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## REVENUE REPORT COVID-19 (RRC) 1<sup>st</sup> semester year 2022



**CIAT**

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Dalmiro Morán, Julio López  
and Gaspar Maldonado





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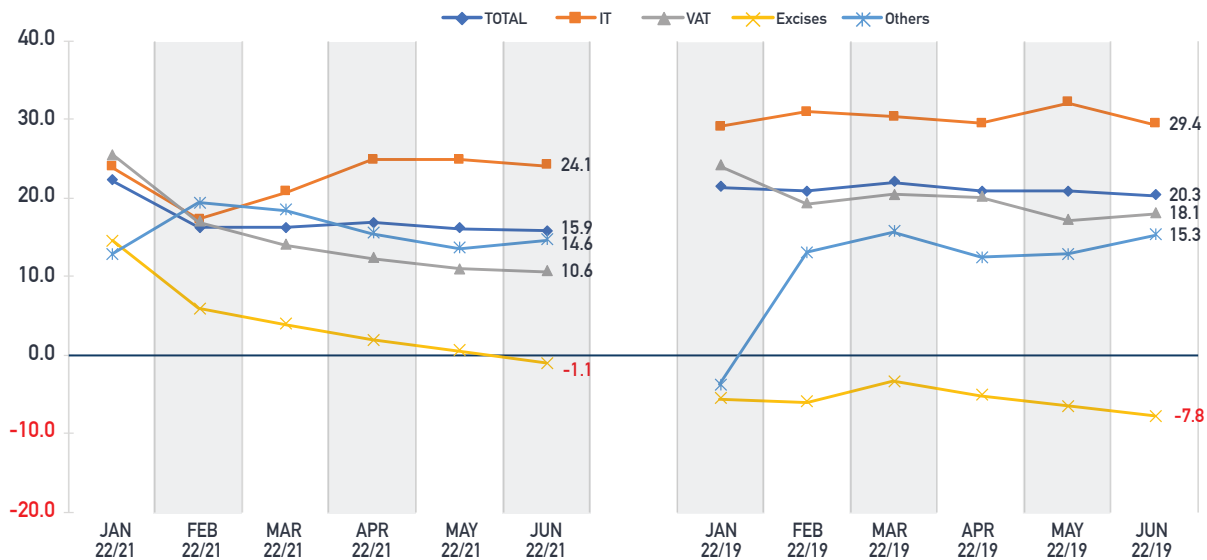
# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The total collection of CIAT member countries analyzed in the 2021 RRC showed, on average and in constant values, a recovery in the order of 17.2% compared to 2020 and 6.7% with respect to the baseline scenario of 2019. **This trend is consolidated in the first half of 2022, with an average growth in constant values of 15.9% compared to the same period of the preceding year, 2021, and 20.3% compared to 2019, led by income taxes** (IT: +24.1% over 2021; +29.4% over 2019) **and, in second place, VAT** (+10.6% over 2021; +18.1% over 2019), **while Excise taxes as a whole remain in negative territory** (Excise taxes: -1.1% over 2021; -7.8% over 2019).
- **By region, the results for the first half of 2022 are similar, although with some differences. Latin America and the Caribbean recorded a real improvement of 16.8% compared to the first half of 2021 and 19.7% compared to 2019.** The Andeans remain, on average, the countries with the strongest recovery (+23.6% and +26.2%, compared to 2021 and 2019, respectively). The “Mercosur+Mexico”, “Central America+Dominican Republic” and “Others” groups all grew by 11.8% compared to 2021, although they differed in their figures compared to 2019 (+15.3, +19.1 and +22.9%, respectively), while the Caribbean improved its figures in this first half of the year compared to the same period in 2021 (+20.4%), although its growth compared to the base year 2019 remains the smallest (+12.8%).
- **By country, heterogeneity continues to be very high.** When compared to the first half of 2021, **the recovery of total cumulative collection in real terms turns out to be unanimous**, although within a wide range of increases from 49.2% in Trinidad and Tobago to 2.8% in Mexico. Similar results are verified when comparing with the same period of 2019, in a range of values between a maximum of 44.3% for Chile and a minimum of -4.1% for Panama (the only exception to the generalized recovery).
- The **Revenue Report COVID-19 (RRC)** compiles the available information on the evolution of the **global collection of tax administrations** and their main components (income taxes, VAT, excise taxes and other revenue) with their monthly variations with respect to the same month of a previous year as a reference and cumulatively throughout the year in constant values. This seventh edition of the publication analyzes the data available for the **period January-June 2022** and incorporates information corresponding to a set of 21 CIAT member countries, which has been compiled and processed within a database built specifically for this purpose, thus providing a complete perspective on the evolution of tax collection at the international level and, in turn, allows observing and analyzing a significant number of particular cases.

- The CIAT web page (<https://www.ciat.org/revenue-statistics/?lang=en> "Monthly Collection Database (Annex)") provides additional detailed information on

the monthly and cumulative evolution -in constant and current values- of all CIAT member countries analyzed.

**FIGURE 0.** Evolution of total tax cumulative collection of tax administrations by type of tax (in percentage change compared to the same month of 2021 -left- and 2019 -right-; simple averages; constant prices; January to June 2022)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.



# METHODOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

The crisis resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic created an unprecedented situation that made the collection of quantitative information more necessary than ever to gain knowledge of the relative states of affairs and facilitate the design of policy responses to contain and mitigate its most negative effects.

The Revenue Reports COVID-19 (RRC) prepared by CIAT aim to collaborate in this task through the preparation of a statistical database of international scope, which makes it possible to monitor the monthly evolution of tax collection and its corresponding analysis for a given period, in this case the first six months of calendar year 2022.

The information collected comes from the tax administrations of CIAT member countries, most of the time published in the form of monthly or quarterly<sup>1</sup> bulletins, and must be interpreted for its advantages in terms of temporal proximity but also with its particularities given its origin and the context in which it is framed (the different responsibilities among institutions - internal taxes, customs, social<sup>2</sup>

security-; the different monthly collection and accounting schedules; the effects of deferrals granted to taxpayers<sup>3</sup>; the publication times and formats; etc.). In turn, in some cases where information is available, the figures are supplemented with information from other public institutions to incorporate, for example, the performance of subnational tax resources given their crucial relevance in certain countries.

The RRCs summarize the main information available up to their publication<sup>4</sup>, including summary tables of the evolution of the administrations' global tax collection and its main components (Income Taxes, VAT, Excise Taxes and Other Revenues collected) with their monthly variations with respect to the same month of the previous year and cumulatively throughout the year. In general, the figures are presented in constant values to avoid distortions derived from the evolution of prices. Given the dynamic nature of the process of obtaining and processing statistical information from different sources, various CIAT member countries have been incorporated throughout the successive editions of this Report, which has provided considerable

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- 1 In any case, the information contained in these reports should not be considered official and should be referred to the corresponding sources. Any error contained in the processing of this data is the sole responsibility of the authors of the Report.
  - 2 For further information, see: [Díaz de Sarralde, S. \(2019\) "Overview of Tax Administrations: structure, income, resources and personnel; operation and digitalization ISORA \(International Survey on Revenue Administration\) ", CIAT.](#)
  - 3 In this regard, see: [CIAT, OCDE, IOTA \(2020\) "Tax Administration Responses to COVID-19: Measures Taken to Support Taxpayers".](#)
  - 4 Updates to the RRC are published in the CIAT Book and Working Paper series and are also available on CIATData.: <https://www.ciat.org/the-revenue-report-covid-19/?lang=en>

robustness to the general trends identified on the basis of the averages calculated.

In addition to the information presented here, the complete information base in Excel format (RRC

Database) will be made available to the interested public, with a wide detail by tax figures, in constant and current values, detailing the structure of the monthly<sup>5</sup> collection.

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5 See link <https://www.ciat.org/the-revenue-report-covid-19/?lang=en>, "Revenue Report COVID-19 CIAT (Annex)".

# 1. EVOLUTION OF TAX COLLECTION DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 2022

This first section of the Report analyzes the evolution of global tax collection in constant terms (deflated by the evolution of consumer price indexes in each country) and its breakdown into income taxes (IT), value added taxes (VAT), Excise taxes and a group that includes the rest of the tax resources (Other Revenue).

This new edition of the RRC contains information available for the first half of 2022, making it possible to identify general trends in advance.

