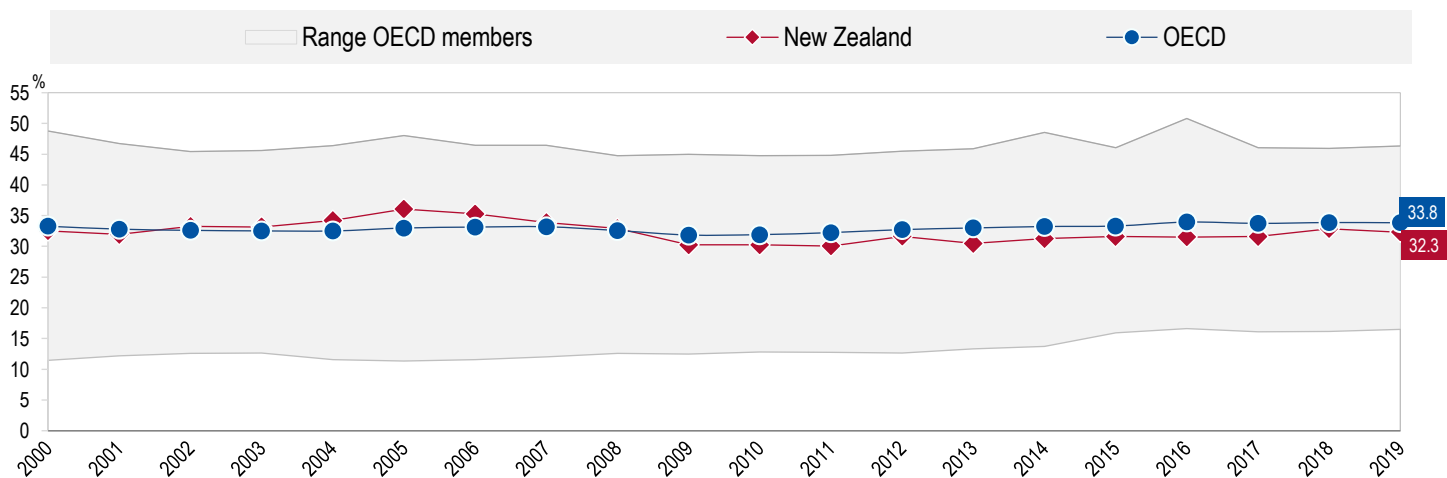


Revenue Statistics 2020 - New Zealand

Tax-to-GDP ratio

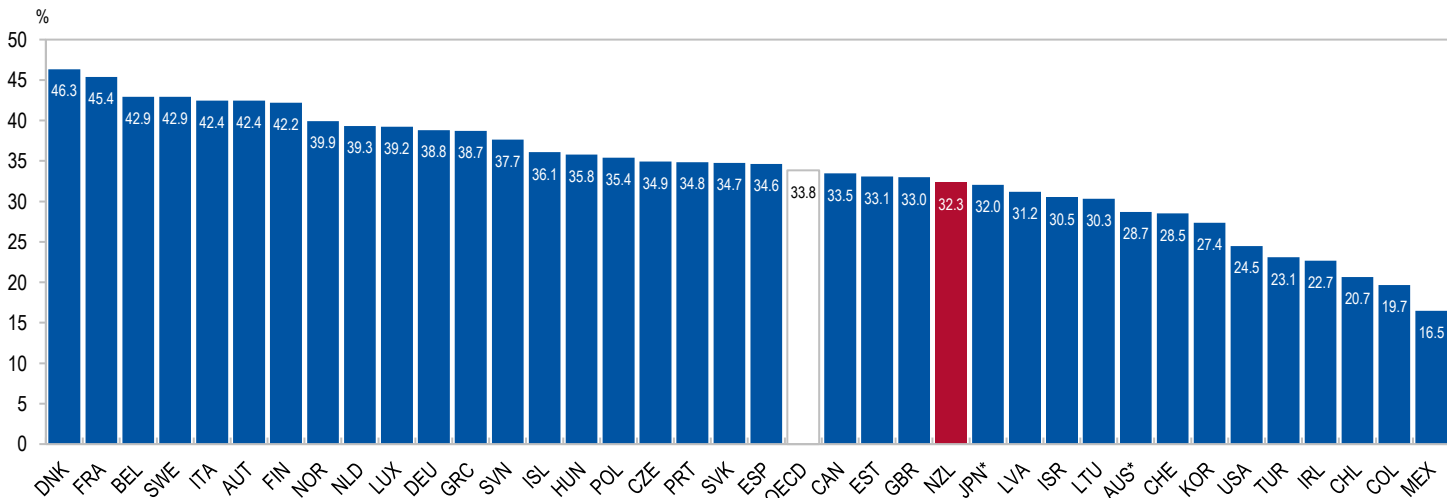
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand decreased by 0.6 percentage points from 32.9% in 2018 to 32.3% in 2019. Between 2018 and 2019 the OECD average decreased from 33.9% to 33.8%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand has decreased from 32.5% in 2000 to 32.3% in 2019. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2019 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.8% compared with 33.3%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand was 36.1% in 2005, with the lowest being 30.0% in 2011.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2019

