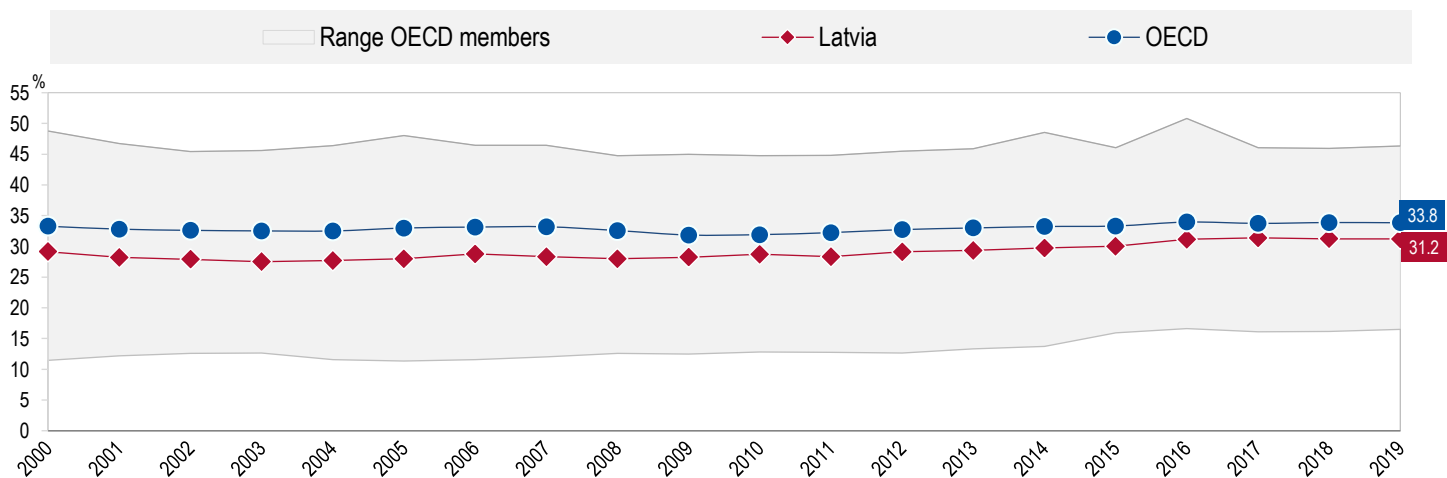


Revenue Statistics 2020 - Latvia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

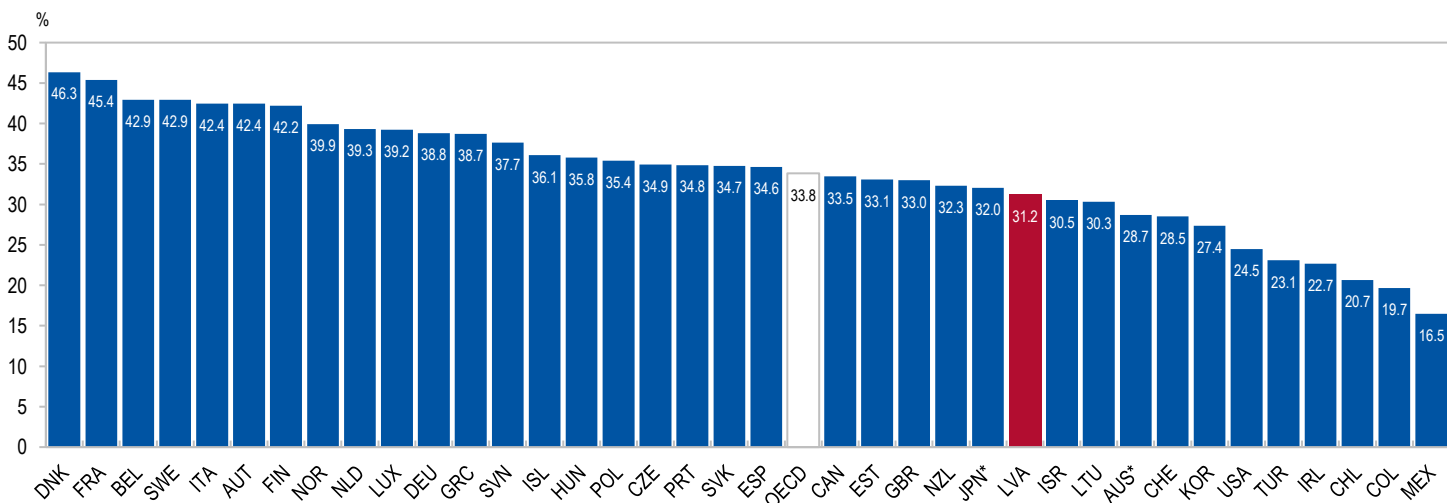
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia did not change between 2018 and 2019, remaining at 31.2%. Between 2018 and 2019 the OECD average decreased from 33.9% to 33.8%. Since the year 2000, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia has increased from 29.1% to 31.2%. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2019 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.8% compared with 33.3%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia was 31.4% in 2017, with the lowest being 27.5% in 2003.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2019