## 1.1 Evolution of global tax collection (Total)

Overall year-on-year collections for the twenty-one countries for which data<sup>6</sup> are available show notable

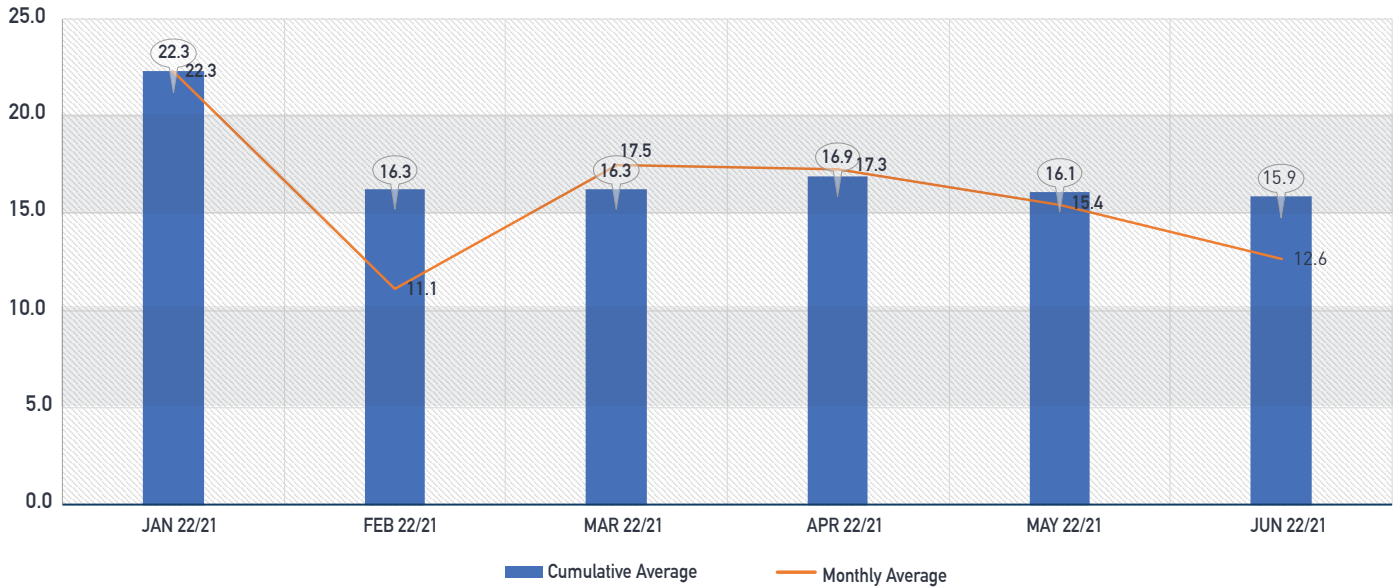
progress in the first half of 2022, both in the year-on-year comparison with 2021 and with 2019. Once the comparison with 2020, the most irregular year and weighed down by the worst consequences of the pandemic, has been overcome, both monthly and cumulative rates of change show, moreover, much greater stability.

In the first half of 2022, there is an average growth in constant values of 15.9% compared to the same period of the previous year, 2021 -Figure 1a-, and 20.3% compared to 2019 -Figure 1b- (recall that in 2021 the cumulative recovery from January to December was of the order of 17.2% compared to 2020 and 6.7% compared to the baseline scenario of 2019).

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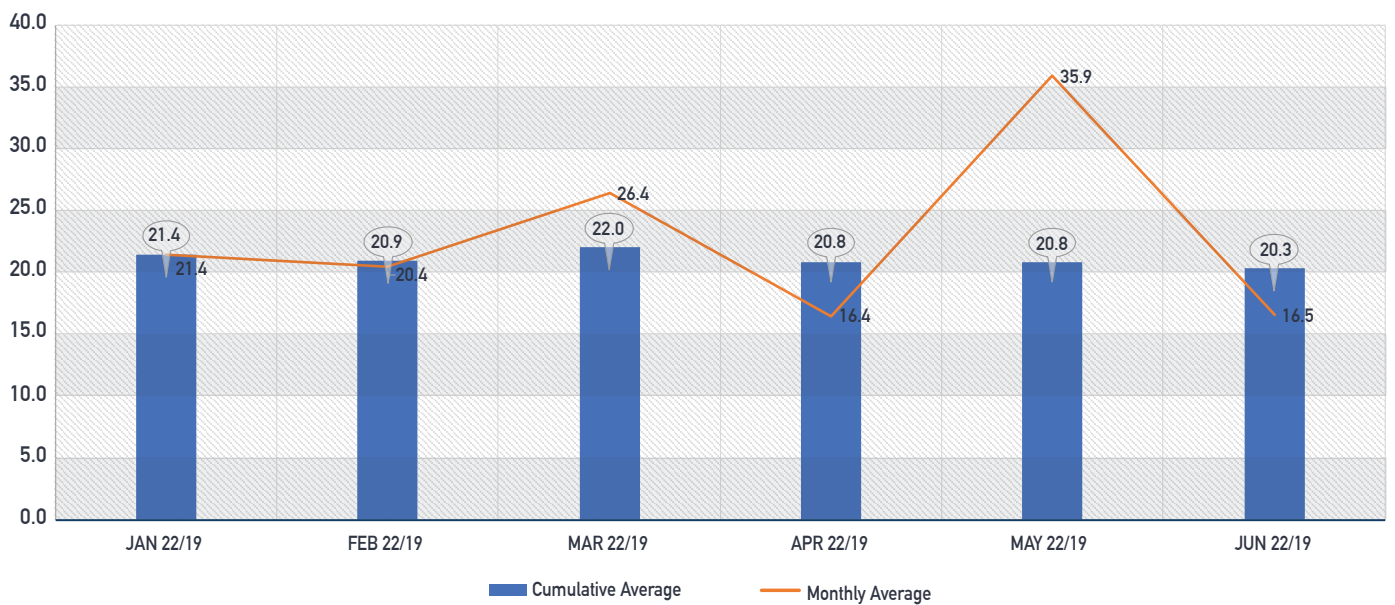
<sup>6</sup> Data collection for this report concluded on October 15, 2022.

**FIGURE 1a.** Evolution of total tax collection of tax administrations in 2022 in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021 (simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

**FIGURE 1b.** Evolution of total tax collection of tax administrations in 2022 in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019 (simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

The updated information at the individual level for the first half of 2022 allows us to verify the wide heterogeneity and different rates of recovery of total collection in the countries analyzed.

Compared to the first half of 2021 (Table 1), the recovery of total cumulative collection in real terms is unanimous, albeit in a wide range of increases from 49.2% in Trinidad

and Tobago to 2.8% in Mexico. Comparing with the same period of 2019 (Table 2), the generalized recovery is also confirmed, in a range of values between a maximum of 44.3% for Chile and a minimum of -4.1% for Panama (which is the only exception to the overall result commented).

**TABLE 1. Evolution of total tax cumulative collection of tax administrations in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021; constant prices; January to June)**

Countries	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
Argentina	52.4	57.3	58.9	45.2	38.4	33.6
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	10.7	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.8
Chile	22.3	21.5	20.5	28.9	36.0	31.5
Colombia	17.1	20.0	19.6	24.3	23.0	23.2
Costa Rica	15.8	17.6	13.3	8.2	4.8	5.4
Dominican Republic	14.7	10.0	11.0	5.5	7.7	8.2
Ecuador	16.4	12.4	15.1	24.7	23.7	22.0
El Salvador	19.1	17.4	17.4	9.3	13.6	11.4
Guatemala	9.5	8.6	11.7	12.3	12.1	12.2
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	3.8	9.5	7.6	6.1	6.1	5.5
Jamaica	6.1	8.0	11.8	10.5	12.7	12.1
Mexico	-0.2	-0.7	2.0	4.6	3.4	2.8
Morocco	5.6	6.0	20.8	17.9	15.6	18.2
Nicaragua	17.3	15.0	14.0	11.2	11.3	10.6
Panama	134.4	66.0	31.2	28.8	20.5	23.1
Paraguay	-3.3	-6.1	-2.2	4.7	7.7	6.5
Peru	14.0	11.2	19.1	21.9	20.7	17.8
Spain	22.6	13.3	11.6	9.4	10.2	9.2
Trinidad & Tobago	67.2	23.0	30.8	33.0	36.6	49.2
United States	12.5	10.8	10.1	33.3	19.1	14.2
Uruguay	9.7	13.5	10.2	8.1	8.6	8.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

**TABLE 2.** Evolution of total tax cumulative collection of tax administrations in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
Argentina	51.0	57.5	63.4	50.1	39.4	33.1
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	17.4	12.1	14.6	13.9	14.6	15.6
Chile	32.3	27.0	26.8	29.7	49.3	44.3
Colombia	19.3	20.5	22.5	25.2	23.4	21.5
Costa Rica	12.6	21.0	31.2	24.0	21.0	20.9
Dominican Republic	11.4	14.4	15.2	13.6	16.6	17.9
Ecuador	13.7	9.4	17.1	11.5	11.8	12.3
El Salvador	25.8	27.0	30.2	21.2	26.4	25.5
Guatemala	17.7	18.9	24.0	26.4	25.1	25.5
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	9.5	12.8	11.2	9.7	9.0	7.6
Jamaica	-3.8	-4.0	4.7	2.8	2.8	1.4
Mexico	4.2	-0.5	13.2	7.4	5.9	4.2
Morocco	30.4	30.6	37.5	35.1	33.6	39.0
Nicaragua	62.6	91.5	38.6	35.8	34.0	28.8
Panama	-3.7	-6.9	2.4	0.9	-0.6	-4.1
Paraguay	7.8	2.8	3.8	12.3	18.2	14.8
Peru	13.9	14.7	27.9	31.0	28.9	26.8
Spain	30.2	15.4	15.8	22.2	12.6	11.4
Trinidad & Tobago	69.3	35.8	23.2	19.8	20.6	37.2
United States	22.5	33.0	29.5	35.0	36.8	33.6
Uruguay	4.6	5.3	9.3	9.5	7.9	8.7
<b>Average</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

As will be seen below, the year-on-year changes in revenue in 2022, whether measured against 2021 or 2019, also evolved unevenly in the different taxes which, given the different tax structures and the unique temporal distribution of their revenues throughout the

year<sup>7</sup>, provides more detailed information not only on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis on the countries' tax revenues, but also on the different rates of recovery from pre-pandemic levels.

