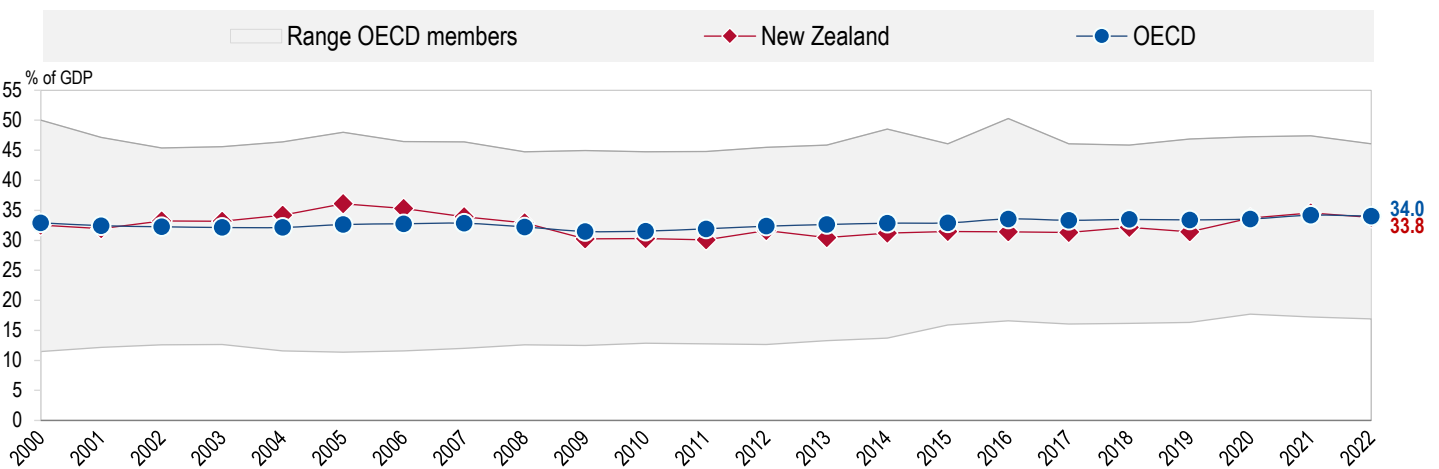


# Revenue Statistics 2023 - New Zealand

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

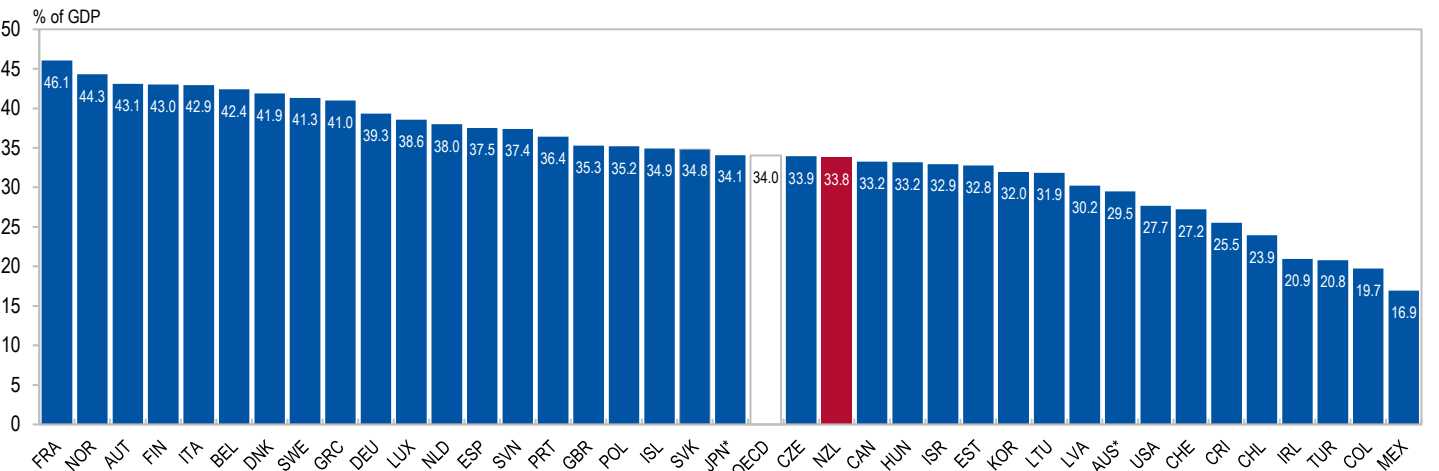
### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 34.6% in 2021 to 33.8% in 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, the OECD average decreased from 34.2% to 34.0%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in New Zealand has increased from 32.5% in 2000 to 33.8% in 2022. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2022 was above that in 2000 (34.0% 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, 2022

