

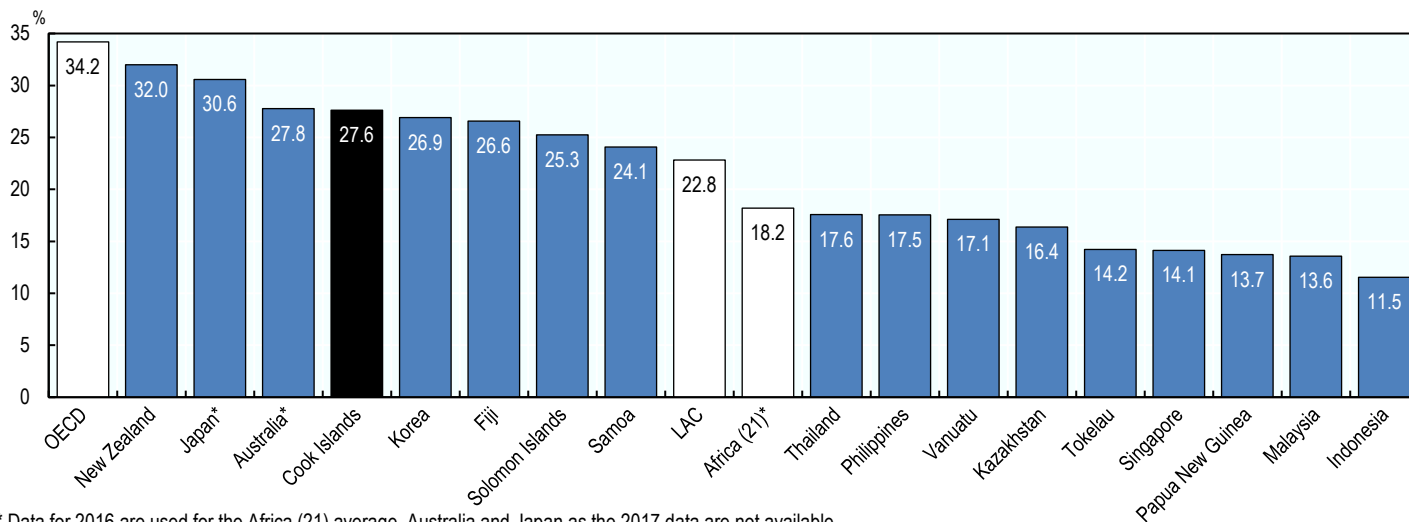


Revenue Statistics in Asian and Pacific Economies 2019 – The Cook Islands

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2017

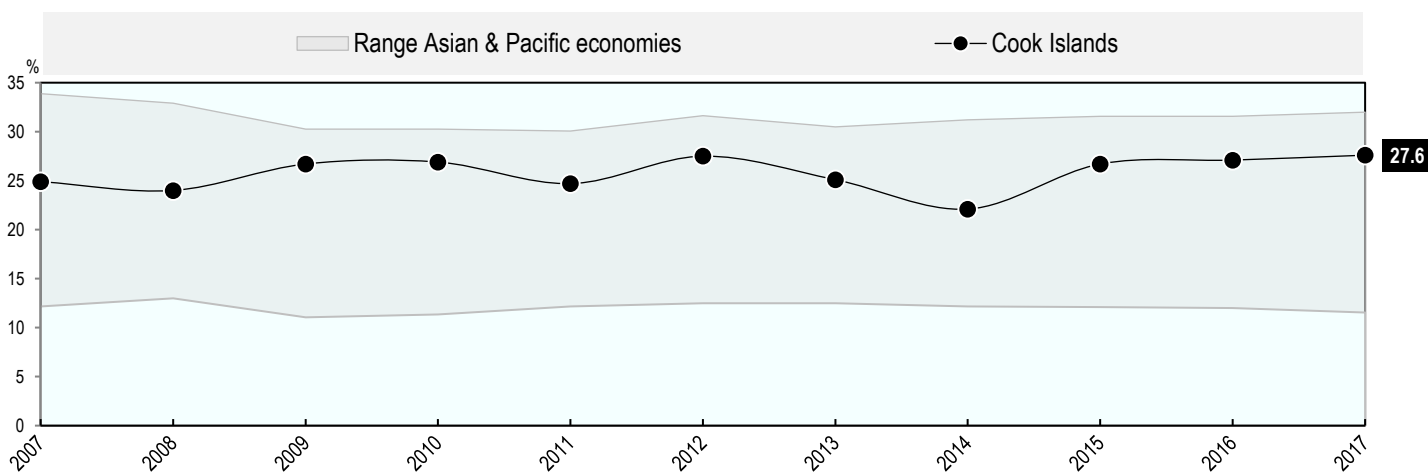
The Cook Islands' tax-to-GDP ratio was 27.6% in 2017, below the OECD average (34.2%) by 6.6 percentage points, and above the LAC and Africa (21)* averages (22.8% and 18.2%, respectively).



