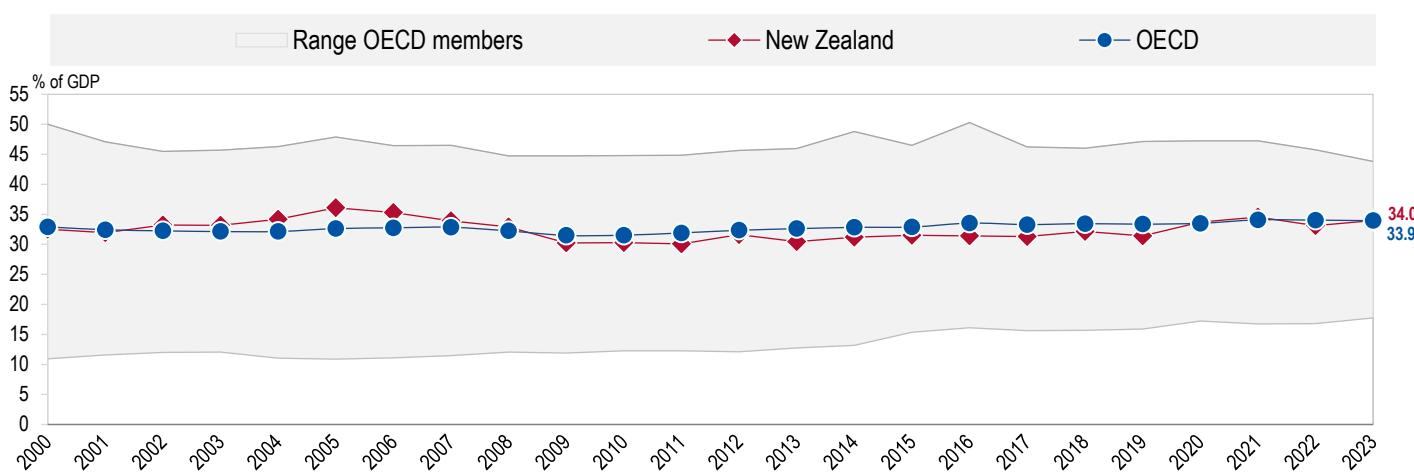


## Revenue Statistics 2024 - New Zealand

### Tax-to-GDP ratio

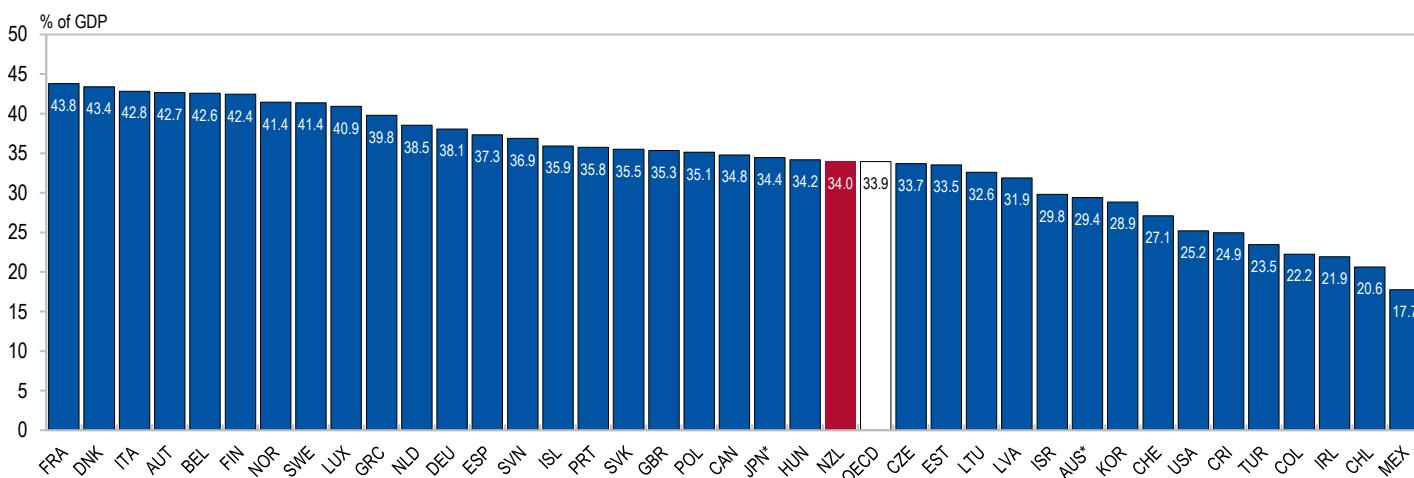
#### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand increased by 0.9 percentage points from 33.1% in 2022 to 34.0% in 2023. Between 2022 and 2023, the OECD average decreased from 34.0% to 33.9%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand has increased from 32.5% in 2000 to 34.0% in 2023. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2023 was above that in 2000 (33.9% 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, 2023

