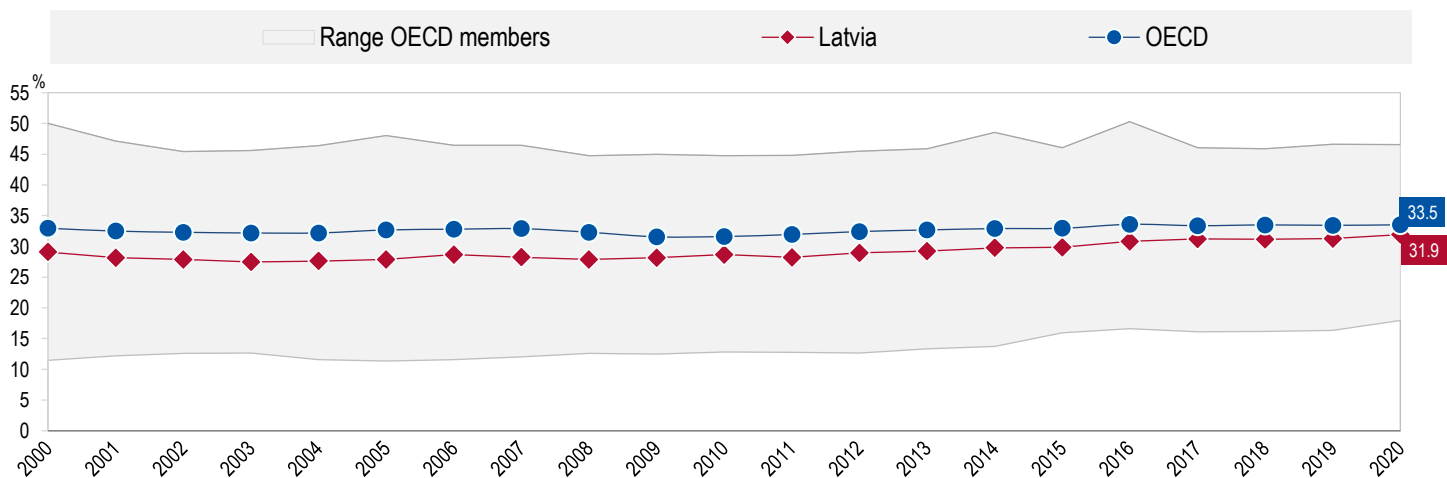


Revenue Statistics 2021 - Latvia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

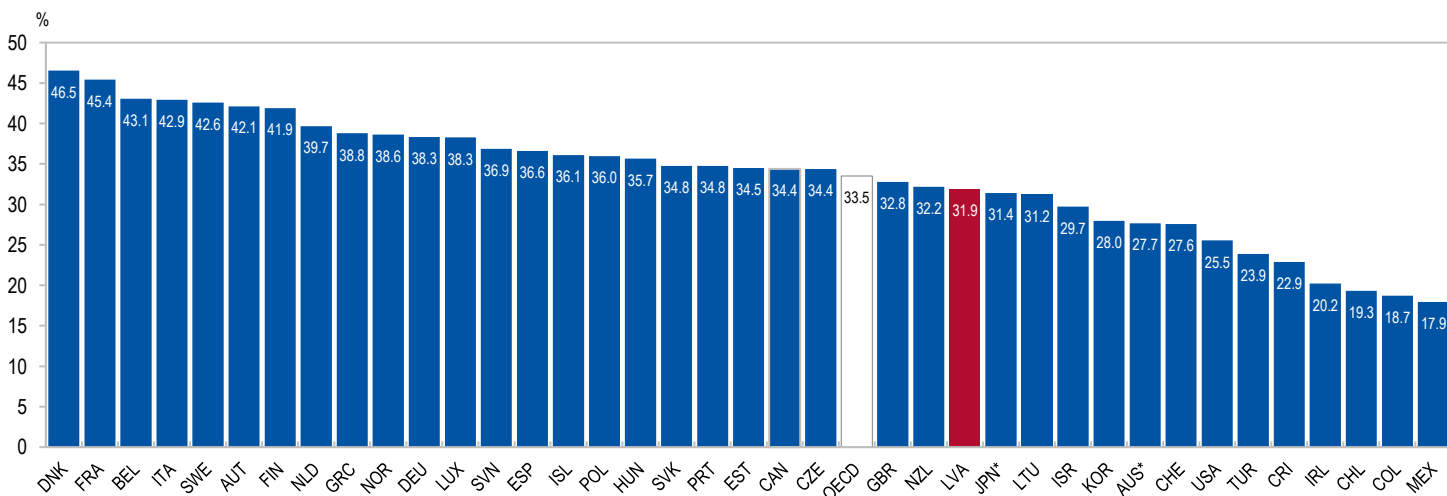
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia increased by 0.7 percentage points from 31.2% in 2019 to 31.9% in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020 the OECD average slightly increased from 33.4% to 33.5%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia has increased from 29.1% in 2000 to 31.9% in 2020. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2020 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.5% compared with 32.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Latvia was 31.9% in 2020, with the lowest being 27.5% in 2003.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2020

