

Ministry of Finance
Republic of Latvia

TAXES AND TAX STRUCTURE IN LATVIA

*Tax Policy Strategy Division
Tax Analysis Department*

As of January 1, 2024



Content of the presentation

- 1. The main principles** of the tax system in Latvia and tax revenue
- 2. Direct Taxes** (*personal income tax, corporate income tax, compulsory state social security contributions, real estate tax, micro-enterprise tax, solidarity tax*)
- 3. Indirect taxes** (*value added tax, excise duty, customs duty, company car tax, vehicle operation tax, electricity tax*)
- 4. Other taxes** (*natural resources tax, lotteries and gambling tax*)



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1. The main principles of the tax system in Latvia



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Tax System in Latvia

Tax and fee system in Latvia consists of:

- state taxes, the objects and rates of which shall be set by the **Saeima**;
- state fees, which shall be applicable according to the Law "*On Taxes and Duties*", other specific laws and regulations of the **Cabinet of Ministers**;
- local government fees, which shall be applicable according to the Law "*On Taxes and Duties*" and binding regulations issued by the **local governments**;
- directly applicable taxes and other obligatory payments set in the **European Union** regulatory enactments.



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A Tax is:

- a mandatory periodic or one-off payment;
- a payment imposed by a law;
- intended for the performance of the public law functions or to obtain revenue to perform these functions;

The payment of taxes does not imply any compensation to the taxpayer directly.



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Types of Taxes

Direct taxes

- Personal income tax
- Corporate income tax
- Compulsory state social security contributions
- Real estate tax
- Micro-enterprise tax
- Solidarity tax

Indirect taxes

- Value added tax
- Excise duty
- Customs duty
- Company car tax
- Vehicle operation tax
- Electricity tax

Other taxes

- Natural resources tax
- Lottery and gambling tax

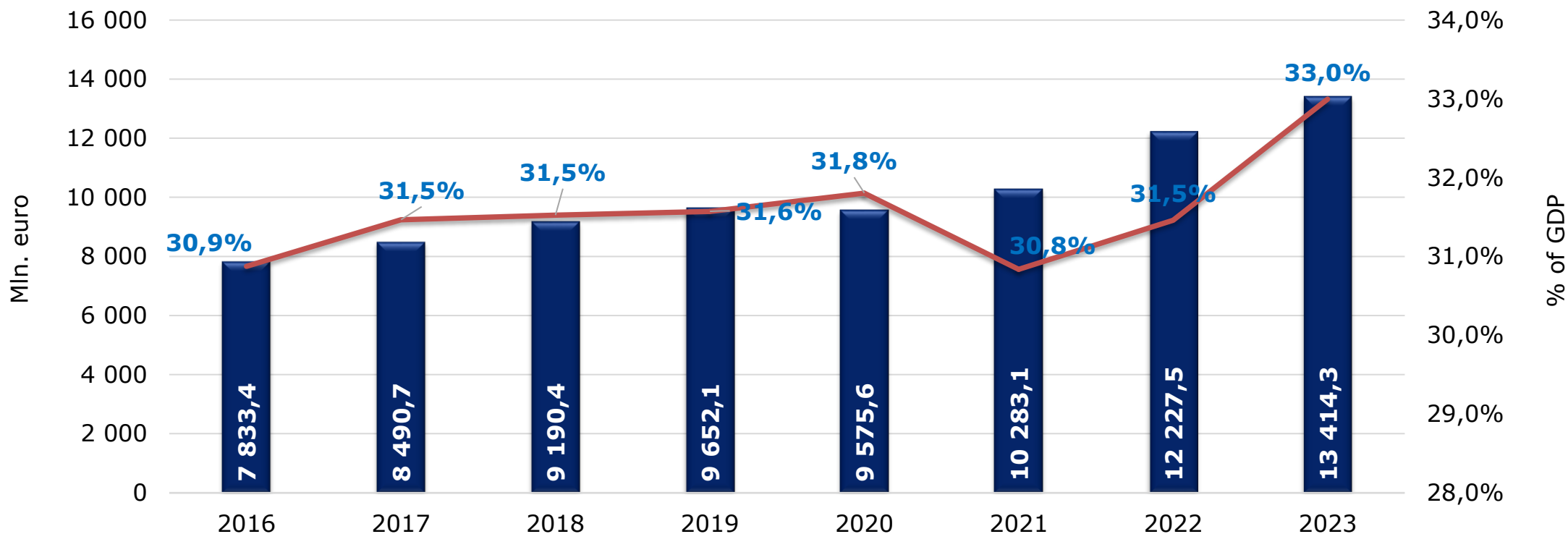
Source: Ministry of Finance



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Total Tax revenue*

(million euro, % of GDP)



* Including contributions to the state funded pension scheme

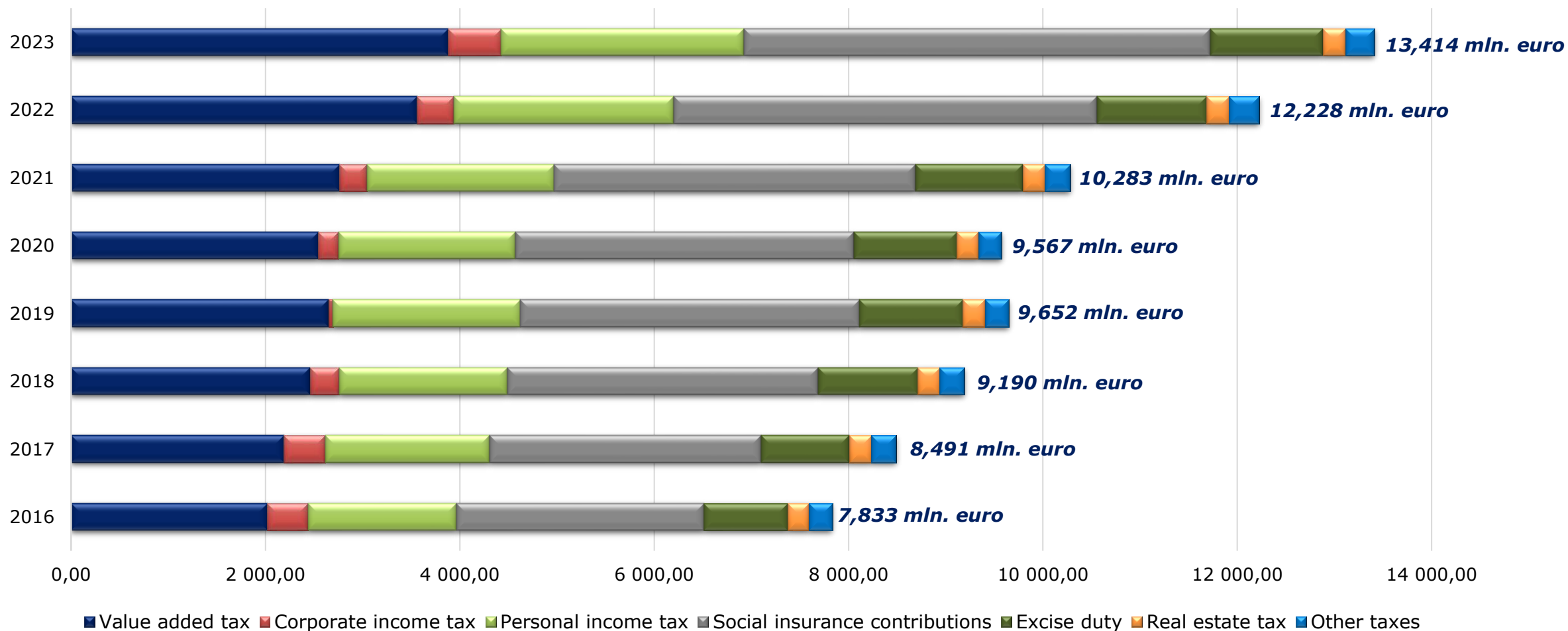
Source: Ministry of Finance



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Breakdown of Tax Revenue* (I)

(million euro)



