



Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean

1990-2019

*Estadísticas
tributarias
en América Latina
y el Caribe*

1990-2019



ECLAC



2021

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1990-2019

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Foreword

Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021 is a joint publication by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, the OECD Development Centre, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC), the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with the support of the European Union Regional Facility for Development in Transition for Latin America and the Caribbean. It presents detailed, internationally comparable data on tax revenues for 27 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) economies, three of which are OECD members. On 15 May 2020, the OECD Council invited Costa Rica to become a member. At the time of preparation of this publication, the deposit of Costa Rica's instrument of accession to the OECD Convention was pending and therefore Costa Rica does not appear in the list of OECD members and is not included in the OECD averages reported.

Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021 is based on the well-established methodology of the OECD Revenue Statistics database, which is an essential reference source for OECD member countries. Comparisons are also made with the average tax indicators for OECD economies. In this publication, the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory, unrequited payments to general government. As outlined in the Interpretative Guide to Revenue Statistics, taxes are "unrequited" in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments. The OECD methodology classifies a tax according to its base: income, profits and capital gains (classified under heading 1000); payroll (heading 3000); property (heading 4000); goods and services (heading 5000); and other taxes (heading 6000). Compulsory social security contributions paid to general government are treated as taxes and classified under heading 2000. Much greater detail on the tax concept, the classification of taxes and the accrual basis of reporting is set out in the Interpretative Guide in Annex A.

Extending the OECD methodology to Latin American and Caribbean countries enables comparisons of tax systems on a consistent basis both across this region and with OECD countries. In a few cases, this methodology differs from the approach used by UN-ECLAC, CIAT and IDB; these differences are noted in the text and in the tables with a footnote.

The report provides an overview of the main taxation trends in Latin America and the Caribbean. It examines changes in both the level and the composition of taxation plus the attribution of tax collection by sub-level of government between 1990 and 2019. The report includes two special features: the first examines fiscal policy responses to the COVID-19 crisis in the LAC region and the second identifies trends in fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources for selected LAC countries in 2019 and 2020.

Presentación

La publicación Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe 2021 ha sido elaborada conjuntamente por el Centro de Política y Administración Tributaria de la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE), el Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE, la Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para América Latina y el Caribe (NU-CEPAL), el Centro Interamericano de Administraciones Tributarias (CIAT) y el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), con el apoyo del Fondo Regional para el Desarrollo en Transición para América Latina y el Caribe de la Unión Europea. Esta publicación presenta datos detallados y comparables a nivel internacional sobre los ingresos tributarios de 27 economías de América Latina y del Caribe (ALC), tres de las cuales son miembros de la OCDE. El 15 de mayo de 2020, el Consejo de la OCDE invitó a Costa Rica a convertirse en miembro de la organización. En el momento de preparar esta publicación, el depósito del instrumento de adhesión de Costa Rica a la Convención de la OCDE estaba pendiente y, por lo tanto, Costa Rica no aparece en la lista de miembros de la OCDE y no está incluida en los promedios de la OCDE reportados en esta publicación.

La publicación Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe 2021 se basa en la metodología bien establecida de la base de datos Estadísticas tributarias de la OCDE, que se ha convertido en una referencia esencial para los países miembros de la OCDE. Se presentan también comparaciones con los promedios de indicadores tributarios para las economías de la OCDE. En la presente publicación, el término “impuestos” se limita exclusivamente a los pagos obligatorios sin contraprestación efectuados al gobierno general. Tal y como lo indica la Guía de Interpretación de Revenue Statistics, los impuestos carecen de contraprestación en el sentido en que, normalmente, las prestaciones proporcionadas por el gobierno a los contribuyentes no guardan relación directa con los pagos realizados por estos. La metodología de la OCDE clasifica un impuesto de acuerdo con su base: renta, utilidades y ganancias del capital (categoría 1000); nómina (categoría 3000); propiedad (categoría 4000); bienes y servicios (categoría 5000); y otros impuestos (categoría 6000). Las contribuciones obligatorias a la seguridad social pagadas al gobierno general se tratan aquí como impuestos y se clasifican en la categoría 2000. Para mayor detalle sobre el concepto de impuesto, su clasificación y su registro según el criterio de devengo, véase la Guía de Interpretación que figura en el Anexo A.

Aplicar la metodología de la OCDE a América Latina y el Caribe permite la comparación de sistemas tributarios a partir de una base coherente en la región, entre los países de ALC, y con los países miembros de la OCDE. Sin embargo, en algunas ocasiones, esta metodología difiere de la empleada por la NU-CEPAL, el CIAT y el BID; en esos casos, las diferencias se han indicado en el texto y los cuadros, con una nota a pie de página.

El informe ofrece un panorama general de las principales tendencias en materia tributaria en América Latina y en el Caribe. Examina los cambios registrados entre 1990 y 2019 en el nivel y la composición de la tributación, así como en la atribución de la recaudación tributaria a los diversos subsectores de gobierno. El informe incluye dos capítulos especiales: el primero examina las respuestas de la política fiscal a la crisis del COVID-19 en ALC y el segundo identifica las tendencias de los ingresos fiscales procedentes de los recursos naturales no renovables para determinados países de ALC en 2019 y 2020.

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Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021 was jointly produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, the OECD Development Centre, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC), the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with the support of the European Union Regional Facility for Development in Transition for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The staff from these organisations with responsibility for producing the publication were: Emmanuelle Modica of the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, under the supervision of the Director, Pascal Saint-Amans, the Deputy Director, Grace Perez-Navarro, the Head of the Tax Policy and Tax Statistics Division, David Bradbury, and the Head of the Tax Data and Statistical Analysis Unit, Michelle Harding; Jingjing Xia of the OECD Development Centre, under the supervision of the Director, Mario Pezzini, the Deputy-Director, Federico Bonaglia, the Head of the Latin America and the Caribbean Unit, Sebastian Nieto Parra, and the Co-ordinator of Revenue Statistics for the Development Centre, Alexander Pick; Michael Hanni of the Economic Development Division of UN-ECLAC, under the supervision of Director Daniel Titelman, and the Chief of the Fiscal Affairs Unit, Noel Pérez Benítez; Julio Alberto López from the CIAT Tax Studies and Research Directorate, under the supervision of Director Santiago Díaz de Sarralde; and Alberto Barreix, Principal Technical Leader in Fiscal Economics at the IDB under the supervision of Ubaldo González de Frutos, Lead Specialist, Public Finance. Jean-Baptiste Carpentier, Michael Hanni and Noel Pérez Benítez of UN-ECLAC authored the Special feature on fiscal policy responses to the COVID-19 crisis in Latin America; the OECD, including René Orozco from the OECD Development Centre, who contributed to the box on public debt and the COVID-19 crisis in the LAC region (Chapter 2). Michael Hanni authored the Special feature on fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean (Chapter 3).

The authors would like to thank other staff at the OECD Development Centre and the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration for their invaluable support in completing and improving the 2021 edition of this publication. Delphine Grandrieux, Elizabeth Nash and Anne Thomas from the OECD Development Centre's Communications and Publications team, and statistical editors from the OECD Publications and Communications Directorate, ensured the production of the publication, in both paper and electronic form. Michael Sharratt from the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration provided invaluable assistance with the databases, website and other dissemination tools. Nicolas Miranda and Sofia Mora Restrepo, from the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration and the OECD Development Centre respectively, provided precious help in checking the translation in Spanish.

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In Memoriam Juan Carlos Gómez Sabaini

Juan Carlos Gómez Sabaini, who passed away in March 2021, leaves an indelible mark on tax policy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Over the course of his career, he worked as a researcher, professor and policymaker in his native Argentina. He also served as an official at the Organization of American States and as a consultant for the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean, among others. Through all these roles, he not only made an incalculable contribution to enhancing tax policy across the region but also provided invaluable training to future generations of tax experts everywhere he worked, through whom his legacy will live on. He will be remembered for his commitment to social justice, his openness to points of view different from his own and the ceaseless encouragement he provided to those around him.

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Las personas de estas organizaciones responsables de redactar la presente publicación han sido: Emmanuelle Modica del Centro de Política y Administración Tributaria de la OCDE, bajo la supervisión del Director, Pascal Saint-Amans, de la Sub-directora, Grace Perez-Navarro, del Jefe de la División de Políticas y Estadísticas Tributarias, David Bradbury, y de la Jefe de la Unidad de Análisis de Datos Tributarios y Estadísticas, Michelle Harding; Jingjing Xia del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE, bajo la supervisión del Director, Mario Pezzini, del Director adjunto, Federico Bonaglia, del Jefe de la Unidad de América Latina y el Caribe, Sebastián Nieto Parra, y del Coordinador de estadísticas tributarias para el Centro de Desarrollo, Alexander Pick; Michael Hanni de la División de Desarrollo Económico de la CEPAL, bajo la supervisión del Director, Daniel Titelman, y del Jefe de la Unidad de Asuntos Fiscales, Noel Pérez Benítez; Julio Alberto López de la Dirección de Estudios e Investigaciones Tributarias del CIAT, bajo la supervisión del Director, Santiago Díaz de Sarralde; y Alberto Barreix, Líder Técnico Principal en Economía Fiscal del BID bajo la supervisión del Especialista Fiscal Líder, Ubaldo González de Frutos. Jean-Baptiste Carpentier, Michael Hanni y Noel Pérez Benítez de la CEPAL son autores del capítulo especial sobre las respuestas de política fiscal a la crisis de COVID-19 en América Latina. La OCDE, incluido René Orozco del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE, quien contribuyó al recuadro sobre la deuda pública y la crisis del COVID-19 en ALC (Capítulo 2). Michael Hanni escribió el capítulo especial sobre ingresos fiscales de recursos naturales no renovables en América Latina y el Caribe (Capítulo 3).

Los autores desean agradecer a otras personas del Centro de Desarrollo y del Centro de Política y Administración Tributaria de la OCDE por su invaluable contribución a la mejora y finalización de la edición 2021 de esta publicación. Delphine Grandrieux, Elizabeth Nash y Anne Thomas, del equipo de Comunicaciones y Publicaciones del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE, y editores estadísticos del equipo de Publicaciones y Comunicaciones de la OCDE, aseguraron la producción de la publicación, tanto física como en formato electrónico. Michael Sharratt, del Centro de Política y Administración Tributaria de la OCDE, brindó una valiosa ayuda con las bases de datos, el sitio web y otras herramientas de difusión. Nicolas Miranda y Sofia Mora Restrepo, del Centro de Política y Administración Tributaria de la OCDE y del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE respectivamente, proporcionaron una ayuda preciosa para comprobar la traducción al español.

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In Memoriam Juan Carlos Gómez Sabaini

Juan Carlos Gómez Sabaini, que falleció en marzo de 2021, deja una huella indeleble en la política tributaria de América Latina y el Caribe. A lo largo de su carrera, trabajó como investigador, profesor y formulador de políticas públicas en su Argentina natal. También se desempeñó como funcionario de la Organización de Estados Americanos y como consultor para el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, el Fondo Monetario Internacional y la Comisión Económica de América Latina y el Caribe, entre otros. A través de todos estos roles, no solo hizo una contribución incalculable para mejorar la política tributaria en la región, sino que también brindó una capacitación invaluable a las generaciones futuras de expertos tributarios en todos los lugares donde trabajó, a través de los cuales su legado perdurará. Será recordado por su compromiso con la justicia social, su apertura a puntos de vista diferentes al suyo y el incesante aliento que brindaba a quienes lo rodeaban.

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Executive summary

Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021 provides internationally comparable data on tax levels and tax structures for 27 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In this publication, “taxes” are defined as compulsory, unrequited payments to general government. Compulsory social security contributions (SSCs) paid to general government are classified as taxes. More information on the tax classification is set out in the Interpretative Guide in Annex A.

Tax-to-GDP ratios in the LAC region in 2019

In 2019, the average tax-to-GDP ratio in the LAC region was 22.9%. The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication, but excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

Across the LAC region, tax-to-GDP ratios ranged from 13.1% in Guatemala to 42.0% in Cuba in 2019, with all LAC countries other than Cuba recording ratios below the OECD average of 33.8%. Between 2018 and 2019, the average LAC tax-to-GDP ratio increased by 0.3 percentage points despite a slowdown in economic growth in the region in 2019 (0.1% GDP growth) and social unrest in several Latin American countries.

At a sub-regional level, the tax-to-GDP ratio of the Caribbean registered the largest increase between 2018 and 2019 compared to the other two sub-regions, at 0.8 percentage points, reaching 24.9% in 2019. A number of Caribbean countries have undertaken reforms that contributed to recent increases in the tax-to-GDP ratio, and the Caribbean economy grew more than the rest of the region in 2019 (0.7% compared to 0.1%). The average tax-to-GDP ratio in Central America and Mexico increased by 0.2 percentage points to 21.3% of GDP between 2018 and 2019, while the ratio in South America decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 22.9% of GDP.

Across the LAC region, 14 countries reported an increase in their tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019, while 12 countries recorded a decrease. The largest increases between 2018 and 2019 occurred in Nicaragua (2.7 percentage points), Belize (2.2 percentage points) and the Bahamas (2.1 percentage points). In Nicaragua, the increases followed revenue-raising measures in 2019 (mainly increases in income tax and social security contribution rates, as well as rates on imports of specific goods). The Bahamas recorded increases in value-added tax (VAT) revenues and property taxes as a result of tax reforms that increased the standard VAT rate and stamp duties. The only other increase of 1.0 percentage point or more

between 2018 and 2019 occurred in Guyana. By contrast, there were no declines of more than 1.0 percentage point between 2018 and 2019. The largest declines were in Antigua and Barbuda (0.8 percentage points) and Panama (0.7 percentage points), in both cases due to a weaker economic environment as well as challenges in tax administration and collection in Antigua and Barbuda.

Evolution of tax-to-GDP ratios in the LAC region since 1990

Between 1990 and 2019, the average tax-to-GDP ratio in LAC countries rose by more than 7 percentage points, from 15.7% to 22.9%, bringing it closer to the OECD average: the difference against the OECD average tax-to-GDP ratio decreased from 15.4 percentage points in 1990 to 10.9 percentage points in 2019. The main drivers of the increase in the LAC region were value-added taxes and taxes on income and profits, which increased respectively by 3.8 and 3.0 percentage points.

On average, South America recorded the strongest growth between 1990 and 2019, with an increase of 9.2 percentage points. South America recorded a strong increase in its tax-to-GDP ratio during the 1990s and has been higher than the LAC average since 2000. Since 2015, South America's tax-to-GDP ratio has been declining towards the LAC average. Between 1990 and 2019, the Caribbean's average tax-to-GDP ratio was consistently higher than the LAC average. Over the same period, the average tax-to-GDP ratio of Central America and Mexico increased gradually but remained below the average for the LAC region.

Tax structures in the LAC region

In 2019, the LAC average tax mix was highly reliant on revenues from taxes on goods and services, which made up about half of total tax revenues (49.8%) compared with a third in the OECD (32.7% in 2018, the latest year available for the OECD). VAT revenues were the principal source of these revenues in the LAC region in 2019, on average accounting for 27.7% of total tax revenues.

The LAC region received 27.0% of tax revenues from taxes on income and profits in 2019. The LAC region is more reliant on revenues from corporate income tax (CIT) than OECD countries and significantly less reliant on personal income tax (PIT). In 2019, CIT and PIT revenues accounted for 15.8% and 9.2% of total tax revenues on average, compared with 10.0% and 23.5% in the OECD (2018 figures). Similarly, the average share of SSCs in total tax revenues was 17.1% in the LAC region, well below the OECD average of 25.7% (2018 figure).

Environmentally related tax revenues (ERTRs) amounted to 1.2% of GDP on average in 2019 in the 25 LAC countries for which data is available, below the OECD average of 2.1% (5.7% of total tax revenues in the LAC region compared to 6.4% in the OECD in 2019). Approximately two-thirds of ERTRs in the LAC region are derived from taxes on energy, most commonly excises on diesel and petrol (0.7% of GDP on average). Revenues from motor vehicle and transport service taxes represented most of the remainder.

Special feature: Fiscal policy responses to the COVID-19 crisis in the LAC region

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered an economic crisis, increasing poverty, unemployment and inequality in many countries. The LAC region has been hit particularly hard by the pandemic and the resulting economic crisis. LAC countries rapidly adopted a wide range of fiscal and liquidity measures to support households and firms during

the pandemic. Due to the crisis and the support measures provided by governments, tax revenues fell precipitously in the first half of 2020 but showed some signs of recovery by year's end. Active fiscal policies, supported by a fiscal sustainability framework to finance sustainable development, will play a key role addressing the region's development gaps (particularly in relation to social vulnerability and productive structure) and reducing entrenched inequalities. In addition to better management of public expenditures and co-ordination of public debt management, bolstering progressive taxation, under a well-defined sequence of policies, will be an essential means of achieving these goals and increasing fiscal sustainability.

Special feature: Trends in fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources

Despite declining oil prices and weak global economic growth, hydrocarbon-related revenues in the LAC region rose from 2.5% of GDP on average in 2018 to 2.7% in 2019, driven by one-off extraordinary receipts. Meanwhile, revenues from mining as a proportion of GDP fell very slightly to 0.37% on average in 2019 from 0.39% in 2018; this decline was driven by weak international prices for a range of industrial minerals and metals and lower production. Estimates for 2020 suggest that revenues from non-renewable natural resources will record a significant decline driven by a fall in prices provoked by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Resumen ejecutivo

Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe 2021 proporciona datos comparables a nivel internacional sobre niveles y estructuras tributarias para 27 países de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC): Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belice, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, República Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago, Uruguay y Venezuela.

En esta publicación, los “impuestos” se definen como pagos obligatorios y no requeridos por las administraciones públicas. Las cotizaciones obligatorias a la seguridad social (CSS) pagadas a las administraciones públicas se clasifican como impuestos. En la Guía Interpretativa del Anexo A se ofrece más información sobre la clasificación tributaria.

Recaudación tributaria (% del PIB) en la región de ALC en 2019

En 2019, en la región de ALC el promedio de la proporción entre los impuestos y el PIB fue del 22.9%. El promedio de ALC representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe, incluidos en esta publicación, y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos.

En toda la región de ALC, la proporción de recaudación tributaria y PIB osciló entre el 13.1% en Guatemala y el 42.0% en Cuba en 2019, y todos los países de ALC, salvo Cuba, registraron ratios por debajo del promedio de la OCDE que ascendió al 33.8%. Entre 2018 y 2019, el promedio entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB de ALC aumentó en 0.3 puntos porcentuales a pesar de una desaceleración del crecimiento económico de la región en 2019 (0.1% de crecimiento del PIB) y un descontento social en varios países latinoamericanos.

A nivel subregional, la relación entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB del Caribe registró el mayor aumento entre 2018 y 2019 en comparación con las otras dos subregiones, con 0.8 puntos porcentuales, alcanzando el 24.9% en 2019. Varios países del Caribe han emprendido reformas que contribuyeron a los recientes aumentos de la proporción de la recaudación tributaria con respecto al PIB, y el crecimiento del PIB del Caribe fue mayor que el resto de la región en 2019 (0.7% en comparación con 0.1 % de la región). La relación entre los impuestos y el PIB promedio en América Central y México aumentó en un 0.2% del PIB entre 2018 y 2019, llegando a 21.3% del PIB, mientras que esta relación en América del Sur disminuyó en 0.1 puntos porcentuales hasta el 22.9% del PIB.

En toda la región de ALC, 14 países registraron un aumento en la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en 2019, mientras que 12 países registraron una disminución. Los mayores incrementos entre 2018 y 2019 se produjeron en Nicaragua (2.7 puntos porcentuales), Belice (2.2 puntos porcentuales) y Bahamas (2.1 puntos porcentuales). En Nicaragua, los aumentos fueron el resultado de la mayor recaudación de ingresos en 2019

(principalmente aumentos en las tasas de impuestos sobre la renta y de cotizaciones a la seguridad social, así como en las tasas de importación de bienes específicos). Las Bahamas registraron aumentos en los ingresos del impuesto sobre el valor añadido (IVA) y en los impuestos a la propiedad como resultado de reformas fiscales que aumentaron el tipo único de IVA y los derechos de timbre. El único otro aumento de 1.0 puntos porcentuales o superior entre 2018 y 2019 ocurrió en Guyana. Por el contrario, no hubo disminuciones de más de 1.0 puntos porcentuales entre 2018 y 2019. Los mayores descensos se registraron en Antigua y Barbuda (0.8 puntos porcentuales) y Panamá (0.7 puntos porcentuales); en ambos casos debido a un contexto económico más débil, así como a los desafíos relativos a la gestión y recaudación tributaria en Antigua y Barbuda.

Evolución de la recaudación tributaria con respecto al PIB de ALC desde 1990

Entre 1990 y 2019, la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB promedio en los países de ALC aumentó más de 7 puntos porcentuales, de 15.7% a 22.9%, acercándose cada vez más a la media de la OCDE. La diferencia respecto a la relación entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB promedio de la OCDE disminuyó de 15.4 puntos porcentuales en 1990 a 10.9 puntos porcentuales en 2019. Los principales impulsores del aumento en la región de ALC fueron los impuestos sobre el valor añadido y los impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios, que aumentaron en 3.8 y 3.0 puntos porcentuales, respectivamente.

En promedio, América del Sur registró el mayor crecimiento entre 1990 y 2019, con un aumento de 9.2 puntos porcentuales. América del Sur registró un fuerte aumento en la proporción de la recaudación del impuesto y el PIB durante la década de los noventa y fue superior al promedio de ALC desde el año 2000. A partir del 2015, la relación entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB de América del Sur ha venido disminuyendo hacia el promedio de ALC. Entre 1990 y 2019, la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB promedio del Caribe fue consistentemente más alta que el promedio de ALC. En el mismo periodo, la proporción promedio de recaudación tributaria y el PIB de América Central y México ha aumentado gradualmente, pero se mantuvo por debajo del promedio de la región de ALC.

Estructuras tributarias en la región

En 2019, el promedio de impuestos de ALC se apoya en gran medida en los ingresos de impuestos sobre bienes y servicios, que representaron aproximadamente la mitad de los ingresos tributarios totales (49.8%) en comparación con un tercio en la OCDE (32.7% en 2018, el último año disponible para la OCDE). Los ingresos por IVA fueron la principal fuente de estos ingresos en la región de ALC en 2019, representando en promedio un 27.7% del total de ingresos tributarios.

La región de ALC recaudó el 27.0% de los ingresos tributarios de los impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios en 2019. De todos los impuestos, la región de ALC depende más de los ingresos procedentes del impuesto de sociedades (IS), al contrario que los países de la OCDE y es significativamente menos dependiente del impuesto sobre la renta de las personas físicas (IRPF). En 2019, los ingresos del IS y el IRPF representaron un promedio de un 15.8% y un 9.2% del total de los ingresos tributarios, en comparación con el 10.0% y el 23.5% en la OCDE (cifras de 2018), respectivamente. De manera similar, la participación promedio de las cotizaciones a la seguridad social en los ingresos tributarios totales fue de 17.1% en la región de ALC, muy por debajo del promedio de la OCDE de 25.7% (cifra de 2018).

Los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente ascendieron a un promedio del 1.2% del PIB en 2019 en los 25 países de ALC para los que se dispone de datos, por debajo

del promedio de la OCDE del 2.1%. (5.7% del total de los ingresos tributarios en la región de ALC frente al 6.4% en la OCDE en 2019). Aproximadamente dos tercios de los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente en la región de ALC se derivan de impuestos sobre la energía, más comúnmente impuestos especiales relacionados con el diésel y la gasolina (0.7% del PIB en promedio). Los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre los vehículos de motor y los servicios de transporte representaron la mayor parte del resto.

Sección especial: Respuestas de la política fiscal a la crisis del COVID-19 en ALC

La pandemia del COVID-19 ha desencadenado una crisis económica que ha aumentado la pobreza, el desempleo y la desigualdad en muchos países. La región de ALC se ha visto especialmente afectada por la pandemia y la consiguiente crisis económica. Los países de ALC adoptaron rápidamente una amplia gama de medidas fiscales y de liquidez para apoyar a los hogares y las empresas durante la pandemia. Debido a la crisis y a las medidas de apoyo proporcionadas por los gobiernos, los ingresos tributarios cayeron de forma acusada en la primera mitad de 2020, pero mostraron algunas señales de recuperación hacia finales de año. Las políticas fiscales activas, acompañadas por un marco de sostenibilidad fiscal para financiar el desarrollo sostenible, desempeñarán un papel clave para abordar las brechas del desarrollo en la región (particularmente en relación con la vulnerabilidad social y la estructura productiva) y reducir las desigualdades arraigadas. Además de mejorar la gestión del gasto público y la coordinación de la gestión de la deuda pública, fortalecer la tributación progresiva, bajo una secuencia de políticas bien definida, será un medio esencial para lograr estos objetivos y aumentar la sostenibilidad fiscal.

Sección especial: Tendencias de los ingresos tributarios procedentes de recursos naturales no renovables

A pesar de la caída de los precios del petróleo y el débil crecimiento económico mundial, los ingresos promedio relacionados con los hidrocarburos en la región de ALC aumentaron del 2.5% del PIB en 2018 a un 2.7% en 2019, debido a ingresos puntuales extraordinarios. Mientras tanto, los ingresos procedentes de la minería como proporción del PIB disminuyeron muy ligeramente, a un promedio del 0.37% en 2019, frente al 0.39% en 2018; esta disminución se debió a la debilidad de los precios internacionales de una serie de minerales y metales industriales y a una menor producción. Las estimaciones para 2020 sugieren que los ingresos procedentes de recursos naturales no renovables registrarán una disminución significativa debido a una contracción de los precios provocada por la pandemia del COVID-19.

