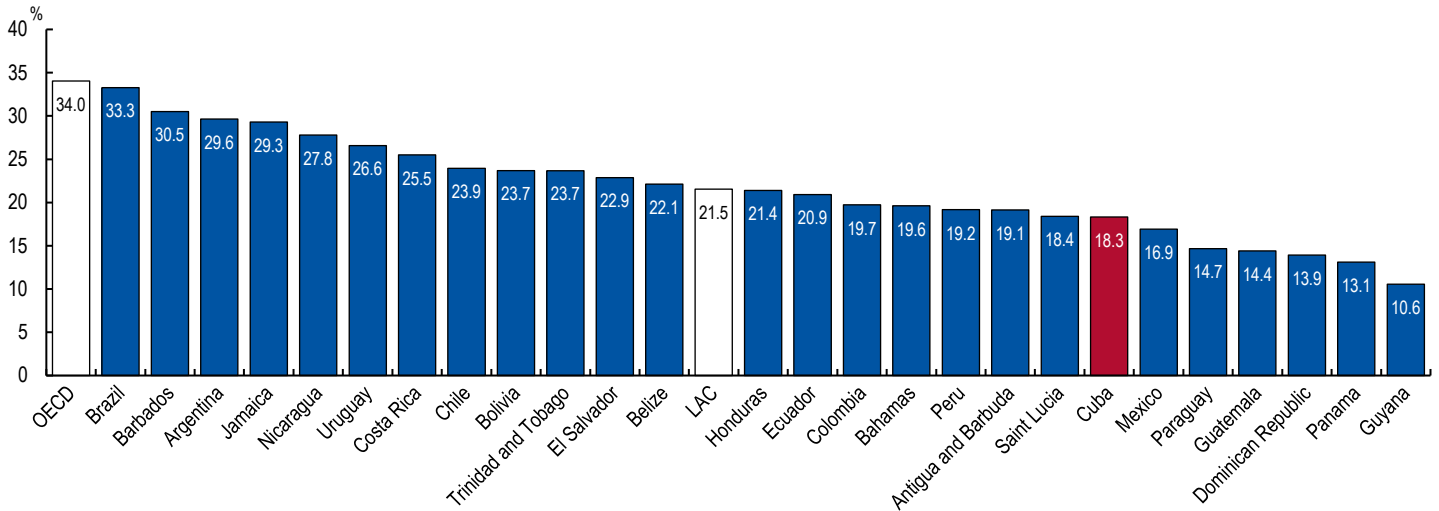


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2024 - Cuba

Tax-to-GDP ratio

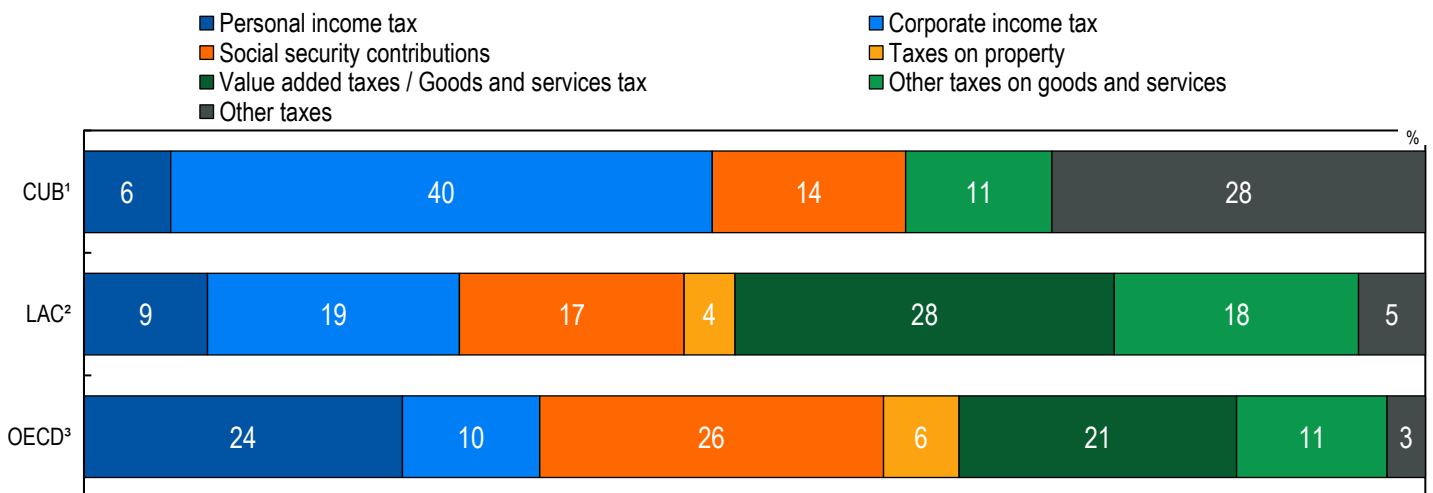
Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2022

Cuba's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022 (18.3%) was below the LAC average (21.5%) in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 3.2 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.0%).



Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax revenue category in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Cuba in 2022 was derived from corporate income tax (40.4%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from other taxes (27.8%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

2. Data for 2020 are used for the OECD average as the 2021 data are not available.

Tax structures

Summary of the tax structure in Cuba*

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Cuba		
	Cuban Peso, Millions			% in GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	44 545	54 354	+ 9 809	8.2	8.6	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	7 383	7 501	+ 118	1.4	1.2	- 0.2
Corporate income, profits and gains	37 162	46 853	+ 9 691	6.8	7.4	+ 0.6
Social security contributions	24 155	16 727	- 7 428	4.4	2.6	- 1.8
Taxes on property	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	10 582	12 657	+ 2 075	1.9	2.0	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taxes on specific goods and services	4 093	4 628	+ 536	0.8	0.7	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Customs and import duties	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other taxes ²	17 240	32 308	+ 15 069	3.2	5.1	+ 1.9
TOTAL	96 521	116 046	+ 19 525	17.7	18.3	+ 0.6

* Figures in 2021 are not comparable to data in previous years due to large changes as a result of Cuba's currency reform.

1. The revenue from taxes on income, profits and gains may not add up to the sum of revenue from personal income tax and corporate income tax due to revenue that could not be allocated to these categories.

2. In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions, taxes on property and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll. 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.



For further information, please see oe.cd/revstatslac