* Including contributions to the state funded pension scheme

Source: Ministry of Finance

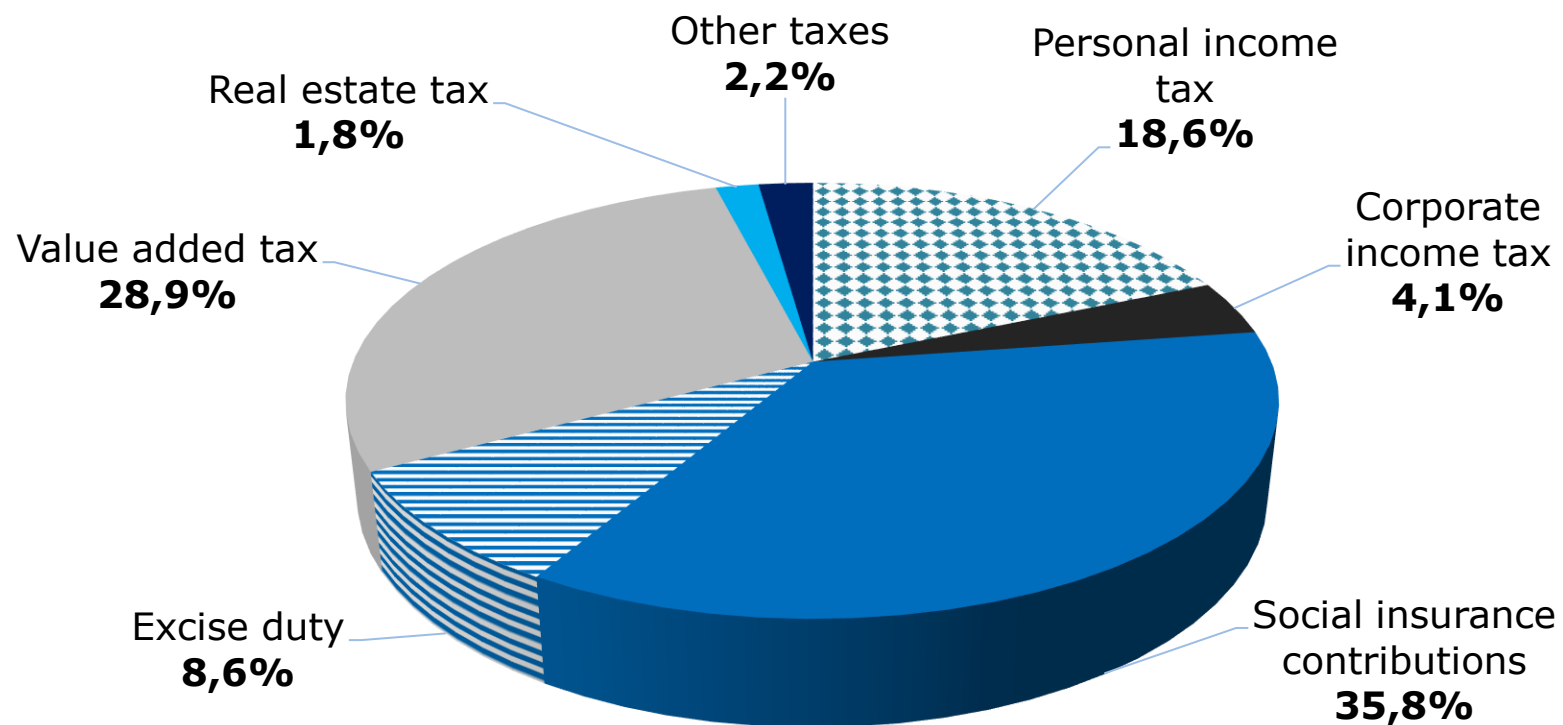
2024



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Breakdown of Tax Revenue* (II)

By their share in tax revenue in 2023, per cent



* Including contributions to the state funded pension scheme

Source: Ministry of Finance



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2. Direct Taxes



Personal Income Tax (PIT)

- PIT is applied to the total income obtained by a natural person **(resident)** in Latvia and/or abroad during the taxation year;
- Foreign taxpayers **(non-residents)** pay PIT only for income obtained in Latvia in the taxation year;
- PIT is also paid by the owners of individual undertakings, including farms and fish farms, who in the taxation year have obtained income which is not subject to the corporate income tax.

Individuals are residents of Latvia if they:

- *have a declared place of residence in the territory of Latvia;*
- *stay in Latvia 183 days or longer during any 12 month period;*
- *are Latvian citizens who are employed in a foreign country by the government.*



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Personal Income Tax (PIT)

Taxation period: *calendar year*

Tax rates:

Income, euro per year	2017	Tax reform			From 2021
		2018	2019	2020	
Up to 20,004	23%	20%			20%
Between 20,004 and 78,100		23%			23%
Above 78,100		31.4%			31%
Income from capital and capital gains	10%/15%	20%			20%

Source: Law "On Personal Income Tax"



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Personal Income Tax (PIT)

Deductions from taxable income

Allowances	2024
Annual differentiated non-taxable minimum*	
Maximum annual non-taxable minimum	6,000 euro per year/ 500 euro per month
Annual income up to which maximum annual non-taxable minimum is applied	6,000 euro per year/ 500 euro per month
Annual income up to which non-taxable minimum gradually decreases, according to the formula	21,600 euro per year/ 1,800 euro per month
Non-taxable minimum of a pensioner	6,000 euro per year/ 500 euro per month
Relief for a dependent	3,000 euro per year/ 250 euro per month

* Annual differentiated non-taxable minimum is calculated according to the formula specified by the Cabinet of Ministers and applied according to the summary procedure by submitting an annual income declaration.



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Personal Income Tax (PIT)

Deductions from taxable income

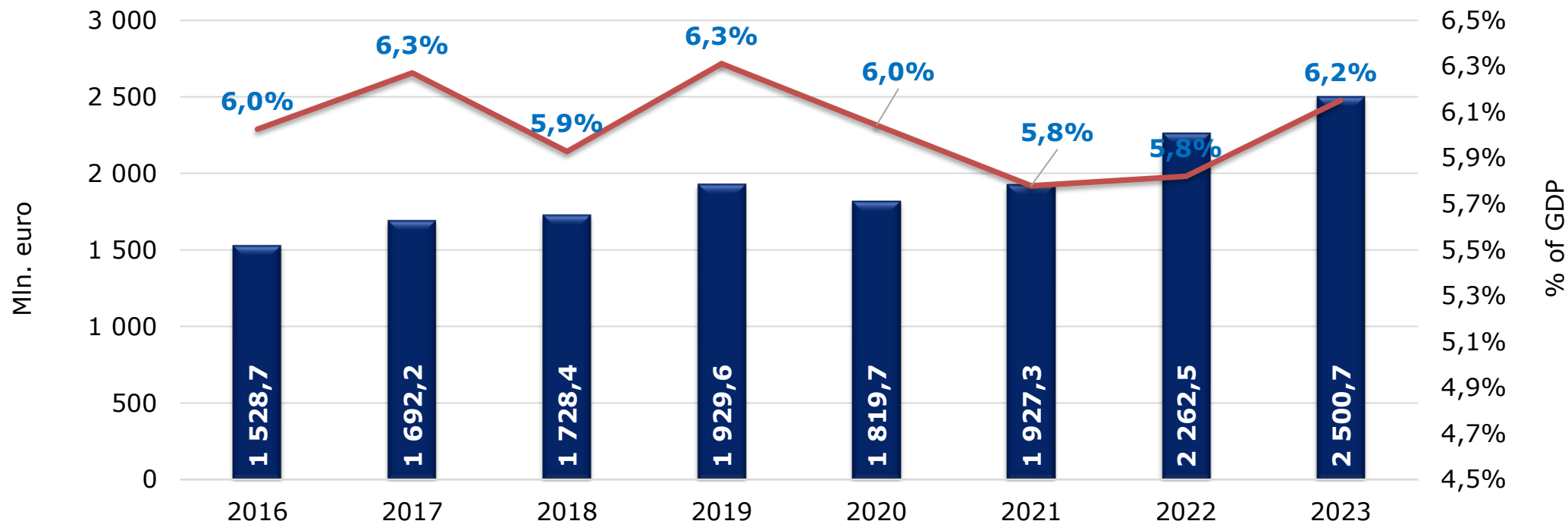
	2024
Additional PIT reliefs:	
Relief for persons who have been recognized as persons with disability:	
<i>persons with group I and II disabilities, euro per year</i>	1,848 (154 per month)
<i>persons with group III disabilities, euro per year</i>	1,440 (120 per month)
Relief for politically repressed persons and members of the national resistance movement, <i>euro per year</i>	1,848 (154 per month)
Eligible expenditure:	
Payments of insurance premiums made in conformity with a life insurance contract (with accumulation of funds) and the payments made into the private pension funds, <i>% of annual taxable income</i>	Up to 4,000 euro per year, but not exceeding 10% of annual gross income in total
Expenditure for the acquisition of education and for the use of health and medical treatment services. The amount which in the form of donation or gift has been transferred to a budget institution or religious organisation or the institution which have been granted a public benefit organisation status, or to a political party, <i>euro per year</i>	Up to 600 euro per year, but not exceeding 50% of annual gross income in total



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Personal Income Tax (PIT)

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



*PIT is one of the most important revenue sources for local governments, as **75 per cent** of the PIT revenue is transferred to the local government budgets.*

Source: Ministry of Finance



Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

- Profits gained by a taxpayer are not taxed until its distribution*. **CIT at a 20 per cent** rate is paid from the profits distributed (calculated dividends, payments treated as dividends and deemed dividends) and deemed profit distributions (expenses not related to economic activity etc.);
- CIT rate is 20 per cent on the gross distributed amount or **20/80** on the net income, namely, base subject to CIT has to be divided by a coefficient 0.8. The recipient of dividends – a natural person shall not pay personal income tax from the above mentioned dividends.

