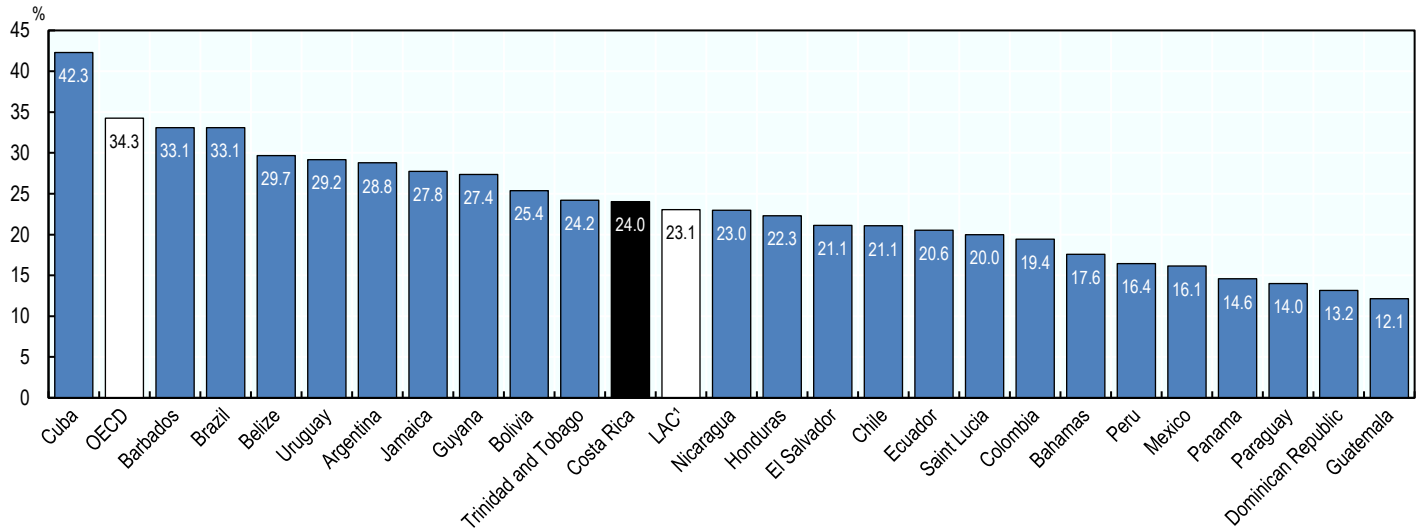


# Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 - Costa Rica

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2018

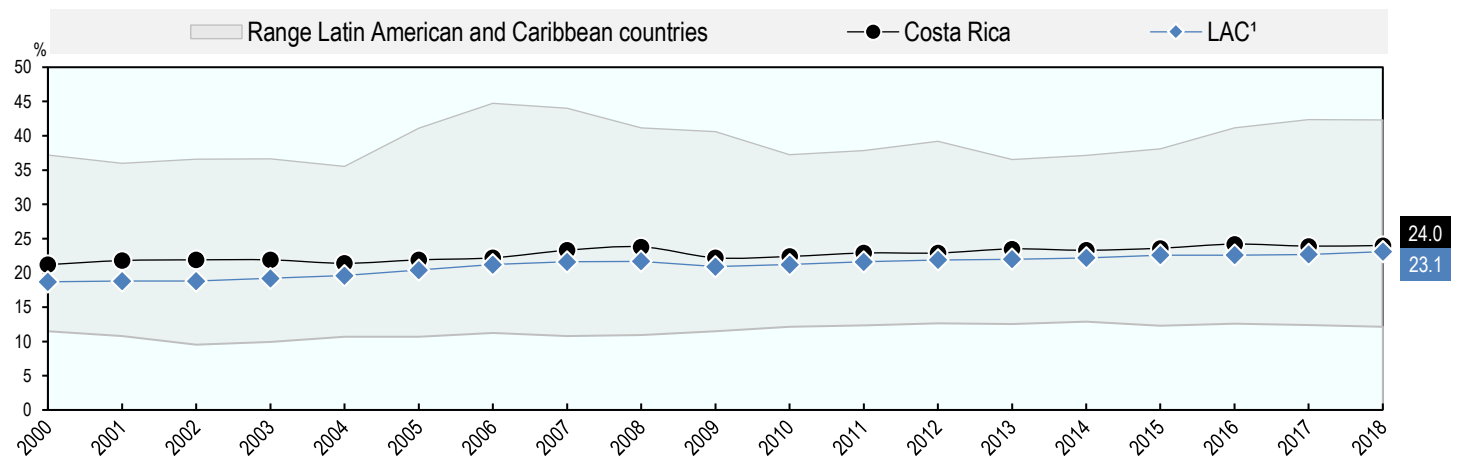
Costa Rica's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018 (24.0%) was above the LAC average (23.1%)<sup>1</sup> in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 1.0 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.3%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Costa Rica increased by 0.1 percentage points from 23.9% in 2017 to 24% in 2018. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.4 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 to 23.1%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.4 percentage points, from 18.7% in 2000 to 23.1% in 2018, whereas over the same period the tax-to-GDP ratio in Costa Rica has increased by 2.8 percentage points, from 21.2% to 24%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Costa Rica was 24.2% in 2016, and the lowest was 21.2% in 2000.