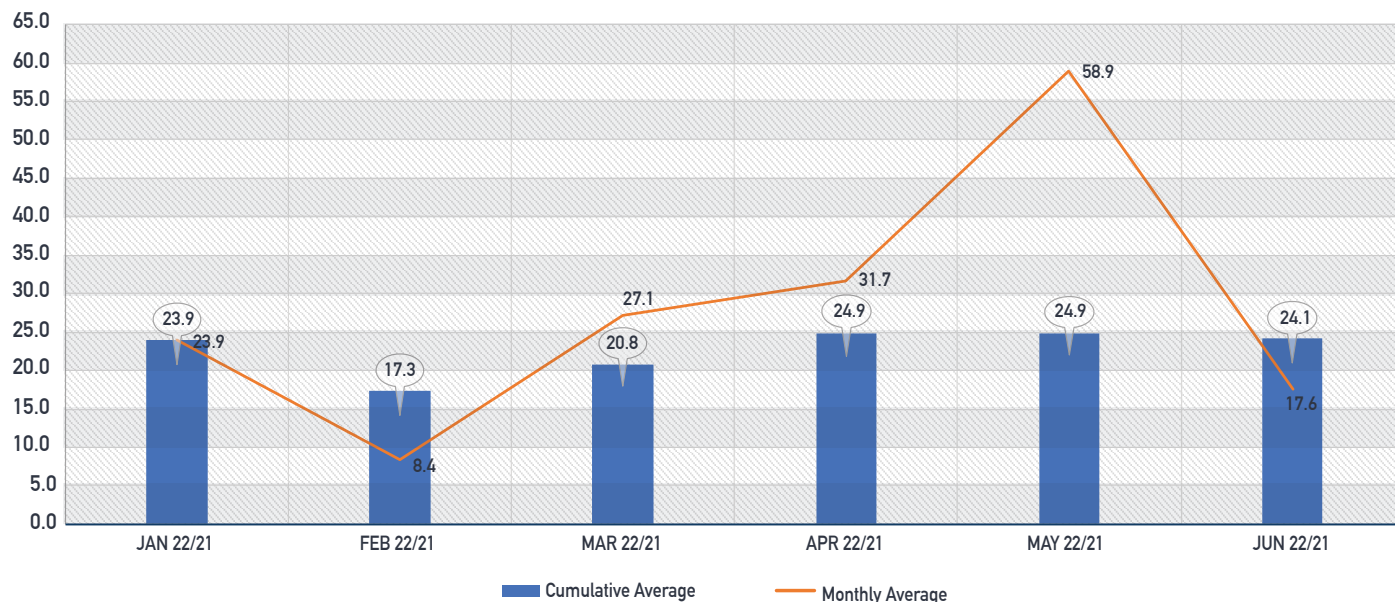
7 The "RRC Database" includes the detail of the monthly composition of the total collection by tax figures and the temporal distribution patterns of the collection for each of the countries in 2019 (<https://www.ciat.org/revenue-statistics/?lang=en>)

## 1.2 Evolution of Income Tax collection (IT)

Income taxation, jointly considering the contribution of individuals and corporates<sup>8</sup>, recorded, on average, increases in collection during the entire first half of 2022 both when compared to 2021 and 2019 figures, leading growth in almost every month and reaching cumulative rises of 24.1% and 29.4%, respectively<sup>9</sup>.

The accumulated growth has been very stable with respect to the two reference years throughout the semester, even taking into account irregular monthly variations such as those occurring especially in May as a consequence of the atypical rates recorded in Chile<sup>10</sup>, Ecuador or Trinidad and Tobago. Especially in the case of this tax, it should be taken into account that the collection schedule is very different depending on the country and the period considered.

**FIGURE 2a.** Evolution of Income Tax (IT) collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021; simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



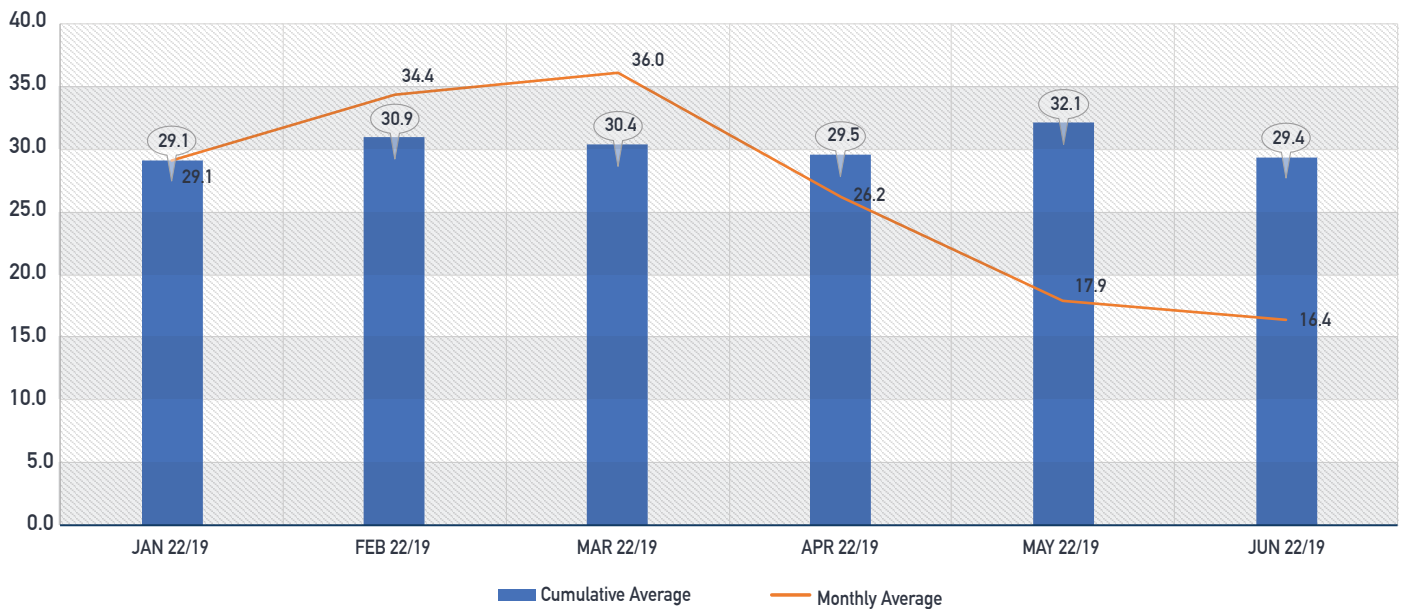
**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

8 In these Reports we have preferred to aggregate personal and corporate income taxes due to the difficulty of separating sources in many cases. The information by country will allow for a more detailed analysis when information is available. In the work of [Morán, D. y Rojas A. \(2019\) "Equivalent Fiscal Pressure in Latin America and the Caribbean : An analysis of the stylized facts in the past decade", Working Paper CIAT 5-2019"](#) the possibility of disaggregation between personal and corporate income in different countries can be consulted.

9 In 2021, VAT led the recovery.

10 The data from Chile in this month are the main causes of the irregularity, with a variation rate of 773% compared to 2021 and -311% compared to 2019 (a year in which the monthly collection was negative, which is essential to correctly interpret the sign of the variation rate).

**FIGURE 2b.** Evolution of Income Tax (IT) collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

As can be seen for global tax collection, the general trends are the result of very different year-on-year variations among the countries analyzed.

In the case of IT, taking the year 2021 as a reference (Table 3), the vast majority of countries show a clear growth in collection, although with evident differences, reaching cumulative maximums in June of +93.7% in Trinidad and Tobago and +68.4% in Chile, compared to minimums of -1.2% in Italy and -1.7% in the Dominican

Republic, the only two countries to end the semester in negative.

With respect to the pre-pandemic year, 2019 (Table 4), all countries end the semester in positive, varying between the maximum values of Chile (+80.9%) and Trinidad and Tobago (+54.5%) and the minimum values of Panama (+2.2%) and Italy (+1.3%).



**TABLE 3.** Evolution of Income Tax cumulative collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with *respect to the same month of 2021*; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
Argentina	59.5	62.5	63.0	67.5	57.1	51.3
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	15.4	11.9	13.6	13.9	12.0	15.5
Chile	48.9	37.0	42.2	50.9	73.9	68.4
Colombia	16.0	13.6	15.4	26.4	25.1	24.0
Costa Rica	9.8	13.1	11.4	9.9	10.5	10.3
Dominican Republic	5.0	-8.4	-3.7	-9.3	-2.7	-1.7
Ecuador	3.0	1.6	8.7	30.2	28.4	25.3
El Salvador	24.5	21.4	27.3	16.0	25.8	23.8
Guatemala	11.9	9.7	19.2	19.2	17.6	17.5
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.1	-1.2	-1.2
Jamaica	13.1	7.8	7.1	5.5	6.0	6.7
Mexico	10.5	10.5	13.7	17.9	15.8	16.4
Morocco	-1.0	-1.1	35.8	29.9	25.6	26.1
Nicaragua	27.5	25.6	24.8	22.3	22.7	19.7
Panama	95.3	53.5	16.9	18.7	13.1	21.5
Paraguay	-8.1	-15.1	-1.9	15.5	19.9	18.2
Peru	14.7	11.8	37.0	43.3	41.3	37.5
Spain	20.1	16.0	12.8	9.2	9.8	10.2
Trinidad & Tobago	117.3	64.4	74.0	76.6	86.0	93.7
United States	13.6	12.4	11.6	53.6	28.0	16.1
Uruguay	3.6	13.3	6.6	6.0	7.1	7.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