** as of January 1, 2024, credit institutions and consumer credit service providers shall make an annual CIT surcharge payment at a rate of 20 per cent regardless of whether profits are distributed in dividends.*



Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

CIT regime is applied to distributed profits and deemed profit distributions provided that the profits are gained after 1 January 2018.

Distributed profits shall include:

- *calculated dividends, incl. extraordinary dividends;*
- *payments treated as dividends;*
- *deemed dividends (part of profits for which share capital is increased (CIT not withheld) and which is taken out by reducing share capital).*

Deemed profit distributions shall include:

- *expenses not related to economic activity (incl. representation and personnel sustainability expenses exceeding 5 per cent in total of the gross salary fund);*
- *doubtful debts;*
- *disproportionate interest payments;*
- *loans to related persons;*
- *transfer pricing adjustments (transactions with related persons which do not correspond to the market value);*
- *benefits granted to the employees of the permanent establishments or board members;*
- *liquidation quota;*
- *the value of the assets transferred to another person in the reorganisation process, except in the cases specified in Section 18 of the Enterprise Tax Law;*
- *the value of the asset which is transferred by the taxpayer (incl. the permanent establishment of the non-resident in Latvia) to its permanent establishment or main undertaking abroad for the performance of economic activity, if, as a result of the transfer of the asset, Latvia loses the right to tax the transferred asset;*
- *the difference that has formed in transactions with artificially formed structures (or the result of hybrid mismatch in accordance with Section 7.¹ of the Enterprise Tax Law).*



Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

Taxpayers

- Performers of economic activity:
 - a) domestic undertakings;*
 - b) institutions financed from the state budget whose income from economic activity is not provided in the state budget;*
 - c) institutions financed from the local government budget, whose income from economic activity is not provided in the local government budget;*
- Foreign commercial companies and other persons deriving income in Latvia (hereinafter — non-residents);
- Permanent establishments of non-residents.



Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

CIT rates applied to payments to non-residents

CIT shall be withheld from the following payments made to non-residents:

- remuneration for management and consultancy services – 20 per cent rate;
- remuneration for alienation of the real property located in Latvia – 3 per cent rate;
- remuneration for renting or leasing real estate in Latvia – 5 per cent rate;
- payments* to legal, natural and other persons, which are located, are established or founded in low-tax or no-tax countries or territories – 20 per cent rate.

** Any kinds of payments, incl., dividends, interest payments, payments for intellectual property, except for payments for the supplies of goods (if they correspond to the market value) and public securities.*



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Corporate income tax (CIT)

Taxation period: *calendar month*

Declaration of the taxation period shall be submitted to the State Revenue Service by the 20th date of the next month following the taxation period, if in the taxation period:

- *dividends were calculated;*
- *payments treated as dividends were made;*
- *deemed dividends were disbursed;*
- *expenses not related to economic activity were made;*
- *liquidation quota was disbursed.*

Other items subject to the corporate income tax arising in the accounting year shall be included in the taxable base in the last tax period of the accounting year and the declaration shall be submitted to the State Revenue Service by the 20th date following the month in which the accounting year ends.



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Corporate Income Tax (CIT) surcharge

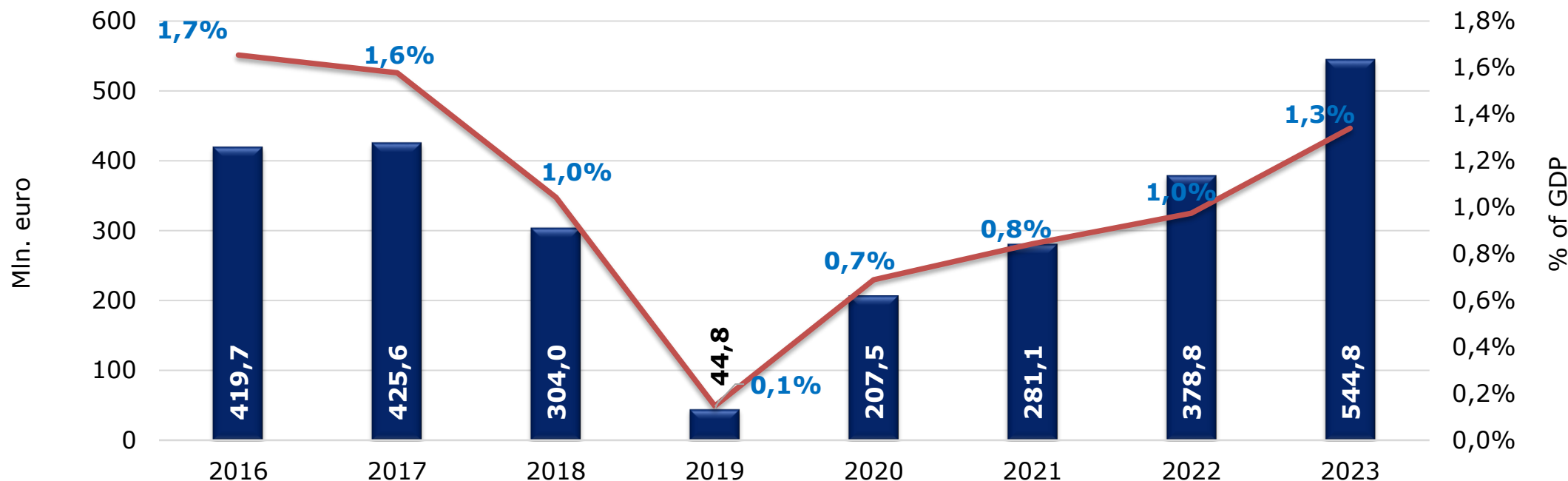
- **CIT surcharge payers** – credit institutions, consumer credit service providers;
- **Taxation period of CIT surcharge** – taxation year;
- **CIT surcharge base of a taxation year** – data (with adjustments) included in the taxpayer's pre-taxation year profit or loss account;
- **CIT surcharge rate** – 20%;
- The calculation of the CIT surcharge of a taxation year shall be submitted to the State Revenue Service within four months after the term for the submission of the company's annual report for the pre-taxation year.
 - ! The amount of the CIT surcharge of a taxation year is reduced by the CIT paid for the profits distributed in dividends (except for extraordinary dividends) in the taxation year until the CIT surcharge calculation.
 - ! The amount of CIT surcharge already paid is taken into account in the subsequent CIT calculation on profit distribution in dividends (except for extraordinary dividends).
 - ! CIT surcharge calculated for the taxation year must be included in the company's annual report of that taxation year.



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Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

Tax Revenue (million euro, % of GDP)



As of 1 January 2018, a new *Corporate Income Tax Law* came into force as part of the tax reform, which provides that CIT is paid at the time of profit distribution, applying a rate of 20 per cent (in 2017, the general CIT rate was 15 per cent which was applied to the taxable income). As a result, in 2019, CIT tax revenue decreased rapidly and accounted for only 0.5 per cent of total state tax revenue and 0.1 per cent of GDP.



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Compulsory State Social Security Contributions (SSC)

The **state social insurance system** is based on **two basic principles**:

1. the amount of social insurance services directly depends on the income from which social insurance contributions are calculated;
2. there is solidarity between social insurance contributors and recipients of social insurance services - current costs are financed from current social insurance contributions.



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Compulsory State Social Security Contributions (SSC)

Tax Base

- Employers' payments to individuals (wage income);
- Business income of self-employed.

*Health insurance is applicable to all employees and self-employed persons who have **actually made the compulsory contributions**, incl. for health insurance, **except** reduced licence fee payers and seasonal agricultural workers income tax payers.*

For more information, see the [website of the Ministry of Welfare](#) and the [website of The State Social Insurance Agency](#)



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Compulsory State Social Security Contributions (SSC)

	2024
SSC general rate, including:	34.09%
Employer rate	23.59%
Employee rate	10.50%
SSC general rate distribution by types of the state social insurance:	
- Pensions	23.91%
- Unemployment	1.60%
- Accidents at work and occupational disease insurance	0.66%
- Disability insurance	2.29%
- Sickness and maternity insurance	3.47%
- Parental insurance	1.16%
- Healthcare financing	1.00%
Maximum object of the SSC, euro per year	78,100
Minimum object of the SSC, euro per year	8,400

- The **rate of the SSC**, if the employee is insured for all types of social insurance, is **34.09 per cent**.
- **1 per cent** of the total rate of SSC is transferred for the financing of health care services.
- Tax rate differs for those taxpayers who are insured for less types of social insurance (self - employed persons, pensioners etc. persons).

