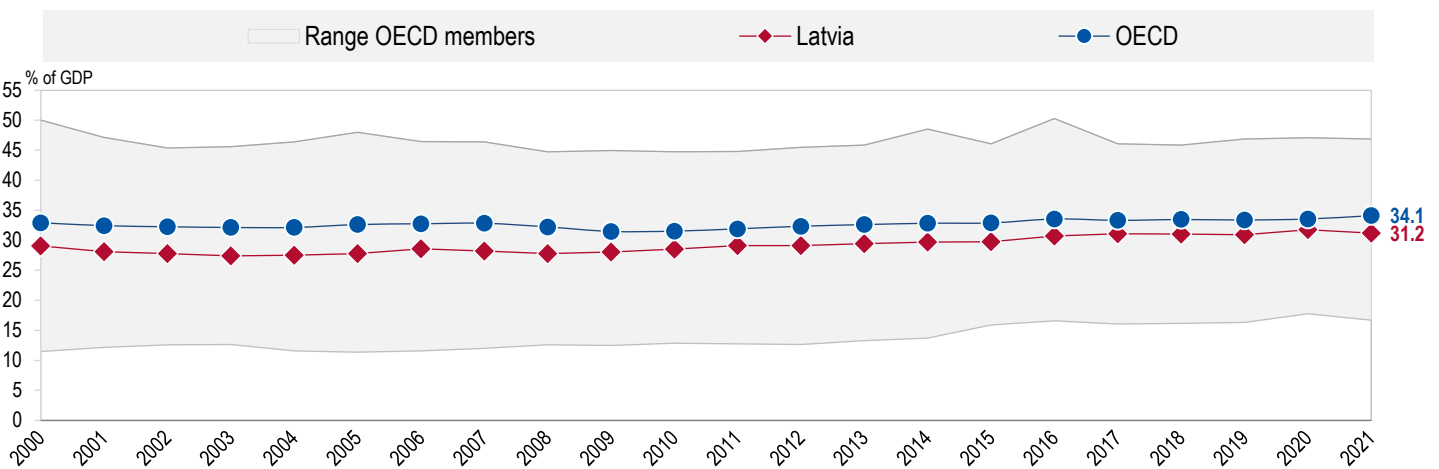


Revenue Statistics 2022 - Latvia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

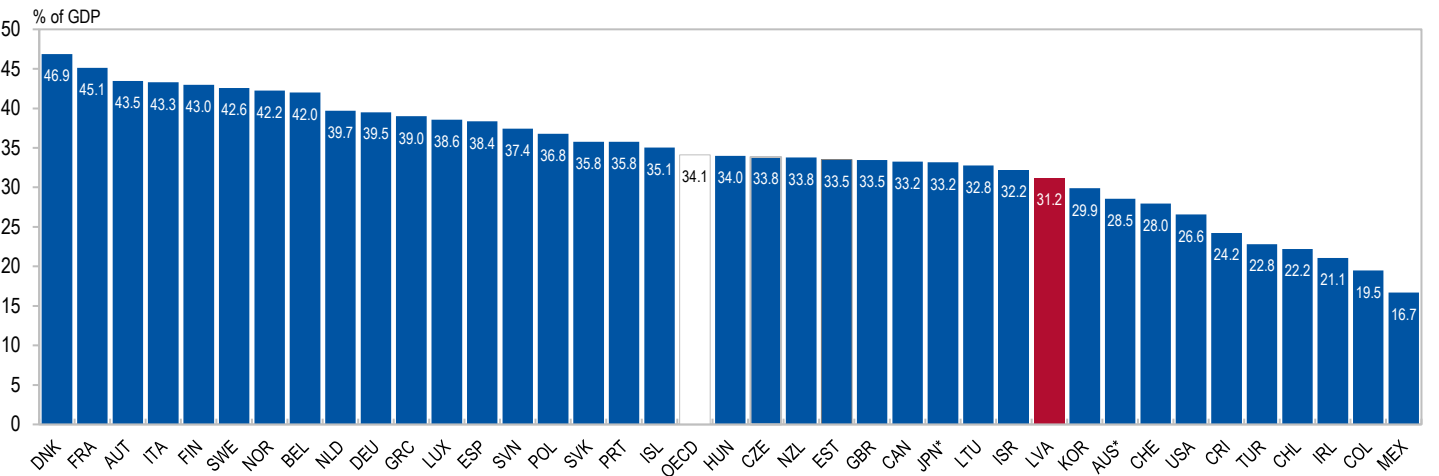
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 31.8% in 2020 to 31.2% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia has increased from 29.0% in 2000 to 31.2% in 2021. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2021 was above that in 2000 (34.1% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia was 31.8% in 2020, with the lowest being 27.4% in 2003.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2021