**TABLE 4.** Evolution of Income Tax cumulative collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
Argentina	58.0	61.8	67.0	68.1	47.1	35.1
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	32.1	23.5	29.0	25.6	29.8	33.3
Chile	47.2	36.3	41.9	42.5	94.6	80.9
Colombia	31.3	19.0	21.9	26.7	25.1	19.1
Costa Rica	-21.6	0.9	30.7	27.9	30.7	26.6
Dominican Republic	19.7	14.2	11.0	8.6	19.3	18.6
Ecuador	15.9	17.4	19.6	2.5	5.7	7.9
El Salvador	30.8	29.8	34.8	24.7	35.8	34.5
Guatemala	33.0	23.9	32.5	37.9	36.4	34.1
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.3
Jamaica	14.2	13.0	17.2	17.3	17.8	12.3
Mexico	8.4	6.5	31.3	16.9	17.4	16.8
Morocco	29.4	29.1	52.9	44.5	41.1	42.5
Nicaragua	95.5	183.5	43.2	41.1	39.4	28.1
Panama	8.3	2.7	17.8	14.7	13.1	2.2
Paraguay	5.3	7.2	17.9	32.9	44.1	36.7
Peru	18.8	20.2	48.4	57.7	52.2	50.1
Spain	32.2	29.0	29.9	36.2	23.3	23.4
Trinidad & Tobago	116.7	72.4	33.8	30.4	36.0	54.5
United States	32.9	57.1	50.4	55.1	59.2	53.4
Uruguay	0.7	0.8	4.0	7.2	4.4	5.5
<b>Average</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>29.4</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

### 1.3 Evolution of Value Added Taxes collection (VAT)

VAT, as the main instrument for tax collection in most of the countries analyzed, has been one of the main tax instruments that partially cushioned the deep fall in global tax collection since the second quarter of 2020 and led the recovery in 2021. In the first half of 2022, its performance remains positive, although surpassed in growth rates by income taxes, both with respect to 2021 and 2019.

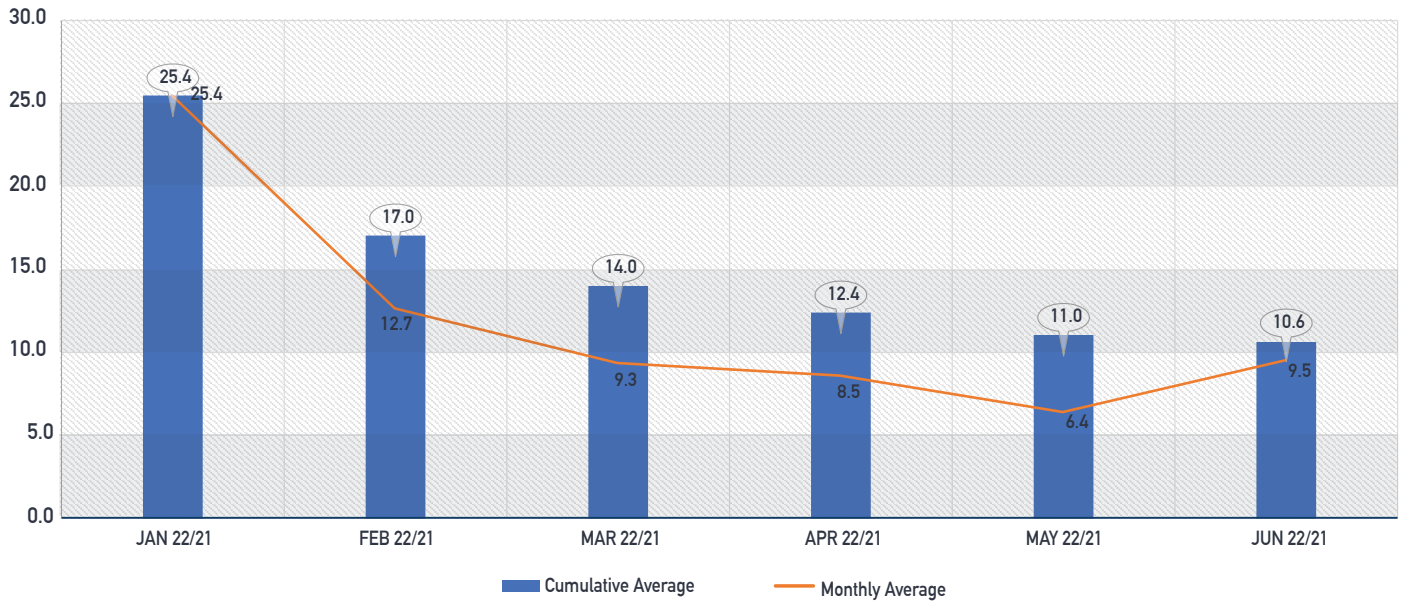
The cumulative average collection in constant values ends the first half of 2022 with a growth of 10.6% compared to 2021 (Figure 3a) and 18.1% compared to 2019 (Figure 3b).

As for its monthly evolution, when comparing with 2021, a decreasing profile appears in its monthly increases, which is transferred to the accumulated behavior. Up to June this behavior is due to the trajectory followed by VAT in the first half of last year (2021), in which lower growth rates were recorded in January and February and increasing thereafter. When comparing with 2019, the

behavior is much more stable throughout the first half of the year, with the only outlier being the month of May (which already occurred in 2021 with respect to 2019

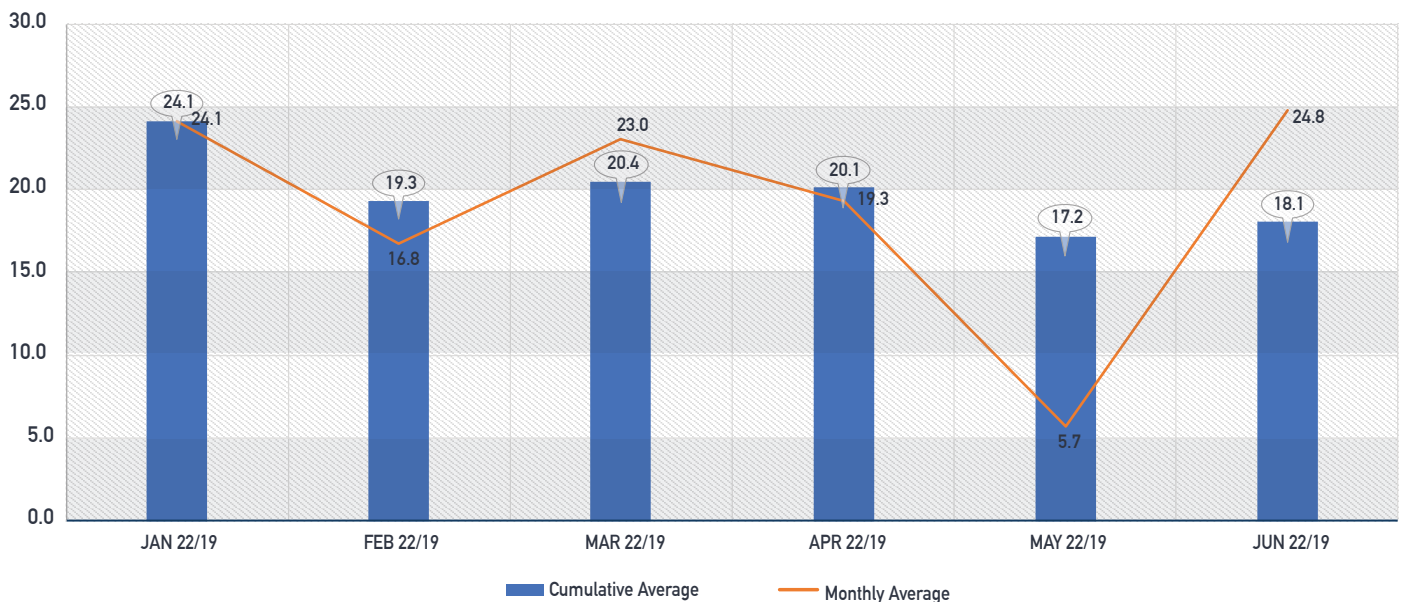
and which is due to the extraordinarily high collection in that month of the pre-pandemic year).

**FIGURE 3a.** Evolution of Value Added Tax (VAT) collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021; simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

**FIGURE 3b.** Evolution of Value Added Tax (VAT) collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

Although the general trends in the case of VAT suggest a process of recovery in tax collection, the high level of heterogeneity that characterizes the set of countries included in the database leads to significant differences in the magnitude of the year-on-year variations in tax revenues.

When comparing the first half of 2022 with the same period in 2021, huge differences are observed from countries with high revenue growth (led by Argentina, +42.7%; Panama, +36.7%; and Ecuador, +24.4%), to those that end the period in negative<sup>11</sup> territory Paraguay, -3.2%; Costa Rica, -8.2%<sup>12</sup>; and Trinidad and Tobago, -29.1%).

