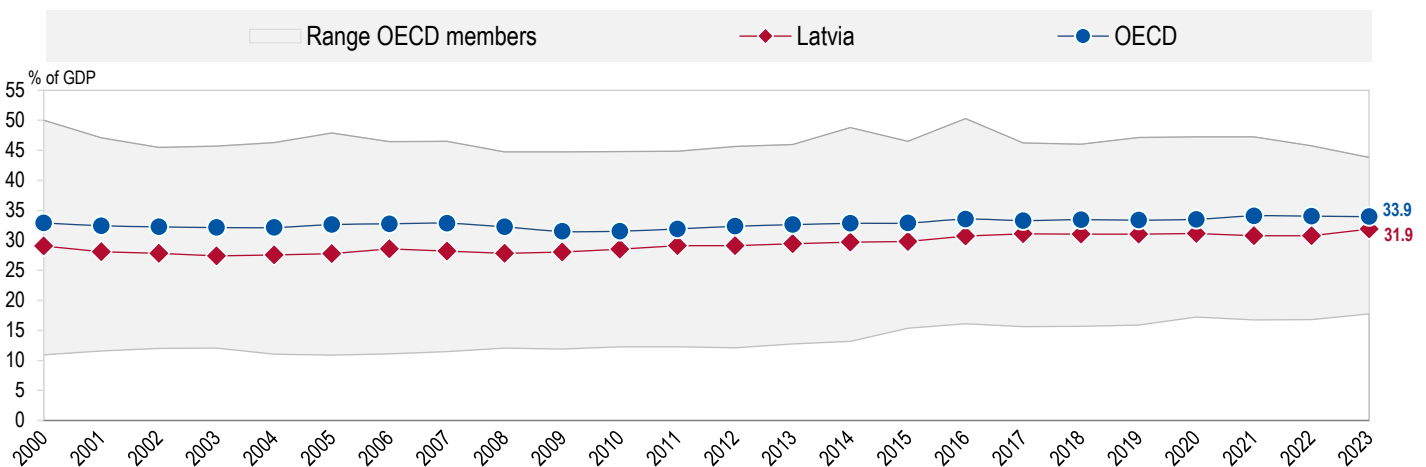


# Revenue Statistics 2024 - Latvia

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

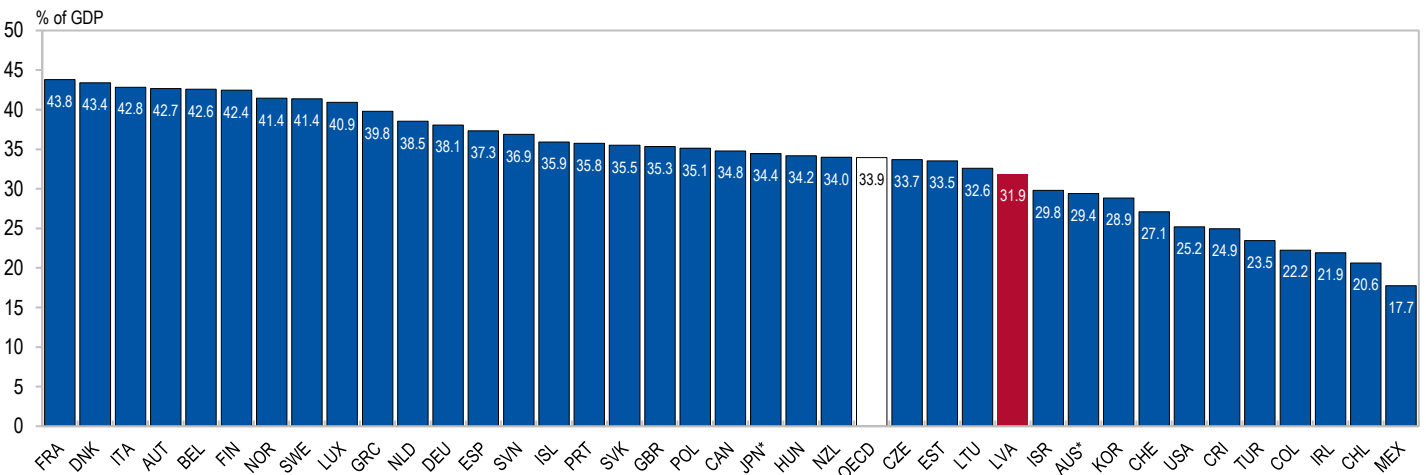
### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia increased by 1.1 percentage points from 30.8% in 2022 to 31.9% in 2023. Between 2022 and 2023, the OECD average decreased from 34.0% to 33.9%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia has increased from 29.0% in 2000 to 31.9% in 2023. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2023 was above that in 2000 (33.9% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia was 31.9% in 2023, with the lowest being 27.4% in 2003.



### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2023

Latvia ranked 27th<sup>1</sup> out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2023. In 2023, Latvia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 31.9% compared with the OECD average of 33.9%. In 2022, Latvia was ranked 29th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



\* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2023 data, therefore their latest 2022 data are presented within this country note.

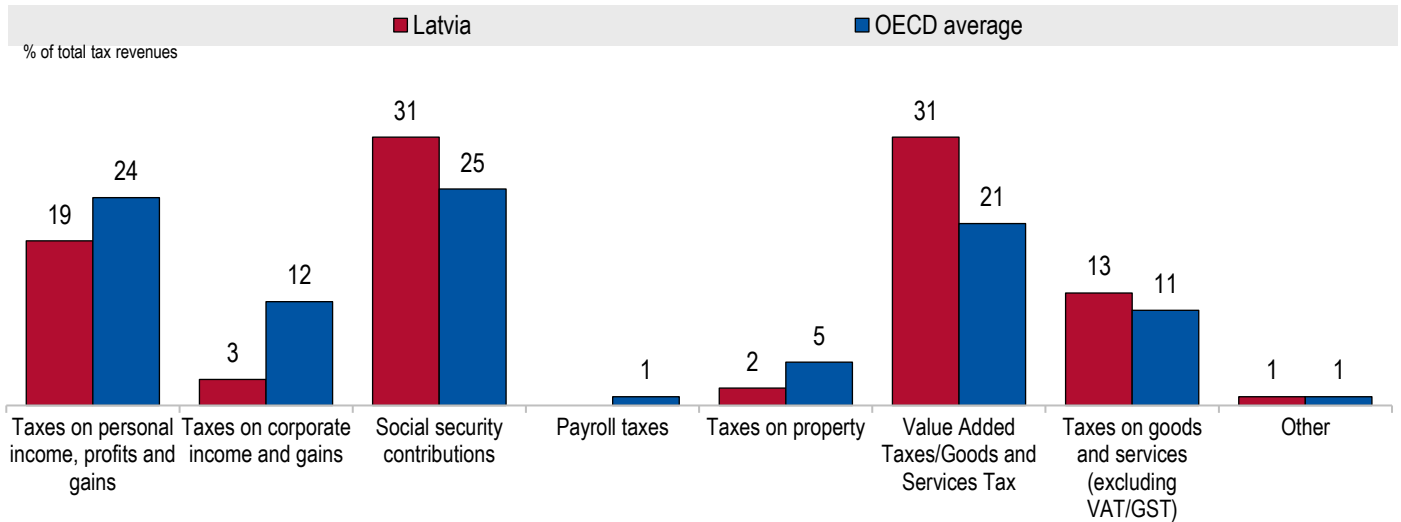
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 2022

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 |          |          |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
|   | Euro, millions                    |               |                | %                       |            |          |                  |          |          |
|   | 2021                              | 2022          | Δ              | 2021                    | 2022       | Δ        | 2021             | 2022     | Δ        |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup> | 2 296                             | 2 653         | + 357          | 22                      | 22         | -        | 31st             | 31st     | -        |
| <i>of which</i>   |                                   |               |                |                         |            |          |                  |          |          |
| <i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>               | 2 009                             | 2 264         | + 256          | 20                      | 19         | -1       | 27th             | 26th     | +1       |
| <i>Corporate income and gains</i>                       | 288                               | 388           | + 101          | 3                       | 3          | -        | 38th             | 38th     | -        |
| Social security contributions                           | 3 191                             | 3 610         | + 419          | 31                      | 31         | -        | 15th             | 14th     | +1       |
| Payroll taxes   | -                                 | -             | -              | -                       | -          | -        | 20th             | 20th     | -        |
| Taxes on property                                       | 296                               | 294           | - 2            | 3                       | 2          | -1       | 27th             | 27th     | -        |
| Taxes on goods and services                             | 4 467                             | 5 248         | + 781          | 44                      | 44         | -        | 3rd              | 4th      | -1       |
| <i>of which VAT</i>                                     | 2 880                             | 3 639         | + 760          | 28                      | 31         | +3       | 5th              | 3rd      | +2       |
| Other   | 72                                | 87            | + 16           | 1                       | 1          | -        | 15th             | 16th     | -1       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>10 253</b>                     | <b>11 808</b> | <b>+ 1 555</b> | <b>100</b>              | <b>100</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>         | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> |

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.

OECD (2024), Revenue Statistics 2024: Health taxes in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-2024>

## Contacts

### Kurt Van Dender

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration  
Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division  
Kurt.VanDender@oecd.org

### Alexander Pick

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration  
Head, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit  
Alexander.Pick@oecd.org

### Nicolas Miranda

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration  
Statistician, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit  
Nicolas.Miranda@oecd.org