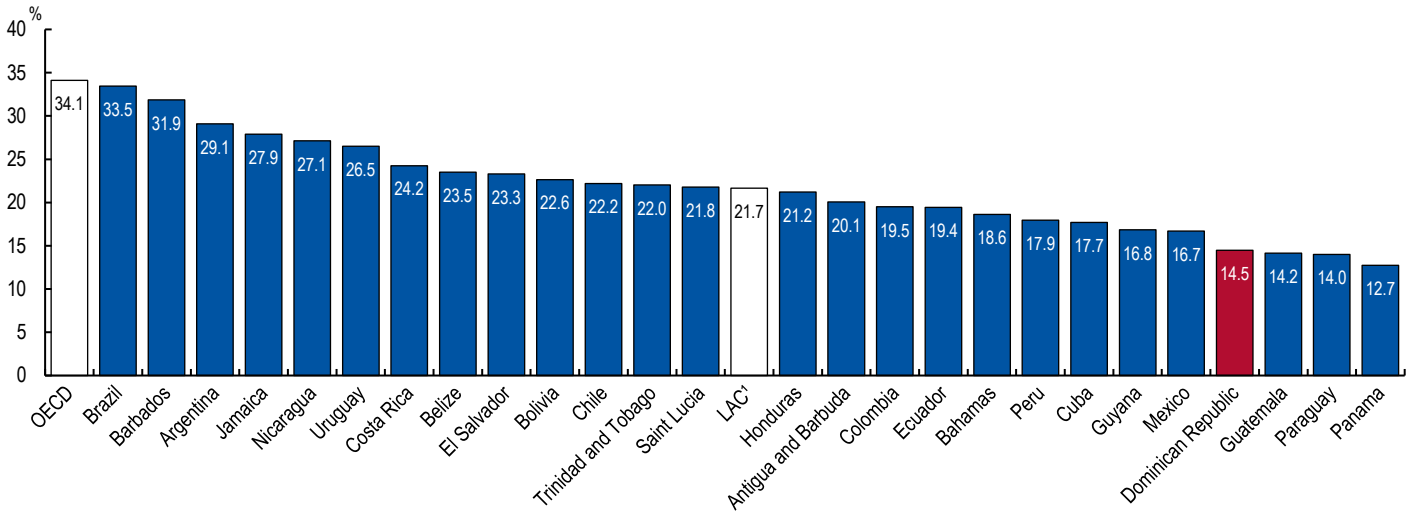


# Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2023 - The Dominican Republic

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2021

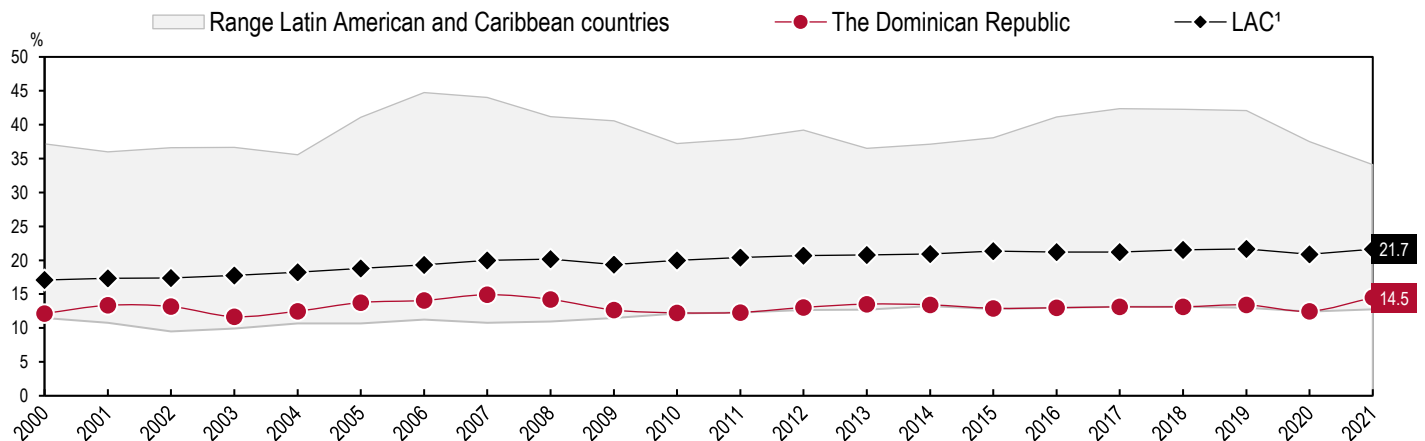
The Dominican Republic's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021 (14.5%) was below the LAC average (21.7%)<sup>1</sup> in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 7.2 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.1%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data issues.

### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in the Dominican Republic increased by 2.0 percentage points from 12.5% in 2020 to 14.5% in 2021. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.8 percentage points between 2020 and 2021 to 21.7%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.6 percentage points, from 17.1% in 2000 to 21.7% in 2021, whereas the tax-to-GDP ratio in the Dominican Republic has increased by 2.3 percentage points, from 12.1% to 14.5%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in the Dominican Republic was 14.9% in 2007, and the lowest was 11.7% in 2003.



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data issues.

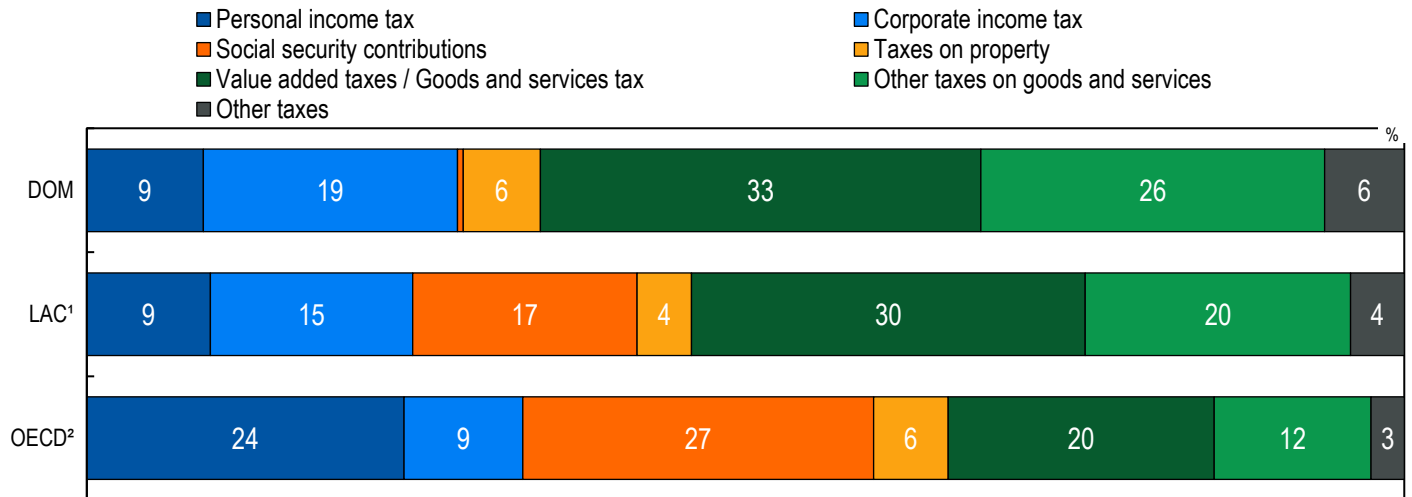
In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>



## 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 the Dominican Republic in 2021 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (33.4%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2021 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (26.1%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba 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 2020 are used for the OECD average as the 2021 data are not available.

### Summary of the tax structure in the Dominican Republic

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in the Dominican Republic		
	Dominican Peso, Millions			% in GDP		
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	187 108	263 082	+ 75 974	4.2	4.9	+ 0.7
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	58 747	69 026	+ 10 279	1.3	1.3	0.0
Corporate income, profits and gains	90 340	150 695	+ 60 355	2.0	2.8	+ 0.8
Social security contributions	2 661	3 420	+ 760	0.1	0.1	0.0
Taxes on property	24 367	45 799	+ 21 432	0.5	0.8	+ 0.3
Taxes on goods and services	339 147	465 072	+ 125 925	7.6	8.6	+ 1.0
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	194 408	261 207	+ 66 799	4.4	4.8	+ 0.4
Taxes on specific goods and services	132 993	183 041	+ 50 048	3.0	3.4	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	85 534	117 330	+ 31 796	1.9	2.2	+ 0.3
Customs and import duties	29 630	42 638	+ 13 007	0.7	0.8	+ 0.1
Other taxes <sup>2</sup>	3 142	3 811	+ 669	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>556 424</b>	<b>781 183</b>	<b>+ 224 759</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>+ 2.0</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 chart and table may not sum to the total due to rounding.