Latvia ranked 28th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Latvia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 31.2% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Latvia was ranked 26th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2021 data, therefore their latest 2020 data are presented within this country note.

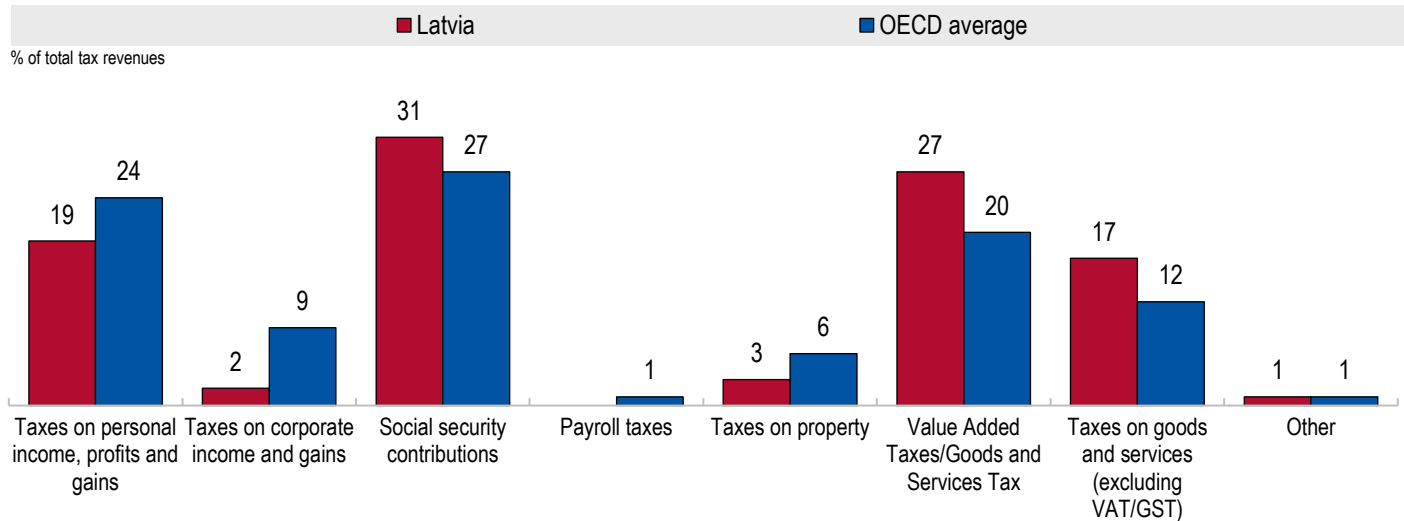
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 2020

The structure of tax receipts in Latvia compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in Latvia is characterised by:

- » Higher revenues from social security contributions; value-added taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; taxes on corporate income & gains; and property taxes.
- » No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Latvia			Position in OECD ²		
	Euro, millions			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	2 026	2 021	- 5	21	22	+ 1	34th	32nd	+ 2
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	1 978	1 808	- 170	21	19	- 2	21st	25th	- 4
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	48	213	+ 165	1	2	+ 1	38th	38th	-
Social security contributions	2 911	2 937	+ 26	31	31	-	19th	17th	+ 2
Payroll taxes	3	3	-	-	-	-	20th	20th	-
Taxes on property	287	281	- 6	3	3	-	27th	28th	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	4 254	4 114	- 139	45	44	- 1	2nd	3rd	- 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	2 632	2 571	- 61	28	27	- 1	4th	4th	-
Other	50	48	- 1	1	1	-	17th	16th	+ 1
TOTAL	9 482	9 357	- 125	100	100	-	-	-	-

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.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2022

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