Chapter 1

Tax revenue trends, 1990-2019

Capítulo 1

Tendencias tributarias, 1990-2019

Chapter 1

Tax revenue trends, 1990-2019

Financing the development agenda of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and its achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) requires a step change in domestic resource mobilisation. The current COVID-19 crisis has further deepened the need for LAC countries to strengthen the collection of tax revenues to address structural weaknesses in their fiscal, social protection and health systems. The region was already challenged by widespread social unrest and subdued growth when the COVID-19 crisis began. While countries were quick to implement health and fiscal measures in response to the crisis to support the most vulnerable households and firms, their efforts were hindered by high levels of informality, underdeveloped social protection systems and limited fiscal space (see Chapter 2). Once the region has emerged from the COVID pandemic, under a well-defined sequence of policies, fiscal policies will need to be reformed and tax systems strengthened to support the economic recovery for all and to ensure a sustainable and fair fiscal position over the medium to long term.

Fiscal policy has an important role to play in catalysing inclusive economic growth in the region once the COVID-19 crisis has passed. In the long term, higher levels of revenue generation will also be crucial to address urgent demands from citizens across the region to improve equity via the provision of public goods, mitigating high levels of vulnerability, particularly in the labour market, and implementing comprehensive social protection systems. Improving the structure of the taxation system is important to promote entrepreneurship and enhance redistribution. Taxes can also influence behaviour, for example in incentivising a move away from dependency on fossil fuels in the context of the climate crisis.

Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean is an integral part of the European Union Regional Facility for Development in Transition for LAC, an EU-led initiative, jointly implemented with the OECD and its Development Centre and ECLAC. Now in its tenth edition, it provides internationally comparable data on tax revenues in 27 countries in the region both as a basis for in-depth policy analysis and as a common starting point for knowledge sharing and capacity development. This first chapter discusses the evolution of several key tax indicators since 1990, including the tax-to-GDP ratio, the tax mix and the share of tax revenue generation by different levels of government. It also analyses the effectiveness of value-added taxes (VAT, a major source of tax revenues in the region) and revenues from environmental related taxes. This chapter highlights recent developments in selected countries' tax systems and complements this analysis with case studies on particular topics. Chapters 5 and 6 provide a detailed country-by-country breakdown of tax revenues.

Tax-to-GDP ratios

Tax to-GDP ratios in 2019

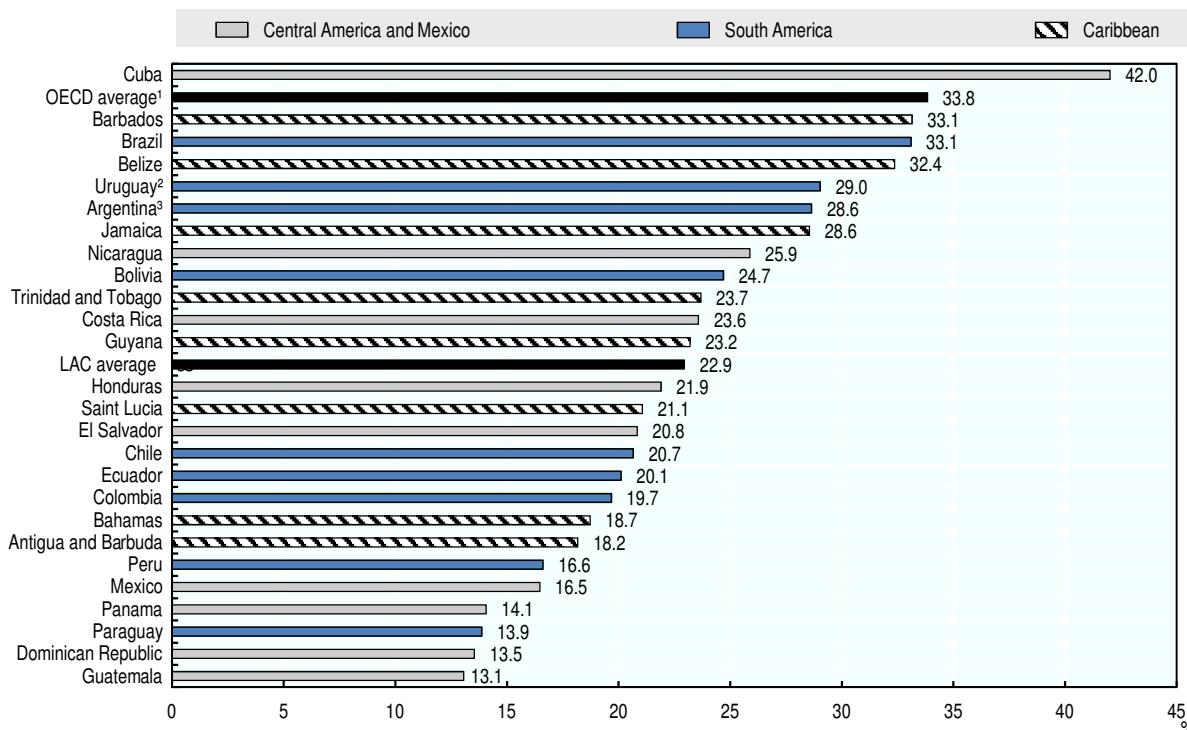
The tax-to-GDP ratio measures tax revenues (including social security contributions paid to the general government) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP). The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 of the countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to lack of data.

The average tax-to-GDP ratio in the LAC region was 22.9% in 2019 (Figure 1.1). Levels varied widely across the region, ranging from 13.1% in Guatemala to 42.0% in Cuba. With the exception of Cuba, all LAC countries recorded a tax-to-GDP ratio below the OECD average¹ of 33.8%.

The highest tax-to-GDP ratios in the LAC region were registered by Cuba (42.0%), Barbados and Brazil (both 33.1%). The countries with the lowest tax-to-GDP ratios were Guatemala (13.1%), the Dominican Republic (13.5%) and Paraguay (13.9%).

Figure 1.1. Tax-to-GDP ratios in the LAC region, 2019

Total tax revenues as percentage of GDP



Note: The classification of countries into different sub-regions follows ECLAC's classification and is based on the spoken language of countries. The "Caribbean" includes the English-speaking countries and Guyana, while "Central America and Mexico" covers Spanish-speaking countries including Dominican Republic and Cuba.

The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-12), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela as the data are not available.

1. Represents the unweighted average of the 37 OECD member countries. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37). For Mexico, data on state and local government revenues are not available for 2019. They are estimated to calculate the total tax-to-GDP ratio.

2. The tax-to-GDP ratio does not take into account the recent rebasing of GDP in Uruguay. Preliminary estimates of the rebased GDP indicate that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Uruguay would be about 2.3 percentage points lower on average for the 2016-2019 period.

3. The tax-to-GDP may be under-estimated as it excludes certain types of social security contributions for which data are not readily available.

4. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

Source: OECD et al. (2021^[1]), Table 4.1.

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There were important differences in tax levels between Central America and Mexico, South America and the Caribbean.² Countries in Central America and Mexico typically had lower tax-to-GDP ratios, with an average of 21.3% in 2019, whereas countries in the Caribbean had higher tax-to-GDP ratios and an average of 24.9%. While the tax-to-GDP

ratios of South American countries varied widely, they averaged 22.9% in 2019, the same as the LAC average.

In 2019, the average LAC tax-to-GDP ratio was 0.3 percentage points higher than in 2018. This increase occurred in a context of continuing sluggish economic growth across the region since 2014 (average real growth amounted to 0.3% over the 2014-2019 period). The region experienced a two-year recession in 2015 and 2016 followed by two years of growth driven by improvements in domestic demand (ECLAC, 2019^[2]) as well as steady increases in commodity prices (OECD/CAF/UN ECLAC, 2018^[3]). However, 2019 was characterised by social unrest and weak economic growth in several Latin American countries. While real GDP growth amounted to 1.1% in 2018, it dropped to 0.1% in 2019 (ECLAC, 2021^[4]) and is estimated to have fallen dramatically in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (OECD, 2020^[5]).

Changes in tax-to-GDP ratios between 2018 and 2019 varied greatly across the region, influenced by differences in economic growth patterns across sub-regions. The increase in the Caribbean was the largest, at 0.8 percentage points for the second consecutive year. The increases in the Caribbean's tax-to-GDP ratio took place against a backdrop of positive economic growth. The Caribbean's economy rebounded in 2018 from the impact of natural disasters the previous year (ECLAC, 2019^[2]) but growth slowed in 2019 due partly to droughts in Belize and Jamaica (CDB, 2020^[6]). A number of Caribbean countries have undertaken reforms that contributed to the increase in the sub-region's tax-to-GDP ratio for both years.

The increase in the average tax-to-GDP ratio in Central America and Mexico between 2018 and 2019 was more modest, at 0.2% of GDP. In contrast, the ratio in South America decreased by 0.1 percentage points over the same period. In both regions, economic growth weakened in 2019 (ECLAC, 2021^[4]).

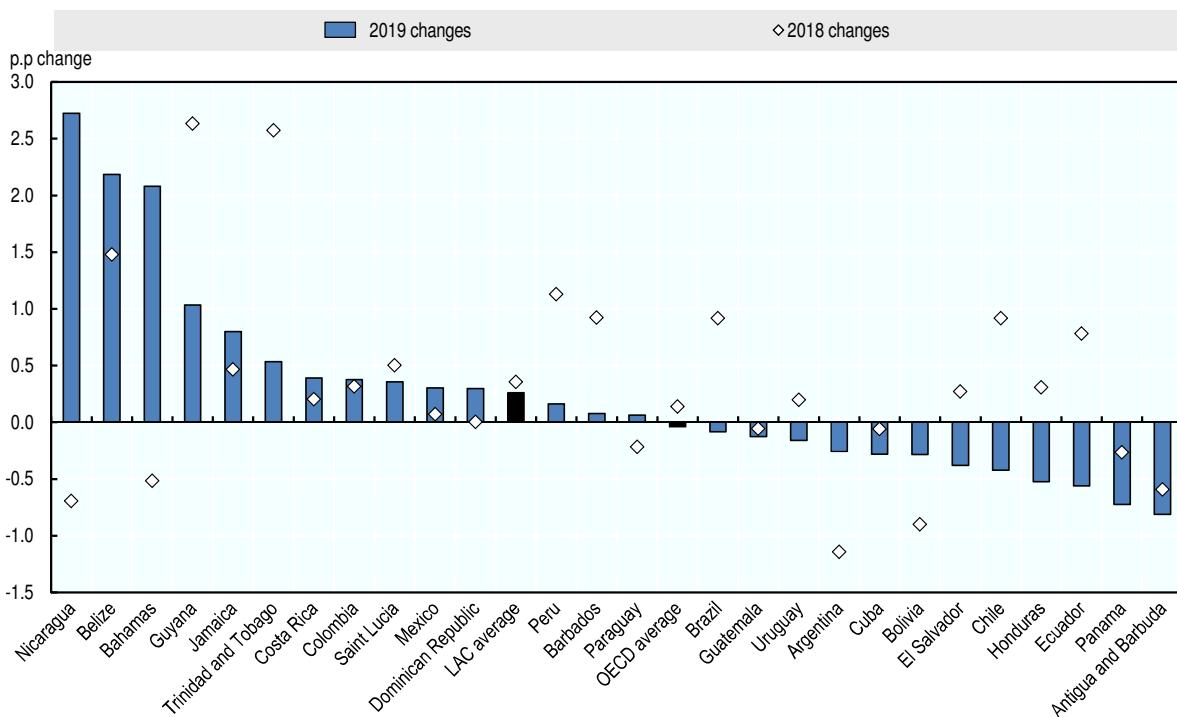
Across the region as a whole, 14 countries reported an increase in their tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019 while the remaining countries recorded a decrease. The three largest increases in tax-to-GDP ratios between 2018 and 2019 exceeded 2.0 percentage points and occurred in Nicaragua (2.7 percentage points), Belize (2.2 percentage points) and the Bahamas (2.1 percentage points).

In Nicaragua, the increases in tax revenues between 2018 and 2019 occurred across all categories and ranged from 0.5 percentage points in revenues from VAT to 0.9 percentage points in revenues from taxes on income and profits (all from corporate income tax [CIT]). In 2019, the government implemented measures to increase tax revenues and to strengthen the solvency of the Social Security Institute (INSS) in response to significant declines in tax revenues in 2018 and the reduction in external financing due to social unrest.

- The increase in revenues from taxes on income and profits followed the approval of the Tax Harmonisation Law that increased income tax rates for large taxpayers and medium-sized companies over a certain income threshold. The government increased rates of the alternative minimum tax (AMT) and introduced AMT anti-avoidance rules. In addition, withholding tax rates were raised on income for non-resident individuals (Orbitax, 2019^[7]).
- Social security contributions recorded an increase of 0.7 percentage points in 2019. Nicaragua amended the General Regulations of the Social Security Act to strengthen the solvency of the pension and health system. The changes mainly included higher contribution rates in different schemes. For example, the rate for Disability, Old Age, Death and Occupational Hazards was raised from 10% to between 12.5% and 13.5% for employers (depending on the number of workers) while the rate increased from 4% to 4.75% for employees (Orbitax, 2019^[7]).

- Revenues from VAT and other taxes on goods and services increased by 0.5 and 0.6 percentage points respectively between 2018 and 2019. Higher tax rates on imports for different goods (e.g. beverages) contributed to these increases (CentralAmericaData, 2020^[8]).

Figure 1.2. Annual changes in tax-to-GDP ratios in the LAC region in 2018 and 2019
Percentage points of GDP



Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. The OECD average represents the unweighted average of the 37 OECD member countries. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37).

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021^[1]), Table 4.1.

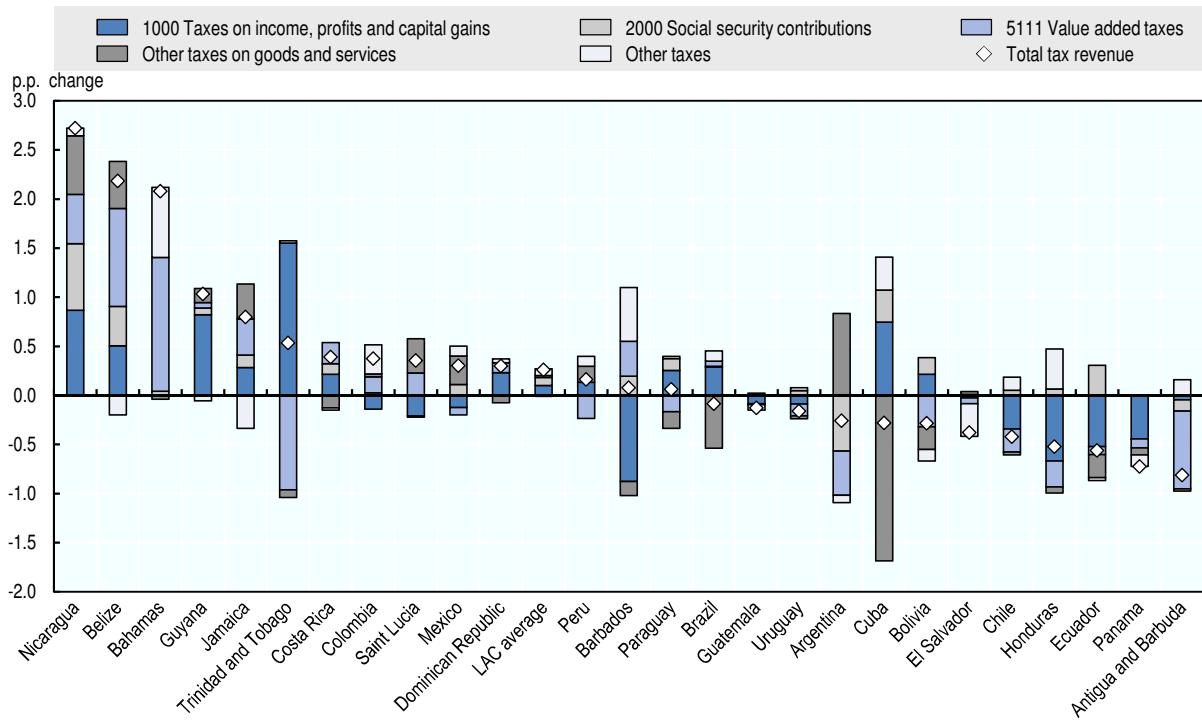
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Belize recorded increases in all main categories of tax revenue as a proportion of GDP in 2019. The overall increase in the tax-to-GDP ratio resulted from tax revenues increasing by 5% between 2018 and 2019 while nominal GDP decreased by 2% over the same period. The economy experienced three quarters of deceleration in 2019, caused largely by a drought affecting the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Belize also recorded a slowdown in the key tourism sector in 2019 after years of strong growth (Barrow, 2020^[9]).

The overall increase in tax revenues in the Bahamas was mainly driven by increases in VAT revenues (of 1.4 percentage points) and revenues from property taxes (0.7 percentage points, shown in Figure 1.3 under the heading “other taxes”). These increases were mainly the result of tax reforms intended to reduce the budget deficit to 1.8% of GDP in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018/19, from 5.5% in FY2016/17 and 3.4% of GDP in FY2017/18. The reforms included an increase of the standard VAT rate from 7.5% to 12% in July 2018 as well as an increase in stamp duties.

Figure 1.3. Changes in tax-to-GDP ratios in LAC countries by main tax heading between 2018 and 2019

Percentage points of GDP



Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021^[1]), Chapter 4.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934233910>

Antigua and Barbuda, Ecuador and Panama recorded the largest decreases between 2018 and 2019, each of more than 0.5 percentage points. In 2019, Antigua and Barbuda experienced the largest decline, of 0.8 percentage points, principally due to a drop in VAT revenues, which fell by the same amount. The economic environment and challenges in tax administration and tax collection in Antigua and Barbuda contributed to the overall decrease in the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019. Antigua and Barbuda's economy decelerated in 2019 after a strong performance in 2018 (real GDP growth in 2019 was 3.4%, about half its rate in 2018). IDB (2019^[10]) explains that "taxes on income and profits, and domestic goods and services fell below the budget target during the review period, highlighting key challenges the authorities faced concerning tax collection and administration".

Panama recorded the second-largest fall across countries in 2019 (of 0.7 percentage points) due to decreases across all tax categories, reflecting the economic situation in the country. Meanwhile, Ecuador recorded a decline of 0.6 percentage points in 2019, causing its tax-to-GDP ratio to revert to its pre-2018 level. The year 2018 was a year of exceptional tax collection for Ecuador, whose tax ratio increased by 0.8 percentage points from the previous year.

Figure 1.3 shows other significant increases between 2018 and 2019 in certain tax revenue categories in countries that implemented tax reforms. For example:

- The tax-to-GDP ratio in Trinidad and Tobago increased by 0.5 percentage points between 2018 and 2019 as the authorities implemented a three-month tax amnesty in June 2019 that brought exceptional revenues from taxes on income and profits, which increased by 1.6 percentage points between 2018 and 2019 (ECLAC, 2020^[11]).

- Argentina saw decreases in revenues from all tax categories between 2018 and 2019 except for revenues from taxes on goods and services other than VAT, which increased by 0.8 percentage points. The increase was entirely due to the increase in revenues from export taxes by 1.1 percentage points over the same period following the introduction of temporary export duties on services in September 2018. In December 2019, authorities raised export tax rates for goods that had a zero rate (EY, 2019_[12]; ITR, 2020_[13]).
- Barbados registered increases in VAT revenues and taxes on property (shown under heading “other taxes” in Figure 1.3) of 0.4 and 0.5 percentage points respectively between 2018 and 2019. Barbados has increased the VAT rates for hotel accommodation from 7.5% to 10% and expanded the VAT base in certain sectors (such as the tourism sector) by eliminating exemptions and preferential rates (IMF, 2019_[14]). The authorities also increased property tax rates to render the property tax system more progressive. In contrast, revenues from taxes on income and profits declined by 0.9 percentage points between 2018 and 2019 following legislative changes relating to personal income tax (PIT) and CIT. The most important reform concerned CIT: In January 2019, Barbados reformed its CIT system, following the OECD’s assessment (through its Base Erosion and Profit Shifting [BEPS] initiative) that it had harmful preferential regimes for non-resident companies (OECD, 2020_[15]). As a result of the reform, CIT rates for domestic and non-resident companies were aligned, with the domestic rate being reduced from 25% to between 1% to 5.5% depending on the level of profits, and CIT rates for non-resident companies (that had previously ranged between 0.25% and 2.5%) being increased to the same levels as for domestic companies. The second important reform concerned PIT, for which the rates were gradually reduced, starting with the top PIT rate (IMF, 2019_[14]).

Evolution of tax-to-GDP ratios since 2000

Enhancing domestic resource mobilisation, particularly through increased tax revenues, is critical for LAC’s sustainable development, as reflected in the Development in Transition agenda for the recovery post-COVID-19 (see Box 1.1). The average tax-to-GDP ratio in LAC countries has risen since 1990 (Figure 1.4), increasing by more than 7 percentage points overall, from 15.7% in 1990 to 22.9% in 2019. This trend contrasts with that of OECD countries, where the average tax-to-GDP ratio has been relatively stable since 1990 (although at a higher level than the LAC average); the OECD tax-to-GDP ratio reached 33.8% in 2019, 2.7 percentage points above its level in 1990. The difference between the LAC and OECD average tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019 was at 10.9 percentage points.

Figure 1.5 shows the evolution of the average tax-to-GDP ratio for the three LAC sub-regions since 1990. While all three sub-regions have shown an upward trend in tax levels between 1990 and 2019, their evolution shows notable differences:

- On average, the Caribbean recorded the lowest growth over the period, of 5.6 percentage points. The Caribbean’s average tax-to-GDP ratio was consistently higher than the LAC average. The difference has widened since 2017 due to the relatively sharp increase in the tax-to-GDP ratio of the Caribbean.
- In contrast, the increase in the average tax-to-GDP ratio for Central America and Mexico has been more gradual. Throughout this period, the average tax-to-GDP ratio of Central America and Mexico remained below the average for the LAC region. The average tax-to-GDP ratio for Central America and Mexico has been steady at 21.1% since 2016 before increasing slightly in 2019.

- South America recorded a strong increase in its tax-to-GDP ratio during the 1990s and exceeded the LAC average in 2004. Since 2015, South America's tax-to-GDP ratio has been declining towards the LAC average; the two converged in 2019.

Box 1.1. *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean and Development in Transition approach*

This edition of *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean* is the third to be produced with the support of the European Union (EU) Regional Facility for Development in Transition for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). This facility results from a joint work led by the EU, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and its Development Centre, and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

The pandemic hit LAC countries at a time when the region already faced deep structural challenges. The COVID-19 crisis posed new challenges to the structural development traps already highlighted in the “Development in Transition” (OECD et al., 2019^[16]). The four traps of low productivity, social vulnerability, institutional weaknesses and environmental sustainability exacerbate the socio-economic consequences of the crisis and reduce countries’ ability to design and implement medium and long-term responses. The COVID-19 crisis underscored the need to adopt a multi-dimensional approach to development to overcome the interlinked challenges posed by the development traps. Moreover, the pandemic has shed light on the pressing need to redefine national policies by building consensus across citizens, regional integration and international co-operation, as part of the region’s economic and social recovery that includes all countries regardless of their development level (OECD et al., 2020^[17]).

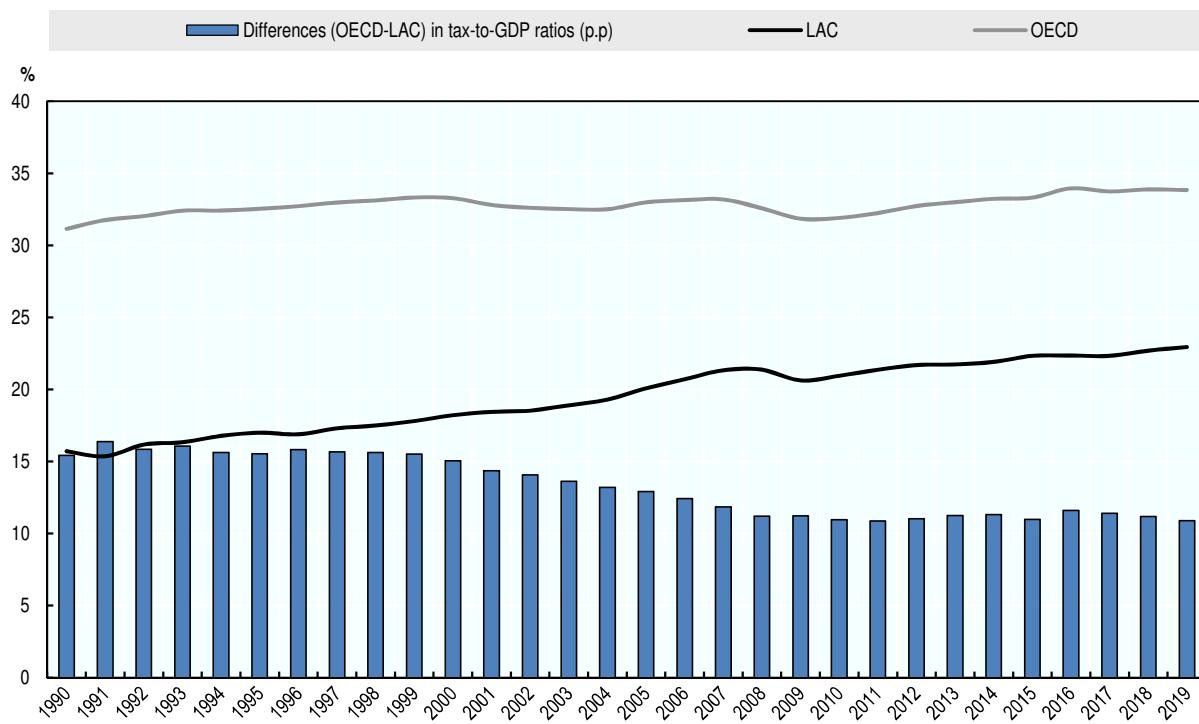
In this context, the recovery must be seen as an opportunity to transform the development strategy of the region, with inclusiveness, resilience and sustainability. Fiscal policy is essential to build capacities, address development traps and ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery (OECD et al., 2020^[17]). *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean* represents an invaluable resource for governments as they look to strengthen fiscal policy. By providing harmonised and detailed tax data across the region, it allows for in-depth tax-policy analysis, identifying not only how the level of tax revenues varies by country but also which instruments generate these revenues, reflecting the fact that how tax revenues are collected can be as important as how much is collected. *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean* also represents a common starting point for knowledge-sharing and capacity development between countries, as well as with the broader international community.