* Data for 2016 are used for the Africa (21) average, Australia and Japan as the 2017 data are not available.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in the Cook Islands increased by 0.5 percentage points from 27.1% in 2016 to 27.6% in 2017. From 2007 to 2017, the tax-to-GDP ratio in the Cook Islands increased by 2.7 percentage points from 24.9% to 27.6%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 27.6% in 2017, and the lowest 22.1% in 2014.



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>

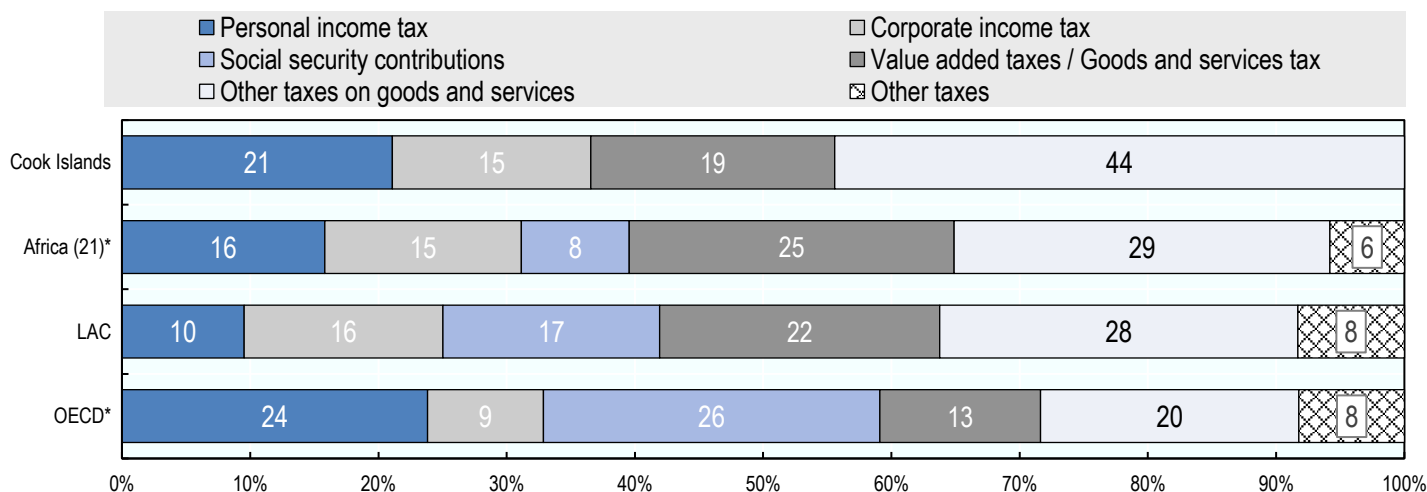
Regional averages (OECD, LAC, AFRICA (21)) refer to the 2019 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2018 editions of Revenue Statistics and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database



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 the Cook Islands in 2017 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (44.4%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2017 was derived from personal income tax (21.1%).



* Data for 2016 are used for the Africa (21) and OECD average as the 2017 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

Summary of the tax structure in the Cook Islands

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in the Cook Islands		
	New Zealand Dollar, Thousands			% in GDP		
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	52 127 215	42 210 219	+9 916 996	10.1	9.1	+ 1.0
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal income, profits and gains	30 038 690	26 055 356	+3 983 334	5.8	5.6	+ 0.2
Corporate income and gains	22 088 525	16 154 863	+5 933 662	4.3	3.5	+ 0.8
Social security contributions	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	90 411 367	83 800 117	+6 611 250	17.5	18.0	- 0.5
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	63 330 236	58 123 957	+5 206 279	12.3	12.5	- 0.2
Taxes on specific goods and services	25 868 762	24 563 832	+1 304 930	5.0	5.3	- 0.3
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Customs and import duties	15 098 152	14 329 874	+ 768 278	2.9	3.1	- 0.2
Other taxes	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	+ 0.0
TOTAL	142 538 582	126 010 336	+16 528 246	27.6	27.1	+ 0.6

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