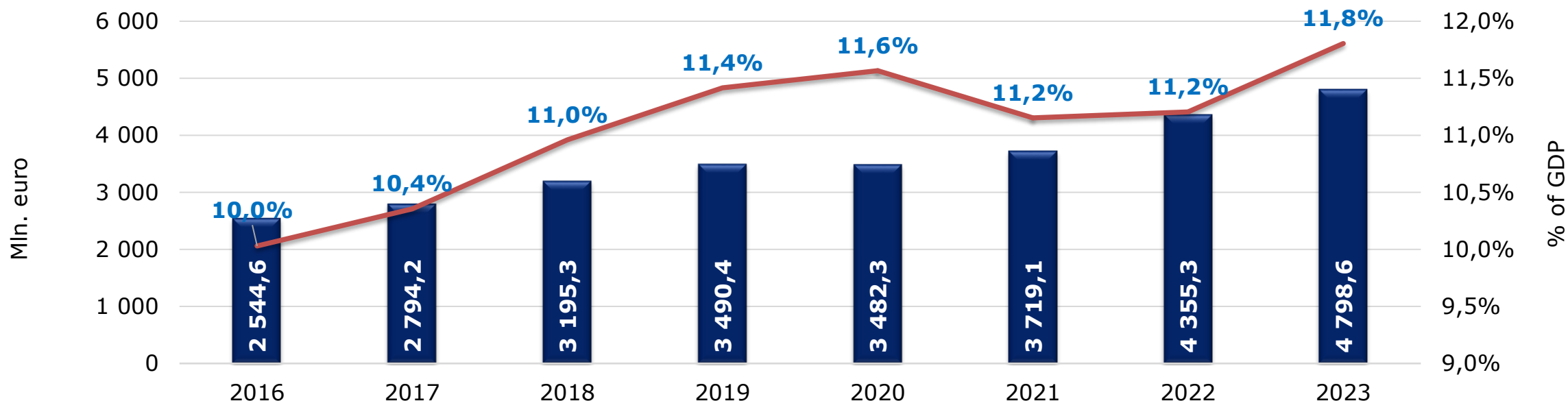
Source: Ministry of Finance



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Compulsory State Social Security Contributions (SSC)

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



*The compulsory state social security contributions have the largest share in total tax revenue. In 2023, the SSC revenue accounted for **35.8 per cent** of the total tax revenue.*

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Solidarity Tax

Taxpayers

Taxpayers are employees, employers and self-employed persons.

Tax object

A taxable object is income, which exceeds the maximum amount of the object of the SSC.

As from 1 January 2022 the taxable object is income above **78,100 euro per year.**



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Solidarity Tax

The tax is allocated as follows:

	2022
Solidarity tax, including:	25%¹
- <i>healthcare financing</i>	1%
- <i>PIT part²</i>	10%
- <i>payment to the state special budget</i>	14% ³

- 1 The solidarity tax rate is 25 per cent, but in the current year the SSC rate is applied.
- 2 10 percentage points of the solidarity tax are transferred to the PIT distribution account. That ensures that by the submission of the annual income declaration and recalculation of PIT by applying the highest PIT rate (31 per cent), for the solidarity taxpayers the calculated tax payable to the budget will be equivalent to the already paid tax part of PIT and solidarity tax.
- 3 As of 2021, 14 percentage points of the solidarity tax are transferred to the state pension special budget.

➤ Taxation period

Calendar year for which the maximum amount of the object of the SSC is laid down in the Law *On State Social Insurance*.

➤ Tax rate

As of 1 January 2021 the tax rate is **25 per cent**.

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Micro-enterprise Tax

The following persons may become a **micro-enterprise taxpayer** if they are not registered as value added tax (VAT) payers:

- an individual merchant;
- an individual enterprise;
- a farm or fish farm;
- a natural person registered with the State Revenue Service as a performer of economic activities;

In order to choose to pay the **micro-enterprise tax** a micro-enterprise shall comply with the following criteria:

- the expected turnover will not exceed the VAT registration threshold (EUR 50,000 in 2024);
- the micro-enterprise is not a registered VAT payer and does not intend to become a registered VAT payer until reaching the VAT registration threshold (if the micro-enterprise becomes or has to become a registered VAT payer, it shall lose the status of micro-enterprise tax payer from the following year);
- at the same time the owner of the micro-enterprise can not pay PIT or the reduced licence fee for income from economic activities*.

* For more information on the restrictions on micro-enterprise tax, see Article 2 of the [Micro-enterprise Tax Law](#).



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Micro-enterprise Tax

In order to gradually limit the micro-enterprise tax regime **from 2021**, the micro-enterprise tax can be applied only to one person – the owner of micro-enterprise.

From 2021, if a micro-enterprise has an employee, the employee is taxed and insured as an employee under the general procedure (paying PIT and SSC)*.



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Micro-enterprise Tax

As of January 1, 2024 the micro-enterprise tax rate is 25%.

The micro-enterprise tax Includes:

- **80 per cent** compulsory social security contributions ;
- **20 per cent** personal income tax.

As of July 1, 2021 the minimum object of the compulsory social security contributions has been introduced - three minimum wages per quarter for micro-enterprise tax payers.

If the object of the compulsory state social security contributions is smaller than the object of the minimum contributions, the micro-enterprise tax payer is obliged to make the minimum compulsory contributions in the amount of **10%** of the difference between the calculated object and the minimum compulsory contribution object to the state pension insurance.



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Real Estate Tax

Currently the real estate taxation system includes two taxes:

- **land tax;**
- **tax on immovable property.**

The **tax base** is the **cadastral value**.

Tax rates:

- land – **1.5 per cent** of the cadastral value;
- buildings used for economic activity, engineering structures – **1.5 per cent** of the cadastral value;
- residential buildings, apartments – **0.2 - 0.6 per cent:**
 - 0.2 per cent of the cadastral value not exceeding 56,915 *euro*;
 - 0.4 per cent of the cadastral value part between 56,915 *euro* and 106,715 *euro*;
 - 0.6 per cent of the cadastral value part exceeding 106,715 *euro*.



Real Estate Tax

- An additional 1.5 per cent tax rate is applicable for uncultivated agricultural land, excluding land that has an area less than one hectare or for which restrictions on agricultural activities have been laid down in laws and regulations.
- A 3 per cent tax rate is applicable for collapsed constructions, constructions degrading the environment or threatening the safety of individuals, if it is determined by the municipality in its binding regulations.
- The minimum tax payment for each taxpayer in each local government shall be *7 euro*.
- Local governments are entitled (by adopting binding regulations) to determine tax rates from 0.2 per cent to 3 per cent. Tax rate exceeding 1.5 per cent shall be determined by local governments only in the case, if the immovable property is not maintained in accordance with the procedures laid down in laws and regulations.



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Real Estate Tax

Reliefs

The Law on *Immovable property tax* provides the following reliefs:

- for politically repressed persons (regarding land and residential property), if the immovable property is not used in economic activity – **50 per cent**;
- for deprived persons – **90 per cent**;
- for persons with low income – up to **90 per cent**;
- for large families (with 3 and more children) regarding the residential building or apartment with the land annexed thereto owned by them – **50 per cent, but not more than 500 euro**.

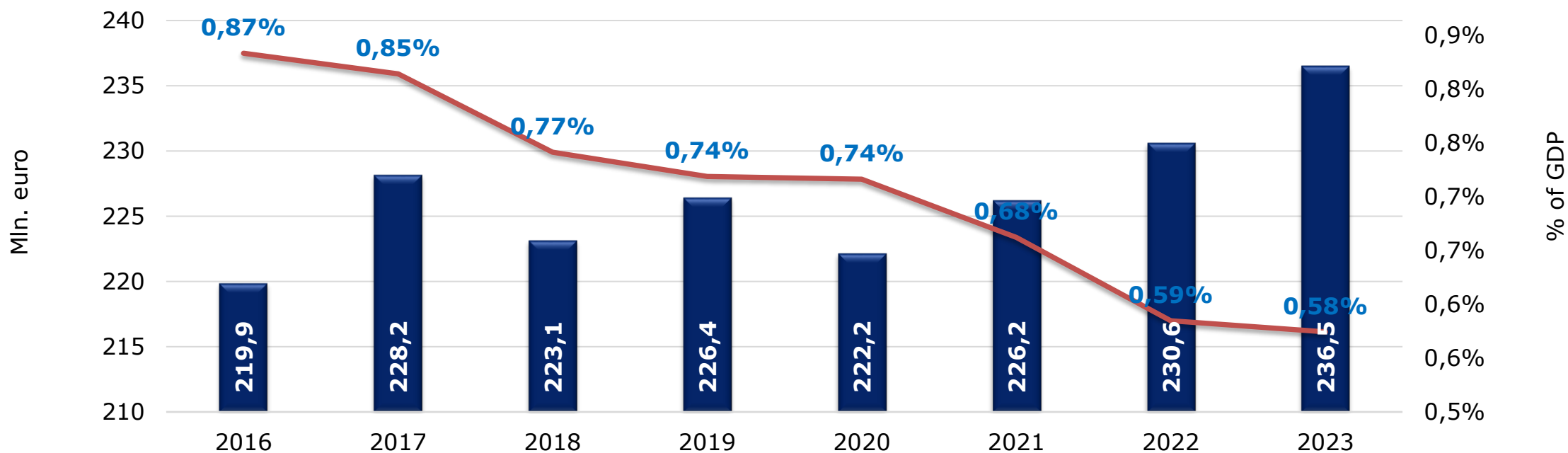
*Local governments may issue binding regulations which provide reliefs for separate categories of taxpayers (specific groups of population – pensioners, disabled persons, performers of economic activities etc.) – in the amount of **25, 50, 75 or 90 per cent** from the calculated real estate tax.*



