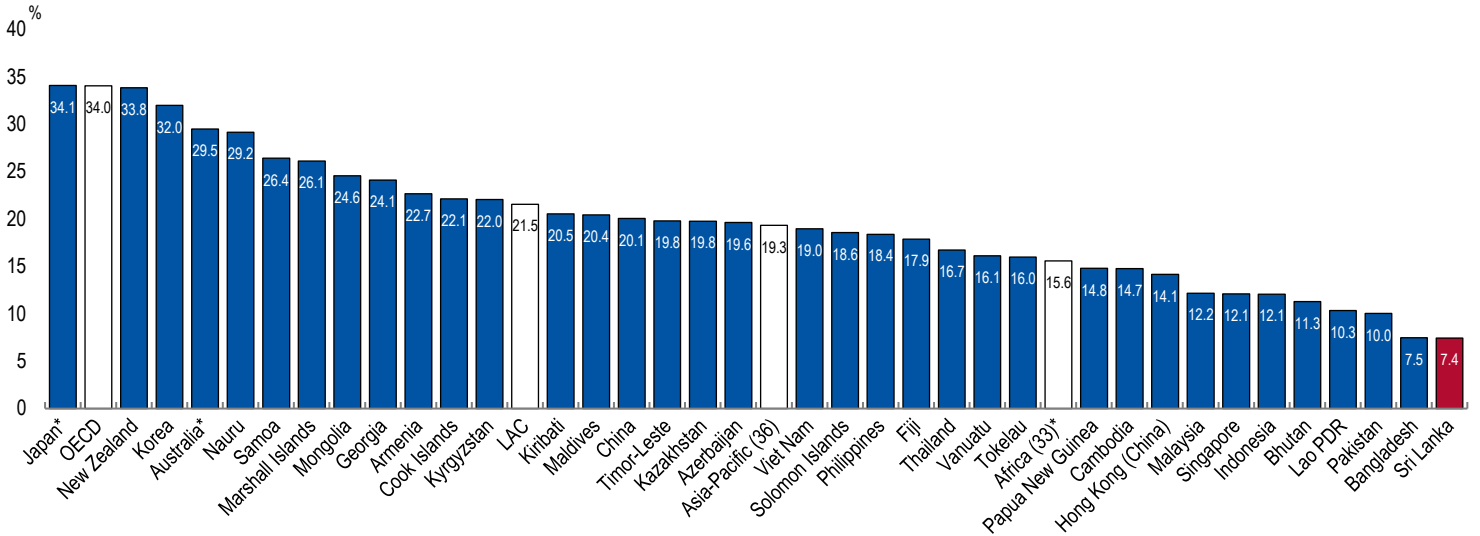


Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2024 — Sri Lanka

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Asian and Pacific economies and regional averages, 2022

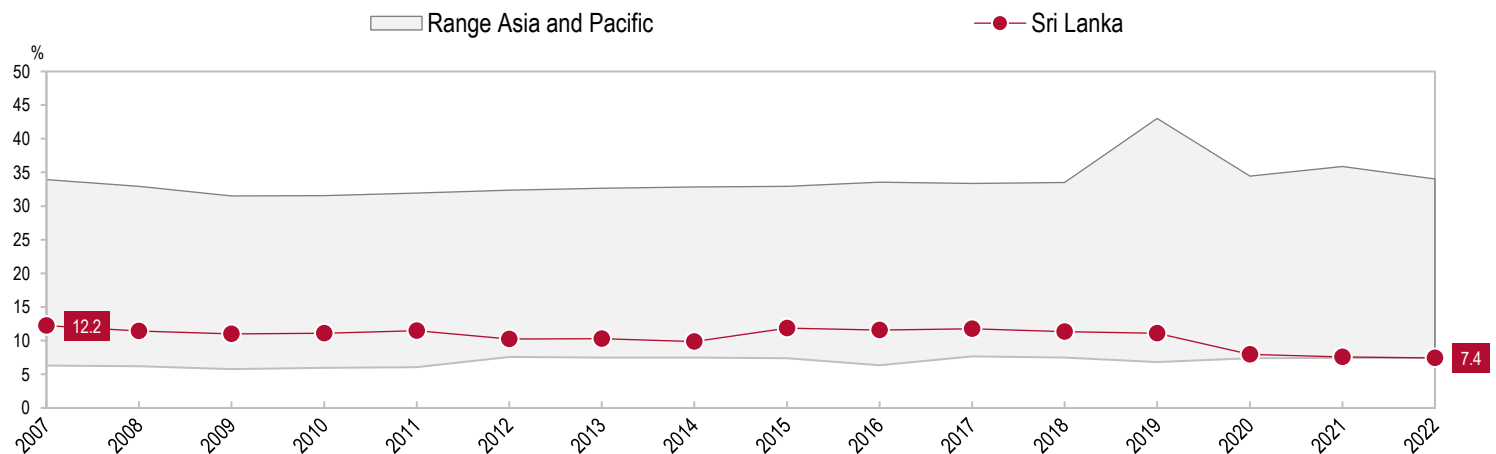
Sri Lanka's tax-to-GDP ratio was 7.4% in 2022, below the Asia and Pacific (36) average of 19.3% by 11.9 percentage points. It was also below the OECD average (34.0%) by 26.6 percentage points.



