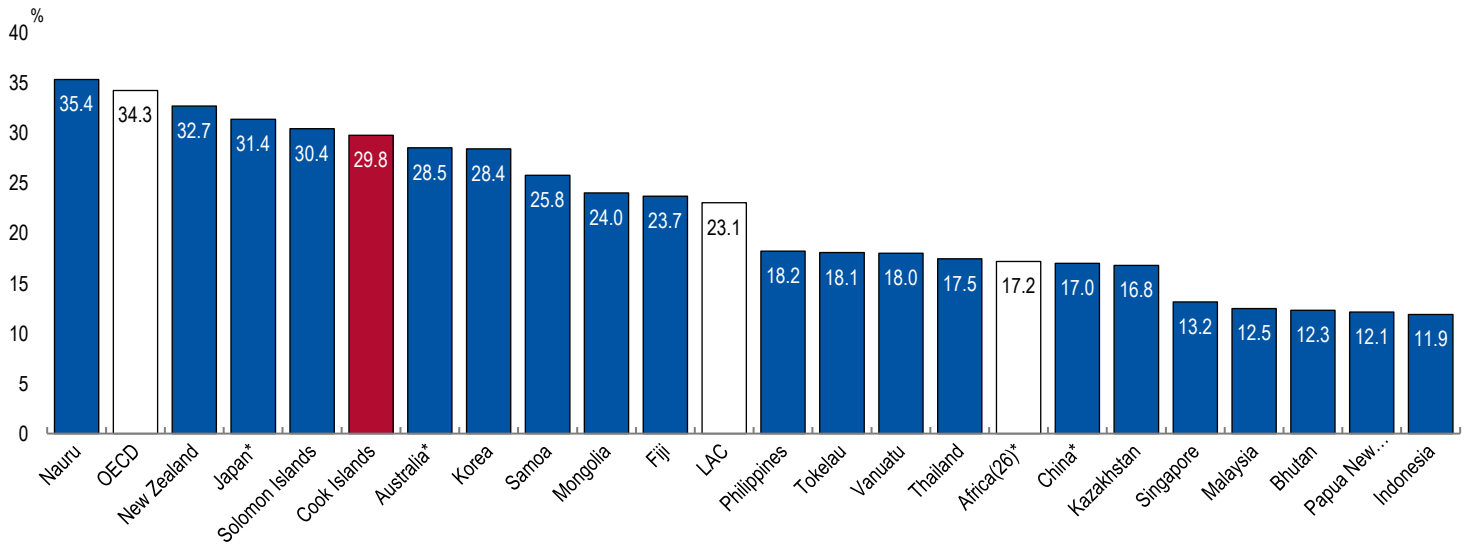


# Revenue Statistics in Asian and Pacific Economies 2020 – The Cook Islands

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2018

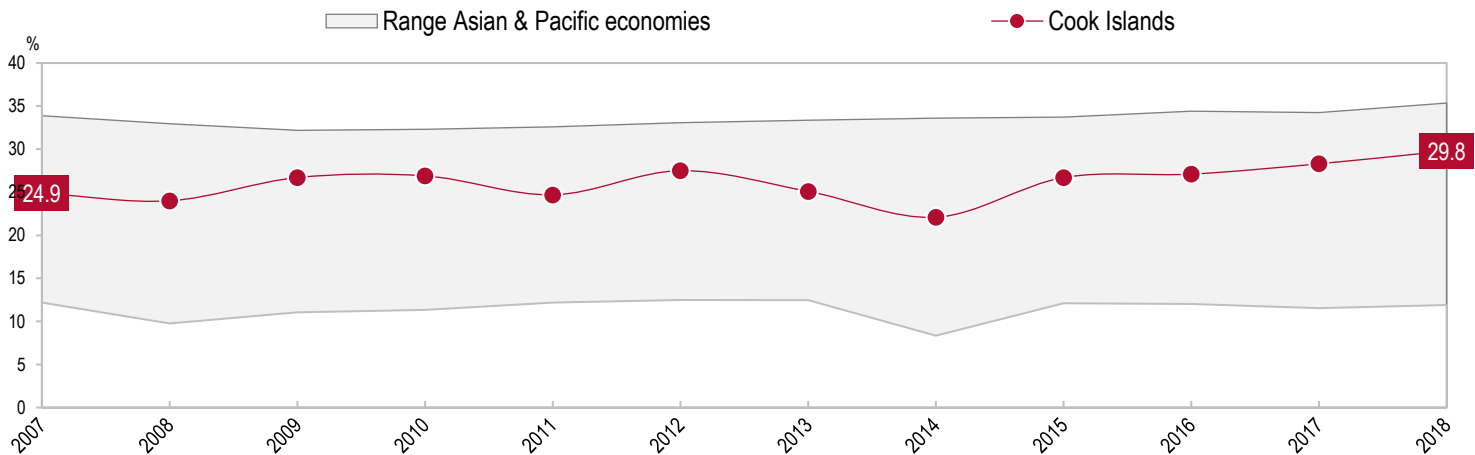
The Cook Islands' tax-to-GDP ratio was 29.8% in 2018, below the OECD average (34.3%) by 4.5 percentage points, and above the LAC and Africa (26)\* averages (23.1% and 17.2%, respectively).