Reflecting the critical relationship between effective taxation and effective public spending to promote inclusive and sustainable development, the Development in Transition Facility brings *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean* together with the work of ECLAC and OECD on public expenditure, and social spending in particular. The objective of this project is to provide unprecedented insights and invaluable tools for the development of fiscal policy in the region, which are particularly relevant and needed in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.

Tax-to-GDP ratios in LAC countries increased in the early 1990s after a decade of macroeconomic instability. During the 1980s, many countries ran large fiscal imbalances and some resorted to alternative ways of financing expenditure (borrowing or printing money). This caused rapid inflation across the region, which eroded the real value of tax revenues. Reforms in the 1990s focused on price stability, trade liberalisation and fiscal discipline. Most LAC governments reduced spending and implemented policies aimed at

increasing tax revenues; budget management and fiscal balances improved considerably. Policy makers implemented reforms to tax policy and administration to reinforce tax systems against inflationary episodes by shortening collection lags and indexing tax liabilities (ECLAC, 2018^[18]).

Figure 1.4. Tax-to-GDP ratios, LAC and OECD averages, 1990-2019



Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. The OECD average represents the unweighted average of the 37 OECD member countries. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37).

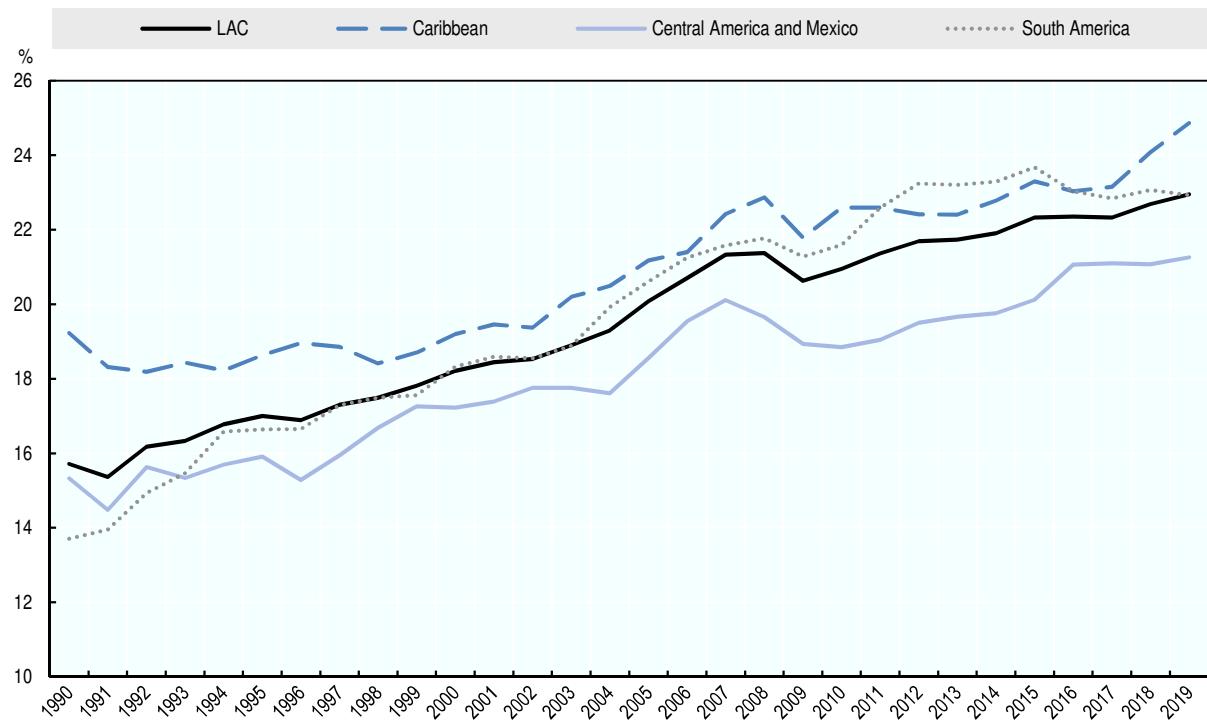
Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021^[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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The introduction of VAT has been the most significant tax reform in LAC of the past three decades. By the early 1990s, almost all countries were implementing a VAT system and subsequent reforms aimed to increase its rate, to widen the tax base and to improve collections. Several countries have moved towards single-rate VAT schemes (ECLAC, 2018^[18]).

LAC countries have undertaken significant efforts to modernise tax administration over the last two decades. New information technology systems have been implemented, tax collection systems became more efficient and staff have gained in expertise (IDB, 2013^[19]). Tax reforms included the introduction or development of simplified regimes for small taxpayers, the taxation of property based on presumed incomes and the expansion of taxation to labour and capital income, including dividends. Reforms have also included the establishment of minimum taxes, taxes on financial transactions and gradual reductions in the real income level taxed at the top marginal rate (ECLAC, 2013^[20]; ECLAC, 2018^[18]).

Figure 1.5. Average tax-to-GDP ratios, LAC and sub-regions, 1990-2019



Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. The Caribbean includes eight countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago), Central America and Mexico nine countries (Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama) and South America nine countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). The classification of countries into the different sub-regions follows ECLAC's classification and is based on the spoken language of countries. The Caribbean includes the English-speaking countries and Guyana while Central America and Mexico covers Spanish-speaking countries including Dominican Republic and Cuba.

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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The increase in the average tax-to-GDP ratio in the LAC region since 1990 has largely been driven by increases in revenues from income taxes and VAT, which increased by 3.0 and 3.8 percentage points respectively between 1990 and 2019. In 2019, revenues from VAT amounted to 6.0% of GDP while revenues from taxes on income and profits were equivalent to 6.2% of GDP (Figure 1.6). Between 1990 and 2019, revenues from other taxes on goods and services (e.g. excises, customs and import duties) in LAC decreased as a percentage of GDP. This decline was associated with trade liberalisation, as a result of which LAC countries changed the way they taxed imported and exported goods as well as specific goods and services. These changes included a reduction of import tariffs, narrowing the base of products and services subject to excises, and the elimination of taxes on exports. One important exception is Argentina, where taxes on exports were re-established in 2002, partly abolished in 2015, and reintroduced in September 2018.

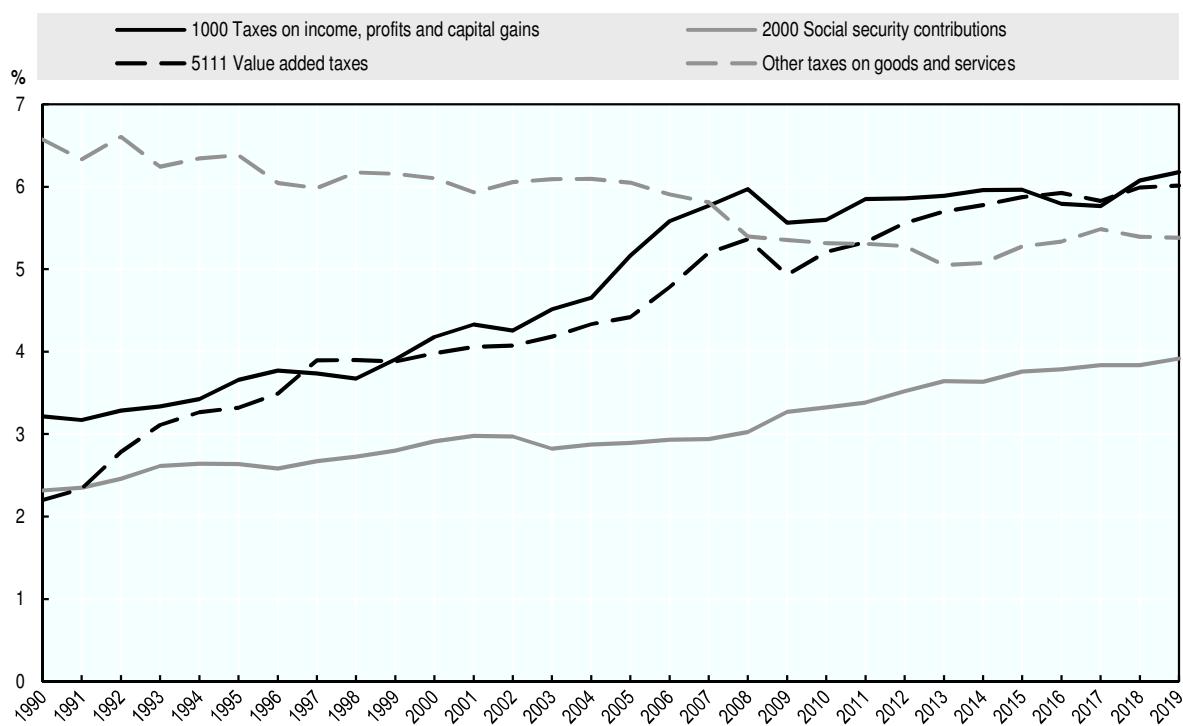
Four distinct phases in the evolution of tax revenues can be distinguished:

- Between 1990 and 2002, VAT contributed more to the increase in tax revenues than taxes on income and profits (1.9% of GDP versus 1.0%). Over that period, five countries introduced VAT (Barbados, Belize, El Salvador, Jamaica and Paraguay).

- Between 2002 and 2008, the opposite is observed: revenue from taxes on income and profits contributed more than VAT revenues to the increase in the average tax-to-GDP ratio (the increases amounted to 1.7% and 1.3% of GDP respectively). The increase in income taxes is partly explained by the commodity boom after 2003, which drove up CIT revenue from the natural resources sector (ECLAC, 2014^[21]; Barreix, Benítez and Pecho, 2017^[22]). In several countries, it was also a result of policies that reduced tax incentives in free-trade zones, the introduction of minimum taxes for corporations, reforms in international taxation and agreements between countries to fight tax evasion.
- VAT and revenues from income taxes declined strongly during the global financial crisis. During the subsequent recovery, VAT revenues grew quickly to reach 5.9% of GDP in 2016. During this period, two more Caribbean countries introduced VAT (Saint Lucia in 2012 and the Bahamas in 2015). Commodity prices declined steadily and then sharply in 2015.
- From 2016, commodity prices recovered and income tax revenues rebounded. Between 2017 and 2018, revenues from income taxes recorded their highest increase since 2011, at 0.3 percentage points on average due to strong profits in the mining and oil and gas extraction sectors. In 2019, the increase in income tax revenues (driven by CIT revenue) was more modest at 0.1 percentage points.

Figure 1.6. Revenue from selected taxes in the LAC region, 1990-2019

Percentage of GDP



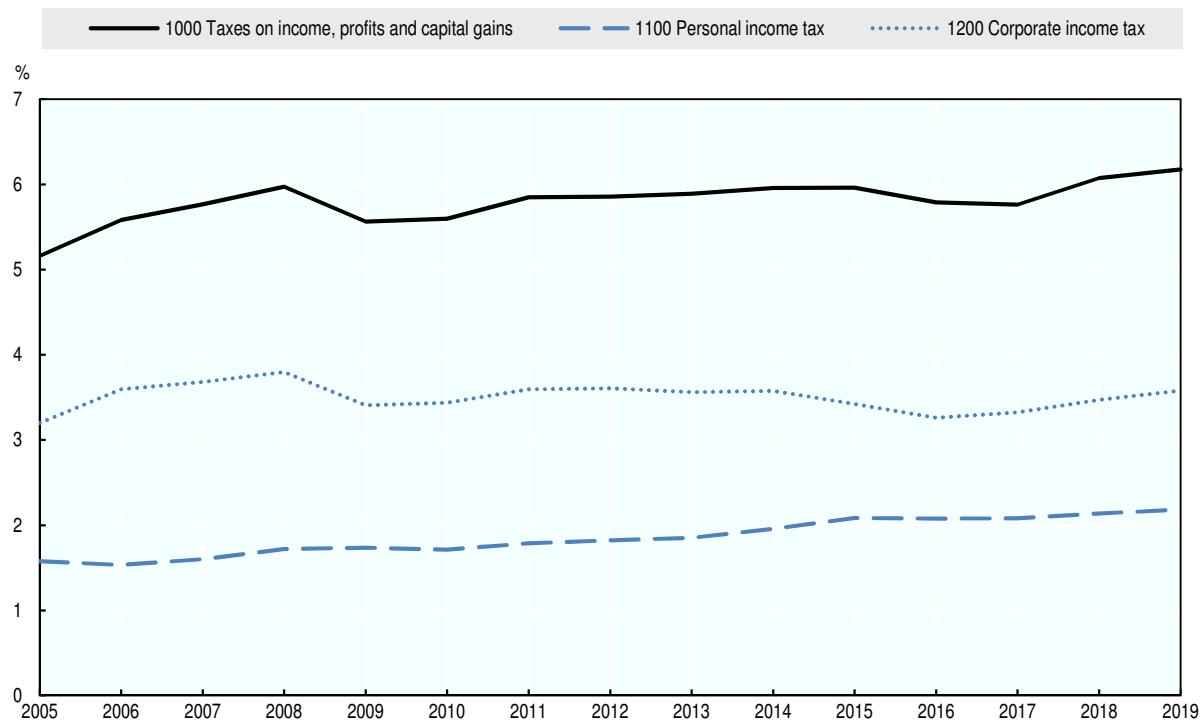
Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021^[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934233967>

Figure 1.7 shows the evolution of CIT and PIT since 2005. In 2019, the LAC averages for CIT and PIT revenues stood at 3.6% and 2.2% of GDP respectively. Over this period, CIT revenues as a percentage of GDP have been more volatile than revenues from PIT, which have steadily increased on average across the region.

Figure 1.7. Revenue from taxes on income and profits, CIT and PIT in the LAC region, 2005-19
Percentage of GDP



Note: Average CIT and PIT as a percentage of GDP should be interpreted with caution as Ecuador and Venezuela are excluded from the calculation. The LAC average excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT revenue as a percentage of GDP and PIT revenue as a percentage of GDP as more than a third of its revenue from taxes on income and profits cannot be allocated to either CIT revenue (1200) or PIT revenue (1100).

Source: OECD et al. (2021[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

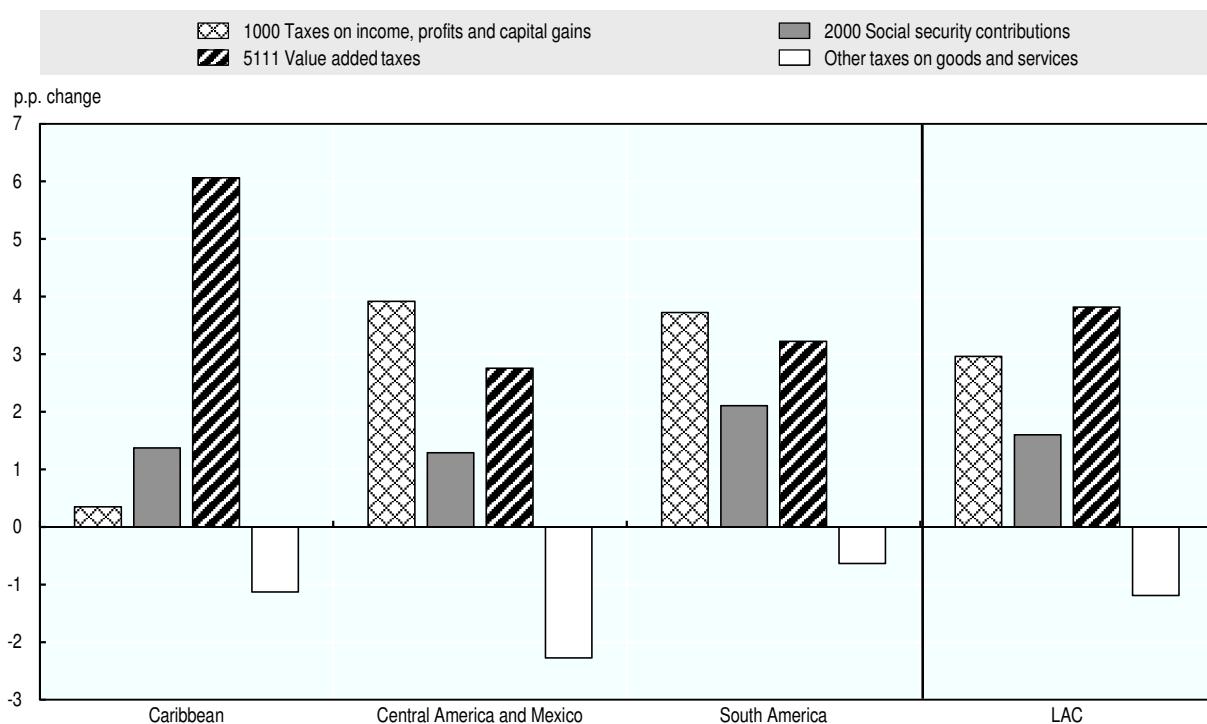
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There are notable differences between the three LAC sub-regions when considering the changes in the main tax categories between 1990 and 2019 (Figure 1.8).

- On average, the Caribbean showed the largest increase in VAT revenue as a percentage of GDP (of 6.1 percentage points). Seven of the eight Caribbean countries implemented³ a VAT system over the period, later than most countries in Central America and Mexico and in South America.
- In Central America and Mexico and in South America, the largest increases between 1990 and 2019 were from taxes on income and profits (3.9% and 3.7% of GDP), followed by VAT (2.8% and 3.2% of GDP respectively). Revenues from taxes on income and profits (and indirectly from VAT) were influenced by large increases in mineral and oil prices between 2003 and 2010.

Figure 1.8. Changes in revenue from selected taxes for LAC and sub-region averages, between 1990 and 2019

Percentage points



Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. The Caribbean includes eight countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Saint Lucia), Central America and Mexico includes nine countries (Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama) and South America includes nine countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). The classification of countries into the different sub-regions follows ECLAC's classification and is based on the spoken language of countries. The Caribbean includes the English-speaking countries and Guyana while Central America and Mexico cover Spanish-speaking countries, including Dominican Republic and Cuba.

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021_[1]), Chapter 4.

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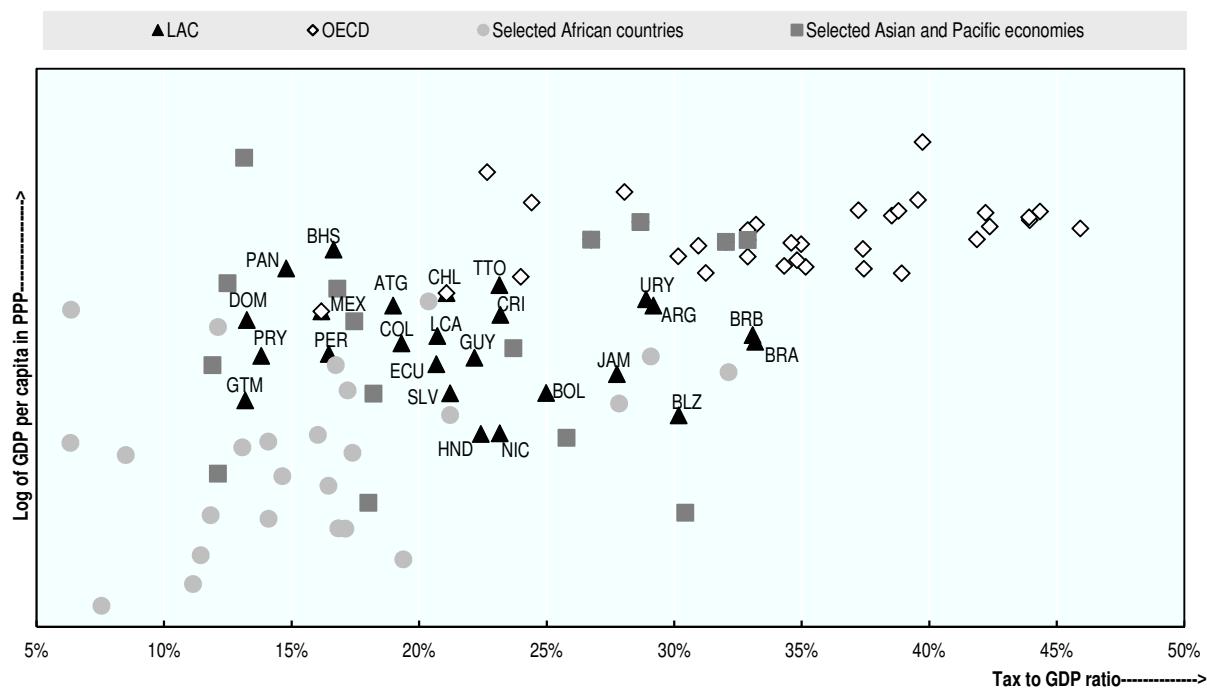
Factors influencing tax-to-GDP ratios

Differences between the LAC and OECD average tax-to-GDP ratios are consistent with the tendency for countries at higher income levels to have higher tax-to-GDP ratios. The data implies a positive correlation between GDP per capita (a measure of the level of income of a country) and tax-to-GDP ratios (Figure 1.9). In general, OECD countries have higher average incomes than LAC countries and collect higher tax revenues as a proportion of GDP. Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, and Uruguay show similar tax-to-GDP ratios and levels of income to some OECD countries. Empirical analysis suggests that stronger tax collection, accompanied by better institutions, education and skills, and economic diversification allowed many OECD countries to evade the middle income trap, in contrast to LAC (Melguizo et al., 2017_[23]).

Tax-to-GDP ratios are influenced by a range of economic and structural factors. GDP per capita, openness to trade, the extent of the informal economy, natural resource endowments and the importance of agriculture in the economy are all factors that can influence tax-to-GDP ratios. Socio-demographic determinants are also important, such as the level of education or the level of female participation in the labour force. The power of

tax administrations, levels of corruption and tax morale (the willingness of people to pay taxes) are also strongly linked to the level of tax revenues (OECD, 2014^[26]; OECD, 2019^[25]). The tax-to-GDP ratio also reflects political choices regarding the role of the government and its size. Finally, geographic location and historical factors can also influence tax-to-GDP ratios: for example, landlocked countries are less able to impose taxes on goods and services at a port of entry than coastal countries. In addition, international factors, including the tax policies of other countries, can impact tax-to-GDP ratios.

Figure 1.9. GDP per capita in PPP (USD) and tax-to-GDP ratios for countries in the LAC region, the OECD, and a group of African, Asian and Pacific economies, 2018



Note: The year of comparison is 2018 as the 2019 data for the tax-to-GDP ratios are not available for the selected African, Asian and Pacific economies. Cuba and Venezuela are not included in this figure due to data availability issues. The purchasing-power-parity (PPP) between two countries is the rate at which the currency of one country needs to be converted into that of a second country to ensure that a given amount of the first country's currency will purchase the same volume of goods and services in the second country as it does in the first. The implied PPP conversion rate is expressed as national currency per current international dollar. An international dollar has the same purchasing power as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. An international dollar is a hypothetical currency that is used as a means of translating and comparing costs from one country to the other using a common reference point, the US dollar (USD).

Source: IMF (2020^[24]) for figures of GDP per capita. Tax-to-GDP ratios are sourced from the Global Revenue Statistics Database (<http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/global-revenue-statistics-database.htm>).

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The extent of state participation in financing social security is another important factor behind disparate tax ratios in the LAC region. From the 1980s onwards, many LAC countries privatised healthcare and pensions to greater or lesser degrees. Chile, El Salvador and Mexico, for example, have shifted their public pension programme to a mostly private, fully funded pension system. In Colombia and Peru, private and public programmes compete and employees opt for one of them (OECD et al., 2015^[27]; OECD/IDB/The World Bank, 2014^[28]). On the other hand, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay follow a model where public and private systems are complementary. In these countries, substantial reforms were undertaken to extend coverage of social security systems to those previously excluded. This has also been instrumental in the increase of tax revenues (ECLAC, 2014^[21]).

Informality constrains tax collection in LAC by significantly reducing the taxable base. The COVID-19 crisis is likely to increase informal employment, which already accounts for close to 60% of workers in Latin America (OECD, 2020^[5]). Despite rapid and effective government measures in several LAC countries since the second quarter 2020 to support the most vulnerable families, the social impact of the pandemic is particularly difficult for about 40% of workers – and their families – who are not protected by any safety net. This situation affects even more the 61% of vulnerable informal workers who are not part of a household covered by a major social assistance programme, either direct transfers from the largest transfer programmes or non-contributory pensions (OECD, 2020^[5]).

The LAC region loses significant amounts of tax revenues due to tax evasion and aggressive tax planning. Foregone revenues due to tax non-compliance in LAC is estimated at 6.1% of GDP in 2018 mainly in income tax (3.8% of GDP) and VAT (2.3% of GDP) (ECLAC, 2020^[11]). Many countries in the region have implemented measures to address tax evasion, including strengthening the capacity of tax administrations and implementing voluntary compliance programmes.

Tax structures

The tax structure (defined as the share of major tax types in total tax revenue) depicts the composition of tax revenues by different tax types. It is an important indicator for understanding the economic and social effects of tax systems in the LAC region.