New Zealand ranked 23rd<sup>1</sup> out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2023. In 2023, New Zealand had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 34.0% compared with the OECD average of 33.9%. In 2022, New Zealand was ranked 24th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



\* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2023 data, therefore their latest 2022 data are presented within this country note.

1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

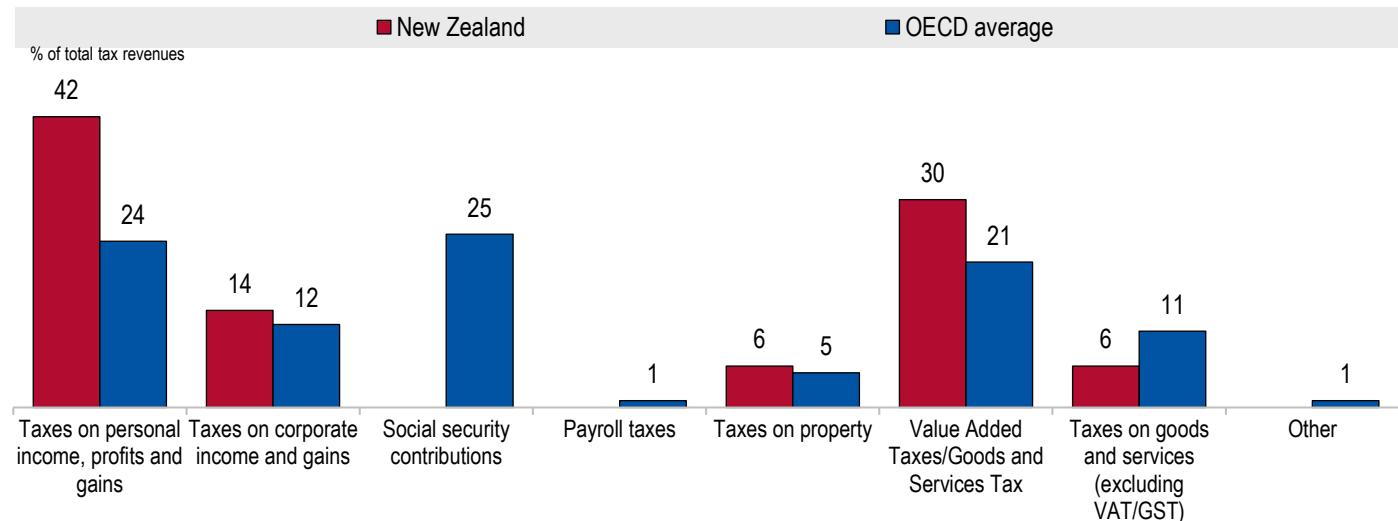
Note: In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.



## Tax structures

### Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2022

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; property taxes; and goods and services tax.
- » A lower proportion of revenues from goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » No revenues from social security contributions; and payroll taxes.

### Tax structure

Tax structure	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in New Zealand			Position in OECD		
	New Zealand Dollar, millions			%					
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	73 629	76 139	+ 2 510	59	58	- 1	3rd	4th	- 1
of which									
Personal income, profits and gains	51 398	54 402	+ 3 004	41	42	+ 1	4th	3rd	+ 1
Corporate income and gains	19 771	17 905	- 1 866	16	14	- 2	7th	11th	- 4
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	38th	38th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	6 982	7 573	+ 591	6	6	-	17th	15th	+ 2
Taxes on goods and services	45 141	47 074	+ 1 933	36	36	-	12th	11th	+ 1
of which VAT	36 858	39 661	+ 2 803	29	30	+ 1	3rd	4th	- 1
Other	1	-	- 1	-	-	-	32nd	35th	- 3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125 753</b>	<b>130 786</b>	<b>+ 5 033</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

OECD (2024), Revenue Statistics 2024: Health taxes in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-2024>

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