**TABLE 5.** Evolution of VAT cumulative collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
Argentina	54.3	56.1	55.8	59.1	49.6	42.7
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	6.1	3.1	3.9	4.6	4.7	4.4
Chile	18.2	14.9	8.9	9.6	9.5	8.0
Colombia	16.8	22.8	20.9	21.4	21.0	22.0
Costa Rica	14.6	16.7	17.5	3.0	-2.6	-8.2
Dominican Republic	25.5	23.7	21.3	18.8	16.2	15.9
Ecuador	27.6	21.1	22.1	24.5	24.5	24.4
El Salvador	14.8	15.8	12.9	11.4	11.0	8.1
Guatemala	10.1	11.1	12.1	11.8	12.5	12.9
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	5.2	11.4	10.0	10.7	10.0	10.0
Jamaica	18.8	18.0	19.4	18.7	18.0	16.0
Mexico	-9.2	-10.0	-9.3	-3.9	-0.1	3.3
Morocco	13.5	11.7	10.5	11.2	10.4	14.8
Nicaragua	6.7	-0.1	1.9	0.6	1.5	3.7
Panama	215.7	107.3	70.0	51.1	39.3	36.7
Paraguay	1.6	-0.3	-1.3	-2.5	-2.8	-3.2
Peru	16.2	12.5	10.8	10.3	11.2	9.7
Spain	37.8	12.4	12.6	11.2	12.4	11.5
Trinidad & Tobago	0.8	-21.9	-32.4	-33.7	-35.5	-29.1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	14.0	13.6	12.3	9.2	9.3	9.3
<b>Average</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

**Note:** The United States and Brazil are two unique cases in this regard. In the first case, there is no VAT at the federal level, but various retail sales taxes applied at the level of each sub-national state (the collection of which is not considered here). In the second case, although there is a multiplicity of general consumption taxes -simultaneously for the three levels of government-, for the purposes of this Report the figures corresponding to the state ICMS are considered.

<sup>11</sup> Mexico reached June with a slight increase of 3.3%, although its accumulated variation during the previous five months was negative.

<sup>12</sup> In this case, the negative evolution is conditioned by the computer hacking suffered by its public administration, distorting the normal collection management processes during those months.

Taking the figures for calendar year 2019 as a reference, we also find a very heterogeneous panorama, although not with the same protagonists: compared to countries with increases of over 30% (Morocco, Argentina,

Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile), others remain in negative territory (Jamaica, -2.6%; Panama, -9.8%).

**TABLE 6.** Evolution of VAT cumulative collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
Argentina	47.8	50.2	55.7	59.2	46.2	39.1
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	19.5	14.6	16.3	16.3	16.4	17.0
Chile	49.0	40.1	34.3	32.7	29.9	30.5
Colombia	15.0	21.3	22.3	24.2	22.7	24.1
Costa Rica	31.8	38.8	42.9	29.2	21.4	16.5
Dominican Republic	16.5	20.4	19.7	18.9	17.5	19.5
Ecuador	17.6	10.2	11.8	13.3	12.8	13.6
El Salvador	31.9	33.7	35.2	33.8	32.6	31.0
Guatemala	20.8	23.6	26.6	27.1	26.5	28.3
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	39.9	21.6	19.6	19.8	16.6	16.1
Jamaica	-1.8	-4.7	0.2	-1.6	-3.5	-2.6
Mexico	8.2	3.1	3.9	11.6	9.8	11.7
Morocco	49.6	43.7	43.7	43.7	40.9	47.8
Nicaragua	41.8	30.2	31.7	31.1	30.7	32.7
Panama	-12.7	-10.2	-9.5	-11.0	-12.0	-9.8
Paraguay	17.1	7.7	4.0	5.5	4.3	3.9
Peru	12.9	15.0	20.7	20.4	21.5	20.9
Spain	42.8	9.7	10.1	15.5	7.1	5.5
Trinidad & Tobago	22.6	7.5	5.4	-0.8	-9.8	2.6
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	12.2	9.8	14.5	13.6	11.6	12.6
<b>Average</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

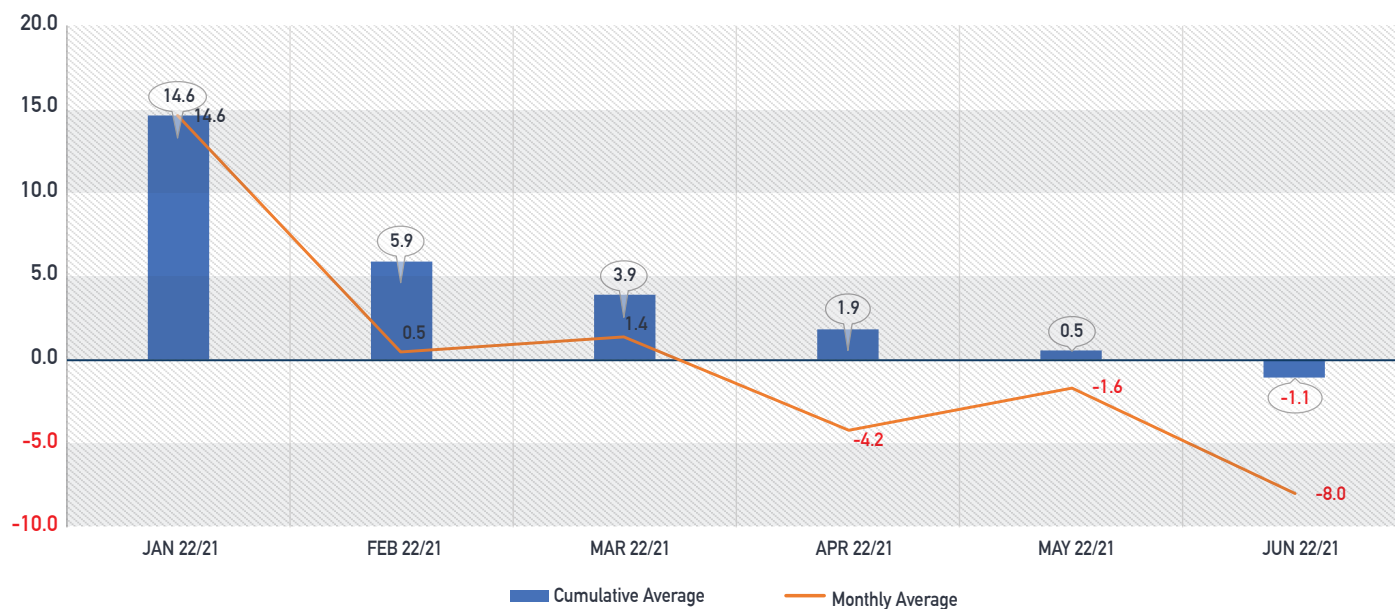
**Note:** The United States and Brazil are two unique cases in this regard. In the first case, there is no VAT at the federal level, but various retail sales taxes applied at the level of each sub-national state (the collection of which is not considered here). In the second case, although there is a multiplicity of general consumption taxes -simultaneously for the three levels of government-, for the purposes of this Report the figures corresponding to the state ICMS are considered.

## 1.4 Evolution of Excise Taxes collection

In previous editions of this Report, it was noted that, based on available information, the initial restrictions on mobility and the paralysis of commercial and industrial activities adopted to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the context of the different countries have been determining factors for Excise taxes (fuel, tobacco, beverages, various services, among others) to be the tax instruments most affected in their collection during 2020 and 2021, both in monthly and cumulative terms, even though the year-on-year decreases were cushioning.

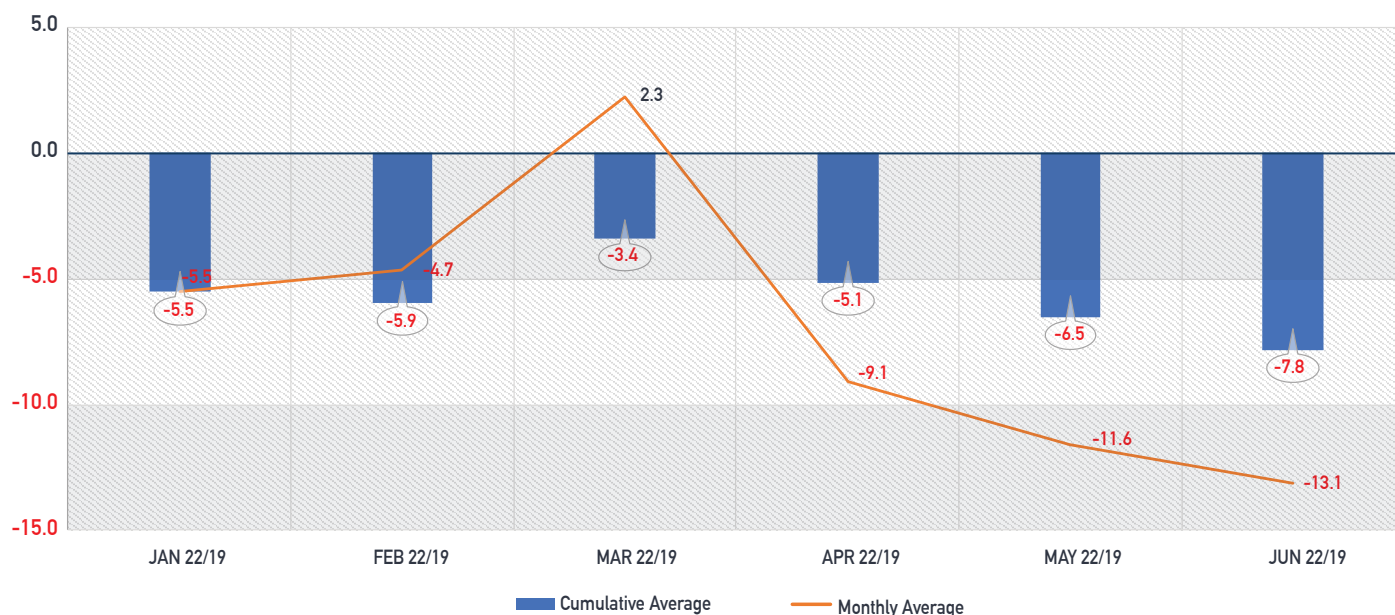
During this first half of 2022, the evolution of Excise taxes remains negative, ending with a cumulative drop of -1.1% compared to 2021 and -7.8% compared to 2019. Moreover, the rates of change are progressively worsening, especially in the last months, from May to June. It should be recalled that in 2021 as a whole the decline compared to 2019 was -4.5%, and that at the height of June the variation stood at -6.3%, which shows that, up to this point, the performance in 2022 is worse than in the preceding year.