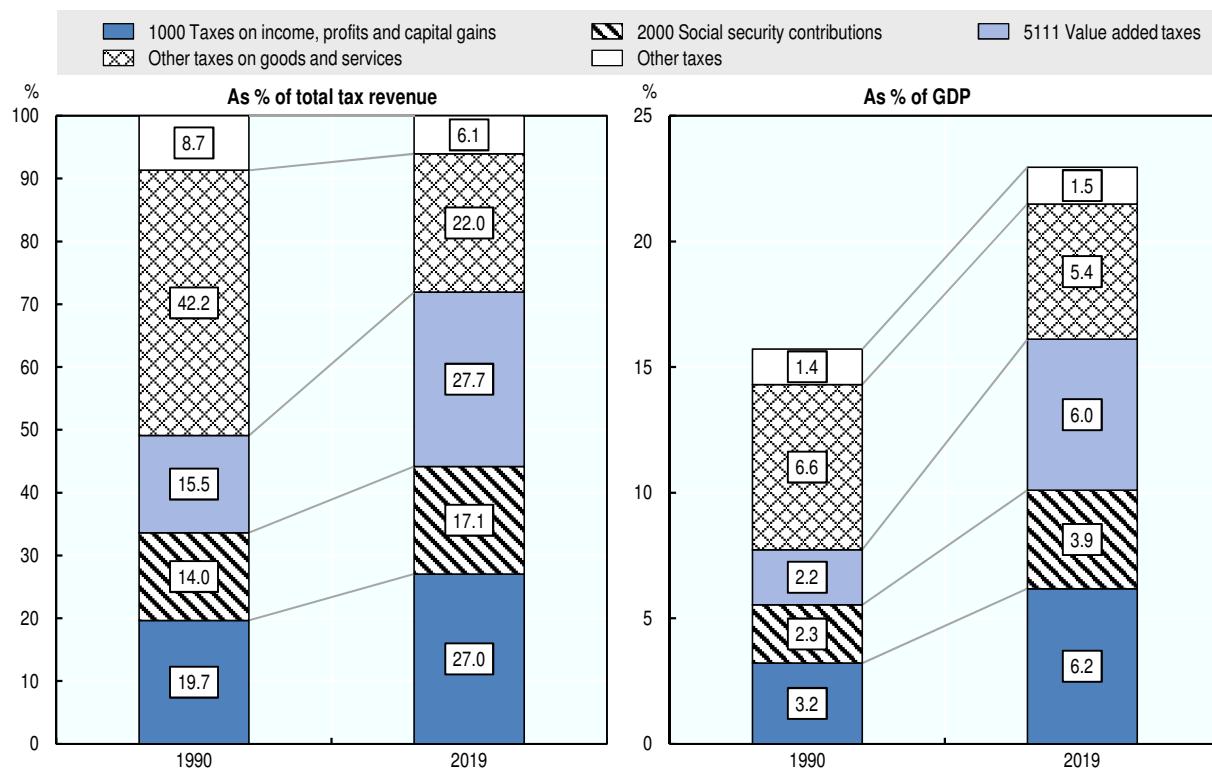
Evolution of tax structures

Taxes on goods and services provided the largest share of total tax revenues in the LAC region in 2019, representing half of total taxation on average. Between 1990 and 2019, the average LAC tax mix shifted towards VAT, taxes on income and profits and social security contributions and away from other taxes on goods and services.

- The share of VAT revenues in total tax revenues reached 27.7% in 2019, corresponding to an increase of 12.3 percentage points since 1990. The revenue share of other taxes on goods and services (including excise, customs and import duties) declined by 20.2 percentage points over the same period (Figure 1.10).
- The share of revenues from taxes on incomes and profits grew by 7.4 percentage points (from 19.7% to 27.0% of total tax revenues) between 1990 and 2019.
- The share of social security contributions in total tax revenues has increased by 3.2 percentage points from 1990, reaching 17.1% in 2019. Two major (and opposing) factors have influenced the trajectory of social security contributions in the region. While rising personal incomes have led to higher collections, this was counter-balanced by the full or partial privatisation of social security that occurred in many countries, principally between the mid-1990s and 2010 (OECD et al., 2015^[27]).

The share of PIT revenues grew from 7.7% of total tax revenues in 2005 to 9.2% in 2019, in part due to increases in personal incomes across the region. However, the average share of PIT revenue remains low in LAC countries despite some countries implementing reforms to expand their tax base. After the global financial crisis, several countries established flat rates on capital income that had previously been exempt and implemented progressive rates on labour income (ECLAC, 2014^[21]). However, there are relatively few taxpayers, given the concentration of income earners at low-income levels: in 2013, only 10% of the population in Latin America were registered taxpayers (IDB, 2013^[19]).

Figure 1.10. Average tax structure in the LAC region, 1990 and 2019



Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

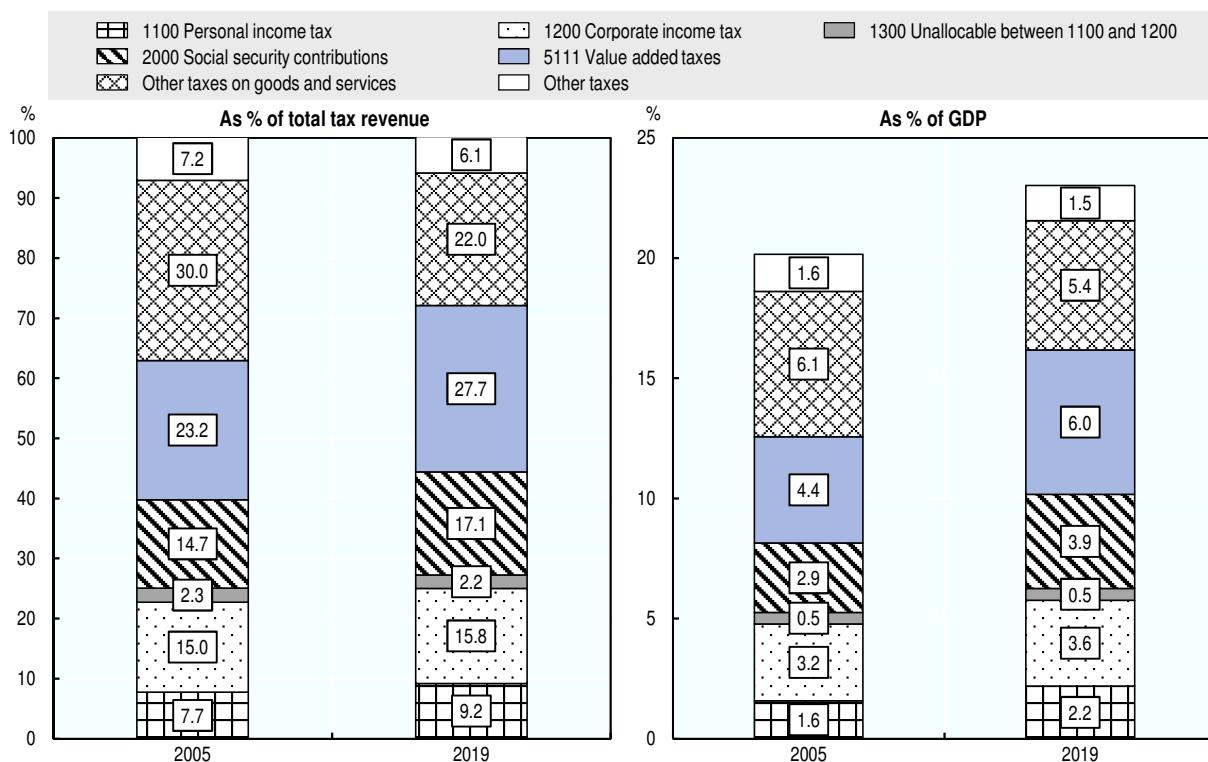
Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021^[1]), Chapter 4.

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Several other factors continue to limit PIT revenues, including a small tax base that is comprised primarily of wages (since tax privileges are often granted to returns on capital) and high levels of evasion (Barreix, Benítez and Pecho, 2017^[22]; ECLAC, 2014^[21]). ECLAC (2020^[11]) states that the evasion rates for PIT are high in selected LAC countries that conducted tax evasion studies, ranging from 18.7% in Mexico (2016 figure, equivalent to tax revenue losses of 0.8% of GDP) to 69.9% in Guatemala (2006 figure, equivalent to tax revenue losses of 0.5% of GDP). Evasion is more common among the self-employed than employees. A study for Mexico that disaggregated the evasion rate for different groups concluded that the tax revenue losses as percentage of GDP are nearly five times higher for individuals with business activities than for wage earners (ECLAC, 2020^[11]).

The share of CIT revenues in total tax revenues has increased by 0.8 percentage points since 2005, reaching 15.8% in 2019. CIT evasion is also a significant issue in the LAC region, with higher evasion rates than PIT. Given that the CIT revenue share is nearly double than the PIT share, the losses in tax revenues are far from negligible. ECLAC (2020^[11]) states that "evasion rates for corporate income tax range from 19.9% in Mexico to almost 80% in Guatemala". Because of high evasion rates, tax revenue losses are estimated to be more than 4% of GDP in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Peru and Panama.

Figure 1.11. Average tax structure in the LAC region, 2005 and 2019



Note: Average CIT and PIT as a percentage of GDP should be interpreted with caution as Ecuador and Venezuela are excluded from the calculation. The LAC average excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT revenue as a percentage of GDP and PIT revenue as a percentage of GDP as more than a third of its revenue from taxes on income and profits cannot be allocated to either CIT revenue (1200) or PIT revenue (1100).

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021)_[1], "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

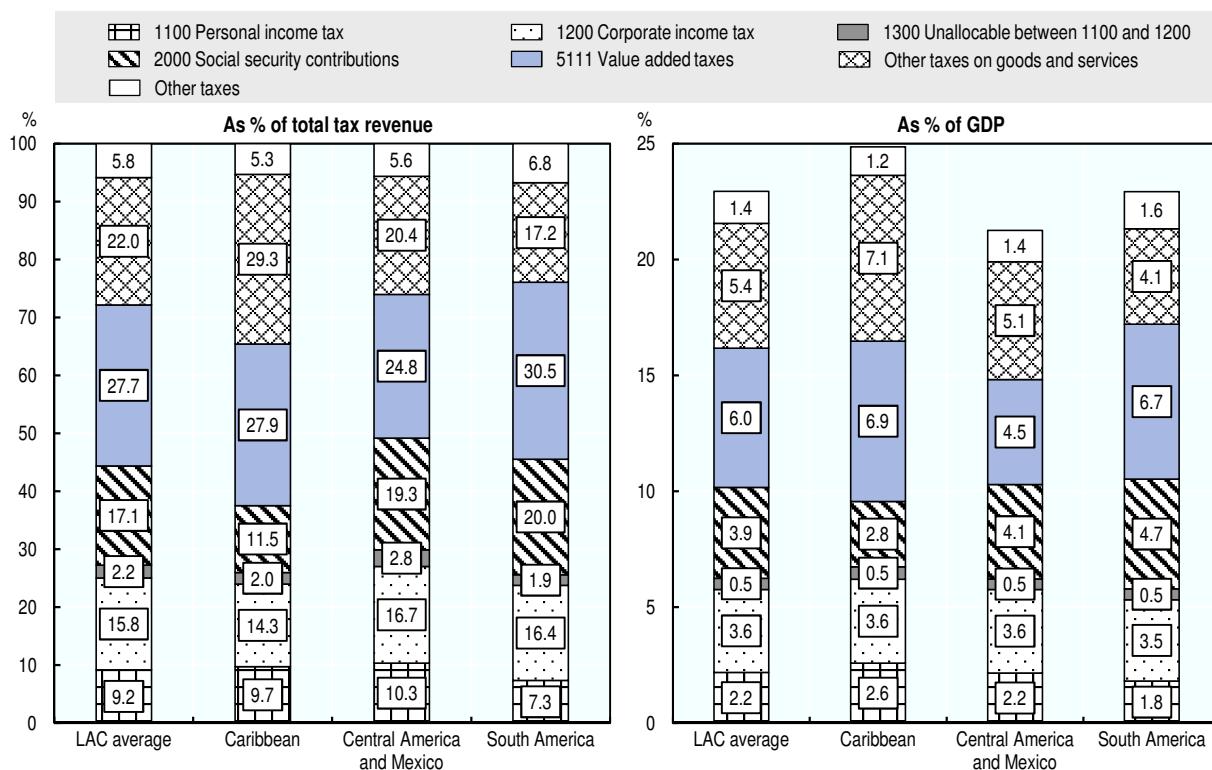
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In 2019, there were notable differences in average tax structure across the sub-regions (Figure 1.12). The largest share of revenue in the Caribbean was derived from taxes on goods and services other than VAT, which on average represented 29.3% of total tax revenues. These taxes contributed 17.2% of total tax revenues in South America and 20.4% in Central America and Mexico. In contrast, South America had the highest share of VAT revenue in 2019 at 30.5% on average, compared with 27.9% in the Caribbean and 24.8% in Central America and Mexico. Social security contributions were lowest in the Caribbean in 2019, at 11.5% of total tax revenues on average. This was slightly above half of the average for the other sub-regions (19.3% in Central America and Mexico, and 20.0% in South America). All three sub-regions generated higher revenues from CIT than from PIT.

Average tax structure in LAC and the OECD

The average tax mix in the LAC region exhibits low revenues from income taxes and social security contributions relative to the OECD average (Figure 1.13). In particular, LAC countries rely heavily on taxes on goods and services, which make up more than half of tax revenues on average, compared with around one-third in OECD economies on average. However, as a percentage of GDP, revenues from taxes on goods and services in the LAC and OECD regions were similar in 2018, at 11.4% and 10.9% respectively.⁴

Figure 1.12. Average tax structure in the LAC region and sub-regions, 2019



Note: Average CIT and PIT as a percentage of GDP for LAC should be interpreted with caution as Ecuador and Venezuela are excluded from the calculation. The LAC average excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT revenue as a percentage of GDP and PIT revenue as a percentage of GDP as more than a third of its revenue from taxes on income and profits cannot be allocated to CIT (1200) or PIT (1100). The Caribbean includes eight countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Saint Lucia), Central America and Mexico includes nine countries (Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama) and South America includes nine countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). The classification of countries into the different sub-regions follows ECLAC's classification and is based on the spoken language of countries. The Caribbean includes English-speaking countries and Guyana while Central America and Mexico covers Spanish-speaking countries including Dominican Republic and Cuba.

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021)^[1], "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

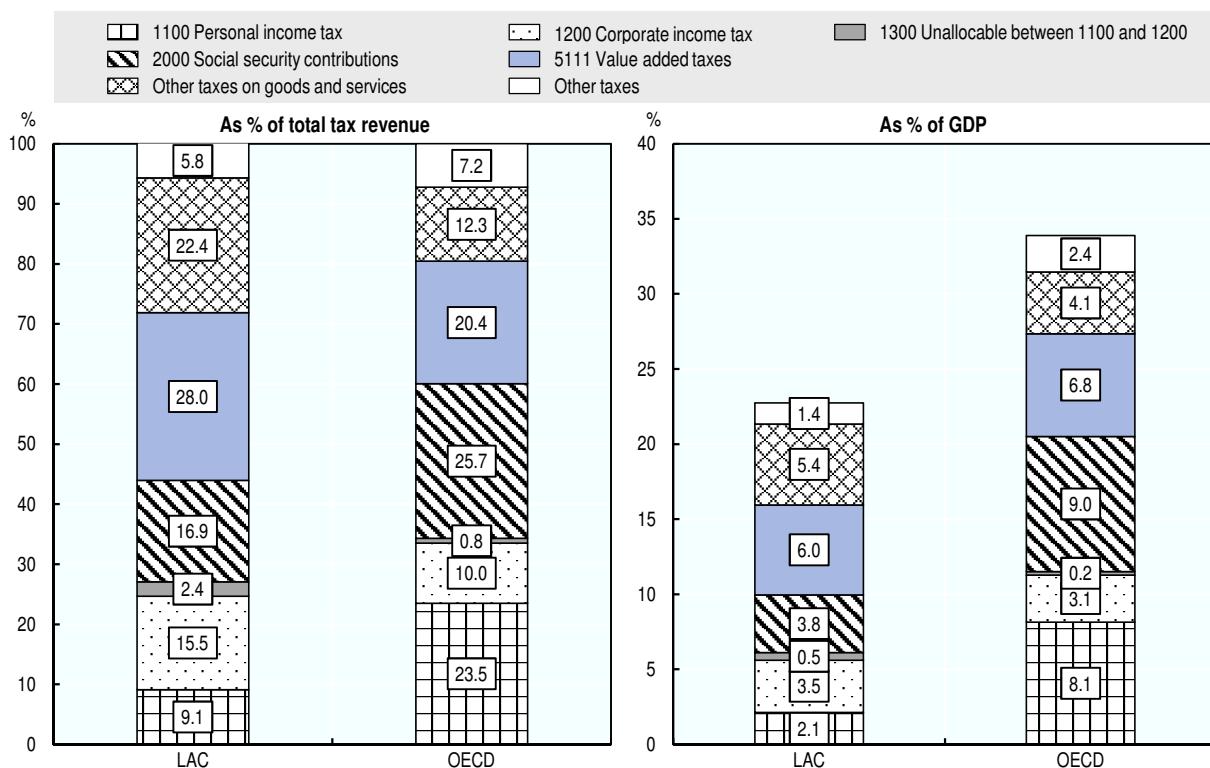
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By contrast, the combined share of taxes on income and profits and social security contributions was much lower in the LAC region than in the OECD (43.9% versus 60.0% in 2018, on average). As a percentage of GDP, the sum of these two categories amounted to 10.0% in the LAC region, less than half the average OECD level (20.5%). The tendency towards private provision of social security in many LAC countries explains some of this difference.

On average, CIT generated 15.5% of total tax revenue in the LAC region in 2018 compared to 10.0% in the OECD area (respectively 3.5% and 3.1% of GDP) (Figure 1.13). The most striking difference between the regions relates to revenues from PIT, which contributed 23.5% of total tax revenues, on average, in the OECD in 2018, and 9.1% of total tax revenues in the LAC region. PIT revenues were 2.1% of GDP in the LAC region on average, compared to 8.1% for the OECD.

Taxes on immovable property and payroll (contained within the category "other taxes") are a less important source of revenue for the LAC region on average than in the OECD, although there are challenges with data availability for property taxes.

Figure 1.13. Average tax structure in the LAC and OECD regions, 2018



Note: The year of comparison is 2018 as the 2019 data for the OECD average are not available. The average CIT and PIT as a percentage of GDP for LAC should be interpreted with caution as Ecuador and Venezuela are excluded from the calculation. The LAC average excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT revenue as a percentage of GDP and PIT revenue as a percentage of GDP as more than a third of its revenue from taxes on income and profits cannot be allocated to CIT (1200) or PIT (1100). The OECD average represents the unweighted average of the 37 OECD member countries. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37).

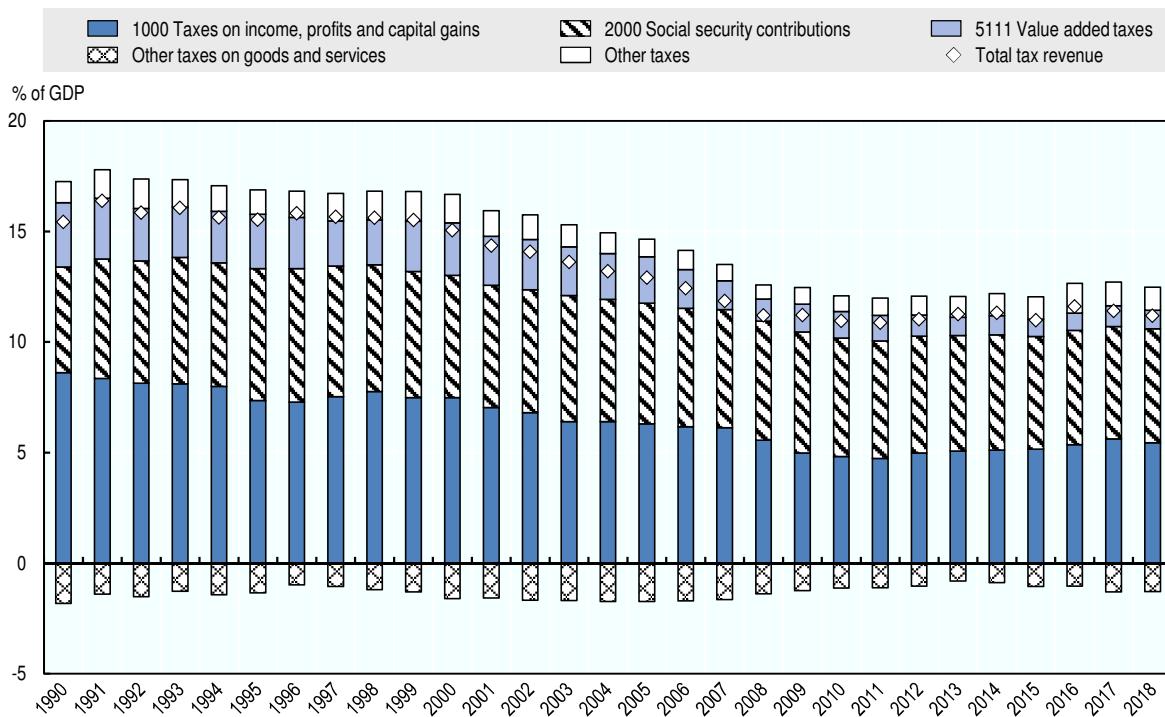
Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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Figure 1.14 examines the evolution of the differences as a percentage of GDP in the main tax categories between the LAC and OECD regions between 1990 and 2018. The tax-to-GDP ratio for the LAC region was 15.4 percentage points lower than the OECD average in 1990. The difference between the two regions fell to 11.2 percentage points in 2018. The increases in revenues in taxes on income and profits and VAT as well as decreases in other goods and services taxes in the LAC region over the same period contributed to the reduction in the difference in average tax-to-GDP ratios between the LAC and OECD. However, there was an increase in the difference between the LAC and OECD averages for social security contributions between 1990 and 2018 as the OECD average increased more than the LAC average over the same period.

These trends have affected the convergence of tax structures between the regions. Figure 1.15 shows the D-index⁵ between 2005 and 2018, which indicates the convergence between the LAC average tax structure and the OECD average. It is calculated as the sum of the absolute differences between the share of each tax category in the LAC average and its share in the OECD average tax mix at a more granular level (breaking down income tax revenues by PIT and CIT revenues). A figure of 0 indicates perfect similarity, whereas 200 indicates complete dissimilarity.

Figure 1.14. Differences in tax-to-GDP ratios between LAC and OECD by main tax heading, 1990-2018



Note: Data cover 1990-2018 as the 2019 data for the OECD average are not available. The LAC average represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries in the publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. The OECD average represents the unweighted average of the 37 OECD member countries. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37).

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021)^[1], "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

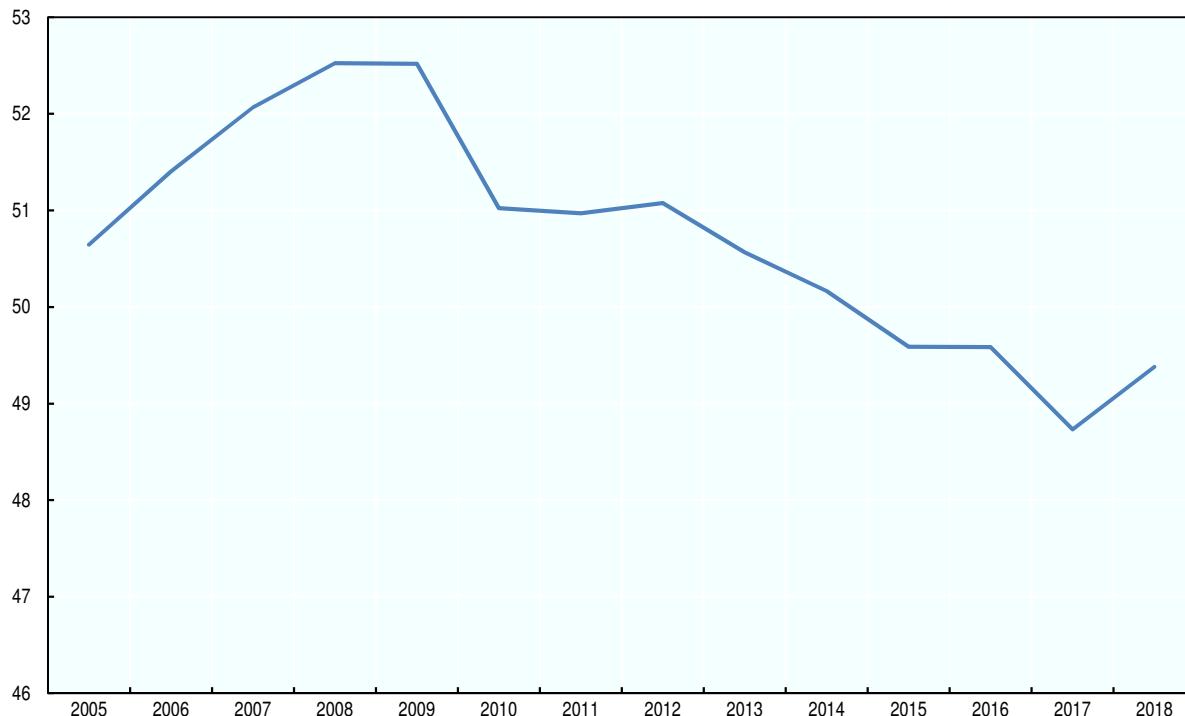
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Three distinct phases in the evolution of the convergence between the LAC and OECD tax structure can be distinguished:

- Between 2005 and 2007, the LAC tax structure increasingly diverged from the OECD tax structure.
- Between 2008 and 2017, the LAC tax structure converged steadily towards the OECD tax structure. LAC's share of revenue from PIT increased towards the OECD average between 2008 and 2017 (from 8.0% of total tax revenues to 9.2% in 2017 compared to 23.4% in the OECD), while the share of revenue from other taxes on goods and services decreased towards the OECD average over the same period (from 24.4% of total tax revenues to 23.1% compared to 12.6% in the OECD). In contrast, the VAT shares in the LAC region and in the OECD have grown more dissimilar over the period. LAC's share increased from 26.6% of total tax revenues in 2008 to 27.6% in 2017, while the OECD average rose more slowly, from 19.9% to 20.4% over the same period.
- The LAC tax structure diverged from the OECD's between 2017 and 2018 (the latest year available for the OECD average). This can be explained by different factors:
 - In 2018, PIT and social security contributions decreased in the LAC region (both by 0.1 percentage points) while both categories increased as a share of total tax revenues in the OECD. Moreover, the amount of income tax revenues unallocable between PIT and CIT in the LAC region increased in 2018.

- ❖ Average VAT revenues as percentage of total tax revenues in the LAC region increased by 0.4 percentage points to 28.0%, thereby moving further from the OECD average of 20.4%.

