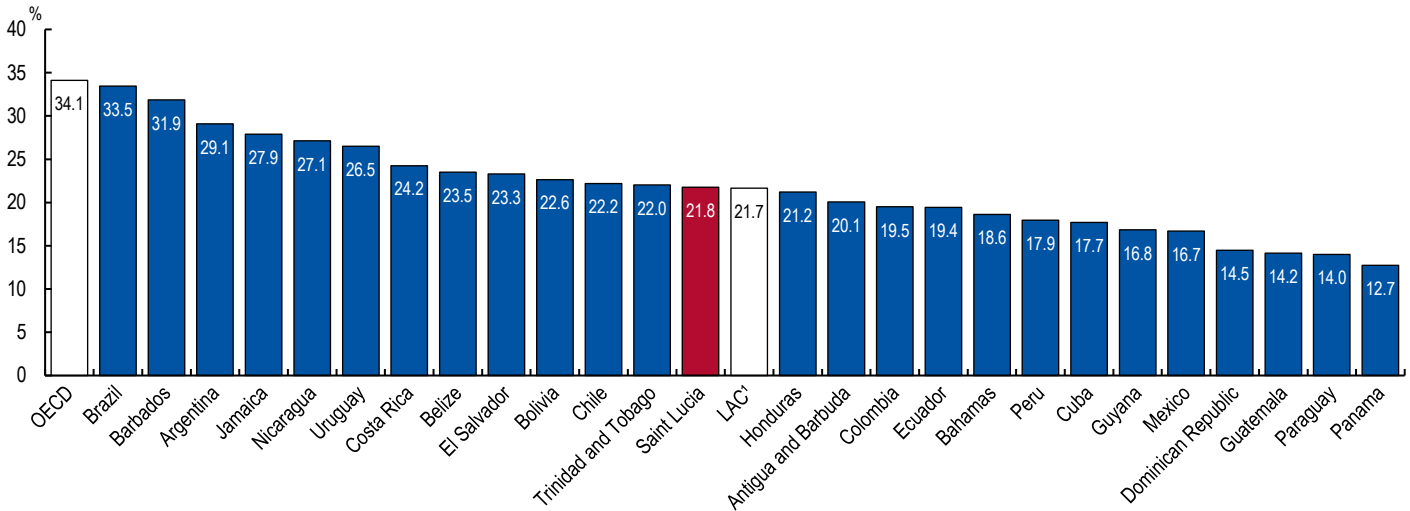


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2023 - Saint Lucia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

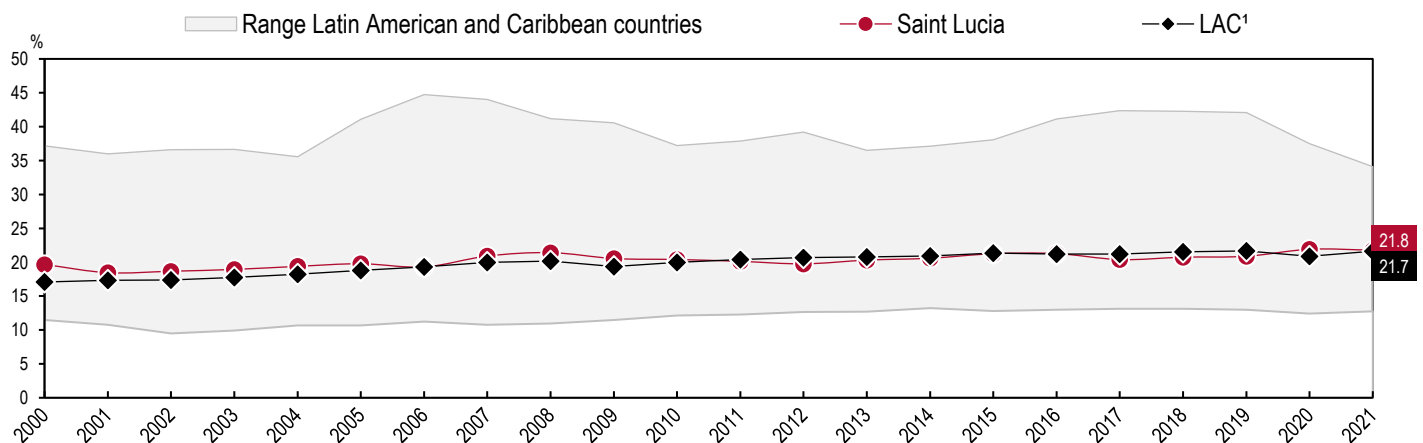
Saint Lucia's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021 (21.8%) was above the LAC average (21.7%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 0.1 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.1%).



