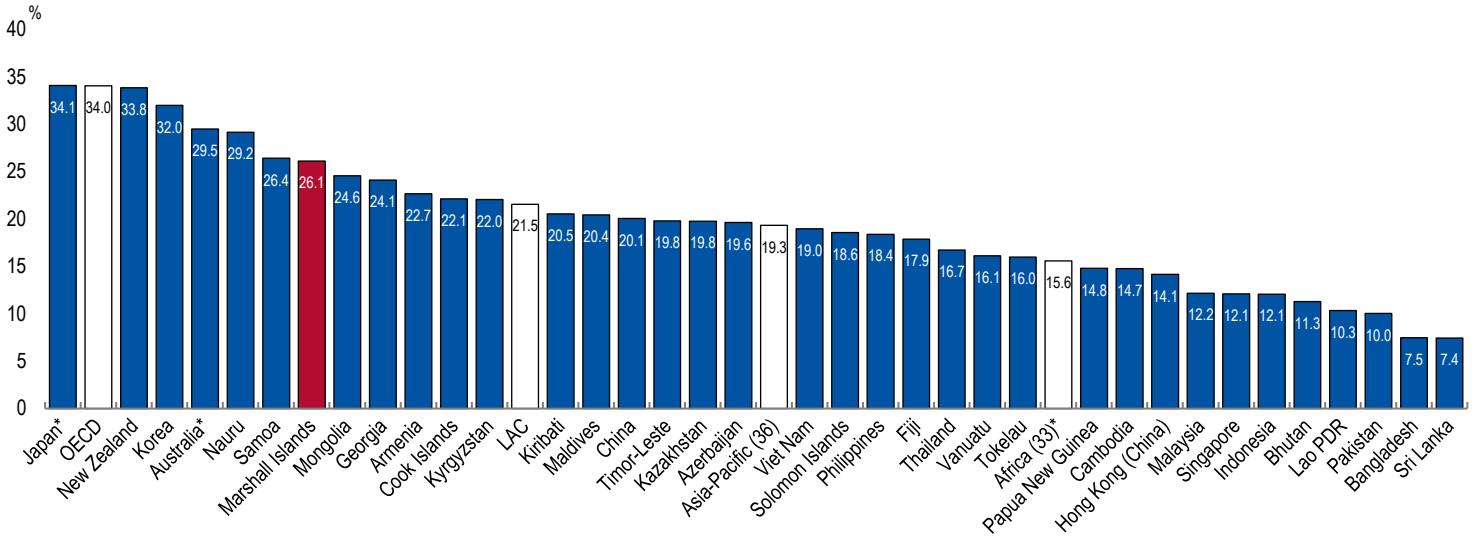


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2024 – The Marshall Islands

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2022

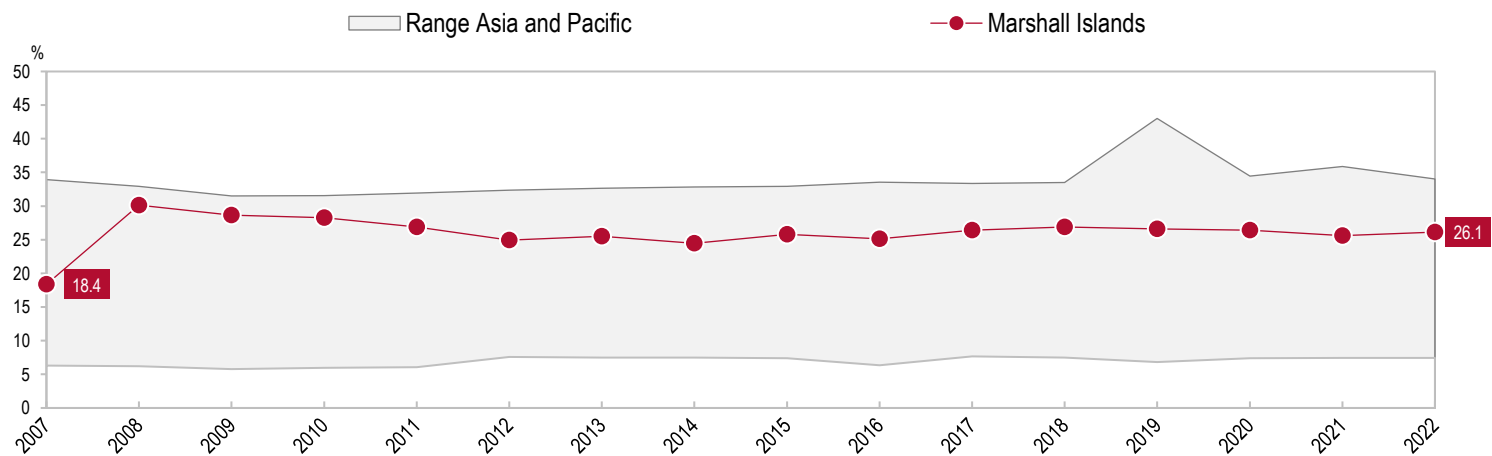
The Marshall Islands' tax-to-GDP ratio was 26.1% in 2022, above the Asia and Pacific (36) average of 19.3% by 6.8 percentage points. It was below the OECD average (34.0%) by 7.9 percentage points.