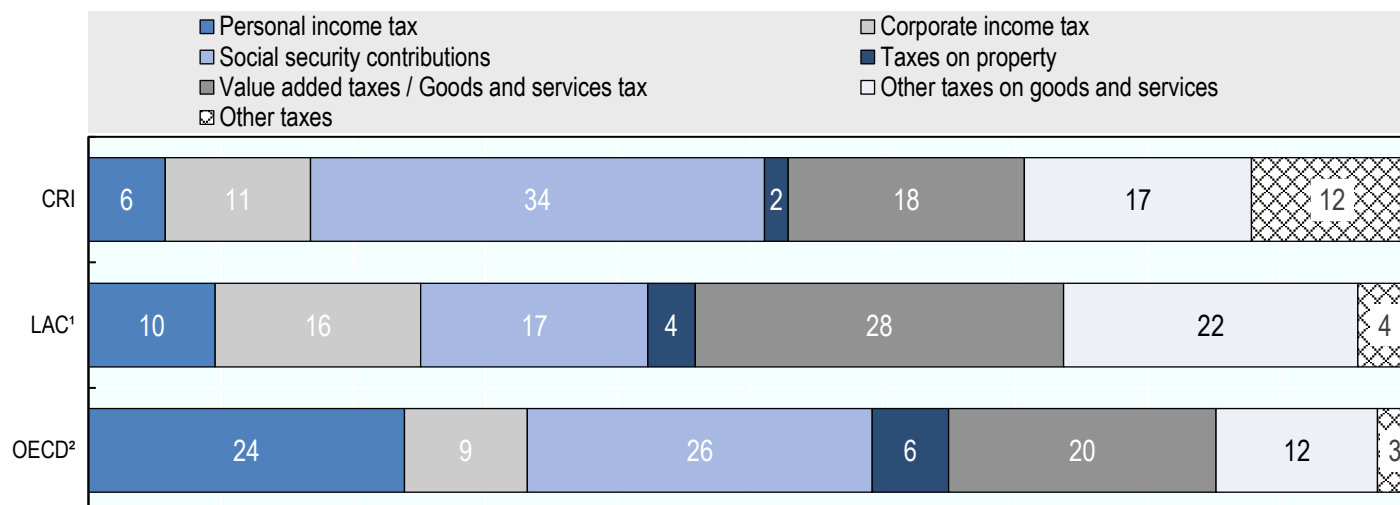
1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

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>

## Tax structures

### 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 Costa Rica in 2018 was derived from social security contributions (34.3%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2018 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (17.8%).



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

2. Data for 2017 are used for the OECD average as the 2018 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

### Summary of the tax structure in Costa Rica

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Costa Rica		
	Costa Rican Colon, Millions			% in GDP		
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	1 562 063	1 699 258	+ 137 196	4.7	4.9	+ 0.2
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Personal income, profits and gains	446 519	483 645	+ 37 125	1.4	1.4	+ 0.0
Corporate income, profits and gains	843 879	915 284	+ 71 404	2.6	2.6	+ 0.1
Social security contributions	2 640 785	2 859 467	+ 218 682	8.0	8.2	+ 0.2
Taxes on property	145 955	149 310	+ 3 355	0.4	0.4	- 0.0
Taxes on goods and services	2 875 333	2 918 471	+ 43 139	8.7	8.4	- 0.3
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	1 453 348	1 487 620	+ 34 272	4.4	4.3	- 0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	1 108 425	1 095 187	- 13 238	3.4	3.2	- 0.2
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	870 225	858 424	- 11 801	2.6	2.5	- 0.2
Customs and import duties	179 188	175 368	- 3 820	0.5	0.5	- 0.0
Other taxes <sup>2</sup>	669 506	713 485	+ 43 978	2.0	2.1	+ 0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 893 642</b>	<b>8 339 991</b>	<b>+ 446 349</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>

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 and workforce, and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the table may not sum to the total indicated due to rounding.