**FIGURE 4a.** Evolution of Excise taxes collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with *respect to the same month of 2021*; simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

**FIGURE 4b.** Evolution of Excise taxes collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

At the country level, despite large gaps that partly reflect different tax structures on Excise taxes, a large number of the countries analyzed maintained negative figures for year-on-year variation in cumulative Excise taxes in

the first six months of the year. Nine of the twenty-one countries ended the semester with a drop in cumulative collection for this concept, a figure that rises to fourteen in the comparison with 2019.

**TABLE 7.** Evolution of Excise Taxes cumulative collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
Argentina	42.7	37.8	30.9	28.2	23.4	17.3
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	6.0	-1.4	-8.4	-12.2	-14.1	-15.1
Chile	19.5	-5.9	-6.9	-12.0	-18.6	-16.6
Colombia	9.5	11.0	24.7	24.3	33.5	33.5
Costa Rica	29.1	24.6	6.0	3.8	-11.3	-19.0
Dominican Republic	5.3	11.4	10.7	8.8	8.6	10.2
Ecuador	14.3	1.2	5.9	5.5	6.3	5.0
El Salvador	1.5	1.8	2.2	-0.7	-1.0	-1.9
Guatemala	11.6	0.7	-2.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	21.9	25.5	18.2	20.5	12.7	8.1
Jamaica	-39.1	-26.0	-6.4	-13.8	-0.0	1.1
Mexico	-23.9	-30.6	-38.3	-45.6	-54.1	-68.1
Morocco	31.8	6.9	3.2	1.3	0.8	3.1
Nicaragua	10.4	5.3	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.2
Panama	123.5	42.1	29.8	23.0	13.2	8.6
Paraguay	-38.9	-26.3	-20.0	-14.4	-14.1	-9.3
Peru	-1.6	2.6	-2.9	0.2	-3.5	-7.4
Spain	0.5	1.6	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	-2.2
Trinidad & Tobago	21.7	-1.0	-0.8	1.3	8.9	15.1
United States	41.3	19.4	13.7	11.0	10.1	7.8
Uruguay	18.9	23.1	18.7	10.4	10.2	7.0
<b>Average</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.



**TABLE 8.** Evolution of Excise Taxes cumulative collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
Argentina	43.1	47.8	46.3	43.6	40.9	34.5
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	11.9	9.7	5.4	-0.1	-3.3	-5.01
Chile	-31.1	-36.9	-29.1	-28.1	-30.2	-26.9
Colombia	-26.9	-21.1	-12.1	-9.2	-3.7	-2.5
Costa Rica	42.9	18.5	9.1	-2.3	-14.4	-22.2
Dominican Republic	-8.0	-0.3	7.8	8.5	6.1	8.6
Ecuador	1.6	-9.8	-5.3	-5.6	-7.7	-9.4
El Salvador	6.9	12.9	15.7	16.0	15.5	14.7
Guatemala	6.2	7.2	5.3	6.9	2.5	3.5
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	-10.6	-9.4	-7.4	-7.3	-13.3	-16.0
Jamaica	-24.3	-15.0	-0.3	-8.7	-2.8	-7.8
Mexico	-20.2	-38.5	-46.3	-51.1	-58.9	-71.4
Morocco	-0.5	6.6	9.0	9.8	15.5	25.1
Nicaragua	33.3	28.7	31.5	24.8	21.3	19.6
Panama	-37.7	-33.8	-23.2	-24.1	-23.1	-22.6
Paraguay	-55.1	-55.8	-56.1	-52.8	-51.8	-51.0
Peru	8.9	8.5	4.7	5.9	1.2	-5.9
Spain	-5.0	-12.7	-12.6	-9.4	-10.9	-12.6
Trinidad & Tobago	-12.0	-19.6	-6.4	-7.8	-9.3	-6.1
United States	-30.2	-20.7	-19.0	-18.6	-16.1	-14.5
Uruguay	-9.2	9.0	11.6	1.7	6.2	4.1
<b>Average</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-7.8</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

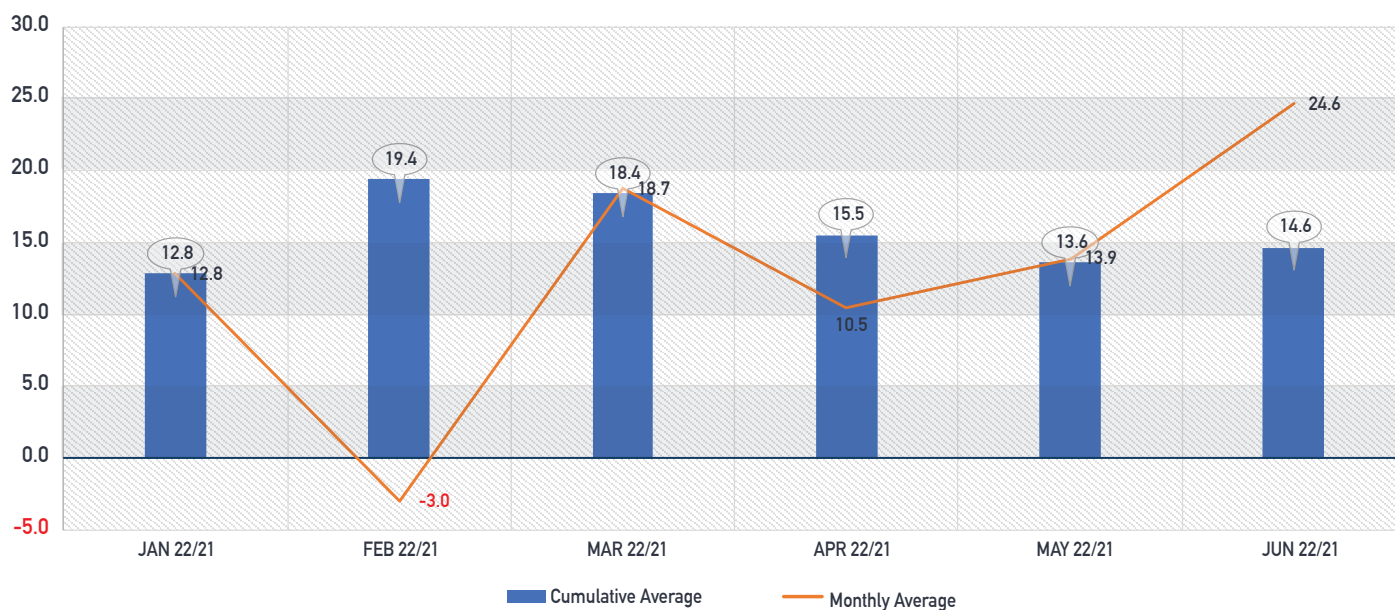
## 1.5 Evolution of Other Revenue collection

Finally, the set of Other Revenue is of less analytical importance given its high heterogeneity and residual nature by definition. However, in some countries its weight is much more relevant than the average given the extended collection powers of the tax administrations -especially those related to social security contributions- and can significantly affect the aggregate evolution of total tax revenues. Specifically, in Argentina the weight of the Other Revenue has ranged between 49% and 54% of the total during 2021, in Brazil between 47% and 54%, and in the United States between 23% and 50% depending on the calendar month, while in the other

countries the representativeness of this component of the tax structure is generally below 20%<sup>13</sup>.

During 2020, the average cumulative drop through December of Other Revenue aggregate (-12.7%) turned out to be higher than the average for the overall collection (-9.3%) and very close to that of the Excise taxes. In 2021, the recovery occurred, with an average cumulative rise of 21.2% compared to 2020 figures and 6.2% compared to 2019. This improvement is consolidated in the first half of 2022, with a growth of 14.6% compared to the same period of 2021 and 15.3% compared to 2019.

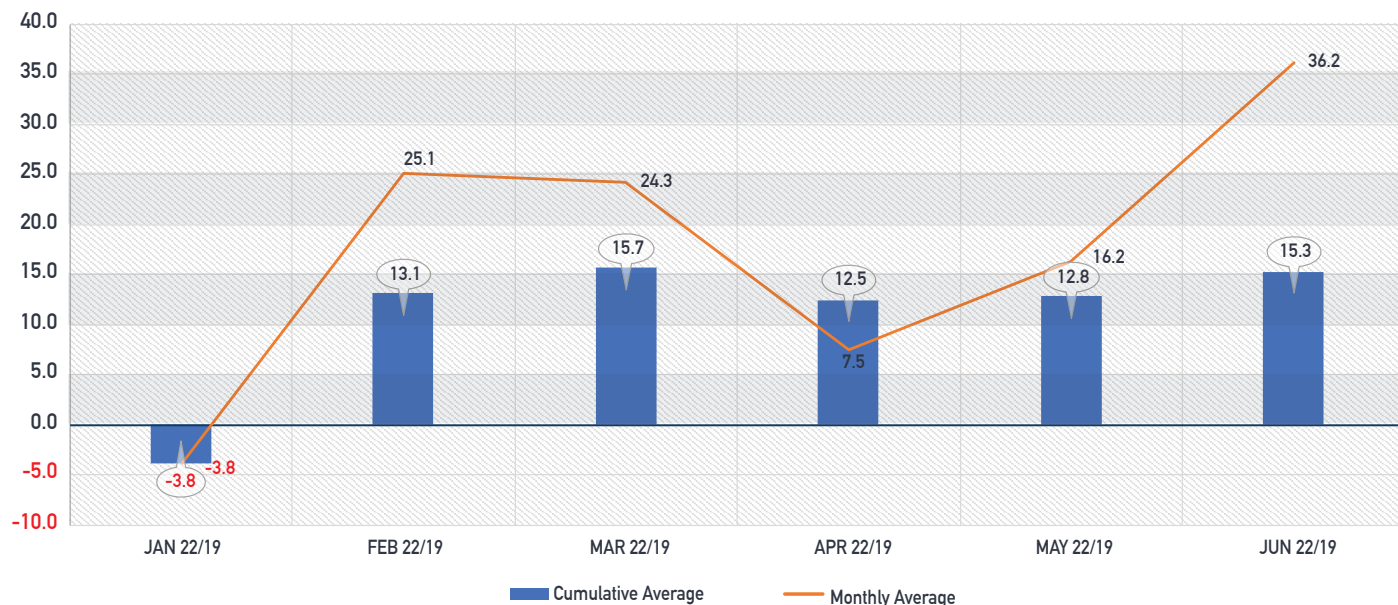
**FIGURE 5a.** Evolution of Other Revenue collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021; simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

<sup>13</sup> The percentage structures of monthly tax collection for each country can be consulted at the following link: <https://www.ciat.org/revenue-statistics/> "Monthly tax collection database (Annex)".