Figure 1.15. Distance between the LAC and OECD average tax structure (D index), 2005-18



Note: The D-index is calculated as the sum of the absolute differences between the share of each tax category in the LAC average and its share in the OECD average tax mix. A figure of 0 indicates perfect similarity, whereas 200 indicates complete dissimilarity. The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. The OECD average represents the unweighted average of the 37 OECD member countries. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37).

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021_[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

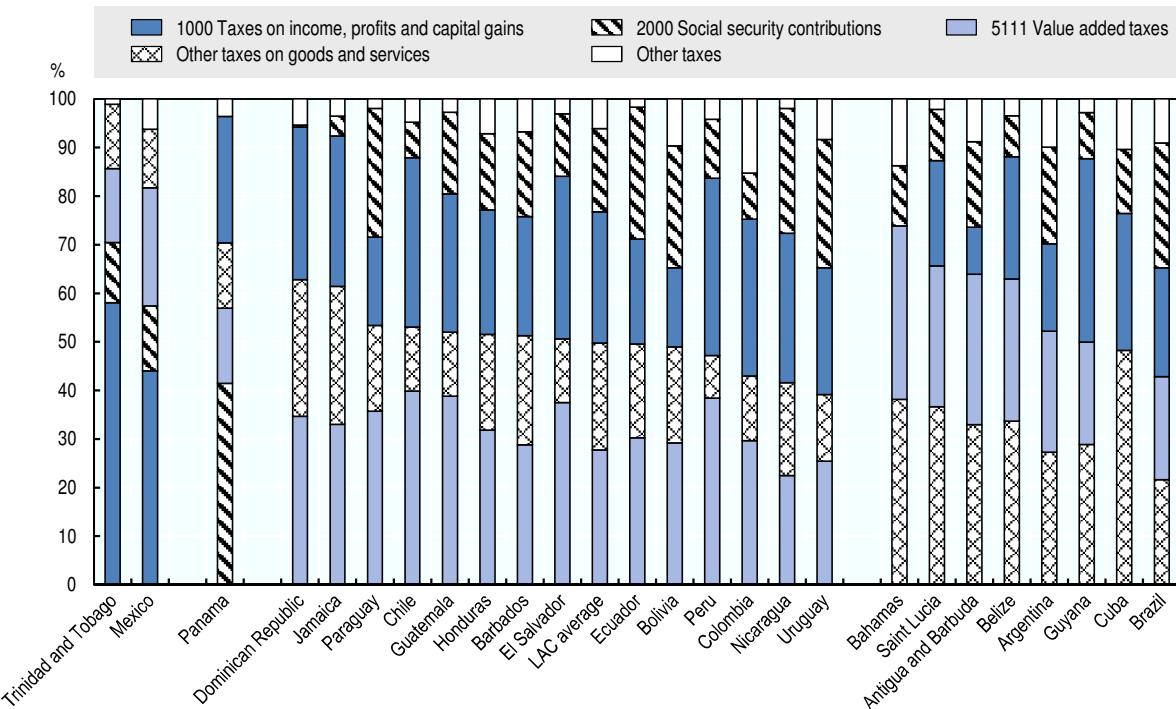
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Tax structures in LAC countries

Taxes on goods and services are the main source of revenue for all LAC countries except Mexico, Panama and Trinidad and Tobago. For Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago, revenue from taxes on income and profits accounted for the largest share, whereas social security contributions were the most important source of tax revenue for Panama (Figure 1.16).

In most of the countries in which revenue from taxes on goods and services are the main source of revenues, VAT revenues contributed a larger share than taxes on goods and services other than VAT, such as excises and import duties. Fifteen countries recorded higher tax revenues from VAT revenues, ranging from 22.5% of total tax revenues in Nicaragua to 39.9% in Chile. In contrast, eight countries (including five from the Caribbean) received a larger share of revenue from taxes on goods and services other than VAT. This group also includes Argentina, which sourced 27.3% of total tax revenues from revenue from taxes on goods and services other than VAT: export taxes represented just under a quarter of this category and were equivalent to 1.9% of GDP, compared to less than 0.1% of GDP in the LAC region on average.

Figure 1.16. Tax structures in LAC countries, 2019



Note: Countries are grouped by the main share of tax revenues among 1000 taxes on income and profits, 2000 social security contributions, 5111 value added taxes and other taxes on goods and services. The Bahamas does not tax income. There is no VAT system in Cuba. The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021_[1]), Chapter 4.

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In 2019, social security contributions ranged from 0.4% of total tax revenues in the Dominican Republic to 41.5% in Panama. The level of these revenues reflects choices on how to finance social security: in countries with public or mixed social security schemes (including Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay), social security contributions accounted for over 20% of total tax revenues.

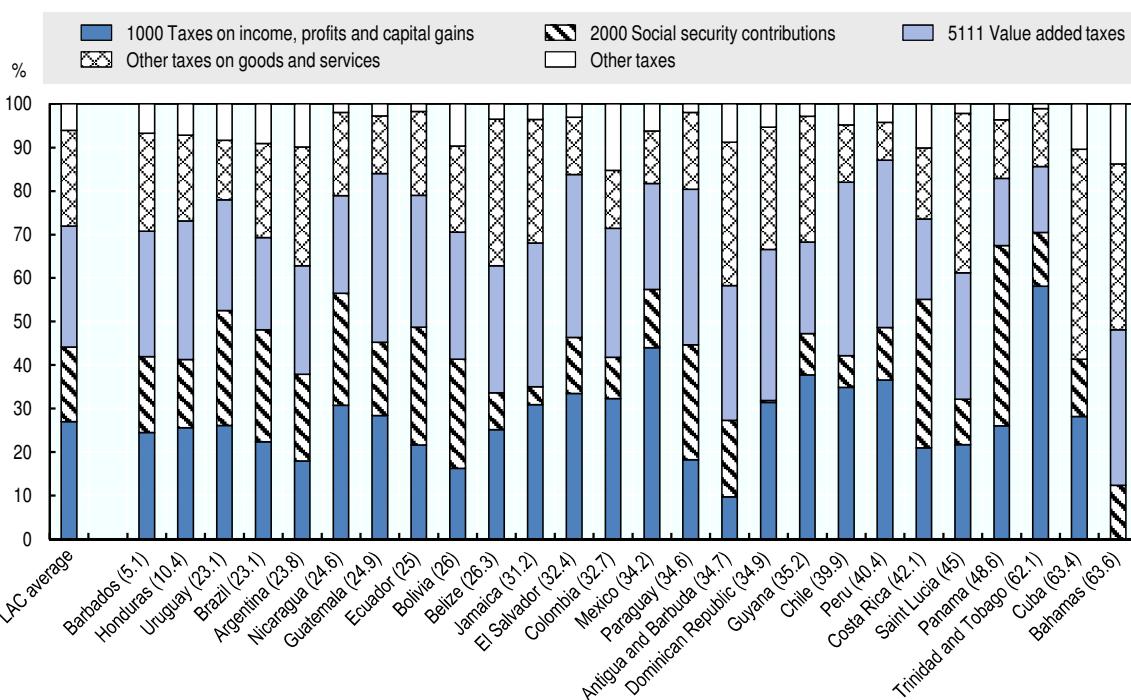
The D-index was also used to analyse the convergence of tax structures in each LAC country with the LAC average. In 2019, the D-index was the lowest for Barbados (5.1) and Honduras (10.1), indicating that these countries are most similar to the LAC average structure, and the highest for Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba and the Bahamas (all three have a D-index over 60), indicating that these countries have the most dissimilar structures in the region.

Figure 1.17 shows the tax structure of the LAC average in comparison with LAC countries by increasing level of dissimilarity. The dissimilarity to the LAC average tax structure is explained by the absence of an income tax system in the Bahamas, by the absence of VAT and the high share of other taxes on goods and services (principally the sales tax) in Cuba and by the high share of income tax in Trinidad and Tobago.

The five Caribbean countries whose tax structures showed the greatest convergence to the LAC average between 2000 and 2019 were Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Guyana and Saint Lucia. This is explained by the introduction of VAT in those countries

during the period. In 2019, VAT revenues in these countries ranged from 21.0% of total tax revenues in Guyana to 35.7% in the Bahamas. Between 2000 and 2019, tax structures have also become more similar across the LAC region as many countries have increased the share of revenues from VAT, PIT and social security contributions while decreasing the share of revenues from other taxes on goods and services.

Figure 1.17. Tax structures in LAC countries by increasing level of dissimilarity with the LAC average, 2019



Note: The Bahamas does not tax income. There is no VAT system in Cuba. The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. The D-index shown in brackets next to the country names show the D-index for each country. The D-index is calculated as the sum of the absolute differences between the share of each tax category in every LAC country and its share in the LAC average tax mix. A figure of 0 indicates perfect similarity, whereas 200 indicates complete dissimilarity. The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021[1]), Chapter 4.

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VAT revenue ratio

This section discusses the VAT revenue ratio (VRR) in LAC countries in 2019. The VRR “measures the difference between the VAT revenue actually collected and what would theoretically be raised if VAT was applied at the standard rate to the entire potential tax base in a “pure” VAT regime and all revenue was collected” (OECD, 2020[29]). The VRR is the ratio of the actual VAT revenues to the product of final consumption (net of VAT revenues) and the standard VAT rate. The calculation is shown below.

$$\text{VAT revenues} \over (\text{final consumption expenditure} - \text{VAT revenues}) \cdot \text{standard VAT rate}$$

This indicator provides a sense of VAT revenue loss related to exemptions and reduced rates, fraud, evasion and tax planning as well as weaknesses in tax administrations. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with reference to the underlying characteristics of the VAT system in each country, as a higher VRR could result from cascading effects (for example when exemption occurs early in the supply chain) or from a failure to refund VAT input credits. Other factors may also influence the ratio upwards or downwards, for example when the place of taxation rules for international trade diverge from the destination principle or when the tax on inbound digital supplies is not collected. It is also important to note that the interpretation of the VRR is also more difficult for countries relying significantly on tourism. These countries may record a high VRR due to methodological reasons: purchases by non-residents may not be included in final consumption expenditure (the denominator) whereas the VAT on these purchases is included in the overall VAT revenues (the numerator) (Keen, 2013^[30]).

Table 1.1 presents the VRR for LAC countries and for the three sub-regions. The highest VRR is seen in the Bahamas, and many other Caribbean countries also have a high VRR. Countries in this sub-region only introduced VAT in the 2000s, much later than countries in the other sub-regions. Their VRR partly reflect a commitment to international good practice, including a broad-based VAT with a low standard rate, a limited number of exemptions and no reduced rates. This is the case for the Bahamas, which introduced VAT in 2015 at a standard rate at 7.5% (later increased to 12.0% in July 2018). While the Bahamas had one of the highest VRRs in the LAC region, this may be in part because it receives a high share of revenue from tourism compared to other countries: receipts from international tourism as a percentage of total exports were 77% in 2018, compared to an average of 8% in the LAC region as a whole (World Bank, 2021^[31]).

By contrast, the lowest VRRs were seen in the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Mexico (both below 0.35). Several factors contribute to the low VRR in Mexico, including the scope of VAT exemptions, the application of a domestic zero rate to numerous goods and services, as well as low compliance (OECD, 2020^[29]; OECD, 2018^[32]). However, Mexico implemented a VAT reform in January 2014 including the replacement of some reduced and zero rates with the standard rate and the introduction of improved processes. The VRR in Mexico increased from 0.28 in 2013 to 0.32 in 2014. The VRR may further increase as a result of the broadening of the VAT base for digital services in line with OECD recommendations (KPMG, 2019^[33]), effective from June 2020.

A number of factors may contribute to the low VRR in the Dominican Republic. The design of VAT in the country is one factor: the Dominican Republic includes numerous VAT exemptions and suffer from low compliance (Schlotterbeck, 2017^[34]). VAT evasion is another important factor for the low VRR. ECLAC (2020^[11]) calculates that VAT evasion in the Dominican Republic is among the highest in the LAC region at 43.8% (2017 figure) against an average of 30% in a sample of 12 LAC countries.

VAT evasion remains an important challenge in the LAC region. ECLAC (2020^[11]) examined various studies on VAT evasion in 12 countries and observed that VAT non-compliance rates in the region ranged from 14.8% in Uruguay to 45.3% in Panama in 2016. Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Panama recorded the highest increases (by 30% of more) in their VAT evasion rate since 2009.

Table 1.1. VRR and VAT rates in LAC countries by region, 2019

| | VRR | VAT rate (%) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Central America and Mexico | 0.47 | 13.6 |
| Costa Rica | 0.45 | 13.0 |
| Dominican Republic | 0.35 | 18.0 |
| El Salvador | 0.66 | 13.0 |
| Guatemala | 0.46 | 12.0 |
| Honduras | 0.54 | 15.0 |
| Mexico | 0.33 | 16.0 |
| Nicaragua | 0.47 | 15.0 |
| Panama | 0.51 | 7.0 |
| South America | 0.57 | 16.8 |
| Argentina | 0.46 | 21.0 |
| Bolivia | 0.70 | 13.0 |
| Chile | 0.63 | 19.0 |
| Colombia | 0.39 | 19.0 |
| Ecuador | 0.74 | 12.0 |
| Paraguay | 0.71 | 10.0 |
| Peru | 0.50 | 18.0 |
| Uruguay | 0.45 | 22.0 |
| Caribbean | 0.64 | 14.4 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0.63 | 15.0 |
| Bahamas | 0.82 | 12.0 |
| Barbados | 0.68 | 17.5 |
| Belize | 0.99 | 12.5 |
| Guyana | 0.28 | 14.0 |
| Jamaica | 0.71 | 16.5 |
| Saint Lucia | 0.64 | 15.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.35 | 12.5 |
| LAC average | 0.56 | 14.9 |
| OECD average (2018) | 0.56 | 19.3 |

Note: Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela are excluded. Brazil operates a multiple-rate system with tax levied at different rates for each sub-national level. Cuba did not operate a VAT system in 2019. Venezuela tax revenue data are not available in 2019. Source: VAT rates are sourced from the CIAT, Trading Economics and Deloitte websites, the final expenditure consumption figures from the United Nations Statistics Division website and VAT revenues from the country tables in OECD et al. (2021^[1]), Chapter 5. OECD (2020^[29]) for the OECD figures.

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Environmental tax revenues

Through the Paris Agreement of 2016, countries have committed to decarbonise their economies by mid-century, implying a shift away from fossil fuels as a source of energy. Environmentally related taxes, and price-based policy instruments more generally, play an increasingly significant role in many countries. By incorporating a price signal into consumer decisions, these taxes give effect to the polluter-pays principle and encourage businesses and households to consider the environmental costs of their behaviour.

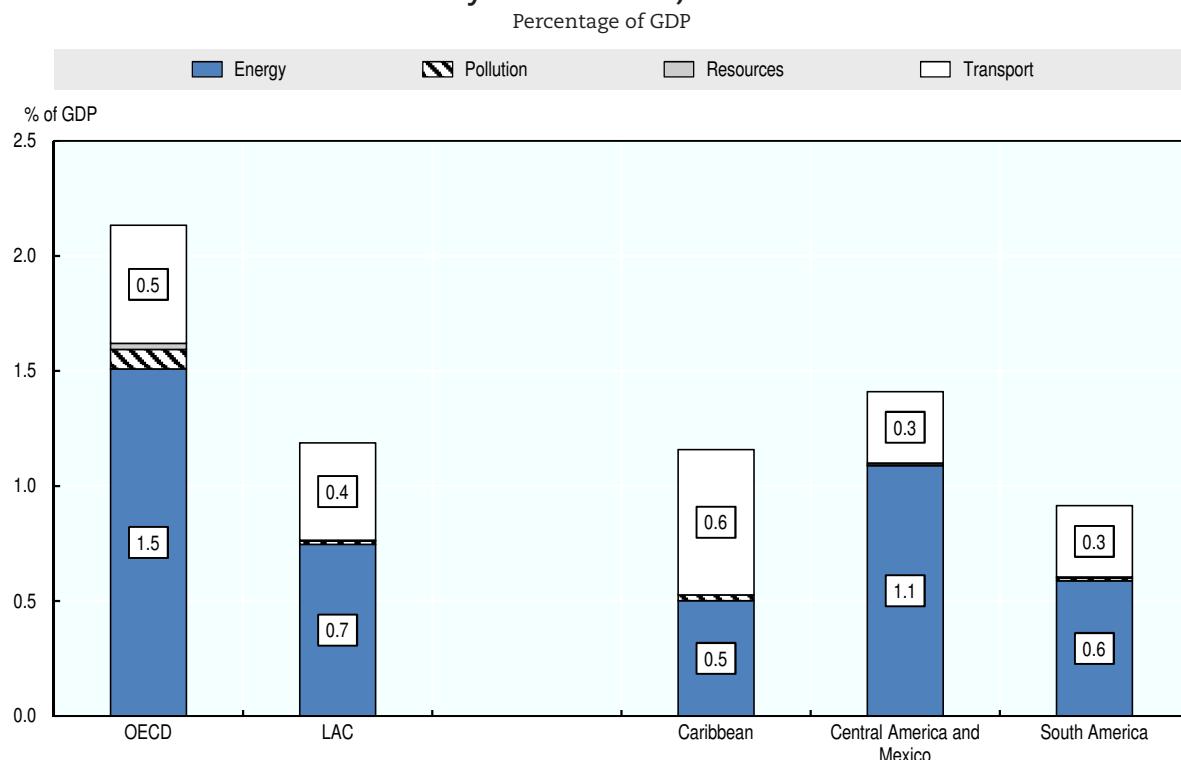
An environmentally related tax is a tax whose base is a physical unit (or a proxy of a physical unit) of something that has a proven, specific harmful impact on the environment regardless of whether the tax is intended to change behaviours or is levied for another purpose (OECD, 2005^[35]).

A detailed examination of country-specific taxes⁶ for 25 LAC countries in this report demonstrates that, on average, revenue from environmentally related taxes amounted to 1.2%⁷ of GDP in 2019, a lower level than the OECD average of 2.1% of GDP (estimated 2019 figure) (OECD, 2021^[36]). However as a percentage of total tax revenues, environmentally related tax revenues (ERTR) were at similar levels in the LAC region and the OECD [5.7% and 6.4% (estimated) in 2019 respectively] (OECD, 2021^[36]).

In 2019, revenues from energy taxes (most commonly from diesel and petrol) generated the highest share of total environmentally related tax revenue in the LAC region. Revenues from energy products amounted to 0.7% of GDP on average in 2019 and represented around 65% of environmentally related tax revenue. Revenues from motor vehicle and transport services tax revenue amounted to 0.4% of GDP and represented most of the remainder (35%) of environmentally related tax revenue. Revenues from tax levied on other environmentally related bases were negligible. Environmentally related tax revenues for the OECD were higher than the LAC region across the different bases, notably for energy and transport related taxes (OECD, 2021^[36]). The OECD averages for energy and transport related tax revenues in 2019 amounted to 1.5% and 0.5% of GDP respectively.

There were notable differences in the composition of environmentally related tax revenues across the sub-regions in 2019, on average (Figure 1.18). While energy-related tax revenues represented the highest share of environmentally related tax revenues in Central America and Mexico and South America in 2019, in the Caribbean the largest share of environmentally related tax revenues was derived from transport taxes. Transport-related taxes in Central America and Mexico and in South America were at 0.3% of GDP in both sub-regions, approximately half the amount in the Caribbean. Transport-related tax revenues for most Caribbean countries were mainly sourced from travel or departure taxes, an important source of revenues for countries reliant on tourism.

Figure 1.18. Environmentally related tax revenue for the OECD, LAC and sub-region averages by main tax base, 2019



Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 25 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data availability issues. The OECD average represents the unweighted average of the 37 OECD member countries. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37).

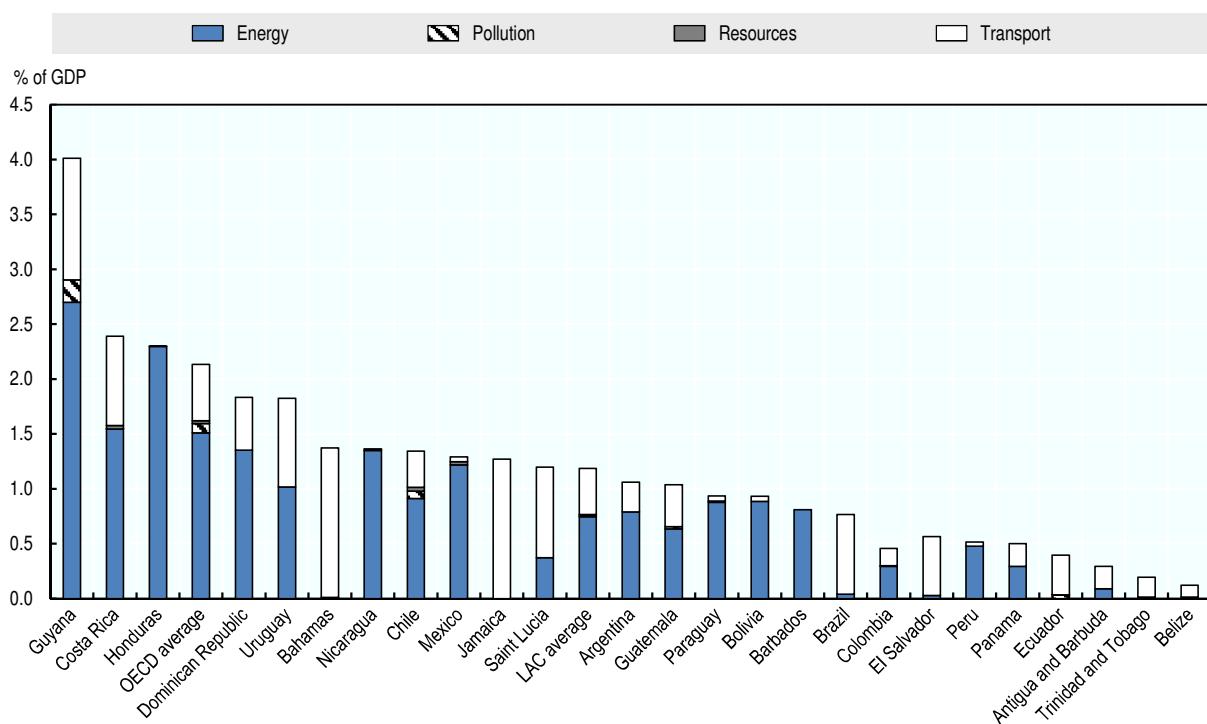
Source: PINE database for Chile and Mexico, and authors' calculations for other countries based on OECD et al. (2021^[1]), Chapter 5.

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Environmentally related tax revenue in 2019 ranged from 0.1% of GDP in Belize to 4.0% in Guyana (Figure 1.19). In Guyana, the tax on the import of petroleum products alone represented 2.7% of GDP in 2019.

Figure 1.19. Environmentally related tax revenue in LAC countries by main tax base, 2019

Percentage of GDP



Note: The LAC average represents the unweighted average of 25 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data availability issues. The figure does not include Jamaica's revenues from the special consumption tax on petroleum products (estimated to be more than 2.0% of GDP in 2018) (OECD, 2021^[37]) as the data are not available. The OECD average represents the unweighted average of the 37 OECD member countries. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37).

Source: PINE database for Chile and Mexico, and authors' calculations for other countries based on OECD et al. (2021^[1]), Chapter 5.

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In 2019, taxes on energy were predominantly raised from excises. By contrast, revenues from motor vehicles and transport-services taxes were sourced from three different types of taxes according to the OECD classification set out in the Interpretative Guide: around half came from taxes on use and ownership of vehicles, a quarter came from taxes on specific services (mainly travel or departure tax) and another quarter from excises on vehicles.

LAC countries have been slow to implement environmentally related taxes. Although they have introduced fuel taxes (mainly for revenue collection rather than environmental purposes), many countries also provide subsidies for energy products (Lorenzo, 2016^[38]) in order to mitigate the impact of high and volatile petroleum prices, control inflation, boost competitiveness and protect the poorest sections of the population. Energy subsidies can put a strain on national budgets. However, energy tax revenues were greater than the cost of subsidies for 5 of the 6 LAC countries included in the a recent OECD report (OECD, 2021^[37]) (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica and Uruguay, with the exception being Ecuador), representing on average a net positive impact on public finances in these six countries (roughly 0.6% of GDP in 2018 on average).

Beyond taxes on fuel and the registration or use of vehicles, environmental taxes are still underdeveloped across the LAC region. However, a few LAC countries have introduced significant green tax reforms, including Chile, Mexico and Colombia.

- In Chile, a major tax reform including new environmentally related taxes was approved in 2014 (OECD/UN ECLAC, 2016^[39]). This included a tax on purchases of motor vehicles, which was introduced in 2015 based on energy efficiency and emissions of vehicles. Chile introduced a carbon tax as part of new green taxes (Law 20.780) that came into force in 2017. A uniform rate of USD 5 per tonne of CO₂ applies to CO₂ emissions for facilities of which the total thermal power capacity of boilers and turbines is at least 50 MWt. The green taxes are also levied on pollutants such as particulate matter, NO_x, and SO₂ (OECD, 2019^[40]).
- Mexico introduced a carbon tax in 2014, applied on the sale and import of fossil fuels (except for natural gas) according to their carbon content. This increased the proportion of emissions that was taxed, although prices remain relatively low compared to other OECD countries and do not reflect the full costs associated with the carbon in these fuels (Arlinghaus and Van Dender, 2017^[41]). However, the carbon tax significantly increased tax revenues between 2014 and 2015, generating revenues equivalent to 1.2% of GDP in 2015 (OECD, 2021^[36]). Mexico further increased tax rates on different fossils fuels in 2016. The IEPS (*Impuesto Especial sobre Producción y Servicios*) – Mexico's excise tax to automotive gasoline, automotive diesel and their biofuel equivalents – has been updated and increased on a regular basis.
- In 2016, Colombia introduced a carbon tax and an excise tax on plastic bags. The carbon tax is levied on fossil fuels according to the amount of carbon produced by fossil fuel combustion at the price of USD 5 per tonne. Revenues are allocated to a special fund to address specific environmental issues, including coastal erosion, conservation of water sources and ecosystem protection (Monge, 2018^[42]).