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Real Estate Tax

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



Real estate tax revenue in 2023 accounted for 0.58 per cent of GDP and 1.8 per cent of the total tax revenue. In Latvia the real estate tax revenue is an important source for local governments.

Source: Ministry of Finance



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3. Indirect Taxes



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Value Added Tax (VAT)

Taxpayer

A person who independently performs any economic activity in any place regardless of the purpose or result of this activity

An inland VAT payer is obliged to register in the **State revenue service VAT register** if:

- the total value of its supplies of goods and services subject to VAT has exceeded 50,000 *euro* during the previous 12 months;
- the total value of the goods subject to VAT purchased in the territory of EU reaches or exceeds 10,000 *euro* (excl. VAT) in the current calendar year.

In 2024 the standard **VAT rate** is **21 per cent** and two reduced VAT rates are in force - **12 per cent** and **5 per cent**, as well as a **0%** VAT rate in accordance with Articles 43 - 50 of the VAT Law, subject to the restrictions set out in Article 51.



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Value Added Tax (VAT)

Reduced VAT rate 12%

- medicine and medical devices in accordance with the conditions laid down in the VAT Law;
- specialized foods for infants;
- fresh fruits, berries and vegetables (till 31 December, 2024);
- public transport;
- accommodation services in tourist accommodation sites;
- supplies of thermal energy for domestic needs;
- supplies of firewoodwood for domestic needs.

Reduced VAT rate 5%

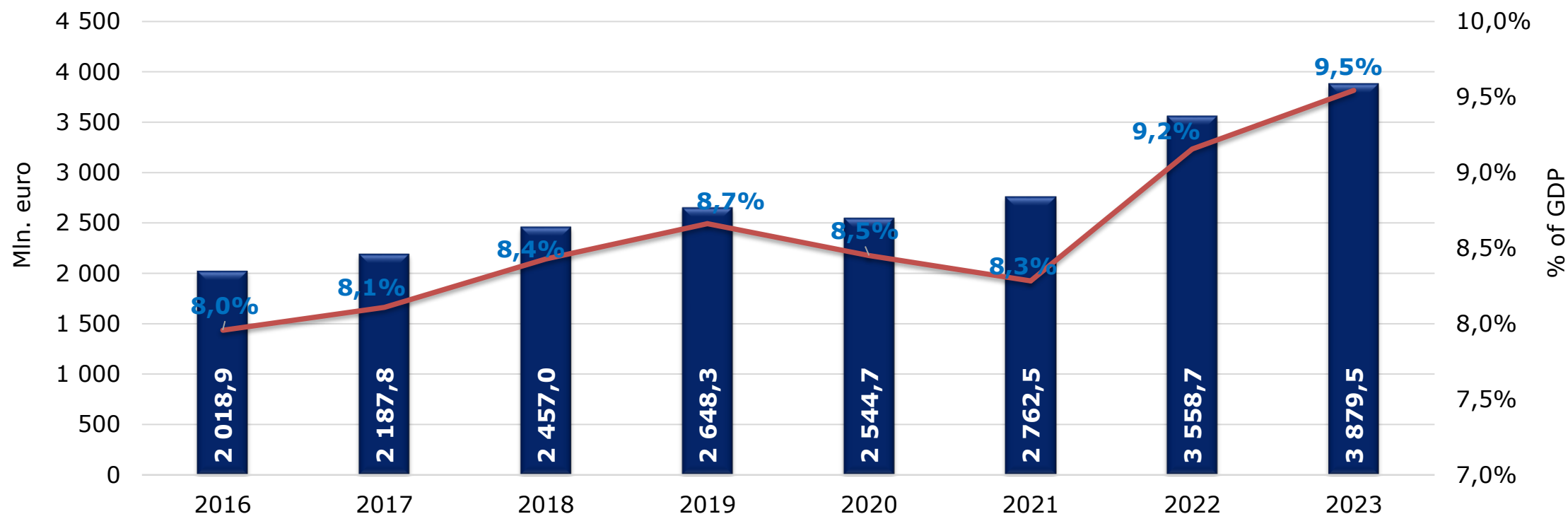
- books, publications of the press and other mass media (including newspapers, magazines, newsletters and other periodicals, information agency notices), including online or for downloading.



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Value Added Tax (VAT)

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



VAT revenue is the second largest contributor to the total tax revenue.

In 2023 VAT revenue accounted for **28.9 per cent of total tax revenue** and 9.5 per cent of GDP.



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Excise Duty

Excise duty is a specific **consumption tax** applied to certain groups of consumer goods produced or imported, or brought into the country.

The **aim of the excise duty** is to limit the consumption of goods that are harmful to the environment and human health, as well as to provide revenue to the state budget.

Excise duty shall be **applied to** alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, tobacco leaves, heated tobacco, oil products, natural gas, coffee and non-alcoholic beverages (except natural juices and mineral water), liquid used in electronic smoking devices, ingredients for the preparation of liquid used in electronic smoking devices and tobacco substitute products.



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Excise Duty Rates for Alcoholic Beverages as of 1 March 2024

Beer , euro per % vol. of absolute alcohol, per 100 litres	9.0
The minimum rate on beer , euro per 100 litres	16.7
Small brewery beer , euro per % vol. of absolute alcohol, per 100 litres	4.5
Wine , euro per 100 litres	122*
Fermented beverage , euro per 100 litres	
- absolute alcohol content < 6 vol	70
- absolute alcohol content > 6 vol	122*
Intermediate Product , euro per 100 litres	
- Up to alcohol 15% vol.	122*
- 15 to 22 alcoholic % vol.	203*
Other (strong) alcohol , euro per 100 litres of absolute alcohol	1,862
Other alcoholic beverages produced in small distilleries , euro per 1,000 litres of absolute alcohol	931

*As of 1 July, 2022 reduced rates of excise duty for medium-sized and small producers of the relevant alcoholic beverages (50% of the standard rate) are in force



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Excise Duty Rates for Tobacco Products and similar products by purpose of use as of **1 January 2024**

Cigarettes	
- Specific excise, <i>euro per 1,000 items</i>	119.6
- Ad valorem (% of the maximum retail price (MRP))	15%
- The minimum rate, <i>euro per 1,000 items</i>	156.3
Cigars and cigarillos , <i>euro per 1,000 items</i>	164.7
Smoking tobacco (finely sliced) <i>euro per 1 kg</i>	105.7
Tobacco leaves , <i>euro per 1 kg</i>	105.7
Heated tobacco , <i>euro per 1 kg</i>	251
Liquid and its components used in electronic smoking devices , <i>euro per 1 millilitre</i>	0.24
Tobacco substitutes , <i>euro per 1 kg</i>	138

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Excise Duty Rates for Oil Products as of 1 January 2024

Unleaded PETROL , <i>euro per 1,000 litres</i>	509
PETROL and ethyl alcohol blend 70-85 per cent by volume , <i>euro per 1,000 litres</i>	360
Leaded PETROL , <i>euro per 1,000 litres</i>	594
GAS OIL /diesel fuel/ , <i>euro per 1,000 litres</i>	414
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) , <i>euro per 1,000 kg</i>	285
Kerosene , <i>euro per 1,000 litres</i>	414
Heavy fuel oil , <i>euro per 1,000 kg</i>	15.65
Diesel fuel, heavy fuel oil and kerosene used for heating , <i>euro per 1,000 litres</i>	60
Labelled gas oil used in agriculture¹ , <i>euro per 1,000 litres (15% of the standard rate for diesel fuel)</i>	62.1
Diesel fuel, heavy fuel oil and kerosene used in free ports and special economic zones , <i>euro per 1,000 litres</i>	148
Biodiesel used as fuel , <i>euro par 1000 litriem</i>	330
Biodiesel used for heating , <i>euro par 1000 litriem</i>	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) used for heating , <i>euro par 1000 kg</i>	0

