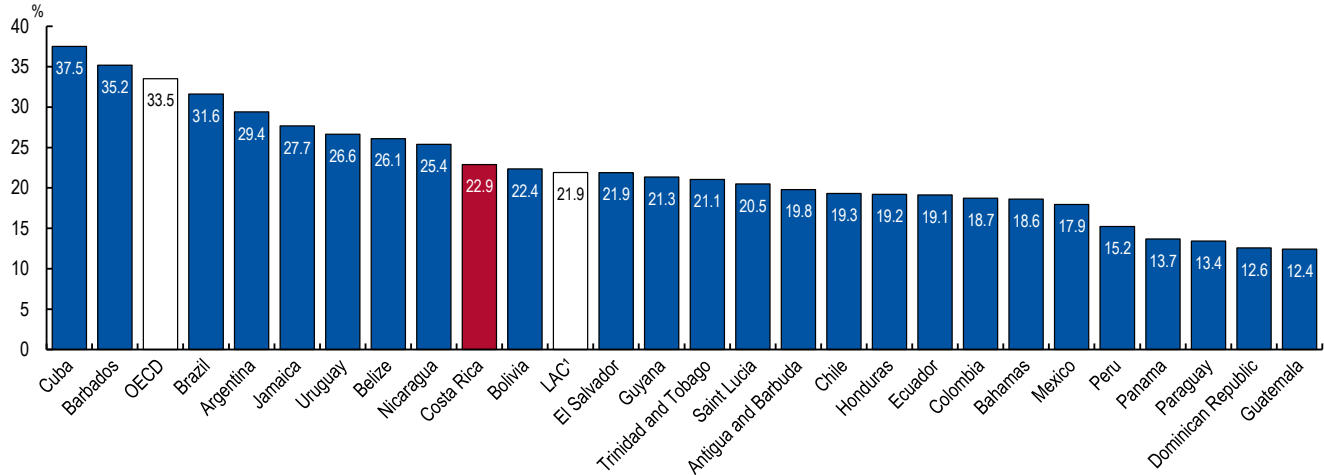


## Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022 - Costa Rica

### Tax-to-GDP ratio

#### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2020

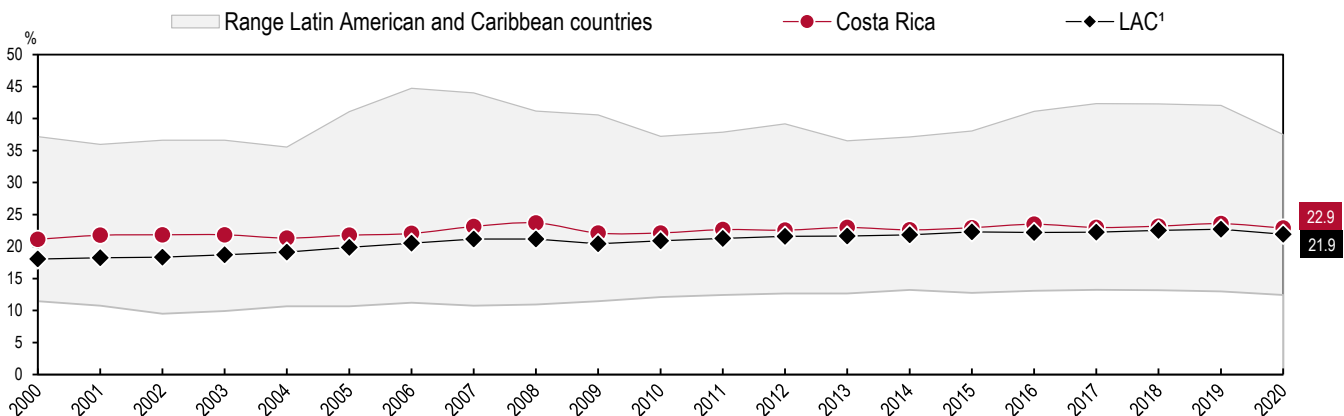
Costa Rica's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020 (22.9%) was above the LAC average (21.9%)<sup>1</sup> in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 1.0 percentage point and below the OECD average (33.5%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 26 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 decreased by 0.7 percentage points from 23.6% in 2019 to 22.9% in 2020. In comparison, the LAC average decreased by 0.8 percentage points between 2019 and 2020 to 21.9%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 3.9 percentage points, from 18.0% in 2000 to 21.9% in 2020, whereas over the same period the tax-to-GDP ratio in Costa Rica has increased by 1.7 percentage points, from 21.1% to 22.9%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Costa Rica was 23.7% in 2008, and the lowest was 21.1% in 2000.