Effective Carbon Rates (OECD, 2021 forthcoming^[43]) provides an overview of carbon prices for all energy-related emissions in 44 OECD and G20 countries including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. *Taxing Energy Use* (OECD, 2019^[40]) contains detailed information on tax rates, energy use and the base they apply to for the same set of countries.

Taxes by level of government

In LAC countries, tax revenues are collected predominantly by central or federal entities; sub-national public spending is financed through transfers from upper to lower levels of government to a greater extent than is the case in OECD countries. Where sub-national data for LAC countries is available, it indicates that tax revenues collected by central government accounted for more than two-thirds of the total collected in general, whereas the corresponding figure for OECD countries was about 60% (2018 figure). Brazil is a notable exception: central government tax revenue amounted to 43.5% of tax collected in 2019⁸ (Table 1.2).

There are two statistical issues to consider when comparing the attribution of revenues for LAC countries with that of OECD members. First, revenues of both groups have been attributed to different levels of government according to guidelines set out in the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA).⁹ The second issue is that some LAC countries lack tax revenue statistics at sub-national level.

For the 19 LAC countries for which sub-national data is available (2018 data are used for Mexico), the share of sub-national tax revenues in total tax revenue was below 9.0%

in 2019 except in Argentina, Brazil and Colombia. In Brazil, states and municipalities collect about 31% of total tax revenues, indicating a significant degree of decentralisation of tax collection. A large part of the VAT (ICMS – *imposto sobre operações relativas à circulação de mercadorias e prestação de serviços de transporte interestadual e intermunicipal e de comunicação*) is collected at the state level. Sub-national tax revenue in Argentina and Colombia account for more than 15% of total tax revenue. Argentina has a significant collection at state level, which is explained in part by the provincial sales tax (*impuesto sobre los ingresos brutos*).

Table 1.2. Attribution of tax revenue to sub-sectors of general government in LAC countries¹

Percentage of total tax revenue

| | Central government | | | State or regional government | | | Local government | | | Social security funds | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|------|------------------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 |
| Federal countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 59.0 | 66.4 | 63.1 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 16.9 | .. | .. | .. | 23.4 | 15.8 | 19.9 |
| Brazil | 44.8 | 47.9 | 43.5 | 26.5 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 25.0 | 23.7 | 25.7 |
| Mexico ³ | 73.9 | 78.3 | 80.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 21.8 | 18.0 | 13.4 |
| Venezuela ⁴ | 94.6 | 94.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.4 | 5.4 | .. |
| Regional countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia ⁵ | 63.2 | 68.7 | 73.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 22.7 | 16.3 | 9.5 |
| Unitary countries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda ² | 100.0 | 100.0 | 82.4 | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.6 |
| Bahamas ² | 89.1 | 88.1 | 87.6 | | | | .. | .. | .. | 10.9 | 11.9 | 12.4 |
| Barbados | 85.6 | 84.4 | 82.5 | | | | .. | .. | .. | 14.4 | 15.6 | 17.5 |
| Belize | 93.2 | 93.5 | 91.1 | | | | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 8.4 |
| Bolivia | 94.3 | 75.6 | 70.3 | | | | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.6 | .. | 18.9 | 25.1 |
| Chile | 89.9 | 87.8 | 85.7 | | | | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 6.1 |
| Costa Rica | 65.5 | 63.3 | 57.8 | | | | 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 33.0 | 34.8 | 39.2 |
| Cuba ⁶ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.3 | 10.4 | 13.2 |
| Dominican Republic | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.6 | | | | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Ecuador ² | 70.5 | 87.7 | 70.2 | | | | 4.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 25.5 | 10.7 | 27.1 |
| El Salvador | 80.9 | 80.5 | 85.2 | | | | .. | .. | 1.9 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 12.8 |
| Guatemala | 83.3 | 83.6 | 82.3 | | | | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 16.8 |
| Guyana | 92.6 | 88.6 | 90.5 | | | | .. | .. | 0.0 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 9.5 |
| Honduras | 86.1 | 85.3 | 80.5 | | | | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 15.6 |
| Jamaica | 100.0 | 99.3 | 94.4 | | | | .. | 0.7 | 1.5 | .. | .. | 4.1 |
| Nicaragua | 80.4 | 72.5 | 68.3 | | | | 4.6 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 25.7 |
| Panama | 67.2 | 59.6 | 56.9 | | | | .. | 2.2 | 1.6 | 32.8 | 38.2 | 41.5 |
| Paraguay | 92.0 | 74.4 | 70.9 | | | | .. | .. | 2.7 | 8.0 | 25.6 | 26.4 |
| Peru | 88.7 | 86.5 | 85.3 | | | | .. | 1.6 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Saint Lucia ² | 100.0 | 90.0 | 89.5 | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| Trinidad and Tobago ² | 96.8 | 93.6 | 87.6 | | | | .. | .. | .. | 3.2 | 6.4 | 12.4 |
| Uruguay | 61.7 | 63.6 | 67.9 | | | | 8.8 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 26.4 |

1. The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

2. The data include the following estimations: Antigua and Barbuda (social security contributions for 2019), Bahamas (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019), Ecuador (local tax revenues for 2019), Saint Lucia (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019) and Trinidad and Tobago (social security contributions for 2019). See the corresponding country tables for more information.

3. Data for 2018 are used as Mexico's state and local tax revenues for 2019 are not available.

4. Some tax revenue data between 2014 and 2017 and all data for 2018 and 2019 are not available. The breakdown by sub-sectors of general government is not available for those years.

5. Colombia is constitutionally a unitary country with high autonomy of its territorial entities.

6. Data for sub-sectors of general government in Cuba are only available between 2002 and 2012.

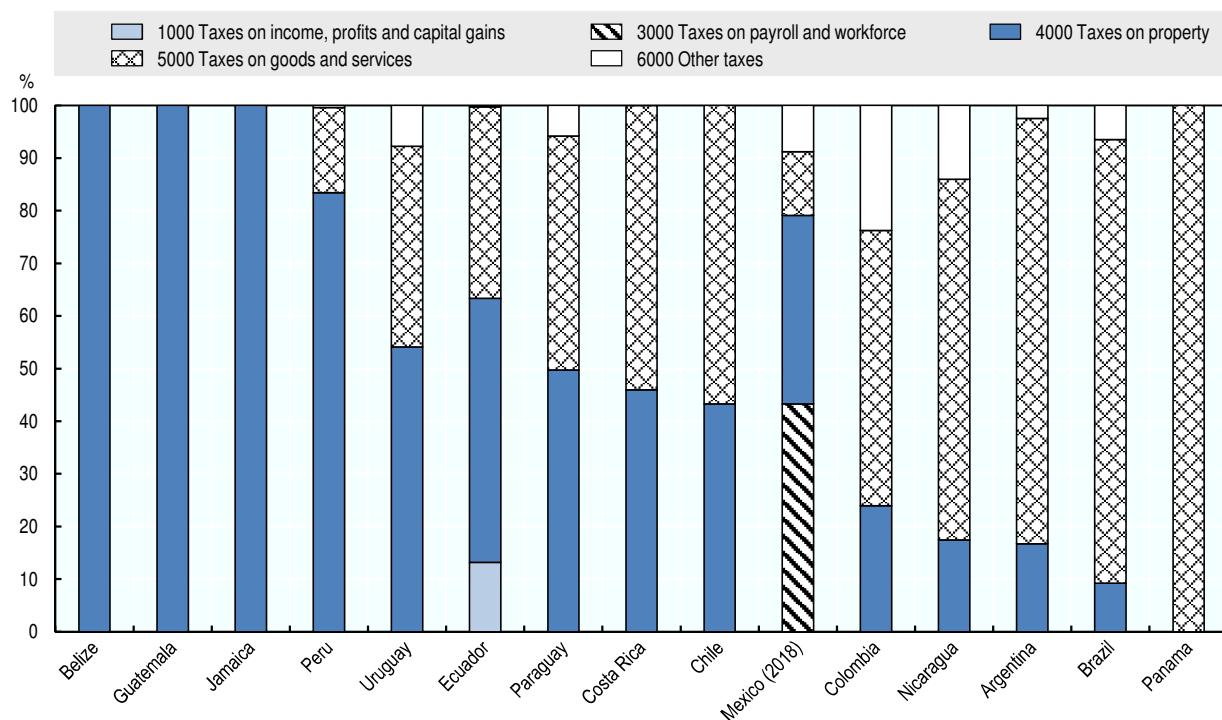
Source: OECD et al. (2021[1]), Table 4.11.

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These figures reflect the fact that sub-national governments in LAC countries tend to have a relatively narrow range of taxes under their jurisdiction. The taxes most frequently assigned to sub-national entities are property taxes, motor-vehicle licenses, taxes on specific services and municipal fees. The revenue-generation potential of these instruments is relatively limited compared with the tax bases under central jurisdiction, such as VAT and income taxes. The COVID-19 crisis highlights pending structural reforms to improve the collection and the sources of revenues at the sub-national level. These include improvements in the information and statistics regarding the revenues of these taxes, the administrative capacity to collect at the local level, the effective co-ordination with national authorities, and the need to promote sustainable and stable sources of tax revenues at the sub-national level (Nieto-Parra and Orozco, 2020^[44]).

In 2019, the entire subnational tax revenue in Belize, Guatemala and Jamaica, and more than 50% of tax revenue collected at the sub-national level in Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador and Paraguay, was sourced from property taxes (Figure 1.20). All other countries rely principally on revenues from taxes on goods and services. Mexico is the only country that also collected revenue from different tax bases. In 2018 (latest available data for Mexico assumed unchanged for 2019), 43% of sub-national tax revenue in Mexico came from payroll taxes. In OECD countries, sub-national entities tend to have much broader potential tax bases. A substantial proportion of revenue collection by sub-national governments in OECD countries is through income taxes and profits (representing more than a third of the total collected at sub-national level on average).

Figure 1.20. Tax mix of sub-national tax revenue in LAC countries, 2019



Note: 2018 data for Mexico. The figures for Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela are excluded as either the sub-national tax revenue data or the breakdown of sub-national tax revenue data by the main type of tax category are not available. The figures exclude local government revenues for Argentina (but include provincial revenues).

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD et al. (2021^[1]), Chapter 6.

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Low tax revenues at the sub-national level in LAC countries may result from a lack of administrative and technical capacity, in particular regarding property taxes. Property taxes – a common source of sub-national revenue – require sophisticated systems and information and the collection of this revenue is expensive. In addition, appropriate property registers are lacking in many countries; where they exist, they are rarely updated (Canavire-Bacarreza, Martínez-Vázquez and Sepúlveda, 2012^[45]; OECD et al., 2019^[46]). As a result, tax authorities have minimal access to accurate valuations of lands and buildings and real estate registries are often reluctant to share this information. Property tax also suffers from a high level of informality: buildings are constructed without permits, properties are not registered and reported prices of some real estate transactions are falsified. As property tax is one of the most controversial taxes with citizens and has high political costs, local politicians are often unwilling to invest the appropriate resources to levy this revenue.

Notes

1. The figure is provisional and has been calculated by applying the unweighted average percentage change for 2019 in the 35 countries providing data for that year to the overall average tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018.
2. The Caribbean average includes eight countries (Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago), Central America and Mexico, nine countries (Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama), and South America, nine countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay).
3. VAT was introduced in 1991 for Jamaica, 1997 for Barbados, 2006 for Belize (the General Sales Tax), 2007 for Guyana and Antigua and Barbuda, 2012 for Saint Lucia and 2015 for the Bahamas.
4. The year of comparison is 2018 as the 2019 data for the OECD average are not available.
5. The D-index was used in Revenue Statistics 2018 to analyse the convergence of tax structures in OECD countries between 1995 and 2016 (OECD, 2018^[47]).
6. Although environmentally related tax revenues are not separately identified in the standard OECD classification of tax revenues, they can be identified through the detailed list of specific taxes included for most countries within this overarching classification. It is on this basis that they are included in the OECD Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE) database (OECD, 2021^[36]). In 2019, the OECD started the collection of Environmentally Related Tax Revenue accounts in line with the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting and ERTR accounts are disaggregated by industries and households (OECD, 2021^[48]).
7. Unweighted average of 37 OECD countries.
8. The year of comparison is 2018 as the 2019 data for Mexico are not available.
9. This means that revenues are generally attributed to the level of government that exercises the authority to impose the tax or has the final discretion to set and vary the tax rate. This has implications for situations where one level of government collects tax revenues and transfers them in whole or in part to other levels. Regional examples of this type of mechanism are the Co-participation Law in Argentina, federal participations in Mexico (mandated in the Fiscal Co-ordination Law) and participation funds in Brazil (defined in Article 159 of the Constitution).

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Capítulo 1

Tendencias tributarias, 1990-2019

El financiamiento de la agenda de desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe y el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) exigen cambios significativos en la movilización de los recursos nacionales. La actual crisis del COVID-19 ha intensificado aún más la necesidad de los países de América Latina y el Caribe de incrementar la recaudación tributaria para hacer frente a las debilidades estructurales de sus sistemas fiscales, de protección social y de salud. La región ya se enfrentaba al reto de un amplio malestar social y un crecimiento débil cuando se inició la crisis del COVID-19. A pesar de que los países reaccionaron rápidamente mediante la puesta en práctica de medidas sanitarias y fiscales, en respuesta a la crisis, para apoyar a los hogares y empresas más vulnerables, sus esfuerzos se vieron obstaculizados por altos niveles de informalidad, sistemas de protección social poco desarrollados y un espacio tributario limitado (véase el capítulo 2). Una vez que la región salga de la pandemia del COVID, será necesario, bajo una secuencia de políticas bien definida, reformar las políticas tributarias y fortalecer los sistemas fiscales para apoyar la recuperación económica inclusiva y garantizar una posición fiscal sostenible y justa a mediano y largo plazo.

Una vez que la crisis del COVID-19 quede en el pasado, la política fiscal debe desempeñar un papel importante como catalizador inclusivo que estimule el crecimiento económico en la región. A largo plazo, niveles más altos de ingresos también serán un aspecto crucial para hacer frente a las necesidades urgentes de los ciudadanos en toda la región y mejorar la equidad a través del suministro de bienes públicos, con el objetivo de reducir los altos niveles de vulnerabilidad, en particular en el mercado laboral, y mejorar los sistemas de protección social. La mejora de la estructura tributaria también es importante para fomentar el espíritu empresarial e impulsar la redistribución. Los impuestos también pueden incidir en el comportamiento de las personas; por ejemplo, pueden reducir la dependencia de los combustibles fósiles en el contexto del cambio climático.

Este informe, *Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe*, forma parte de la Facilidad Regional de la Unión Europea para el Desarrollo en Transición para ALC, una iniciativa liderada por la UE, implementada conjuntamente con la OCDE y su Centro de Desarrollo y la CEPAL. Esta es su décima edición y proporciona datos internacionales comparables sobre los ingresos tributarios de 27 países de la región, datos que pueden servir de base para análisis de políticas en profundidad o que pueden ser un punto de partida para intercambiar información y crear capacidad. En este primer capítulo se analiza la evolución desde 1990 de varios indicadores tributarios clave; entre ellos, la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB, la combinación de impuestos y la generación de ingresos tributarios por parte de los distintos niveles de la Administración. También se analiza la eficacia de los impuestos sobre el valor agregado (el IVA, una de las principales fuentes de ingresos tributarios de la región) y los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos ambientales. En el presente capítulo se destacan asimismo las novedades en los sistemas tributarios de países seleccionados y se complementa el análisis con estudios de casos sobre temas precisos. Para un desglose de los ingresos tributarios detallado por países, pueden consultar los capítulos 5 y 6.

La recaudación tributaria como proporción del PIB

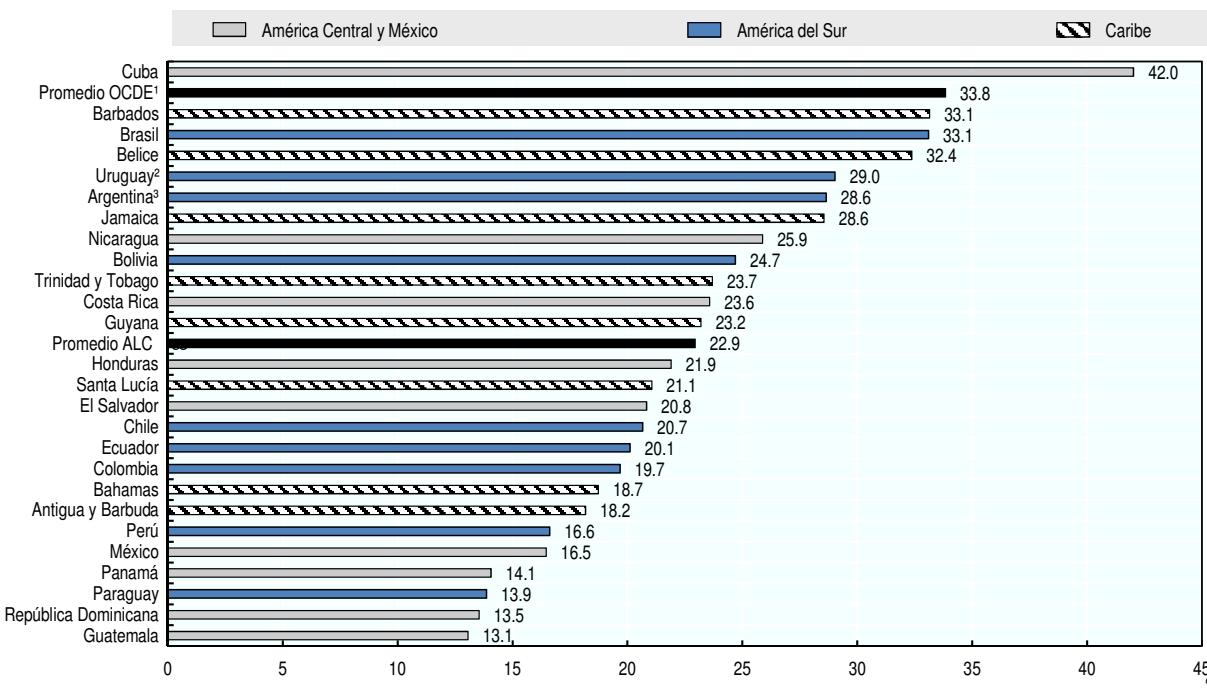
La recaudación tributaria como proporción del PIB en 2019

La recaudación tributaria como proporción del PIB mide los ingresos tributarios (incluidas las cotizaciones a la Seguridad Social pagadas a la Administración central) como proporción del producto interno bruto (PIB). En el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe se incluye el promedio no ponderado de los 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación, excepto a Venezuela por problemas de disponibilidad de datos.

En 2019, en promedio la recaudación tributaria en América Latina y el Caribe se situó en 22.9% del PIB (Gráfico 1.1). En la región se registraron variaciones considerables: desde el 13.1% del PIB en Guatemala al 42.0% de Cuba. A excepción de Cuba, todos los países de América Latina y el Caribe presentaron una recaudación tributaria inferior al promedio de la OCDE¹, que se situó en 33.8% del PIB.

Gráfico 1.1. Recaudación tributaria en América Latina y el Caribe, 2019

Total de ingresos tributarios como porcentaje del PIB



Nota: La clasificación de países en distintas subregiones sigue la clasificación de CEPAL y se basa en la lengua oficial de los países. El Caribe incluye a los países de habla inglesa de la región y Guyana, y América Central y México abarca los países de habla hispana, incluyendo República Dominicana y Cuba.

Las cifras no tienen en cuenta los ingresos de la Administración local de Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (sí se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias) y las Bahamas, Barbados, la República Dominicana, Cuba (exceptuando 2002-2012), la República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago, y Venezuela, puesto que los datos no se encuentran disponibles.

1. El promedio de la OCDE es el promedio no ponderado de los 37 países miembros de la OCDE. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo de la OCDE (37). Para México, los datos sobre los ingresos de la administración estatal y local no están disponibles para 2019. Se realiza una estimación para calcular la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB.

2. La proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB no toma en cuenta el establecimiento de una nueva base del PIB en Uruguay. Las estimaciones preliminares de la nueva base del PIB indican que la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en Uruguay sería de alrededor de 2.3 puntos porcentuales inferior a la media del período 2016-2019.

3. La proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB se puede subestimar ya que excluye determinados tipos de contribuciones a la seguridad social, para los cuales no existen datos fácilmente disponibles.

4. Representa el grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos.

Fuente: OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), Cuadro 4.1.

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El porcentaje más alto de este indicador se registró en Cuba (42.0%), y en Barbados y Brasil (33.1% en ambos casos). Los países con la menor recaudación tributaria como porcentaje del PIB fueron Guatemala (13.1%), República Dominicana (13.5%) y Paraguay (13.9%).

Se han detectado diferencias importantes en el nivel de tributación entre Centroamérica y México, América del Sur y el Caribe². Los países de Centroamérica y México, en general, presentaron una proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB más baja, con un promedio de 21.3% en 2019, mientras que en los países del Caribe el porcentaje era más alto, con un promedio de 24.9%. Aunque entre los países de América del Sur se detectan variaciones importantes, su promedio fue del 22.9% en 2019, igual que el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe.

En 2019, el promedio de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en América Latina y el Caribe superó en 0.3 puntos porcentuales la cifra de 2018. Este incremento se produjo en un contexto de débil situación económica en la región desde 2014 (el promedio del crecimiento real en ALC ascendió a un 0.3% durante el período 2014-2019). La región experimentó una recesión de dos años en 2015 y 2016, seguida por dos años de crecimiento impulsado por mejoras en la demanda nacional (CEPAL, 2019_[2]) así como por un incremento estable en los precios de los productos básicos (OCDE/CAF/CEPAL, 2018_[3]). Sin embargo, el 2019 se caracterizó por el malestar social en varios países de América Latina y débil crecimiento económico. A pesar de que el crecimiento del PIB ascendió a 1.1% en 2018, en 2019 descendió a 0.1% (CEPAL, 2021_[4]) y se estima que descienda dramáticamente en 2020 debido al COVID-19 (OCDE, 2020_[5]).

Los cambios en la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB entre 2018 y 2019 variaron mucho en función de las regiones, influenciados por las diferencias en el patrón de crecimiento económico de cada región. El mayor incremento se registró en el Caribe, con 0.8 puntos porcentuales por segundo año consecutivo. El incremento en la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB se produjo en un entorno económico del crecimiento positivo. La economía del Caribe repuntó en 2018, después del impacto de los desastres naturales del año anterior (CEPAL, 2019_[2]) aunque dicho crecimiento se ralentizó en 2019, debido parcialmente a la sequía en Belice y Jamaica (BDC, 2020_[6]). Sin embargo, una serie de países del Caribe han emprendido reformas que contribuyeron al incremento en la subregión en ambos años.

El incremento en el promedio de la proporción de recaudación tributaria y el PIB en América Central y México entre 2018 y 2019 fue más modesto, de 0.2 puntos porcentuales. Por el contrario, la proporción en América del Sur disminuyó 0.1 puntos porcentuales durante el mismo período. En ambas regiones, el crecimiento económico se debilitó en 2019 (CEPAL, 2021_[4]).

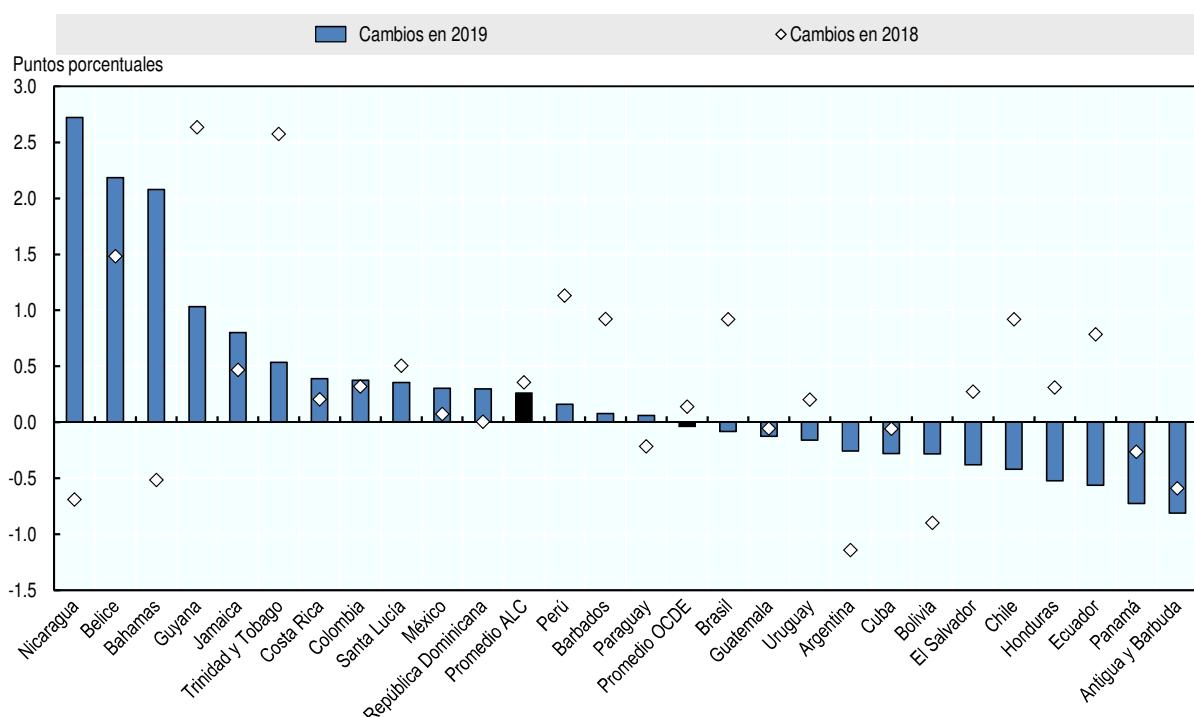
En toda la región, 14 países registraron un incremento en la proporción de recaudación tributaria y el PIB en 2019, mientras que el resto de países registraron una disminución. Los tres mayores incrementos en la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB entre 2018 y 2019 excedieron los 2.0 puntos porcentuales, y se produjeron en Nicaragua (2.7 puntos porcentuales), Belice (2.2 puntos porcentuales) y las Bahamas (2.1 puntos porcentuales).