Latvia ranked 26th out of 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019. In 2019, Latvia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 31.2% compared with the OECD average of 33.8%. In 2018, Latvia was also ranked 26th out of the 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



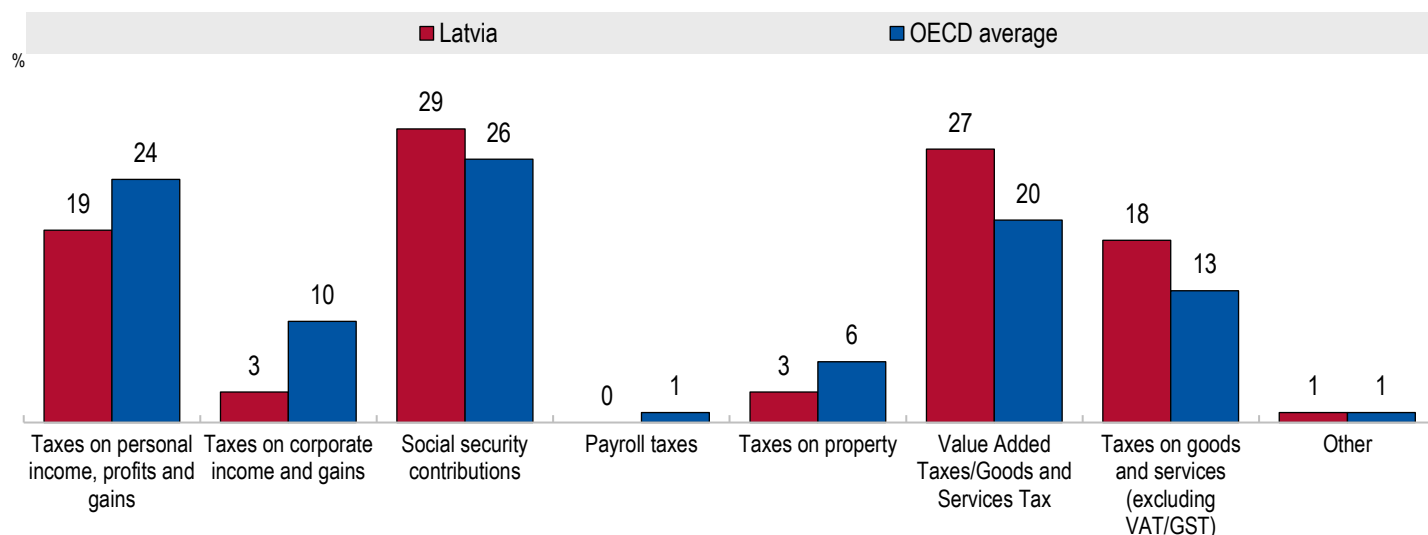
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2019 data, therefore their latest 2018 data are presented within this country note.

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.

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2018

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			%					
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	2 204	2 049	- 155	26	23	- 3	27th	31st	- 4
<i>of which</i>	-	-		-	-				
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	1 777	1 742	- 36	21	19	- 2	21st	23rd	- 2
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	427	308	- 120	5	3	- 2	31st	37th	- 6
Social security contributions	2 259	2 658	+ 399	27	29	+ 2	21st	18th	+ 3
Payroll taxes	3	3	-	-	-	-	19th	19th	-
Taxes on property	278	275	- 3	3	3	-	26th	27th	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	3 667	4 090	+ 423	44	45	+ 1	2nd	2nd	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	2 164	2 449	+ 285	26	27	+ 1	6th	5th	+ 1
Other	46	53	+ 7	1	1	-	15th	15th	-
TOTAL	8 412	9 076	+ 664	100	100	-	-	-	-

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

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

2. The country with the highest share being 1st and the country with the lowest share being 37th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2020 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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