1. Represents the unweighted average of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

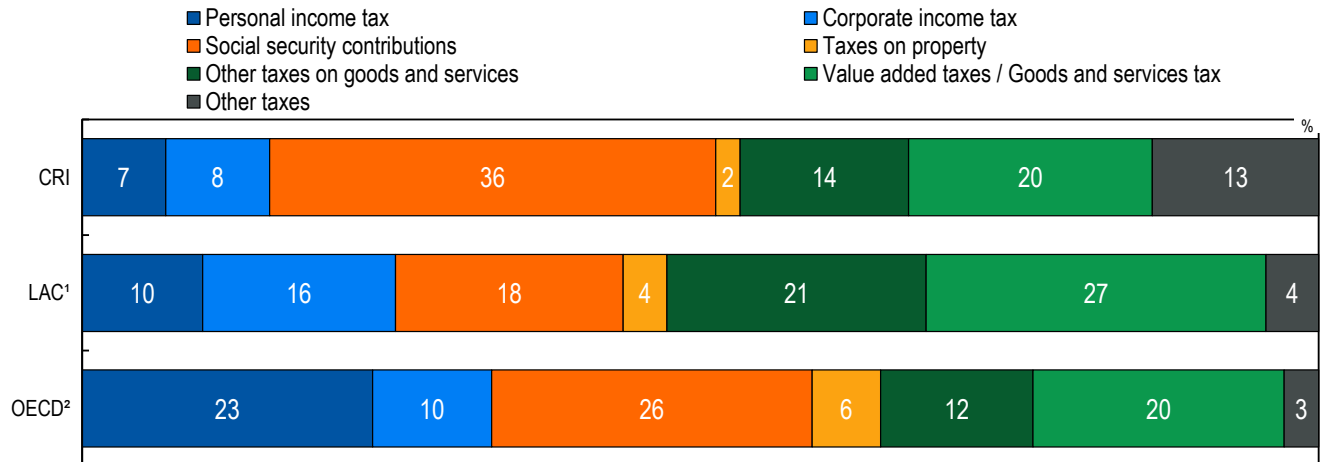
In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>



## 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 2020 was derived from social security contributions (36.1%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2020 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (19.7%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

2. Data for 2019 are used for the OECD average as the 2020 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		
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	1 854 866	1 651 249	- 203 617	4.9	4.6	- 0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	540 954	556 084	+ 15 130	1.4	1.5	+ 0.1
Corporate income, profits and gains	1 058 086	692 551	- 365 534	2.8	1.9	- 0.9
Social security contributions	3 026 691	2 971 589	- 55 102	8.1	8.3	+ 0.2
Taxes on property	167 952	162 950	- 5 002	0.4	0.5	+ 0.1
Taxes on goods and services	3 081 941	2 745 118	- 336 823	8.2	7.6	- 0.6
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	1 634 986	1 623 695	- 11 291	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	1 094 256	850 979	- 243 277	2.9	2.4	- 0.5
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	864 985	688 784	- 176 202	2.3	1.9	- 0.4
Customs and import duties	164 224	133 733	- 30 491	0.4	0.4	0.0
Other taxes <sup>2</sup>	724 435	704 623	- 19 811	1.9	2.0	+ 0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 855 885</b>	<b>8 235 528</b>	<b>- 620 357</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>- 0.7</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.