En Nicaragua, los incrementos en los ingresos tributarios entre 2018 y 2019 se produjeron en todas las categorías y fueron desde los 0.5 puntos porcentuales procedentes de ingresos de IVA hasta 0.9 puntos porcentuales de impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios (todos procedentes del impuesto de sociedades [IS]). En 2019, el gobierno puso en práctica medidas para incrementar los ingresos tributarios e incrementar los ingresos del Instituto de la Seguridad Social (INSS), en respuesta a la disminución significativa en los ingresos tributarios en 2018 y la reducción de la financiación externa debido al malestar social.

- El aumento de los ingresos por el impuesto sobre la renta de sociedades se debió a la aprobación de la Ley de Armonización de Impuestos, por la que se incrementaron las tasas impositivas para los grandes contribuyentes y medianas empresas por encima de un determinado umbral de ingresos. El gobierno incrementó las tasas del impuesto mínimo alternativo e introdujo normas para evitar la evasión de este tipo de impuesto. Asimismo, también aumentaron las tasas de las retenciones fiscales sobre los ingresos para personas no residentes (Orbitax, 2019^[7]).
- Las cotizaciones a la Seguridad Social registraron un repunte de 0.7 puntos porcentuales en 2019. Nicaragua modificó el Reglamento General de la Ley de Seguridad Social para fortalecer la solvencia del sistema de pensiones y salud. Los cambios se refirieron principalmente a tasas más altas para las contribuciones en distintos planes. Por ejemplo, la tasa correspondiente a la incapacidad, pensiones de jubilación, fallecimiento y riesgos laborales se incrementó de un 10% a entre un 12.5% y un 13.5% para los empleadores (dependiendo del número de empleados), mientras que para los empleados pasó de un 4% a un 4.75% (Orbitax, 2019^[7]).
- Los ingresos procedentes del IVA y otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios aumentaron 0.5 puntos porcentuales y 0.6 puntos porcentuales, respectivamente, entre 2018 y 2019. Unos tipos tributarios más altos sobre las importaciones de determinados bienes (p. ej. bebidas) contribuyeron a estos incrementos (CentralAmericaData, 2020^[8]).

Gráfico 1.2. Variación anual de la recaudación tributaria en América Latina y el Caribe en 2018 y 2019

Puntos porcentuales del PIB



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. El promedio de la OCDE representa el promedio no ponderado de los 37 países miembros de la OCDE. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).

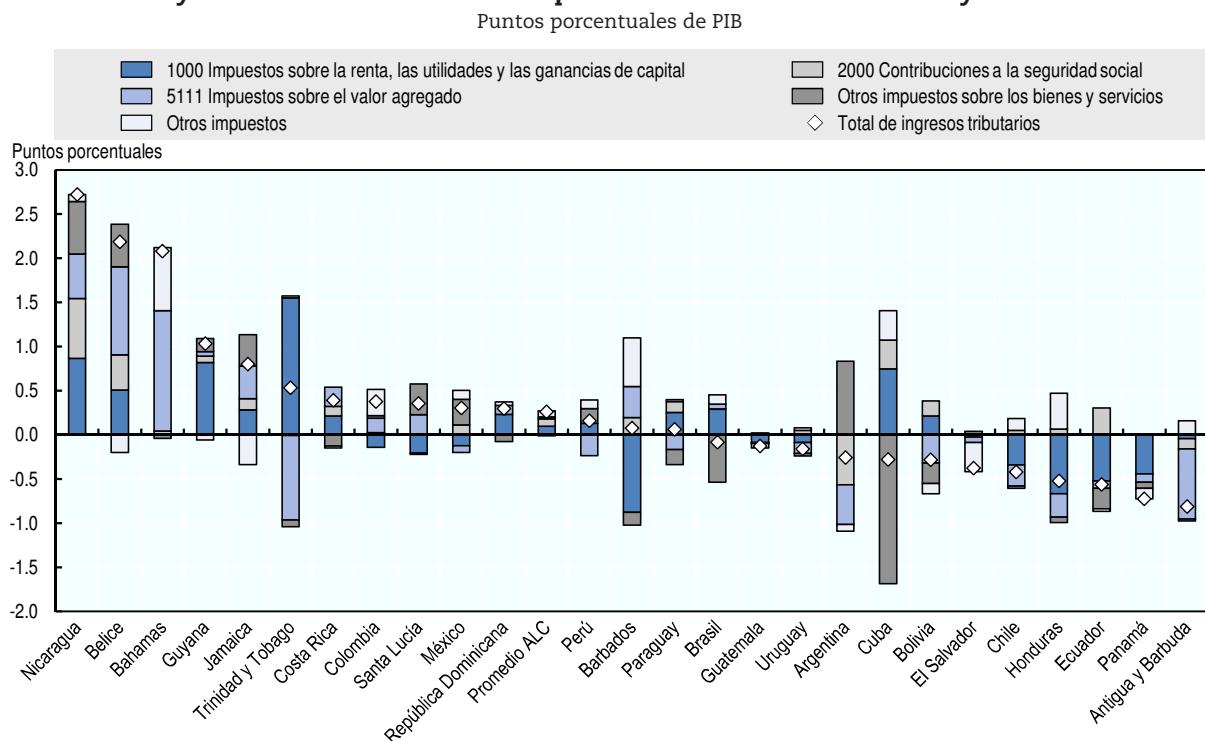
Fuente: Cálculos propios basados en OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), Cuadro 4.1.

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Belice registró incrementos en todas las categorías principales de ingresos tributarios como una proporción del PIB en 2019. El aumento global en la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB resultó en un aumento del 5% en los ingresos tributarios entre 2018 y 2019, mientras que el PIB nominal disminuyó en un 2%. La economía de Belice experimentó tres trimestres de desaceleración en 2019, en gran parte causada por una sequía que afectó a los sectores primario y secundario de la economía. Belice también registró una desaceleración en el sector turístico clave en 2019, después de años de fuerte crecimiento (Barrow, 2020[9]).

El aumento global de los ingresos tributarios en Bahamas fue impulsado principalmente por el aumento de los ingresos del IVA (1.4 puntos porcentuales) e ingresos por impuestos sobre la propiedad (0.7 puntos porcentuales, que se muestran en el Gráfico 1.3 bajo el epígrafe “otros impuestos”). Estos aumentos fueron principalmente el resultado de las reformas fiscales destinadas a reducir el déficit presupuestario al 1.8% del PIB en el ejercicio fiscal 2018/19, del 5.5% en ejercicio fiscal 2016/17 y del 3.4% del PIB en el ejercicio fiscal 2017/18. Las reformas incluyen un aumento de la tasa única del IVA de 7.5% a 12% en julio de 2018, así como un aumento de los derechos de timbre.

Gráfico 1.3. Variaciones en la proporción de la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en América Latina y el Caribe en función de las partidas tributarias entre 2018 y 2019



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos.

Fuente: Cálculos propios basados en OCDE et al. (2021[1]), Capítulo 4.

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Antigua y Barbuda, Ecuador y Panamá registraron las caídas más pronunciadas entre 2018 y 2019, de más de 0.5 puntos porcentuales. Antigua y Barbuda experimentó la mayor caída, 0.8 puntos porcentuales, principalmente debido a un descenso de los ingresos provenientes del IVA, que disminuyeron en la misma proporción. El entorno económico y los retos relativos a la agencia tributaria y la recaudación tributaria en Antigua y Barbuda

contribuyeron a la disminución global de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en 2019. La economía de Antigua y Barbuda se desaceleró en 2019 después de un fuerte rendimiento en 2018 (el crecimiento real del PIB en 2019 fue del 3.4%, aproximadamente la mitad de la tasa registrada en 2018). Los impuestos sobre la renta y bienes, los servicios y bienes nacionales cayeron por debajo del objetivo presupuestario durante el período objeto de revisión, siendo necesario destacar principales retos a los que se enfrentan las autoridades en relación con la recaudación y gestión de impuestos (BID, 2019^[10]).

Panamá registró la segunda mayor caída de estos países en 2019 (0.7 puntos porcentuales) debido a la disminución en todas las categorías de impuestos, lo que refleja la situación económica en el país. Mientras tanto, Ecuador registró una disminución de 0.6 puntos porcentuales en 2019, causando la reversión de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB a niveles anteriores a 2018. El 2018 fue un año excepcional de recaudación de impuestos para Ecuador, cuya proporción tributaria aumentó en 0.8 puntos porcentuales desde el año anterior.

El Gráfico 1.3 muestra otros aumentos significativos entre 2018 y 2019 en algunas categorías de ingresos tributarios en los países que implementaron reformas fiscales. Por ejemplo:

- La proporción entre recaudación tributaria y PIB en Trinidad y Tobago aumentó en 0.5 puntos porcentuales entre 2018 y 2019, ya que las autoridades llevaron a cabo una amnistía fiscal de tres meses en junio de 2019, lo que tuvo como consecuencia la obtención de ingresos excepcionales procedentes de impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios, que aumentaron 1.6 puntos porcentuales entre 2018 y 2019 (CEPAL, 2020^[11]).
- Argentina experimentó pérdidas en sus ingresos en relación con todas las categorías de impuestos entre 2018 y 2019, excepto en aquellos procedentes de impuestos sobre bienes y servicios distintos del IVA, que aumentaron en 0.8 puntos porcentuales. El incremento se debió exclusivamente al aumento de los ingresos resultado de la recaudación de impuestos a la exportación en 1.1 puntos porcentuales, en comparación con el mismo período, tras la introducción de los derechos de exportación temporales sobre servicios, en septiembre de 2018. En diciembre de 2019, las autoridades aumentaron la tasa del impuesto a la exportación de bienes, que tenían una tasa de cero, para aumentar los ingresos tributarios (EY, 2019^[12]; ITR, 2020^[13]).
- Barbados registró incrementos en los ingresos procedentes del IVA y de los impuestos sobre la propiedad (que se muestran bajo el epígrafe “otros Impuestos” en el Gráfico 1.3) de 0.4 y 0.5 puntos porcentuales, respectivamente, entre 2018 y 2019. Barbados ha incrementado las tasas de IVA de alojamiento en hoteles de 7.5% a 10% y ampliado la base del IVA en determinados sectores (como el turístico) mediante la eliminación de exenciones y tasas preferenciales (FMI, 2019^[14]). Las autoridades también aumentaron las tasas de impuestos de bienes inmuebles para hacer que el sistema de impuestos sobre la propiedad sea más progresivo. Por el contrario, los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios disminuyeron en 0.9 puntos porcentuales entre 2018 y 2019 tras los cambios legislativos relativos al impuesto sobre la renta de las personas físicas (IRPF) y el Impuesto de Sociedades (IS). La reforma más importante fue la relativa al IS: en enero de 2019, Barbados reformó su sistema de IS, tras la evaluación de la OCDE (a través de su iniciativa de Erosión de la Base y Traslado de Beneficios [BEPS por sus siglas en inglés]) de que tenía regímenes preferenciales perjudiciales para las empresas no residentes (OCDE, 2020^[15]). La reforma supuso la equiparación de los tipos del impuesto de sociedades para las empresas nacionales y no residentes, reduciendo el tipo nacional del 25% a entre el 1% y el 5.5%, dependiendo del nivel de beneficios, y aumentando los tipos del impuesto de

sociedades para las empresas no residentes (que anteriormente oscilaban entre el 0.25% y el 2.5%) hasta los mismos niveles que para las empresas nacionales. La segunda reforma importante se refirió al IRPF, en relación con el cual se redujeron gradualmente las tasas, empezando con la tasa de los impuestos sobre las rentas más altas (FMI, 2019^[14]).

Evolución de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB desde el 2000

La mejora en la movilización de los recursos nacionales, en particular mediante el aumento de los ingresos tributarios, es fundamental para el desarrollo sostenible de ALC, tal y como se refleja en la agenda de Desarrollo en Transición para la recuperación posterior a la COVID-19 (Recuadro 1.1). El promedio de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en los países de América Latina y el Caribe ha aumentado desde 1990 (Gráfico 1.4), en más de 7 puntos porcentuales en general, del 15.7% en 1990 al 22.9% en 2019. Esta tendencia contrasta con la de los países de la OCDE, donde el promedio entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB ha sido relativamente estable desde 1990 (aunque en un nivel superior al promedio de América Latina y el Caribe); la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB de la OCDE alcanzó el 33.8% en 2019, 2.7 puntos porcentuales por encima de su nivel de 1990. La diferencia del promedio entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB entre América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE en 2019 fue de 10.9 puntos porcentuales.

Recuadro 1.1. Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe y el enfoque de Desarrollo en Transición

Esta edición de Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe es la tercera que se realiza con el apoyo de la Facilidad Regional de la Unión Europea (UE) para el Desarrollo en Transición para América Latina y el Caribe (ALC). Esta facilidad es el resultado de un trabajo conjunto dirigido por la UE, la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE) y su Centro de Desarrollo y la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL).

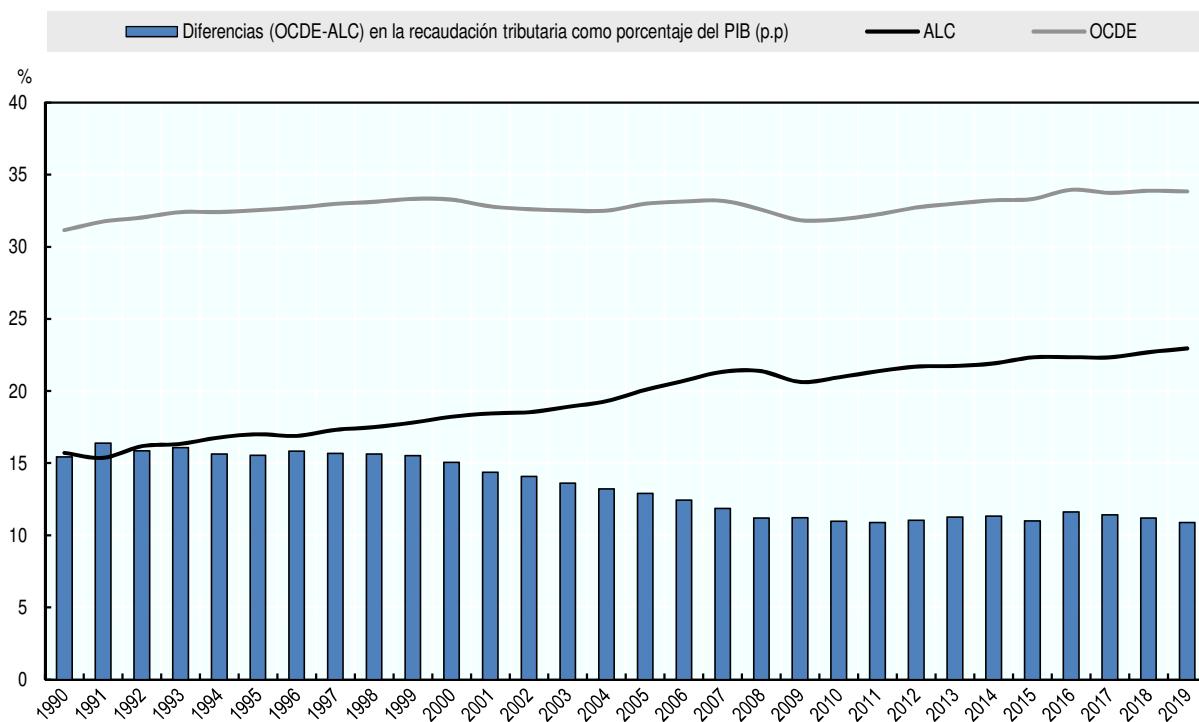
Los países de ALC se han visto golpeados por la pandemia en un momento en el que la región ya se enfrentaba a profundos desafíos estructurales. La crisis del COVID-19 plantea nuevos retos a las trampas ya existentes a las que se enfrenta el desarrollo estructural ya señaladas en el enfoque de “Desarrollo en Transición” (OCDE et al., 2019^[16]). Las cuatro trampas de baja productividad, vulnerabilidad social, debilidad institucional y sostenibilidad medioambiental agravan las consecuencias socioeconómicas de la crisis y reducen la capacidad de los países de diseñar e implementar respuestas a medio y largo plazo. La crisis del COVID-19 puso de manifiesto la necesidad de adoptar un enfoque multidimensional del desarrollo, con el objeto de superar los desafíos interrelacionados que plantean las trampas de desarrollo. Por otra parte, la pandemia ha puesto el foco en la necesidad de redefinir las políticas nacionales mediante el establecimiento de un consenso entre los ciudadanos, la integración regional y la cooperación internacional, como parte de la recuperación económica y social de la región que incluye a todos los países, independientemente de su nivel de desarrollo (OCDE et al., 2020^[17]).

En este contexto, la recuperación se debe considerar una oportunidad para transformar la estrategia de desarrollo de la región, enfocada hacia la inclusión, la resiliencia y la sostenibilidad. La política fiscal es esencial para construir capacidades, hacer frente a las trampas de desarrollo y garantizar una recuperación inclusiva y sostenible (OCDE et al., 2020^[17]). Las Estadísticas Tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe representan un recurso valioso para los gobiernos, ya que buscan fortalecer la política fiscal. Al proporcionar los datos fiscales armonizados y detallados de toda la región, se permite el análisis de la política tributaria en profundidad y la identificación, no sólo el nivel de ingresos tributarios según el país, sino también qué instrumentos generan estos ingresos, lo que refleja que la forma de recaudar los impuestos puede ser tan importante como la cantidad recaudada. Las Estadísticas Tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe también representan un punto de partida común para el intercambio de conocimientos y el desarrollo de capacidades entre los países, así como con la comunidad internacional en general.

Recuadro 1.1. Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe y el enfoque de Desarrollo en Transición (cont.)

Debido a la relación estrecha entre la tributación efectiva y el gasto público eficaz para promover el desarrollo inclusivo y sostenible, la Facilidad de Desarrollo en Transición une las Estadísticas Tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe con el trabajo de la OCDE y la CEPAL sobre el gasto público y el gasto social en particular. El objetivo es proporcionar una visión totalmente nueva y una herramienta muy útil para el desarrollo de la política fiscal en la región, particularmente necesaria en el contexto de la crisis del COVID-19.

Gráfico 1.4. Evolución de la recaudación tributaria, América Latina y el Caribe y OCDE, 1990-2019



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. El promedio de la OCDE representa el promedio no ponderado de los 37 países miembros de la OCDE. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al (2021[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

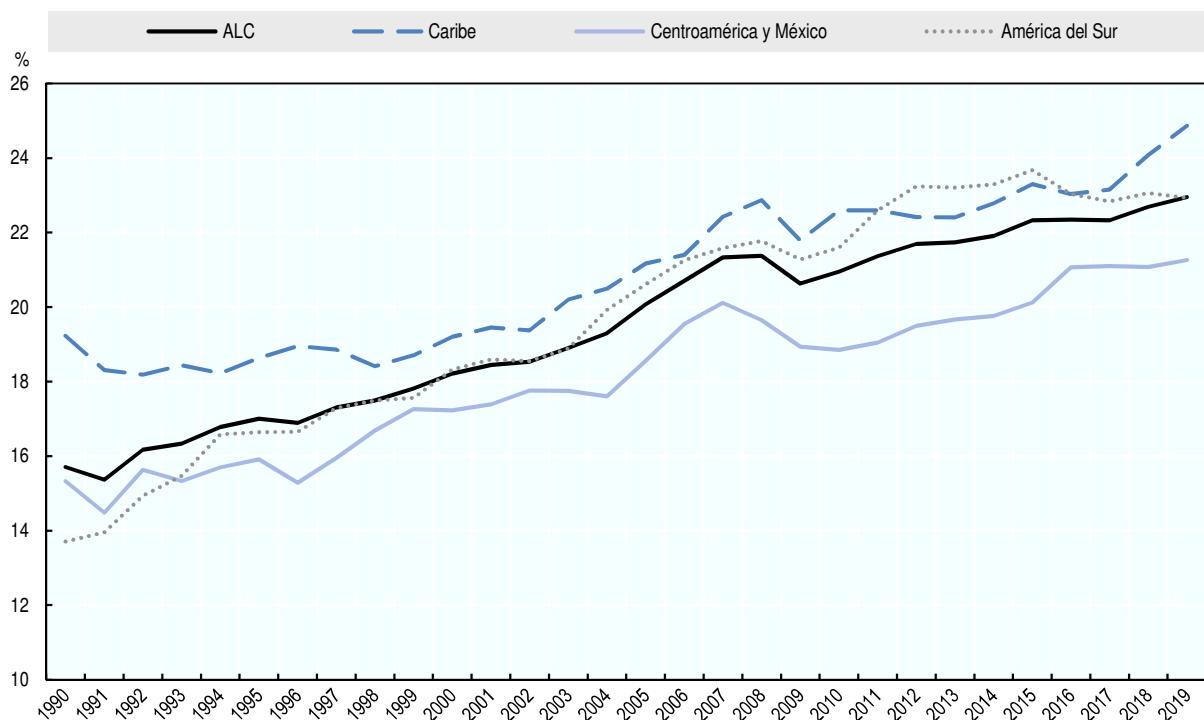
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El Gráfico 1.5 muestra la evolución del promedio de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB para las tres subregiones de América Latina y el Caribe desde 1990. Si bien las tres subregiones han mostrado una tendencia al alza en los niveles impositivos entre 1990 y 2019, su evolución presenta notables diferencias:

- En promedio, el Caribe registró el crecimiento más bajo en el período, de 5.6 puntos porcentuales. La relación del promedio de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB fue consistentemente superior que el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe. La diferencia se ha ampliado desde 2017 debido al aumento relativamente pronunciado de la relación entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en el Caribe.

- En contraste, el aumento en el promedio de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB para Centroamérica y México ha sido más gradual. A lo largo de este período, se mantuvo por debajo del promedio de la región de América Latina y el Caribe. La tasa promedio de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB para Centroamérica y México se ha mantenido estable en 21.1% desde 2016, antes de aumentar ligeramente en 2019.
- América del Sur registró un fuerte aumento en su proporción entre impuestos y PIB durante la década de 1990 y superó el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe en 2004. Desde 2015, la proporción entre impuestos y PIB de América del Sur ha ido disminuyendo hacia el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe; los dos convergieron en 2019.

Gráfico 1.5. Evolución de la recaudación tributaria, América Latina y el Caribe y subregiones, 1990-2019



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. El Caribe incluye ocho países (Antigua y Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belice, Guyana, Jamaica, Santa Lucía y Trinidad y Tobago), América Central y México nueve países (Costa Rica, Cuba, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua y Panamá) y América del Sur nueve países (Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú y Uruguay). La clasificación de los países en las diferentes subregiones sigue la clasificación de CEPAL y se basa en el idioma oficial de los países. El Caribe incluye a los países de habla inglesa de la región y Guyana y Centroamérica y México abarca los países de habla hispana, incluyendo República Dominicana y Cuba.

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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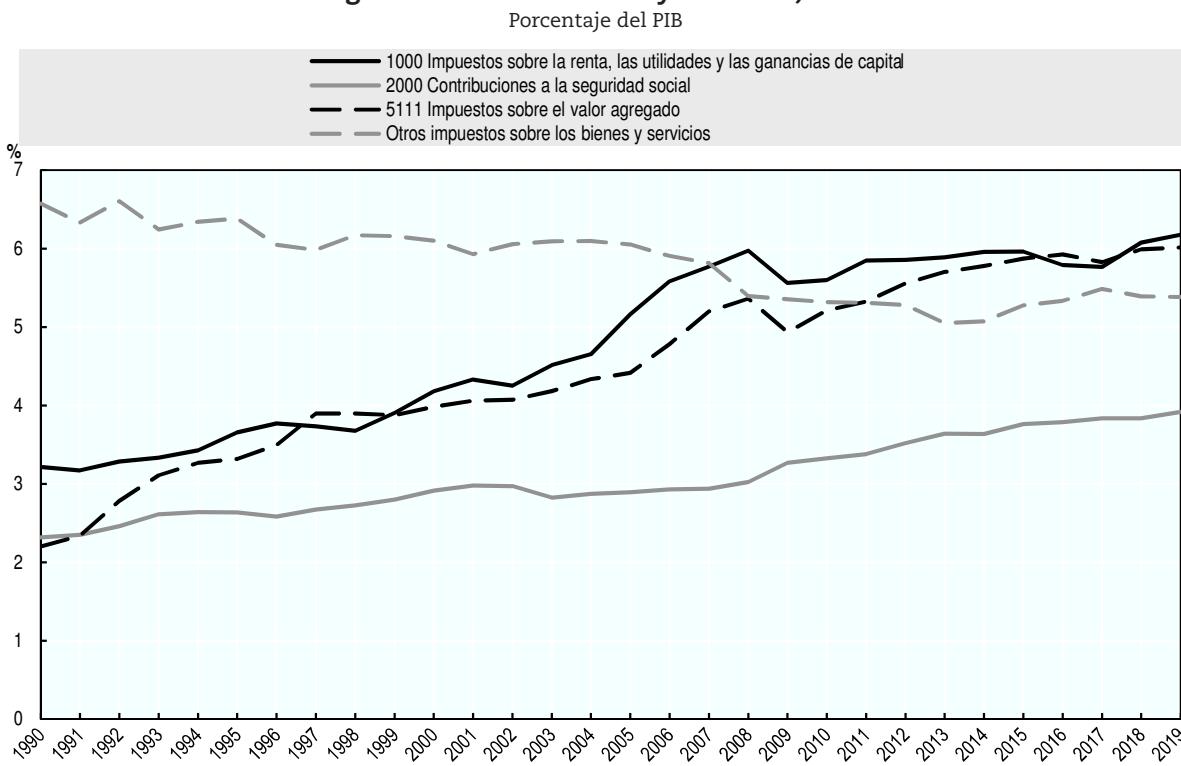
La proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en los países de América Latina y el Caribe aumentó a principios de los años noventa, tras una década de inestabilidad macroeconómica. Durante la década de los ochenta, muchos países presentaron grandes desequilibrios fiscales y algunos recurrieron a formas alternativas de financiamiento de los gastos (pedir prestado o imprimir dinero). Esto causó una inflación rápida en toda la región, lo que erosionó el valor real de los ingresos tributarios. Las reformas en los noventa se centraron en la estabilidad de precios, la liberalización del comercio y la disciplina fiscal. La mayoría de los gobiernos de América Latina y el Caribe redujeron el gasto y pusieron en práctica políticas

destinadas a aumentar los ingresos tributarios; la gestión presupuestaria y las balanzas fiscales mejoraron considerablemente. Los actores políticos implementaron reformas de la política tributaria y la gestión para reforzar los sistemas tributarios contra episodios inflacionistas, acortando los desfases de recaudación e indexando pasivos fiscales (CEPAL, 2018^[18]).

