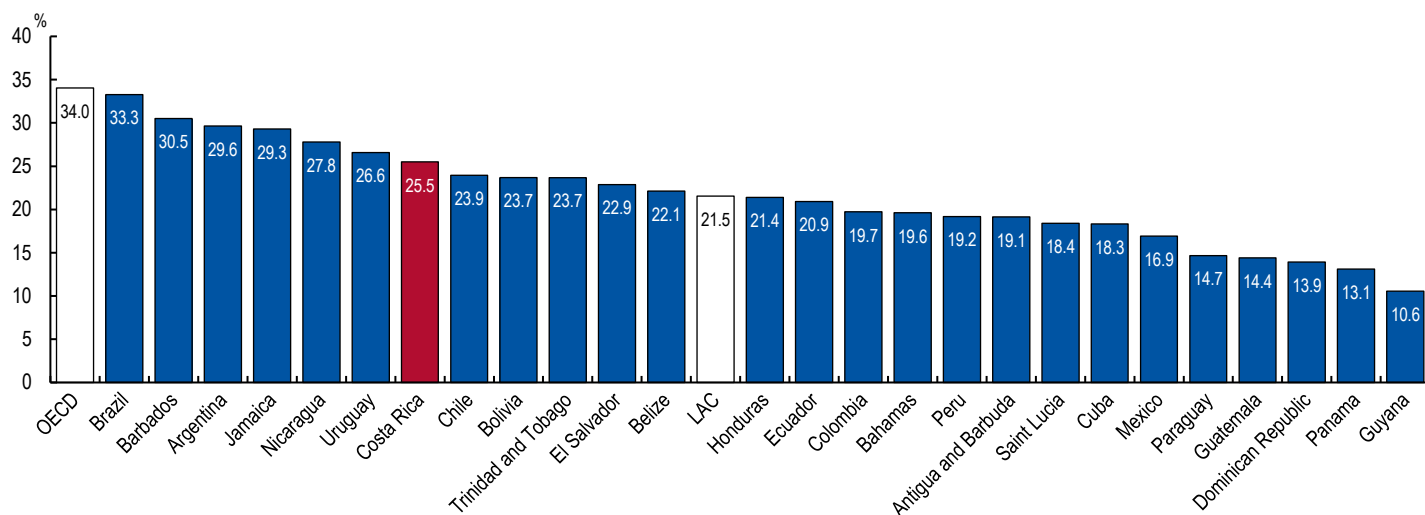


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2024 - Costa Rica

Tax-to-GDP ratio

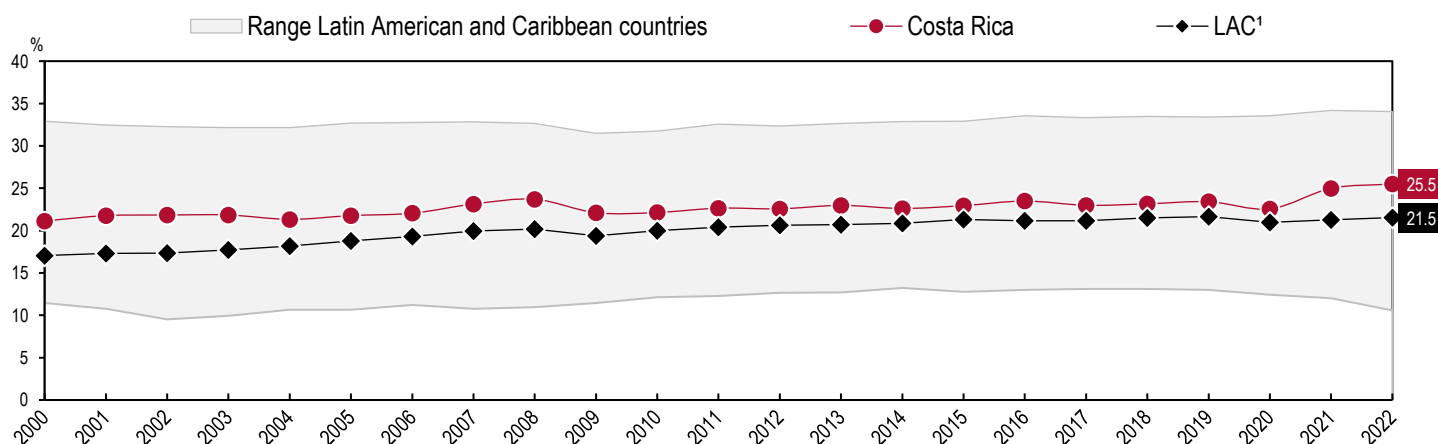
Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2022

Costa Rica's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022 (25.5%) was above the LAC average (21.5%) in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 4.0 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.0%).



Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Costa Rica increased by 0.5 percentage points from 25.0% in 2021 to 25.5% in 2022. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.3 percentage points between 2021 and 2022 to 21.5%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.5 percentage points, from 17.1% in 2000 to 21.5% in 2022, whereas the tax-to-GDP ratio in Costa Rica has increased by 4.4 percentage points, from 21.1% in 2000. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Costa Rica was 25.5% in 2022, and the lowest was 21.1% in 2000.



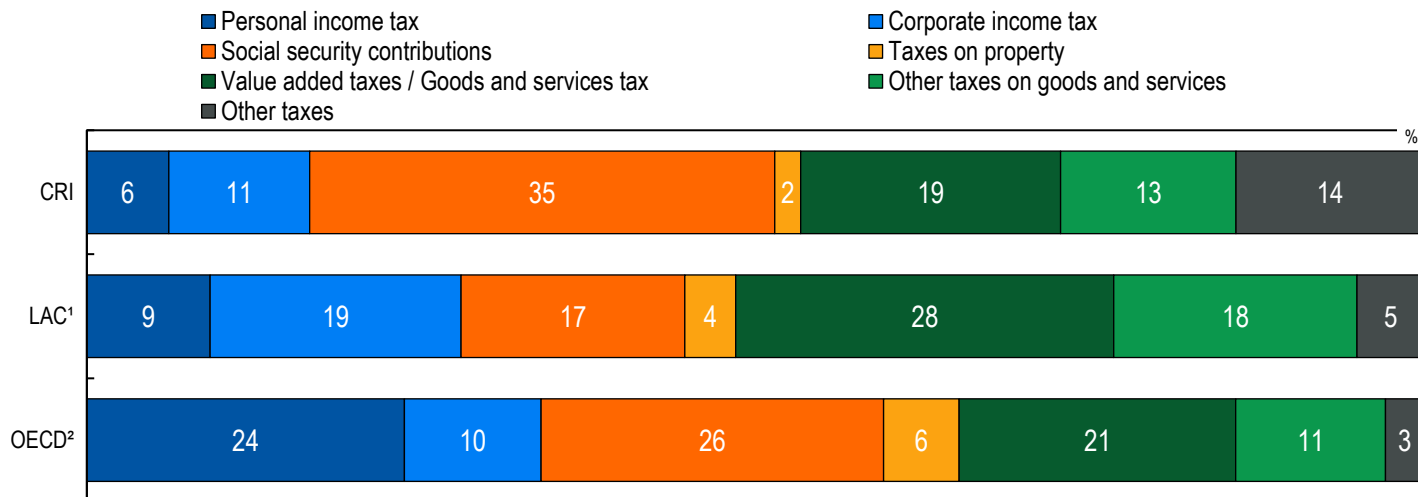
1. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba (up to 2020) and Venezuela due to data issues.

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 2022 was derived from social security contributions (34.8%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (19.4%).



1. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba (up to 2020) and Venezuela due to data issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

2. Data for 2021 are used for the OECD average as the 2022 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		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	2 063 810	2 430 200	+ 366 390	5.1	5.5	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	622 772	691 305	+ 68 533	1.6	1.6	0.0
Corporate income, profits and gains	970 546	1 188 835	+ 218 289	2.4	2.7	+ 0.3
Social security contributions	3 605 731	3 925 692	+ 319 961	9.0	8.9	- 0.1
Taxes on property	208 531	220 741	+ 12 210	0.5	0.5	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	3 488 535	3 674 723	+ 186 187	8.7	8.3	- 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	2 039 997	2 193 160	+ 153 162	5.1	5.0	- 0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	1 084 775	1 113 029	+ 28 254	2.7	2.5	- 0.2
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	863 133	883 105	+ 19 972	2.2	2.0	- 0.2
Customs and import duties	177 948	164 137	- 13 811	0.4	0.4	0.0
Other taxes ²	652 657	1 034 611	+ 381 954	1.6	2.3	+ 0.7
TOTAL	10 019 264	11 285 967	+ 1 266 703	25.0	25.5	+ 0.5

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 chart and table may not sum to the total due to rounding.

