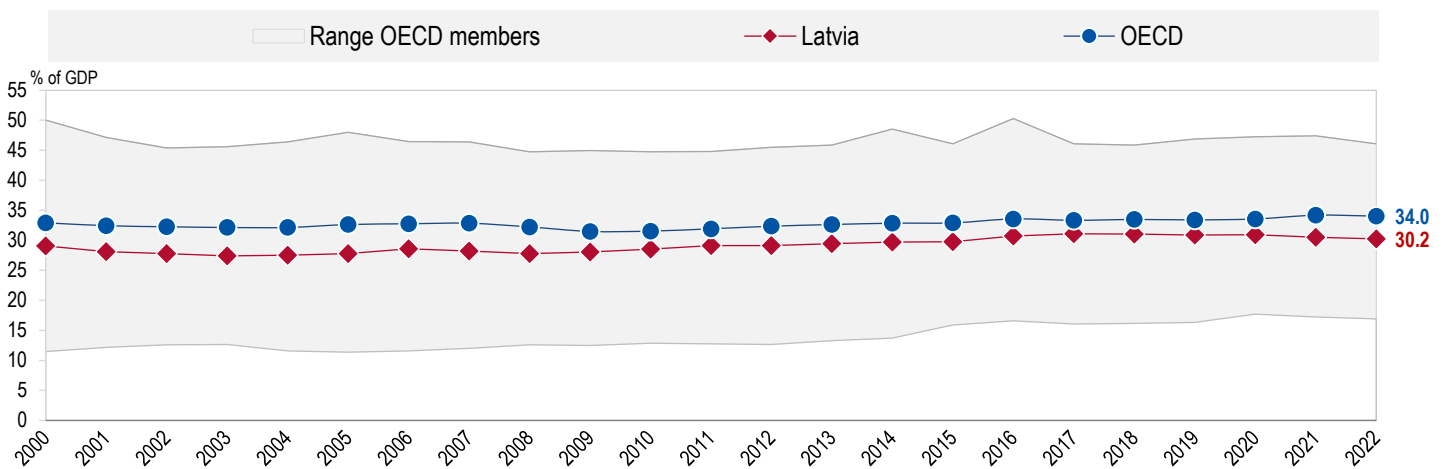


Revenue Statistics 2023 - Latvia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

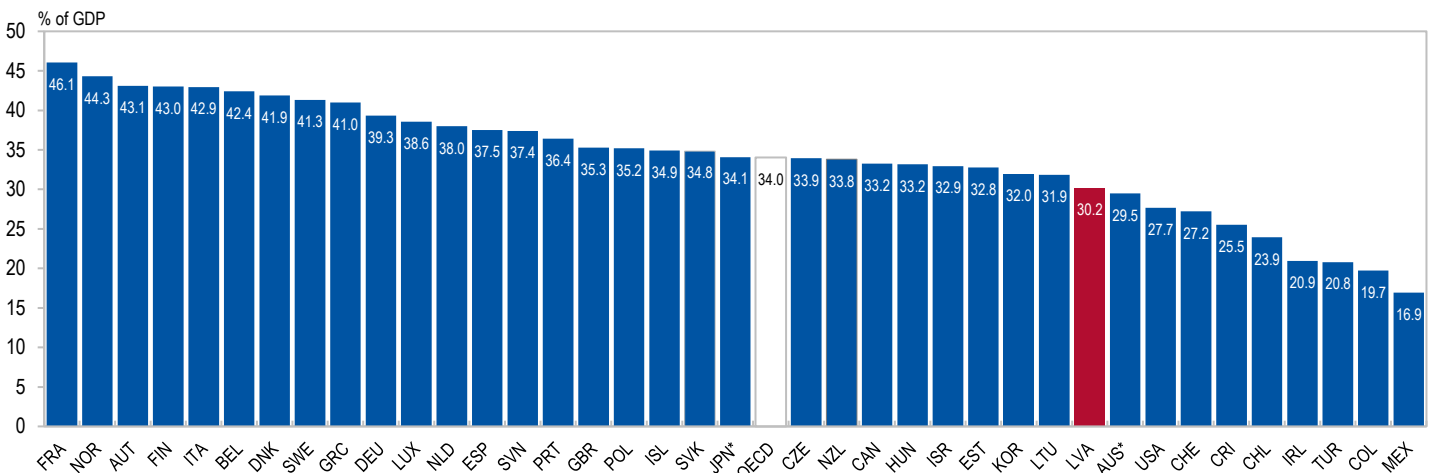
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 30.5% in 2021 to 30.2% in 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, the OECD average decreased from 34.2% to 34.0%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia has increased from 29.0% in 2000 to 30.2% in 2022. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2022 was above that in 2000 (34.0% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia was 31.1% in 2017, with the lowest being 27.4% in 2003.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2022