**FIGURE 5b.** Evolution of Other Revenue collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; simple averages; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

By country, the vast majority show positive variations in the cumulative collection of Other Revenue over the period in relation to 2021, with the exceptions of El

Salvador and Paraguay, while with respect to 2019 up to six countries are in negative (Chile, El Salvador, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Panama and Jamaica).

**TABLE 9.** Evolution of Other Revenue cumulative collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
Argentina	49.7	58.0	62.3	31.1	26.4	23.0
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	10.4	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.4
Chile	-193.1	0.3	36.3	59.9	15.5	8.0
Colombia	30.9	42.9	31.2	27.4	19.5	22.5
Costa Rica	16.5	22.7	17.8	27.1	38.6	82.2
Dominican Republic	27.9	24.1	21.3	13.1	15.6	14.4
Ecuador	10.0	10.7	11.3	19.1	16.7	14.2
El Salvador	28.7	17.3	11.4	-25.4	-22.5	-21.1
Guatemala	3.7	1.5	1.0	5.9	5.6	5.8
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	4.1	34.7	23.5	9.1	19.1	16.2
Jamaica	24.6	22.8	25.0	26.3	24.6	22.6
Mexico	33.7	40.9	38.4	35.4	32.7	29.4
Morocco	-4.7	8.2	10.7	12.0	12.5	15.8
Nicaragua	29.0	19.9	15.8	7.6	5.5	6.0
Panama	135.0	49.8	34.6	32.7	20.7	18.4
Paraguay	-10.3	-5.3	-7.1	-7.5	-2.8	-1.3
Peru	12.2	9.4	10.6	7.6	7.7	6.0
Spain	33.5	23.7	18.8	20.0	19.6	6.0
Trinidad & Tobago	17.2	8.7	6.1	4.0	9.4	10.9
United States	9.7	8.1	8.0	4.8	4.9	10.9
Uruguay	0.5	1.1	2.9	8.8	9.7	9.5
<b>Average</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

**TABLE 10.** Evolution of Other Revenue cumulative collection in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Countries	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
Argentina	51.1	61.1	68.3	38.3	31.8	28.4
Bolivia	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Brazil	9.7	6.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8
Chile	-305.4	-57.7	-64.9	-59.4	-47.8	-39.5
Colombia	24.0	40.5	41.6	34.7	27.4	31.8
Costa Rica	39.9	31.5	31.3	41.5	53.8	100.6
Dominican Republic	6.0	20.3	22.5	19.5	21.7	24.3
Ecuador	-1.1	0.7	40.9	44.7	37.0	30.8
El Salvador	-10.3	-5.4	-0.8	-30.0	-26.7	-23.6
Guatemala	-1.2	0.3	4.1	11.1	9.5	8.9
Honduras	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Italy	18.9	85.0	57.4	36.7	42.9	31.4
Jamaica	-8.2	-10.1	-5.4	-3.7	-2.7	-1.3
Mexico	6.2	25.6	51.6	45.6	43.0	36.5
Morocco	25.7	28.2	8.2	14.5	14.8	22.6
Nicaragua	65.5	55.4	61.0	53.9	50.4	51.8
Panama	17.1	-0.0	0.3	3.9	1.6	-1.4
Paraguay	-38.7	-25.7	-32.5	-29.6	-23.9	-18.1
Peru	8.1	5.5	11.9	5.9	7.8	6.7
Spain	27.7	26.0	21.1	15.8	11.7	11.2
Trinidad & Tobago	-22.7	-15.8	-7.1	-5.9	-6.4	-5.7
United States	8.7	9.1	10.4	8.1	9.2	9.2
Uruguay	-0.9	-5.2	1.1	7.8	5.5	7.7
<b>Average</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations. "n.a." = not available.

## 2. OVERVIEW BY REGION OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES

As can be seen from the previous sections, the large amount of information collected, organized and systematized for a wide range of CIAT member countries makes it possible to identify certain general trends such as those presented in the previous sections. However, as is usually the case and has been recurrently highlighted, within the averages calculated there is a high degree of heterogeneity and variety of cases.

One option for observing these particularities is to group all the countries for which official information is available according to generally accepted geographic-economic criteria. This complementary approach to the data contained in the RRC Database aims to visualize and identify similarities and/or differences at the level of regions or groups of countries in the recent evolution of variables related to tax collection, enhancing the potential variants of the information collected. Based on the statistical information available, the following country groupings will be considered here:

- **Mercosur + Mexico:** Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Mexico<sup>14</sup>.
- **Andeans + Chile:** Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru.
- **The Caribbean:** Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.
- **Central America + Dom. Rep.:** Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominican Republic.
- **Others:** The United States, Spain, Italy, and Morocco.
- **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

By region, the results for the first half of 2022 are similar, although with some differences. Latin America and the Caribbean registers a real improvement of 16.8% compared to the first half of 2021 and 19.7% compared to 2019.

The Andeans remain, on average, the countries with the strongest recovery (+23.6% and +26.2%, compared to 2021 and 2019, respectively). The Mercosur+Mexico, Central America+Dominican Rep. and Others group all grew by 11.8% compared to 2021, although their figures differed compared to 2019 (+15.3, +19.1 and +22.9%, respectively), while the Caribbean improved its figures in this first half of the year compared to the same period in 2021 (+20.4%), although its growth compared to the base year 2019 remains the smallest (+12.8%).

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<sup>14</sup> Because of Mexico's geographic location, it could be gathered with the Central American countries; however, its macroeconomic and fiscal characteristics make it more comparable to the Mercosur countries, mainly Argentina and Brazil.

**TABLE 11.** Evolution of total tax cumulative collection of tax administrations in 2022 by country groups (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021 and 2019; constant prices; January to June)

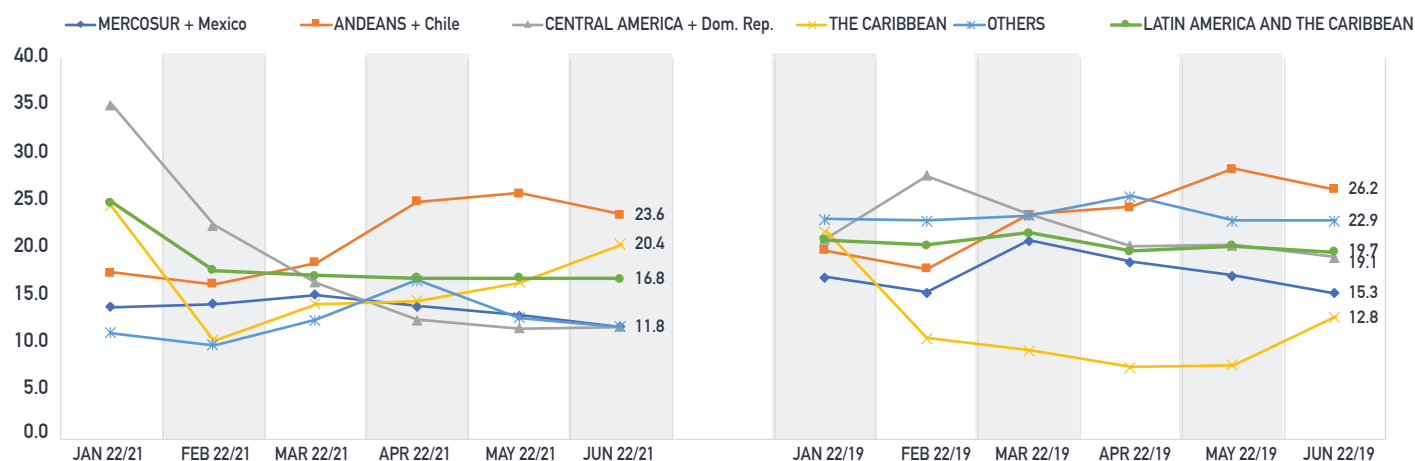
Percentage Changes 2022/2021						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
MERCOSUR + Mexico	13.9	14.2	15.2	13.9	13.0	11.8
ANDEANS + Chile	17.5	16.3	18.6	25.0	25.8	23.6
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	35.1	22.4	16.4	12.5	11.7	11.8
THE CARIBBEAN	24.4	10.4	14.2	14.5	16.4	20.4
OTHERS	11.1	9.9	12.5	16.7	12.7	11.8
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>

Percentage Changes 2022/2019						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
MERCOSUR + Mexico	17.0	15.4	20.9	18.6	17.2	15.3
ANDEANS + Chile	19.8	17.9	23.6	24.4	28.4	26.2
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	21.0	27.7	23.6	20.3	20.4	19.1
THE CARIBBEAN	21.8	10.6	9.3	7.5	7.8	12.8
OTHERS	23.1	22.9	23.5	25.5	23.0	22.9
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

**FIGURE 6.** Evolution of total tax cumulative collection of tax administrations by country groups in 2022 (in percentage changes with respect to the same month in 2021 and 2019; constant prices; January to June)



**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

The analysis performed by region or group of countries can be extended to the different categories of main taxes identified in the tax structures of the countries analyzed, also taking both 2021 and 2019 as a reference for year-on-year comparison.