* Data for 2021 are shown for Australia, Japan and Africa (33) average as 2022 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognises "Hong Kong (China)" as "Hong Kong, China" and "Kyrgyzstan" as "Kyrgyz Republic". LAC refers to the average for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in the Marshall Islands increased by 0.5 percentage points from 25.6% in 2021 to 26.1% in 2022. From 2007 to 2022, the tax-to-GDP ratio in the Marshall Islands increased by 7.7 percentage points from 18.4% to 26.1%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 30.1% in 2008, and the lowest 18.4% in 2007.



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 (33)) refer to the 2024 edition of Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2023 editions of Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database

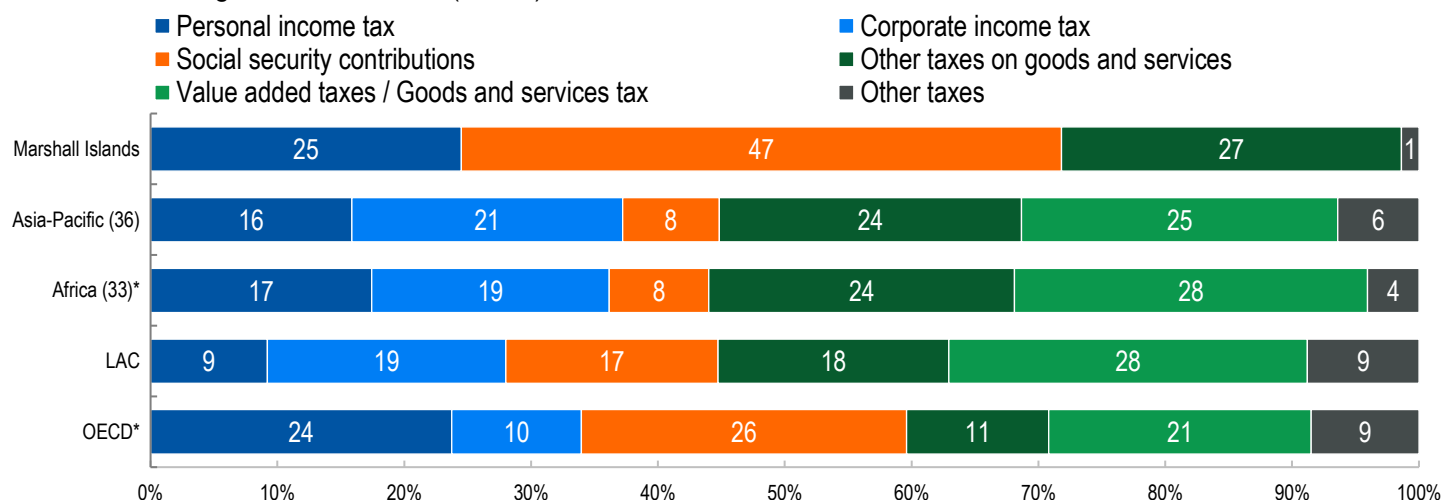


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Tax structures

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 Marshall Islands in 2022 was derived from social security contributions (47.3%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (26.8%).



Other taxes may include income taxes unallocable to PIT or CIT.

* Data for 2021 are used for the Africa (33) average and OECD average as 2022 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in the Marshall Island:

	Tax revenues in local currency Malaysian Ringgit, Millions			Tax structure in the Marshall Islands % of GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	17 411	16 713	- 698	6.8	6.4	- 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	17 411	16 713	- 698	6.8	6.4	- 0.4
Corporate income and gains	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Social security contributions	30 406	32 266	+ 1 860	11.8	12.4	+ 0.6
Taxes on goods and services	17 303	18 259	+ 956	6.7	7.0	+ 0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Taxes on specific goods and services	9 814	10 188	+ 374	3.8	3.9	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Customs and import duties	9 808	10 105	+ 297	3.8	3.9	+ 0.1
Other taxes	729	950	+ 221	0.3	0.3	0.0
TOTAL	65 849	68 188	+ 2 339	25.6	26.1	+ 0.5

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



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