Latvia ranked 29th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022. In 2022, Latvia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 30.2% compared with the OECD average of 34.0%. In 2021, Latvia was ranked 28th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2022 data, therefore their latest 2021 data are presented within this country note.

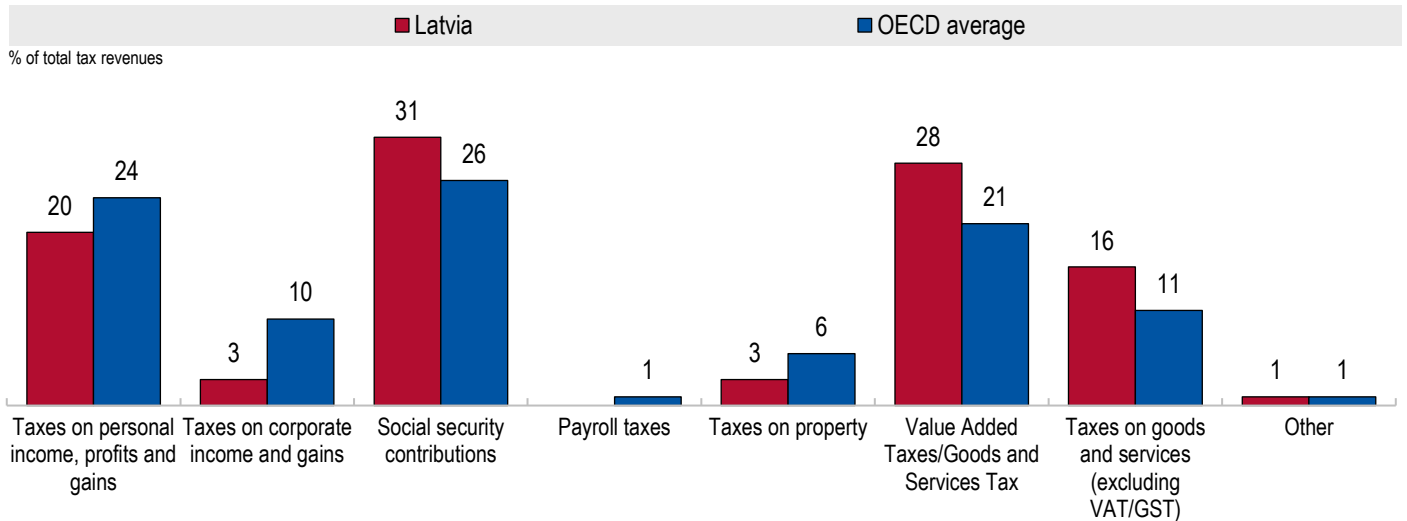
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 2021

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			%					
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	2 019	2 295	+ 276	22	22	-	32nd	31st	+ 1
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	1 803	2 009	+ 206	19	20	+ 1	25th	27th	- 2
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	217	286	+ 70	2	3	+ 1	38th	38th	-
Social security contributions	2 985	3 191	+ 206	32	31	- 1	16th	16th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	20th	20th	-
Taxes on property	281	296	+ 16	3	3	-	28th	28th	-
Taxes on goods and services	4 086	4 467	+ 381	44	44	-	3rd	3rd	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	2 541	2 880	+ 339	27	28	+ 1	4th	5th	- 1
Other	48	68	+ 20	1	1	-	16th	15th	+ 1
TOTAL	9 374	10 252	+ 878	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.

OECD (2023), Revenue Statistics 2023: Tax revenue buoyancy in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

Contacts

Kurt Van Dender

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

Alexander Pick

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Acting 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