\* Data for 2017 are used for the Africa (26) average, Australia and Japan as the 2018 data are not available. The tax-to-GDP ratio for China does not include revenue from social security contributions (SSCs) as detailed data were not available.

## Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in the Cook Islands increased by 1.5 percentage points from 28.3% in 2017 to 29.8% in 2018. From 2007 to 2018, the tax-to-GDP ratio in the Cook Islands increased by 4.9 percentage points from 24.9% to 29.8%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 29.8% in 2018, 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>

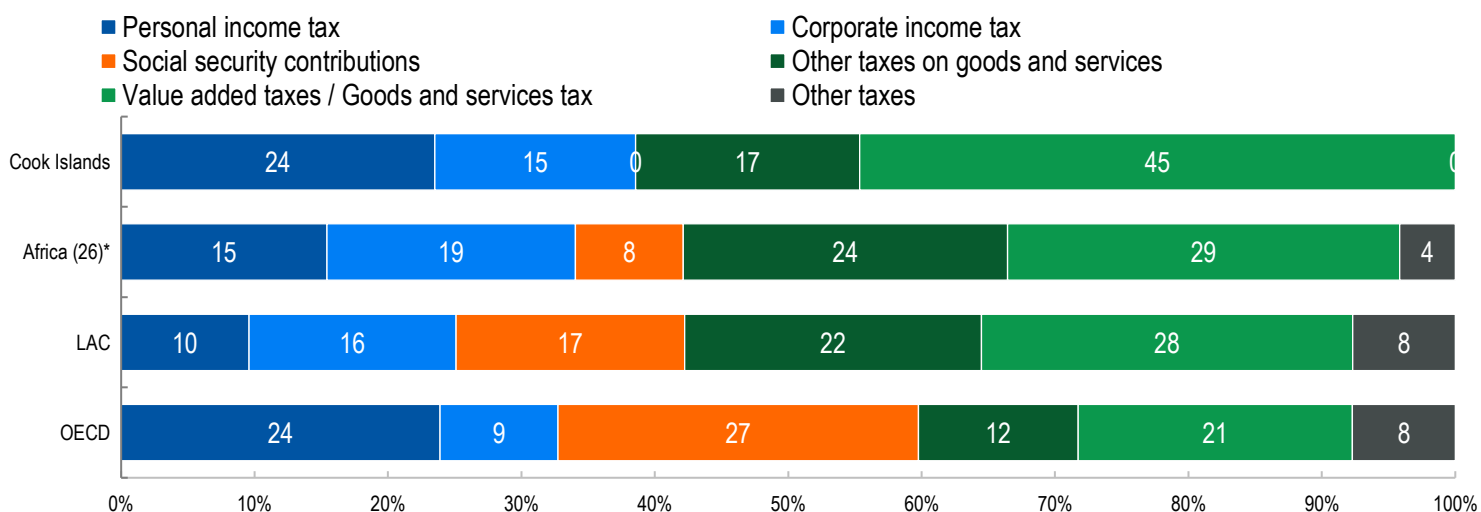
Regional averages (OECD, LAC, AFRICA (26)) refer to the 2020 edition for Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2019 editions of the Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. [oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database](http://www.oecd.org/global-rev-stats-database)



## 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 2018 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (44.6%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2018 was derived from personal income tax (23.5%).



\* Data for 2017 are used for the Africa (26) average as the 2018 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		
	2018	2017	Δ	2018	2017	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	63 029	52 127	+ 10 902	11.5	10.3	+ 1.2
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal income, profits and gains	38 432	30 039	+ 8 394	7.0	6.0	+ 1.0
Corporate income and gains	24 596	22 089	+ 2 508	4.5	4.4	+ 0.1
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on goods and services	100 394	90 411	+ 9 983	18.3	17.9	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	72 958	63 330	+ 9 628	13.3	12.6	+ 0.7
Taxes on specific goods and services	26 294	25 869	+ 425	4.8	5.1	- 0.3
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs and import duties	14 566	15 098	- 533	2.7	3.0	- 0.3
Other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163 423</b>	<b>142 539</b>	<b>+ 20 884</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>

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](http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific)