New Zealand ranked 24th out of 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019. In 2019, New Zealand had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 32.3% compared with the OECD average of 33.8%. In 2018, New Zealand was also ranked 24th out of the 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



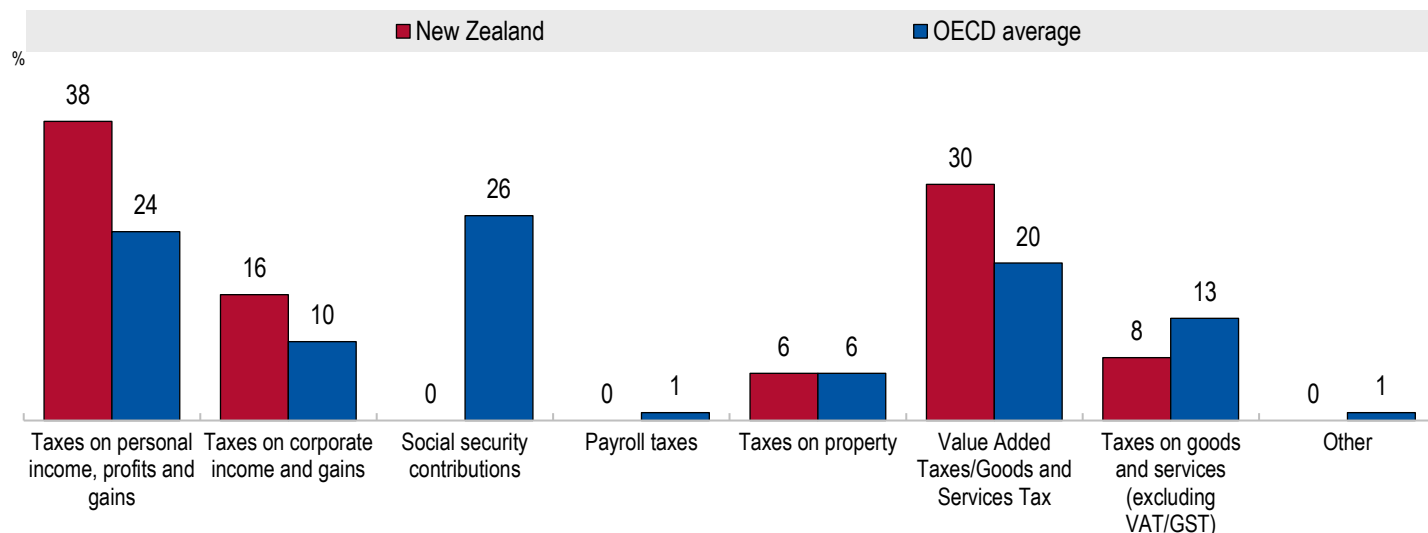
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2019 data, therefore their latest 2018 data are presented within this country note.

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, 2018

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	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	51 489	56 173	+ 4 684	56	56	-	3rd	3rd	-
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	35 004	37 467	+ 2 463	38	38	-	5th	5th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	13 584	15 559	+ 1 975	15	16	+ 1	5th	8th	- 3
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	37th	37th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	29th	29th	-
Taxes on property	5 533	5 822	+ 289	6	6	-	16th	16th	-
Taxes on goods and services	35 612	37 845	+ 2 233	38	38	-	10th	10th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	27 951	29 521	+ 1 570	30	30	-	2nd	2nd	-
Other	1	2	+ 1	-	-	-	32nd	32nd	-
TOTAL	92 635	99 842	+ 7 207	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 37th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2020 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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