¹ Labelled (marked) diesel fuel (gas oil), used for producing agricultural products, cultivating agricultural land and cultivating forest or marshland where cranberries or blueberries are cultivated, as well cultivating land under fishing ponds



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Excise Duty Rates for Natural Gas and Coffee and Non-alcoholic Beverages

Natural gas as of 1 January 2021, euro per MWh (by highest calorific value), used:	
- as propellant	1.91
- as propellant , if the natural gas trader has reached the de minimis threshold for State aid	9,64¹
- as heating fuel	1.65
- as heating fuel in industrial manufacturing processes and other processes related to manufacturing	0.55

¹ as of 1 January 2024

- As of 1 May 2004 the excise duty rate **for coffee** is **142.29** euro per 100 kilograms
- As of 1 January 2022 the excise duty rate for **non-alcoholic beverages** with a sugar content up to 8 grams (excluding) per 100 ml is **7.40** euro per 100 liters, whereas with a sugar content of 8 grams and more per 100 ml as of 1 March 2024 the excise duty rate is **17.5** euro per 100 liters .
- As of 1 March 2024 the excise duty rate on energy drinks, irrespective of their sugar content, is **17.5** euro per 100 litres.

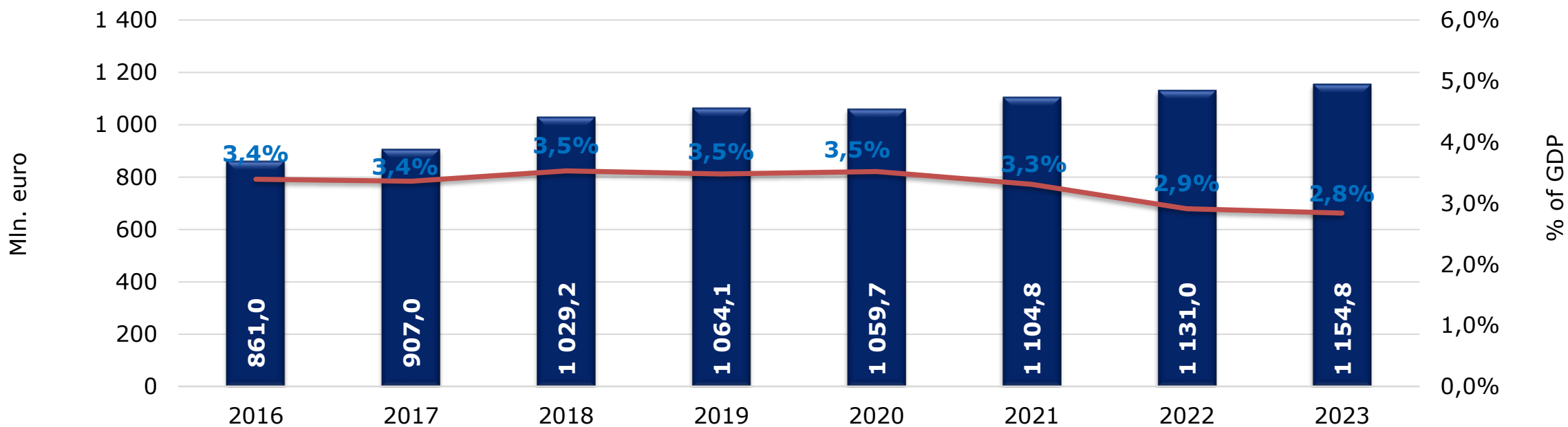
Source: Ministry of Finance



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Excise Duty

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



*Excise duty is an important source of state budget revenue, in 2023 excise duty revenue accounted for **8.6 per cent of the total tax revenue** and 2.8 per cent of GDP.*

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Vehicle Operation Tax (VOT)

Tax object:

all vehicles, with the exception of tractor-type machinery, the trailers and semi-trailers of cars whose gross weight does not exceed 3,500 kilograms, trams, trolleybuses, off-the-road vehicles, snow motorcycles, mopeds and bicycles.

Taxpayer is:

- a person who owns, holds or is in possession of a taxable vehicle in Latvia;
- a person in whose possession a taxable vehicle is issued transit number plates in Latvia;
- a person whose declared place of residence is in Latvia and who uses a M1 and N1 category car registered abroad for participation in road traffic in Latvia.



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Vehicle Operation Tax (VOT) for passenger cars registered after 31 December 2008

The VOT rate is applied depending on the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions generated by the vehicle in grams (g) per one kilometer (km).

CO ₂ emissions (g) per one km	Rate, euro ¹	Rate, euro ²
Up to 50	0.0	0.0
Between 51 and 95	12.0	9.0
Between 96 and 115	48.0	36.0
Between 116 and 130	84.0	66.0
Between 131 and 155	120.0	90.0
Between 156 and 175	144.0	114.0
Between 176 and 200	168.0	132.0
Between 201 and 225	216.0	168.0
Between 226 and 250	264.0	204.0
Between 251 and 275	336.0	258.0
Between 276 and 300	408.0	318.0
Between 301 and 350	552.0	426.0
Between 351 and 400	756.0	582.0
Above 401		756.0

¹ This rate is set for passenger cars (with internal combustion engine) registered for the **first time after 31 December 2008** or cargo vehicles with the gross weight of up to 3,500 kg, which were registered for the first time **after 31 December 2011** (CO₂ emissions determined according to NEDC test method)

² This rate is set for passenger cars (with internal combustion engine) and cargo vehicles with the gross weight of up to 3,500 kg registered for the **first time after 31 December 2020** (CO₂ emissions determined according to the WLTP test method)



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Vehicle Operation Tax for passenger cars older than 2009

- For passenger cars registered **before 31 December 2004**, the tax is calculated on the basis of the gross vehicle weight;
- For passenger cars registered **between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2008**, the tax is calculated on the basis of the gross vehicle weight, the engine capacity and the maximum engine power.

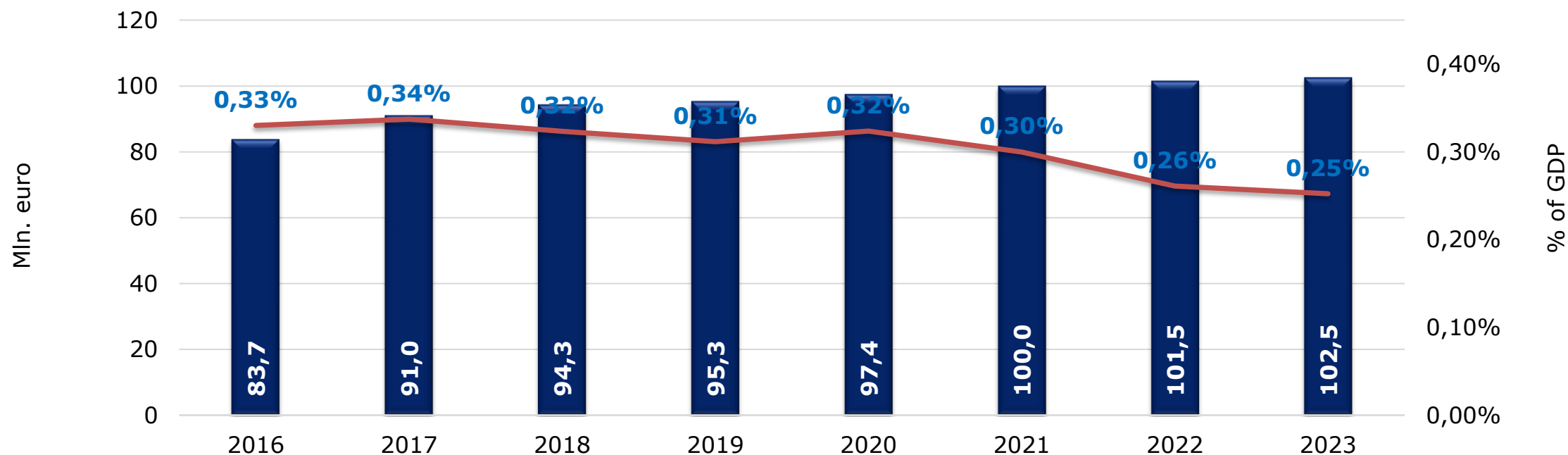
For more information about VOT, see the [website of The State Revenue Service](#) and the [website of Road traffic safety directorate](#)



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Vehicle Operation Tax (VOT)

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



*In 2023, the share of vehicle operation tax revenue in total tax revenue was **0.8%** and the share in GDP **0.25%**.*

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Company Car Tax

Tax base

A car owned or kept by a company used for:

- the transportation of passengers and their luggage with the number of seats not exceeding eight seats excluding the driver's seat and which has been registered as a light passenger car or car for personal use;
- freight cars with a full mass not exceeding 3,000 kilograms, which is registered as a lorry and has more than three seats (including the driver's seat).