* Data for 2021 are shown for Australia, Japan and Africa (33) average as 2022 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognises "Hong Kong (China)" as "Hong Kong, China" and "Kyrgyzstan" as "Kyrgyz Republic". LAC refers to the average for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Sri Lanka decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 7.6% in 2021 to 7.4% in 2022. From 2007 to 2022, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Sri Lanka decreased by 4.8 percentage points from 12.2% to 7.4%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in this period was 12.2% in 2007, and the lowest 7.4% in 2022.



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>

Regional averages (OECD, LAC, Africa (33)) refer to the 2024 edition of Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the 2023 editions of Revenue Statistics (OECD), and Revenue Statistics in Africa. oe.cd/global-rev-stats-database

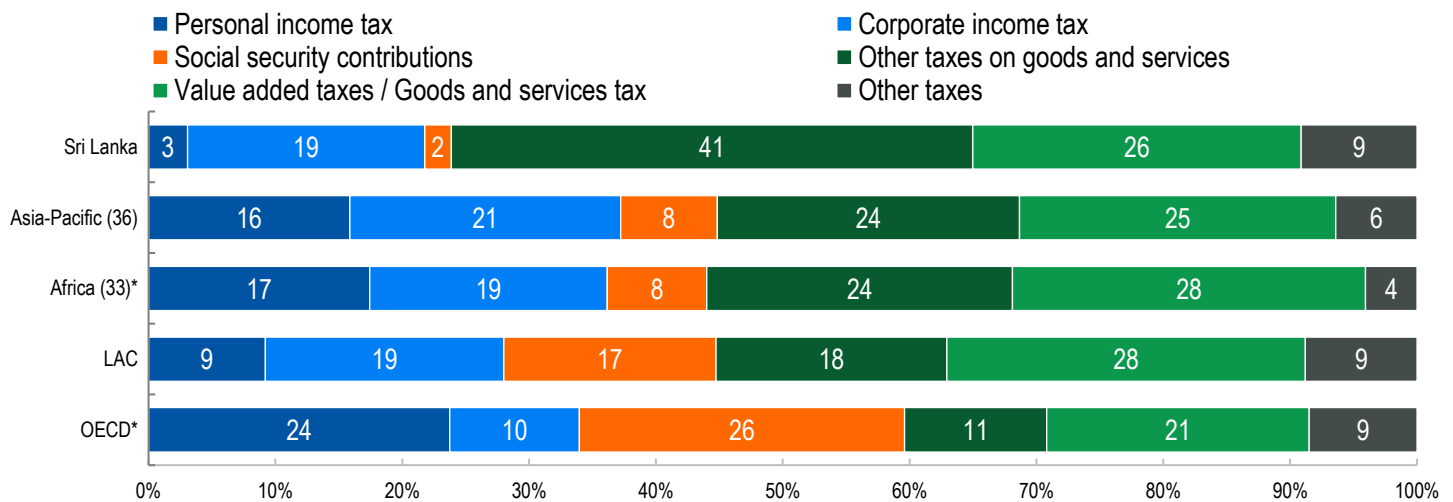


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Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Sri Lanka in 2022 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (41.1%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (25.9%).



Other taxes may include income taxes unallocable to PIT or CIT.

* Data for 2021 are used for the Africa (33) average and OECD average as 2022 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in Sri Lanka

	Tax revenues in local currency Sri Lankan rupee, Millions			Tax structure in Sri Lanka % of GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	301 387	533 819	+ 232 432	1.7	2.2	+ 0.5
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	36 971	54 852	+ 17 882	0.2	0.2	0.0
Corporate income and gains	251 831	334 476	+ 82 644	1.4	1.4	0.0
Social security contributions	34 619	37 416	+ 2 797	0.2	0.2	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	978 911	1 198 432	+ 219 521	5.6	5.0	- 0.6
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	308 213	463 072	+ 154 859	1.7	1.9	+ 0.2
Taxes on specific goods and services	669 536	698 635	+ 29 098	3.8	2.9	- 0.9
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	460 986	523 119	+ 62 132	2.6	2.2	- 0.4
Customs and import duties	195 710	160 521	- 35 189	1.1	0.7	- 0.4
Other taxes	17 720	18 881	+ 1 161	0.1	0	- 0.1
TOTAL	1 332 637	1 788 548	+ 455 911	7.6	7.4	- 0.2

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the table may not sum to the total indicated due to rounding.

In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll and workforce, taxes on property and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).

For further information, please see: oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific



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