Latvia ranked 25th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020. In 2020, Latvia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 31.9% compared with the OECD average of 33.5%. In 2019, Latvia was ranked 26th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

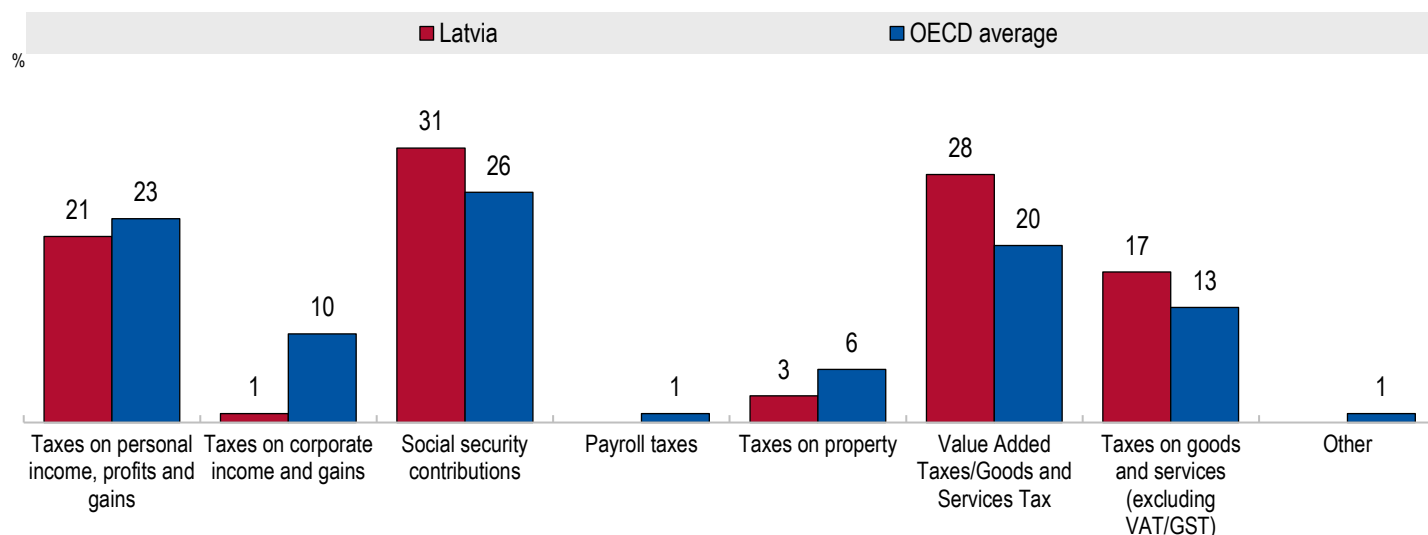
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

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, 2019

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 | | | % | | | | | |
| | 2018 | 2019 | Δ | 2018 | 2019 | Δ | 2018 | 2019 | Δ |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹ | 2 049 | 2 026 | - 23 | 23 | 21 | - 2 | 31st | 34th | - 3 |
| <i>of which</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Personal income, profits and gains</i> | 1 742 | 1 978 | + 237 | 19 | 21 | + 2 | 23rd | 22nd | + 1 |
| <i>Corporate income and gains</i> | 308 | 48 | - 260 | 3 | 1 | - 2 | 38th | 38th | - |
| Social security contributions | 2 658 | 2 911 | + 253 | 29 | 31 | + 2 | 19th | 19th | - |
| Payroll taxes | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 20th | 20th | - |
| Taxes on property | 275 | 283 | + 8 | 3 | 3 | - | 27th | 27th | - |
| Taxes on goods and services | 4 090 | 4 281 | + 191 | 45 | 45 | - | 2nd | 2nd | - |
| <i>of which VAT</i> | 2 449 | 2 632 | + 183 | 27 | 28 | + 1 | 5th | 4th | + 1 |
| Other | 53 | 40 | - 14 | 1 | - | - 1 | 15th | 22nd | - 7 |
| TOTAL | 9 076 | 9 505 | + 429 | 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 38th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2021 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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