Taxation period

Calendar year



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Company Car Tax

Tax rates as of 1 July 2023

Vehicle	Rate, euro per month
Electric cars (cars with electric engines)	15.0
Hybrid cars (car with internal combustion engine and electric power)	25.0
Vehicle registered for the first time <u>before</u> January 1, 2009	60.0
Vehicle registered for the first time <u>after</u> January 1, 2009 with maximum engine power:	
➤ Up to 110 kW	33.0
➤ Between 111 and 130 kW	0.3 for each kW
➤ Between 131 and 150 kW	0.35 for each kW
➤ Between 151 and 200 kW	0.5 for each kW
➤ Above 200 kW	0.7 for each kW

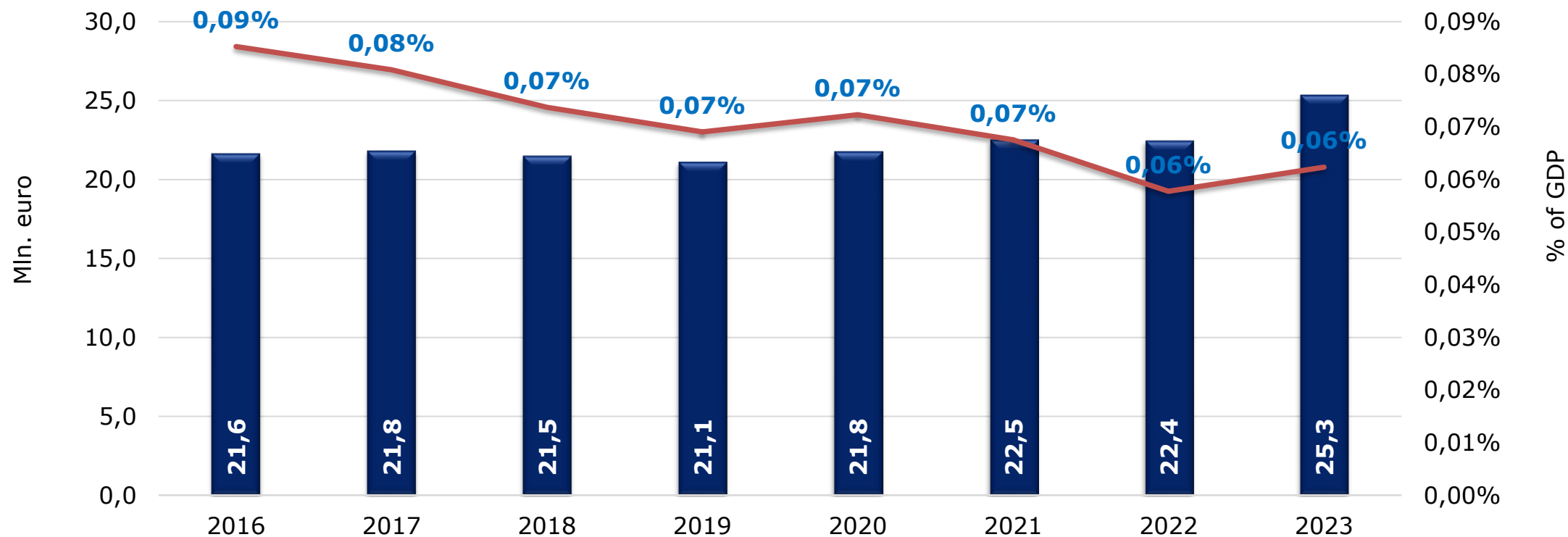
Source: Ministry of Finance



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Company Car Tax

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



*In 2023, the share of company car tax revenue in total tax revenue was **0.2%**, while the share in GDP was only **0.01%**.*

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Electricity Tax

Tax base

- Electrical energy supplied to the end consumer;
- Electrical energy supplied for own consumption.

Tax rate

As of 1 January 2014 – **1.01 euro per megawatt hour**

Taxation period

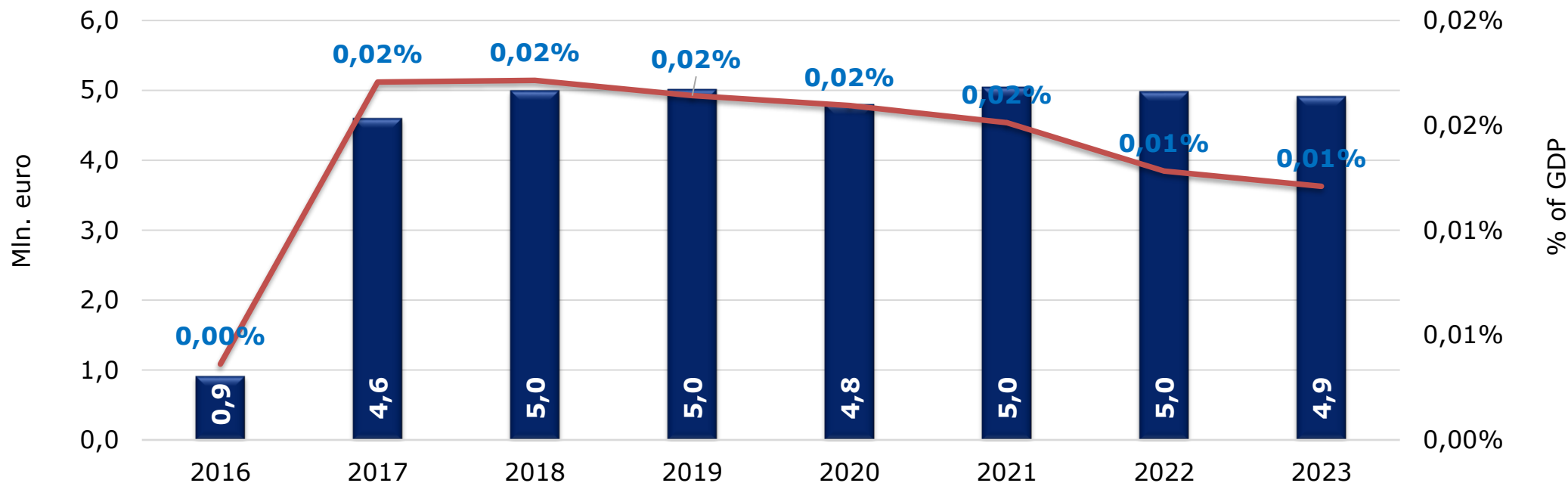
One calendar month



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Electricity Tax

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



The share of electricity tax revenue in total tax revenue is relatively small. In 2023, electricity tax revenue was 4.9 million euro, which is **0.01** per cent of GDP

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Customs duty

Customs duty is a foreign trade instrument that protects the internal market of the European Union (EU). In Latvia, the customs duty uniformly determined in the EU is applied.

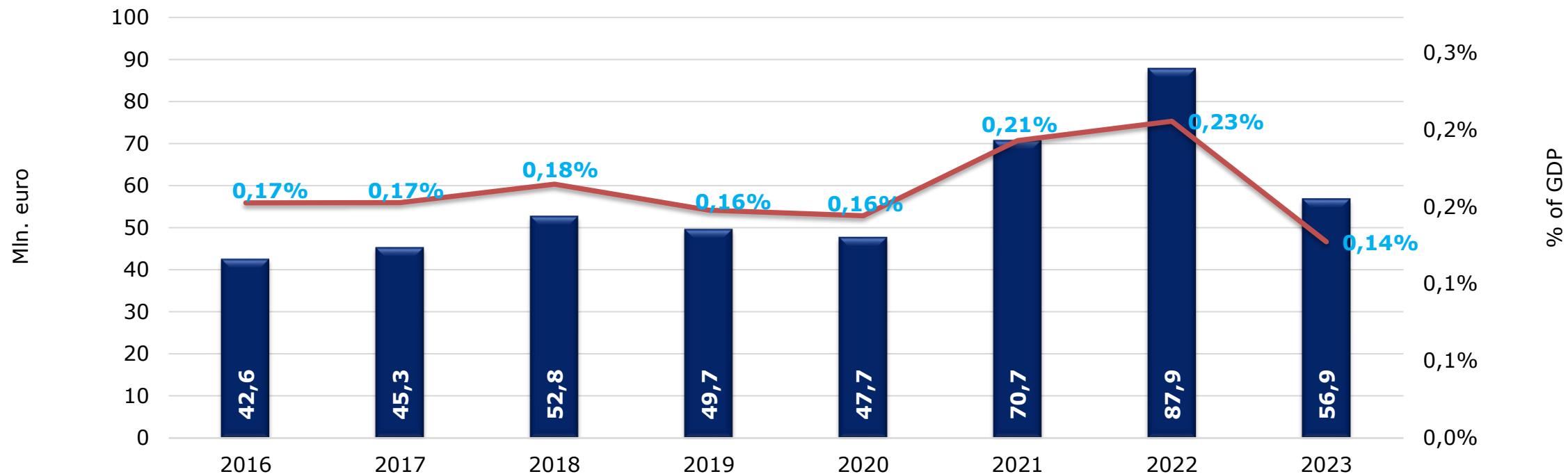
75% of the collected customs duty is credited to the EU budget as traditional own resources.