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 Saint Lucia decreased by 0.1 percentage points from 21.9% in 2020 to 21.8% 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 Saint Lucia has increased by 2.1 percentage points, from 19.7% to 21.8%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Saint Lucia was 21.9% in 2020, and the lowest was 18.5% in 2001.



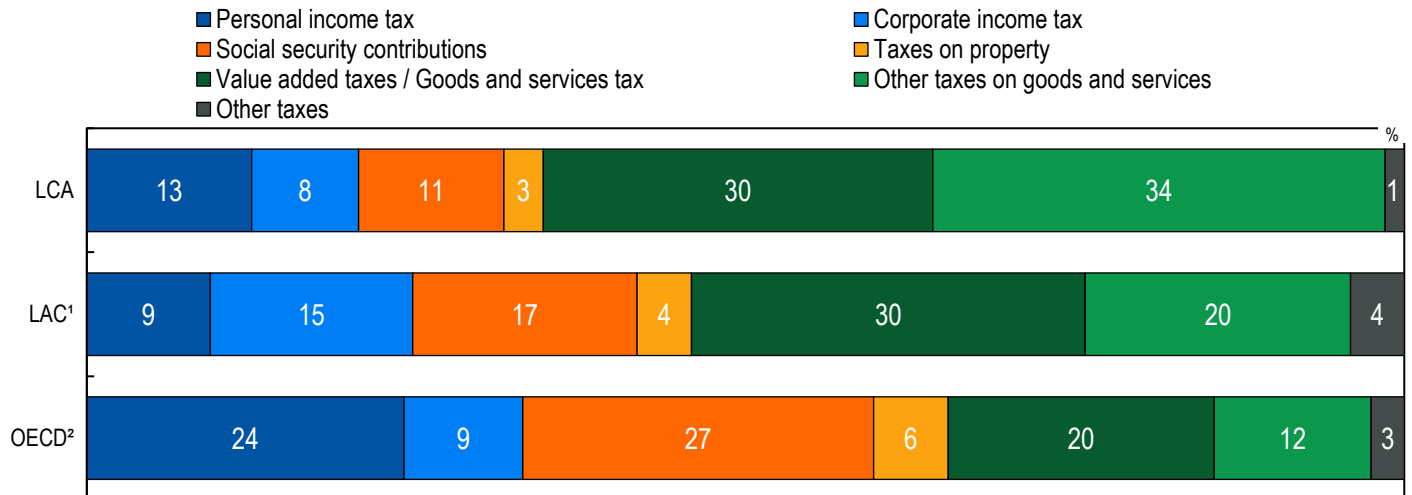
1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data issues.

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 Saint Lucia in 2021 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (34.3%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2021 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (29.6%).



1. Social security contributions are estimated in 2021

2. 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.

3. Data for 2020 are used for the OECD average as the 2021 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in Saint Lucia

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Saint Lucia		
	Eastern Caribbean dollar, Millions			% in GDP		
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	228	229	0	5.4	4.8	-0.6
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	115	130	+ 15	2.7	2.7	0.0
Corporate income, profits and gains	97	84	- 13	2.3	1.8	-0.5
Social security contributions	118	114	- 4	2.8	2.4	-0.4
Taxes on property	20	31	+ 11	0.5	0.7	+ 0.2
Taxes on goods and services	556	662	+ 106	13.2	13.9	+ 0.7
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	241	306	+ 65	5.7	6.4	+ 0.7
Taxes on specific goods and services	307	349	+ 42	7.3	7.3	0.0
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	121	111	- 10	2.9	2.3	-0.6
Customs and import duties	161	203	+ 42	3.8	4.3	+ 0.5
Other taxes ²	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	923	1 036	+ 113	21.9	21.8	-0.1

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.