In the case of IT, the average figures obtained for the percentage variations of the accumulated tax collection

are in line with the results discussed for the total collection of the countries. All groups of countries achieve encouraging relative improvements, on average, at the end of the first half of 2022 when considering the previous year's data, both when compared to 2021 and 2019 (Table 12).

**TABLE 12.** Evolution of Income Tax cumulative collection in 2022 by country groups (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021 and 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Percentage Changes 2022/2021						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
MERCOSUR + Mexico	16.2	16.6	19.0	24.1	22.4	21.7
ANDEANS + Chile	20.6	16.0	25.8	37.7	42.2	38.8
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	29.0	19.1	16.0	12.8	14.5	15.2
THE CARIBBEAN	43.5	24.1	27.0	27.4	30.7	33.5
OTHERS	8.6	7.1	15.4	23.2	15.6	12.8
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>

Percentage Changes 2022/2019						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
MERCOSUR + Mexico	20.9	20.0	29.9	30.1	28.6	25.5
ANDEANS + Chile	28.3	23.2	32.9	32.4	44.4	39.5
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	27.6	42.5	28.3	25.8	29.1	24.0
THE CARIBBEAN	43.6	28.5	17.0	15.9	17.9	22.3
OTHERS	24.2	29.1	33.8	34.4	31.2	30.1
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.



As for VAT, the average evolution of its accumulated collection according to the selected groups of countries shows some particular characteristics. As we saw in the aggregate results, although VAT continues its recovery in the first half of 2022, its growth rate is lower than that of IT in this period. The countries of

the “Andeans+Chile” group continue to lead the growth with respect to 2021 and are only slightly surpassed by the aggregate Others with respect to 2019. In the case of VAT, only the Caribbean countries maintain negative figures with respect to 2021 and no growth with respect to 2019.

**TABLE 13.** Evolution of VAT cumulative collection in 2022 by country groups (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021 and 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Percentage Changes 2022/2021						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
MERCOSUR + Mexico	13.3	12.5	12.3	13.3	12.2	11.3
ANDEANS + Chile	19.7	17.8	15.6	16.5	16.6	16.0
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	47.9	29.1	22.6	16.1	13.0	11.5
THE CARIBBEAN	6.5	-1.3	-4.4	-5.0	-5.8	-4.4
OTHERS	18.9	11.8	11.0	11.0	10.9	12.1
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>

Percentage Changes 2022/2019						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
MERCOSUR + Mexico	21.0	17.1	18.9	21.2	17.7	16.9
ANDEANS + Chile	23.6	21.6	22.3	22.6	21.7	22.3
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	21.7	22.8	24.4	21.5	19.5	19.7
THE CARIBBEAN	6.9	0.9	1.9	-0.8	-4.4	0.0
OTHERS	44.1	25.0	24.4	26.3	21.5	23.2
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

In 2022, compared to 2021, Excise taxes register negative figures in Mercosur+Mexico and in “Central America+Dom.Rep” and weak growth in the rest of the regions, leading to a decrease of 2.3% in LAC. The

outlook for 2019 is even bleaker, with only Central America+Dom.Rep. registering a meager 0.3% growth, with an average for LAC in clear negative territory (-8.6%).

**TABLE 14.** Evolution of Excise taxes cumulative collection in 2022 by country groups (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021 and 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Percentage Changes 2022/2021						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
MERCOSUR + Mexico	1.0	0.5	-3.4	-6.7	-9.7	-13.6
ANDEANS + Chile	10.4	2.2	5.2	4.5	4.4	3.6
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	30.2	14.3	8.3	5.9	1.7	-0.3
THE CARIBBEAN	-5.8	-9.0	-2.4	-4.2	3.0	5.4
OTHERS	23.9	13.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.2
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-2.3</b>

Percentage Changes 2022/2019						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
MERCOSUR + Mexico	-5.9	-5.5	-7.8	-11.7	-13.4	-17.8
ANDEANS + Chile	-11.9	-14.8	-10.5	-9.3	-10.1	-11.3
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	7.3	5.5	7.7	5.0	1.3	0.3
THE CARIBBEAN	-12.1	-11.5	-2.2	-5.5	-4.0	-4.6
OTHERS	-11.6	-9.0	-7.5	-6.4	-6.2	-4.5
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-8.6</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

Finally, Table 15 shows the evolution of the year-on-year variations of the accumulated collection of Other Revenue, on average for each of the groups of countries analyzed. All group or region ended 2022 with positive

year-on-year increases when compared to 2021 figures. This result is maintained when compared to 2019, with the exception of the Caribbean.

**TABLE 15.** Evolution of Other Revenue cumulative collection in 2022 by country groups (in percentage changes with respect to the same month of 2021 and 2019; constant prices; January to June)

Percentage Changes 2022/2021						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/21	Feb 22/21	Mar 22/21	Apr 22/21	May 22/21	Jun 22/21
MERCOSUR + Mexico	16.8	20.3	20.6	14.9	14.6	13.6
ANDEANS + Chile	17.7	21.0	17.7	18.0	14.6	14.2
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	40.1	22.6	17.0	10.2	10.6	17.6
THE CARIBBEAN	13.9	10.5	10.4	10.1	11.3	11.2
OTHERS	10.7	18.7	15.3	11.5	14.0	12.3
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>

Percentage Changes 2022/2019						
Regions or country groups	Jan 22/19	Feb 22/19	Mar 22/19	Apr 22/19	May 22/19	Jun 22/19
MERCOSUR + Mexico	5.5	12.4	19.4	14.1	13.0	12.6
ANDEANS + Chile	10.3	15.6	31.5	28.4	24.1	23.1
CENTRAL AMERICA + Dom. Rep.	19.5	17.0	19.7	16.6	18.4	26.8
THE CARIBBEAN	-10.3	-8.6	-4.2	-3.2	-3.0	-2.3
OTHERS	20.3	37.1	24.3	18.8	19.6	18.6
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>

**Source:** Prepared by the authors based on official information from the tax administrations.

### 3. FINAL COMMENTS

With data updated through June 2022, the monthly monitoring of tax administrations' revenues has become a useful tool for monitoring the effects of the COVID-19 crisis on public finances throughout the Latin American and the Caribbean region and developed benchmark countries (such as the United States, Spain and Italy), differentiating between countries, sub-regions and tax categories.

The effects of social distancing measures on mobility have helped to explain variations in tax collection, which facilitated short-term revenue forecasting during the pandemic. As long as the crisis continues, monthly tax statistics will continue to be much needed. Later, these data could be used to develop further research on the effectiveness of measures taken during this extraordinary crisis and to learn how to cope with future events.

As usual - and especially in the midst of one of the greatest economic crises of the last few centuries - caution is required when interpreting these results. First, because the rates of recovery are very different across regions and countries. Second, because the time series has been greatly disrupted by the extraordinary drop in tax revenues and GDP during 2020. In this context, the comparison of the cumulative collection with respect to those corresponding to calendar year 2019 represents an additional guide to assess the effective strength of the aforementioned recovery.

At the country level, as has been emphasized, there is a wide heterogeneity of realities. In addition to the aforementioned factors, which make it necessary to be cautious when drawing general conclusions, there is the influence of the inflationary phenomenon which, after decades and as a result of a series of triggers beyond the scope of the analysis contained in this Report, has once again become a concern for the macroeconomic policies of different countries in different parts of the world. For this reason, since their origins, the RRCs have included the consideration of tax collection figures deflated from the retail consumer price indexes provided by the respective official sources.

In short, in the future, the monitoring of the evolution of total collection -and that broken down according to its main components- will be key not only to evaluate the recovery of pre-pandemic levels, but also as a tool for diagnosing and evaluating the effective impact of the different measures that CIAT countries will undoubtedly have to implement to strengthen available tax revenues, since these constitute the fundamental basis for making public policies viable which, in an environment aggravated by the prolonged crisis, are increasingly demanded by the citizenry.

## ANNEX: RRC-CIAT DATABASE (ONLINE)

As a fundamental complement to this Report, a Monthly Collection Database has been built based on official information from the different tax administrations of a wide range of CIAT member countries. The tax revenue series obtained were opportunely processed and deflated using consumers price indexes available at the national Statistical Institutes of each country. Additional detailed information on the monthly and cumulative evolution -in constant and current values- of the total and main tax collection of all the

tax administrations surveyed is available on the CIAT web page (<https://www.ciat.org/revenue-statistics/> "Monthly Collection Database (Annex)"). In addition, the "RRC-CIAT Database" includes the detail of the monthly composition of the total collection by tax figures in 2019, 2020 and 2021 and the patterns of temporal distribution of the collection for each of the countries in 2019.





# Working Papers *Serie*



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