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Customs duty

Tax revenue (mln. euro, % of GDP)



*In 2023 the customs duty revenue accounted for 56,9 mln. euro, which is **0.14%** of GDP.*



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4. Other Taxes



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Natural Resources Tax

The purpose of the natural resources tax is to promote economically efficient use of natural resources, restrict pollution of the environment, reduce manufacturing and sale of environment polluting substances, promote implementation of new, environment-friendly technologies, support sustainable development in the economy, as well as to ensure environmental protection measures financially.

The natural resources tax is **applied to**:

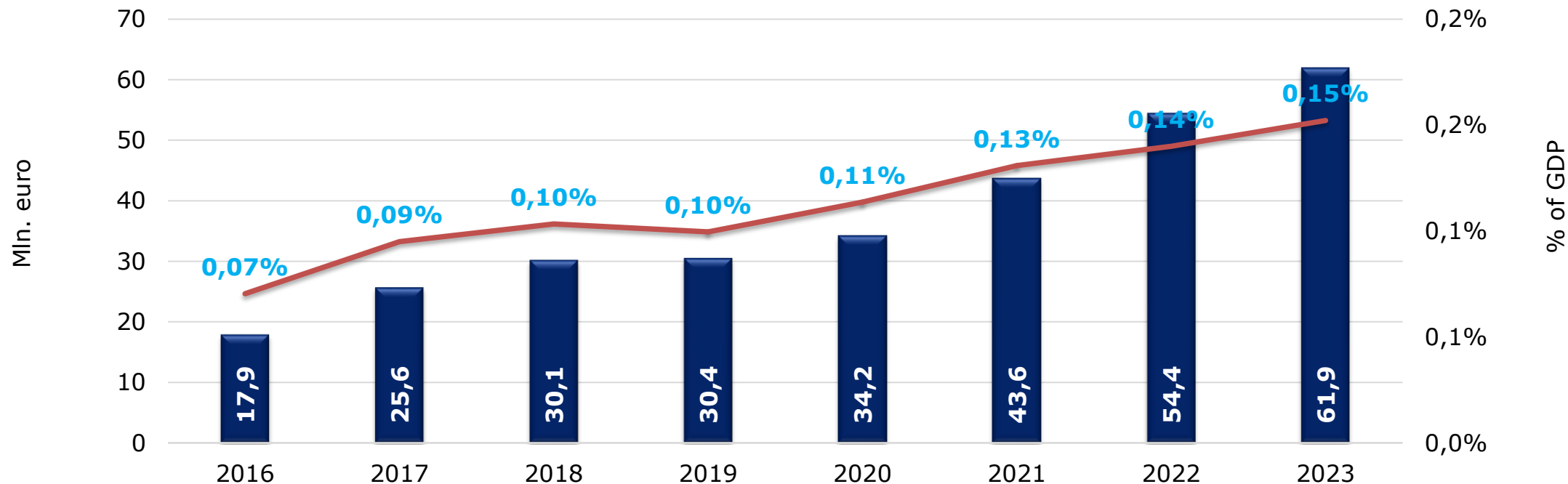
- extraction of natural resources;
- environmental pollution;
- waste disposal;
- on the use of goods harmful to the environment;
- packaging and disposable tableware;
- radioactive material;
- the use of coal, coke and lignite;
- use of the useful properties of subterranean depths;
- vehicles to which the Management of End-of-Life Vehicles Law is applicable;
- fireworks;
- tyres;
- textiles;
- single-use articles containing plastics and fishing gear containing plastics.



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Natural Resources Tax

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



For more information see:

- [Natural Resources Tax Law](#)
- the [webpage of the Ministry of Environmental protection and regional development](#)
- the [webpage of the State Revenue Service](#)

Source: Ministry of Finance



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Lottery and Gambling Tax

The lottery and gambling tax shall **be paid by** capital companies which have received a special authorization (license) at the Lotteries and Gambling Supervisory Inspection for the organisation of lotteries or necessary licenses for the organisation of relevant gambling.



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Lottery and Gambling Tax

	2023
Gambling tax rates	
- Roulette (cylindrical game), <i>euro per year per table</i>	33,696
- Card and dice game, <i>euro per year per table</i>	33,696
- Video games and mechanical machines, <i>euro per year for each gaming place of each machine</i>	6,204
- Game of chance via the telephone, <i>% of income from the organisation</i>	15%
- Betting, <i>% of income from the organisation</i>	15%
- Bingo, <i>% of income from the organisation</i>	10%
- Gambling organised via telecommunications, <i>% of income from the organisation</i>	12%
Lottery tax on lotteries and instant lotteries rates, % of ticket sales revenue	
- If the lottery (also instant win game) prize fund is up to 60% of the ticket sales revenue, then the taxable object is the ticket sales revenue	10%
- If the lottery (also instant win game) prize fund exceeds 60% of the ticket sales revenue, then the taxable object is the ticket sales revenue from which the winnings calculated for disbursement have been deducted	10%
- The tax base of the interactive lottery (money, property, numerical games and instant win game) is the ticket sales revenue, from which the paid winnings have been deducted	10%

Source: [Law On Lotteries and Gambling Fee and Tax](#)

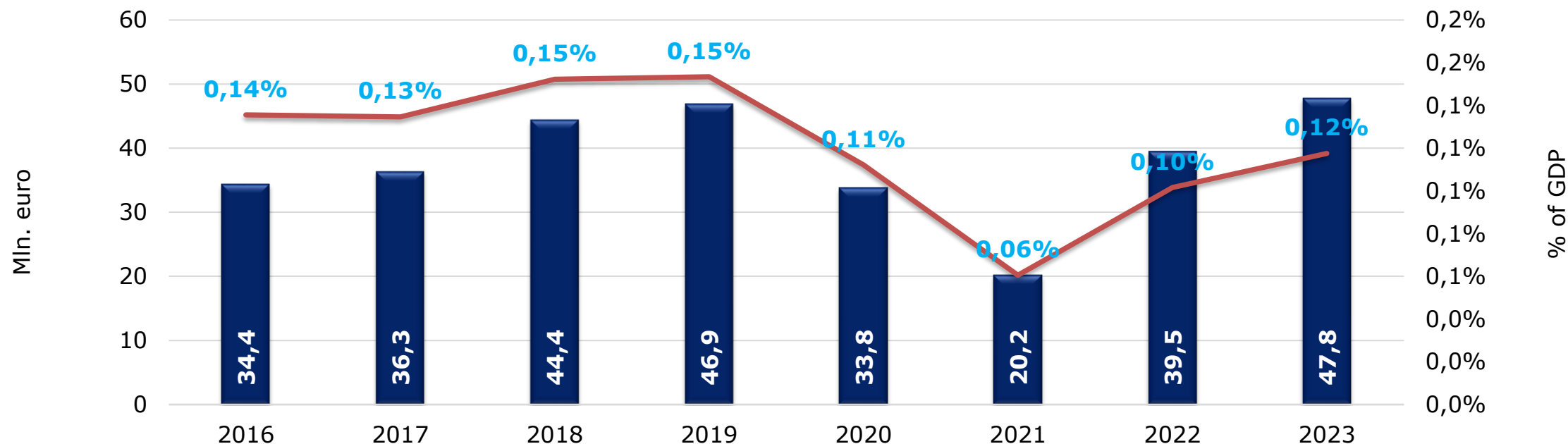
For more information, see the [website of The State Revenue Service](#) and the [website of the Lotteries and Gambling Supervisory Inspection](#)



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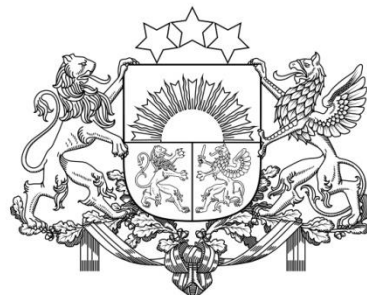
Lottery and Gambling Tax

Tax Revenue (*million euro, % of GDP*)



The lottery and gambling tax revenue in 2023 amounted for 47.8 mln euro, which is **0.4%** of total tax revenue and **0.12%** of GDP.

Source: Ministry of Finance



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