New Zealand ranked 22nd<sup>1</sup> out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022. In 2022, New Zealand had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 33.8% compared with the OECD average of 34.0%. In 2021, New Zealand was ranked 20th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



\* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2022 data, therefore their latest 2021 data are presented within this country note.

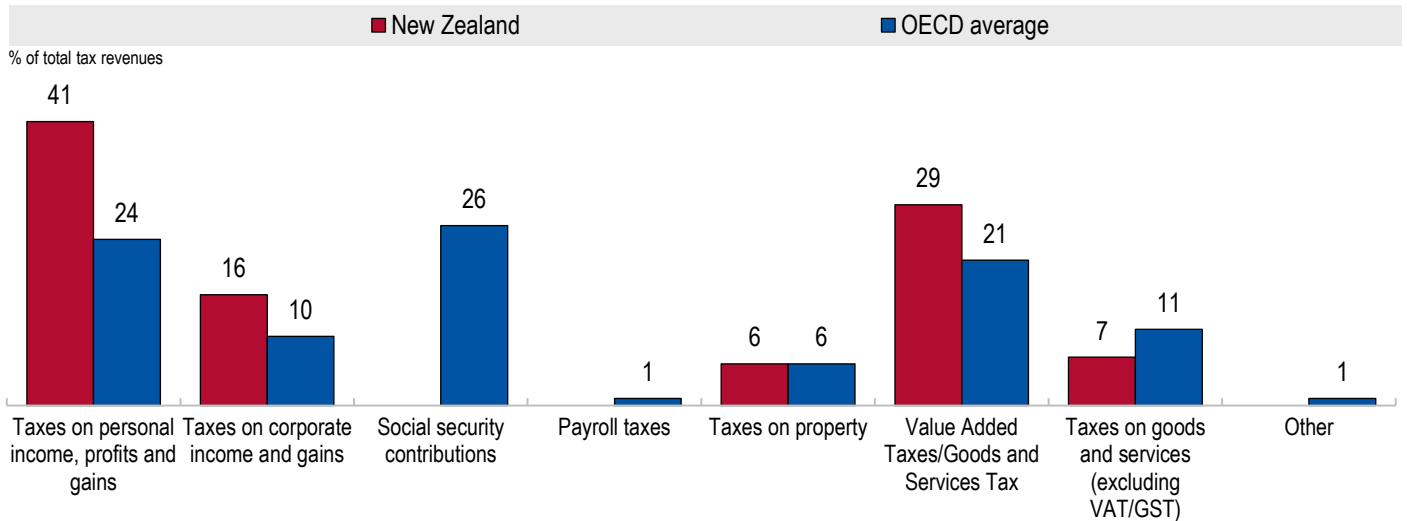
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 2021

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		
	New Zealand Dollar, millions			%					
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	65 298	73 629	+ 8 331	56	59	+ 3	3rd	3rd	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	44 494	51 398	+ 6 904	38	41	+ 3	5th	4th	+ 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	17 819	19 771	+ 1 952	15	16	+ 1	6th	7th	- 1
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	38th	38th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	6 359	6 974	+ 615	6	6	-	17th	17th	-
Taxes on goods and services	43 938	45 127	+ 1 189	38	36	- 2	8th	12th	- 4
<i>of which VAT</i>	35 397	36 858	+ 1 461	31	29	- 2	2nd	3rd	- 1
Other	1	1	-	-	-	-	33rd	32nd	+ 1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115 596</b>	<b>125 731</b>	<b>+ 10 135</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 (2023), Revenue Statistics 2023: Tax revenue buoyancy in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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