La introducción del IVA ha sido la reforma tributaria más importante en América Latina y el Caribe de las últimas tres décadas. A principios de los años noventa, casi todos los países aplicaban un sistema de IVA y las reformas tenían como objetivo aumentar su tasa, ampliar la base imponible y mejorar la recaudación. Varios países han pasado a sistemas de IVA de tipo único (CEPAL, 2018^[18]).

Los países de América Latina y el Caribe han realizado importantes esfuerzos para modernizar la gestión tributaria en las últimas dos décadas. Se han implementado nuevos sistemas de información tecnológica, los sistemas de recaudación de impuestos han pasado a ser más eficientes y la plantilla ha obtenido conocimientos técnicos (BID, 2013^[19]). Las reformas fiscales incluyeron la introducción o desarrollo de regímenes simplificados para los pequeños contribuyentes, la tributación de propiedades basada en los presuntos ingresos y la expansión de la tributación a los ingresos laborales y de capital, incluyendo dividendos. Las reformas también han incluido el establecimiento de impuestos mínimos, impuestos sobre transacciones financieras y reducciones graduales del nivel real de ingresos gravados en la máxima tasa marginal (CEPAL, 2013^[20]; CEPAL, 2018^[18]).

Gráfico 1.6. Evolución de la recaudación tributaria por tipos de impuestos seleccionados en la región de América Latina y el Caribe, 1990-2019



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos.

Fuente: Cálculos propios a partir OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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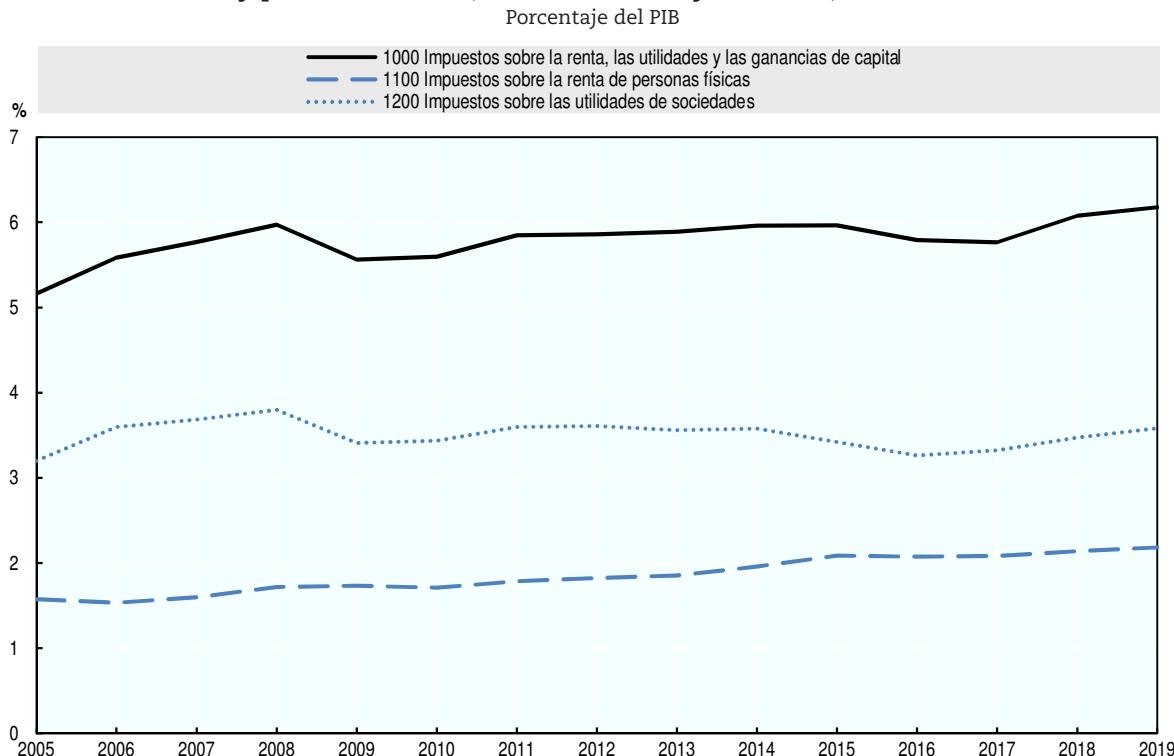
El aumento del promedio de la proporción entre recaudación tributaria y el PIB en América Latina y el Caribe desde 1990 se ha visto impulsado en gran medida por los ingresos del impuesto sobre la renta y el IVA, que aumentaron un 3.0 y 3.8 puntos porcentuales, respectivamente, entre 1990 y 2019. En 2019, los ingresos procedentes del IVA ascendieron al 6.0% del PIB, mientras que los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios fueron de un 6.2% del PIB (Gráfico 1.6). Entre 1990 y 2019, los ingresos procedentes de otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios (p. ej. impuestos especiales, aduanas y aranceles de importación) en América Latina y el Caribe disminuyeron como porcentaje del PIB. Esta disminución se asoció con la liberalización del comercio, y como resultado de ello los países de América Latina y el Caribe cambiaron la forma de gravar los bienes importados y exportados, así como bienes y servicios específicos. Estos cambios incluyeron una reducción de los aranceles a la importación, la reducción de la base de productos y servicios sujetos a impuestos especiales, y la eliminación de los aranceles a las exportaciones. Una importante excepción es Argentina, donde se restablecieron los impuestos a las exportaciones en 2002, se abolieron en 2015 y se reintrodujeron en septiembre de 2018.

Se pueden distinguir cuatro fases distintas en la evolución de los ingresos tributarios:

- Entre 1990 y 2002, el IVA contribuyó más al aumento de los ingresos tributarios que los impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios (1.9% del PIB frente al 1.0%). Durante ese período, cinco países introdujeron el IVA (Barbados, Belice, El Salvador, Jamaica y Paraguay).
- Entre 2002 y 2008, se observó lo contrario: los ingresos procedentes del impuesto sobre la renta y los beneficios contribuyeron más que los ingresos del IVA al incremento en el promedio de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y PIB (el incremento ascendió a 1.7% y un 1.3% del PIB, respectivamente). El incremento en los impuestos sobre la renta se explica parcialmente por el aumento de los precios de los productos básicos después de 2003, que impulsó los ingresos del IS del sector de recursos naturales (CEPAL, 2014^[21]; Barreix, Benítez and Pecho, 2017^[22]). En varios países, también fue el resultado de políticas que redujeron los incentivos fiscales en las zonas de libre comercio, la introducción de impuestos mínimos para sociedades, reformas en la tributación internacional y acuerdos entre países para luchar contra la evasión de impuestos.
- El IVA y los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre la renta disminuyeron intensamente por la crisis financiera mundial. Durante la posterior recuperación, los ingresos por IVA crecieron rápidamente hasta alcanzar el 5.9% del PIB en 2016. Durante este período, otros dos países caribeños introdujeron el IVA (Santa Lucía en 2012 y Bahamas en 2015). Los precios de los productos básicos disminuyeron de forma constante y después cayeron en picado en 2015.
- A partir de 2016, los precios de los productos básicos se recuperaron y los ingresos por impuestos sobre la renta repuntaron. Entre 2017 y 2018, los ingresos por impuestos sobre la renta registraron su mayor aumento desde 2011, con un promedio de 0.3 puntos porcentuales, debido a los importantes beneficios en los sectores de extracción de minería, petróleo y gas. En 2019, el aumento de los ingresos por impuestos sobre la renta (impulsado por los ingresos del IS) fue más modesto, situándose en 0.1 puntos porcentuales.

El Gráfico 1.7 muestra la evolución del IS y el impuesto sobre la renta desde 2005. En 2019, los promedios de América Latina y el Caribe relativos a ingresos del IS y el impuesto de la renta de personas físicas se estableció en 3.6% y 2.2%, respectivamente, del PIB. Durante este período, los ingresos del IS como porcentaje del PIB han sido más volátiles que los ingresos del impuesto sobre la renta de personas físicas, cuyo promedio ha aumentado constantemente en toda la región.

Gráfico 1.7. Recaudación del impuesto sobre la renta y los beneficios sobre sociedades y personas físicas, América Latina y el Caribe, 2005-19



Nota: Los promedios del IS y el IRPF, como porcentaje del PIB, deben interpretarse con precaución, ya que Ecuador y Venezuela se excluyen del cálculo. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Ecuador está excluido del promedio de América Latina y el Caribe en relación con los ingresos del IS como porcentaje del PIB y los ingresos del IRPF como porcentaje del PIB ya que más de un tercio de sus ingresos procedentes de impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios no se puede asignar a los ingresos del IS (1200) o a ingresos del IRPF (1100).

Fuente: OCDE et al. (2021)^[1], "Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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Hay diferencias notables entre las tres subregiones de América Latina y el Caribe, al tomar en consideración los cambios en las principales categorías fiscales entre 1990 y 2019 (Gráfico 1.8).

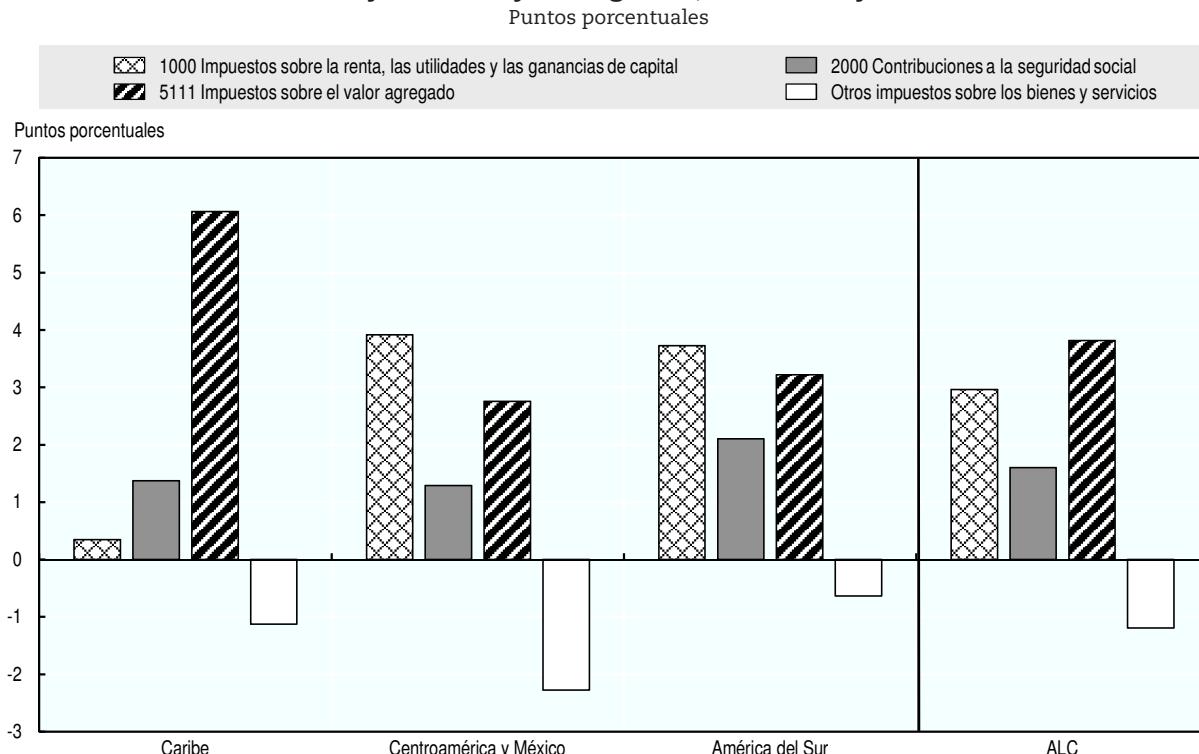
- En promedio, el Caribe registró el mayor incremento en los ingresos por IVA como porcentaje del PIB (6.1 puntos porcentuales). Siete de los ocho países del Caribe implementaron³ un sistema de IVA durante el período, más tarde que la mayoría de los países de Centroamérica, México y en América del Sur.
- En Centroamérica y México, y en América del Sur, los mayores aumentos entre 1990 y 2019 procedieron de impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios (3.9% y 3.7% del PIB), seguidos del IVA (2.8% y 3.2% del PIB, respectivamente). Entre 2003 y 2010, los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios (e indirectamente del IVA) se vieron influidos por los importantes incrementos de los precios de los minerales y el petróleo.

Factores que influyen en la proporción de la recaudación tributaria y el PIB

Las diferencias en la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE van en línea con la tendencia de los países con niveles de ingresos más altos de contar con una mayor proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB. Los datos implican una correlación positiva entre el PIB per cápita (una medida del nivel de ingresos

de un país) y la proporción de la recaudación tributaria y el PIB (Gráfico 1.9). En general, los países de la OCDE tienen un promedio más alto de ingresos que los países de América Latina y el Caribe y recaudan mayores ingresos tributarios como proporción del PIB. Argentina, Barbados, Brasil y Uruguay muestran una proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB y niveles de ingresos similares a los de algunos países de la OCDE. El análisis empírico sugiere que una recaudación tributaria más intensa, acompañada de unas instituciones mejores, educación y habilidades y diversificación económica permitió a muchos países de la OCDE evitar “la trampa de la renta media”, en contraste con América Latina y el Caribe (Melguizo et al., 2017^[23]).

Gráfico 1.8. Variación de la recaudación por tipos de impuestos seleccionados en América Latina y el Caribe y subregiones, entre 1990 y 2019



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. El Caribe incluye ocho países (Antigua y Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belice, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad y Tobago, y Santa Lucía), América Central y México nueve países (Costa Rica, Cuba, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua y Panamá) y América del Sur nueve países (Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú y Uruguay). La clasificación de los países en las diferentes subregiones sigue la clasificación de CEPAL y se basa en el lenguaje oficial de los países. El Caribe incluye a los países de habla inglesa de la región y Guyana, y Centroamérica y México abarca los países de habla hispana, incluyendo República Dominicana y Cuba.

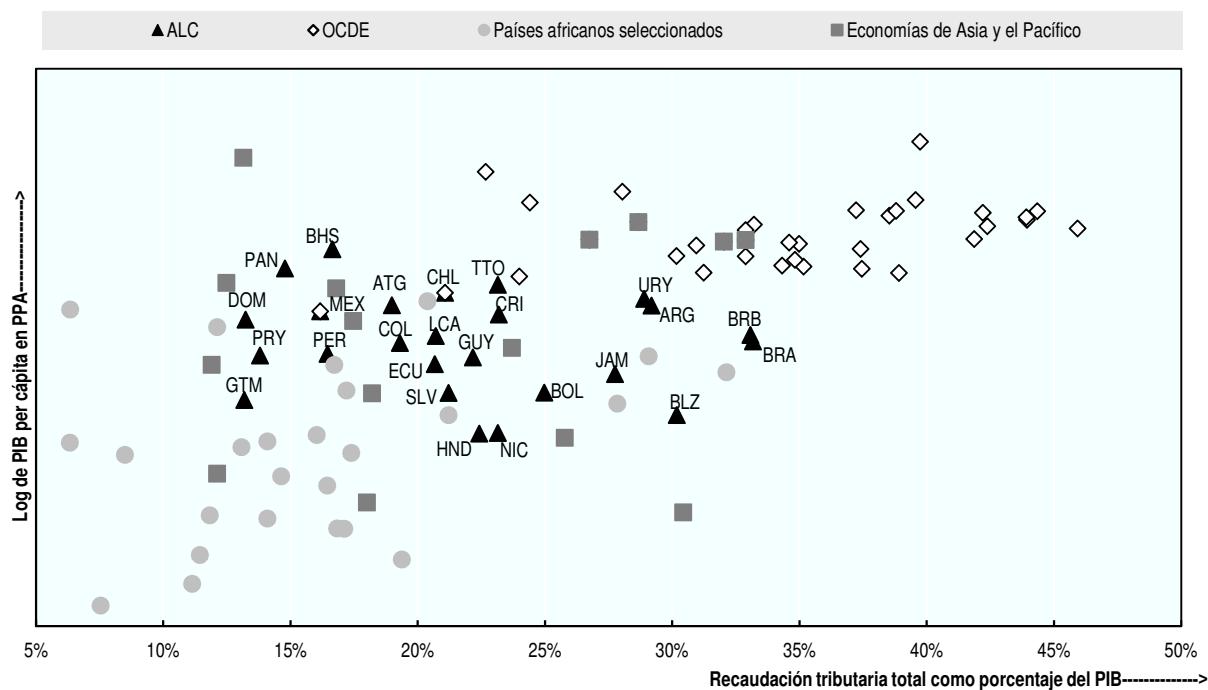
Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), Capítulo 4.

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La proporción entre recaudación tributaria y el PIB está influida por una serie de factores económicos y estructurales. El PIB per cápita, la apertura al comercio, la extensión de la economía informal, la dotación de recursos naturales y la importancia de la agricultura en la economía son factores que pueden influir en la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB. Los factores sociodemográficos también son determinantes; por ejemplo el nivel de educación o el nivel de participación femenina en la mano de obra. El poder de las agencias tributarias, los niveles de corrupción y la moral tributaria (la disposición de las personas a

pagar impuestos están también fuertemente ligados al nivel de ingresos tributarios (OCDE, 2019^[25]; OCDE, 2014^[26]). La proporción de la recaudación tributaria y el PIB también refleja las opciones políticas con respecto al papel del gobierno y su tamaño. Por último, la ubicación geográfica y los factores históricos también pueden influir; por ejemplo, los países sin litoral tienen menos capacidad de imponer impuestos sobre bienes y servicios en un puerto de entrada que los países costeros. Además, los factores internacionales, incluyendo las políticas fiscales de otros países, pueden afectar a la proporción entre los impuestos y el PIB.

Gráfico 1.9. PIB per cápita en PPA (USD) y recaudación tributaria como porcentaje del PIB en América Latina y el Caribe, la OCDE y un grupo de países de África, Asia y el Pacífico, 2018



Nota: El año de comparación es 2018, dado que los datos relativos a la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en 2019 no están disponibles para las economías de África, Asia y el Pacífico seleccionadas. Cuba y Venezuela no están incluidas en esta figura, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. La paridad del poder adquisitivo (PPA) entre dos países es el tipo a la que la moneda de un país debe ser convertida a la moneda de otro para garantizar que con una determinada cantidad de moneda del primer país se pueda adquirir el mismo volumen de bienes y servicios en el segundo país. La tasa de conversión PPA implícita se expresa como moneda nacional por dólar internacional corriente. Un dólar internacional tiene el mismo poder adquisitivo que el dólar estadounidense en los Estados Unidos. El dólar internacional es una moneda hipotética que se utiliza como medio de conversión y comparación de costos de un país a otro, utilizando un punto de referencia común, el dólar estadounidense (USD).

Fuente: FMI (2020^[24]) para las cifras del PIB per cápita. La fuente de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y PIB es la Global Revenue Statistics Database (<http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/global-revenue-statistics-database.htm>).

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El grado de participación del Estado en la financiación de la seguridad social es otro factor importante relativo a los coeficientes tributarios dispares en la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Desde los ochenta, muchos países de América Latina y el Caribe privatizaron la salud y las pensiones en mayor o menor medida. Chile, El Salvador y México, por ejemplo, han cambiado de un sistema pensiones público a un sistema de pensiones en su mayor parte financiado de forma privada. En Colombia y Perú, los programas públicos y privados conviven y los empleados pueden optar por uno de ellos (OCDE et al., 2015^[27]; OCDE/BID/Banco Mundial, 2014^[28]). Por otro lado, Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay siguen un modelo en el que los sistemas públicos y privados son complementarios. En estos países, se llevaron a cabo reformas

sustanciales para ampliar la cobertura de los sistemas de seguridad social a los excluidos. Esto también ha sido fundamental para el aumento de los ingresos tributarios (CEPAL, 2014^[21]).

La informalidad limita la recaudación tributaria en ALC, reduciendo significativamente la base imponible. Es probable que la crisis del COVID-19 incremente el empleo informal, que ya representa cerca del 60% de los empleados en América Latina (OCDE, 2020^[5]). A pesar de que los gobiernos de determinados países de esta región han tomado medidas rápidas y eficaces desde el segundo trimestre de 2020 para apoyar a las familias más vulnerables, el impacto social de la pandemia está siendo especialmente fuerte para cerca del 40% de los trabajadores – y sus familias – que no están protegidos por ninguna red de seguridad. Esta situación afecta de forma aún más dura al 61% de los trabajadores informales y vulnerables que no forman parte de un hogar cubierto por un programa importante de asistencia social, bien mediante transferencias directas de los programas importantes de transferencia, bien mediante pensiones no contributivas (OCDE, 2020^[5]).

La región de América Latina y el Caribe pierde cantidades significativas de ingresos tributarios debido a la evasión de impuestos y la planificación fiscal agresiva. Los ingresos no recaudados debido al incumplimiento fiscal en América Latina y el Caribe se calcularon en un 6.1% del PIB en 2018, principalmente en relación con el impuesto sobre la renta (3.8% del PIB) y el IVA (2.3% del PIB) (CEPAL, 2020^[11]). Muchos países de la región han implementado medidas para hacer frente a la evasión de impuestos, incluyendo el fortalecimiento de la capacidad de las autoridades tributarias y la implementación de programas de cumplimiento voluntario.

Estructuras tributarias

La estructura tributaria (definida como la parte de las principales tasas impositivas en los ingresos tributarios totales) representa la composición de los ingresos tributarios por diferentes tasas impositivas. Se trata de un indicador importante para comprender los efectos económicos y sociales de los sistemas tributarios en la región de América Latina y el Caribe.

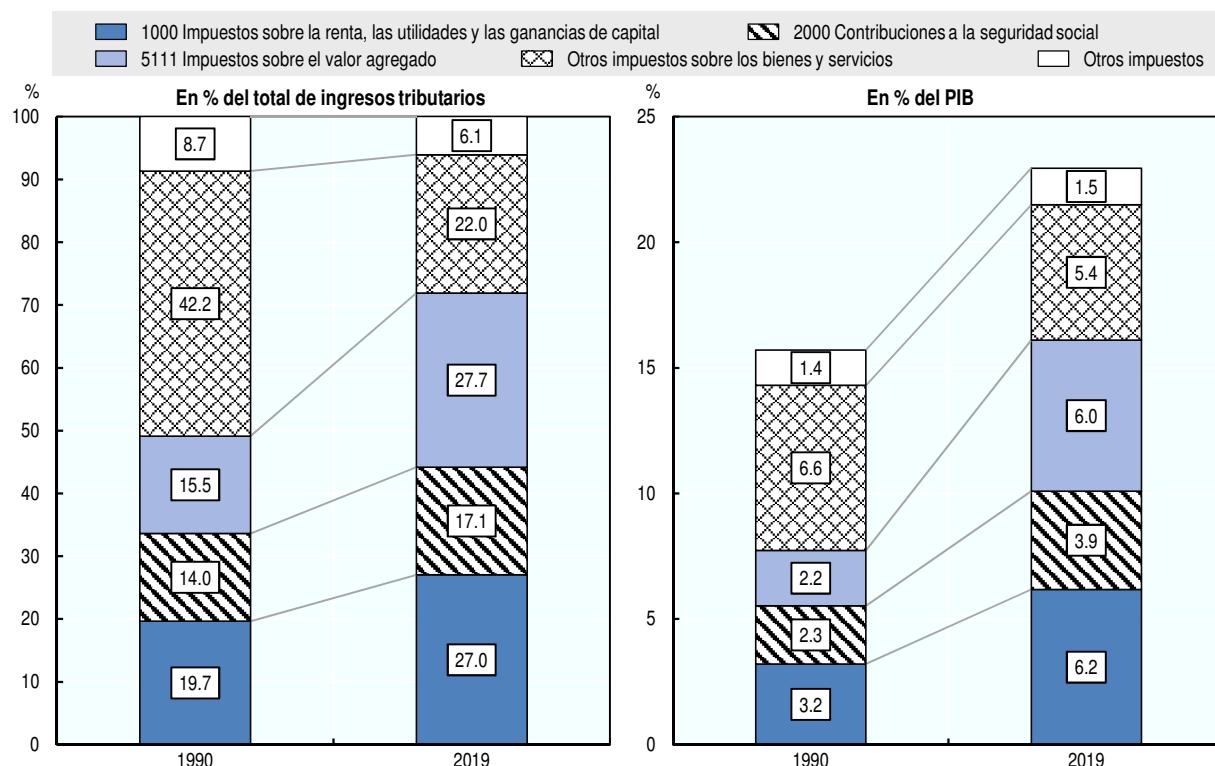
Evolución de las estructuras tributarias

Los impuestos sobre bienes y servicios supusieron la mayor parte de los ingresos tributarios totales en la región de América Latina y el Caribe en 2019, representando en promedio la mitad de la tributación total. Entre 1990 y 2019, el promedio de ingresos tributarios de América Latina y el Caribe procedió principalmente del IVA, el impuesto sobre la renta y los beneficios y las cotizaciones a la seguridad social, y no de otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios.

- La participación de los ingresos por IVA en los ingresos tributarios totales alcanzó el 27.7% en 2019, lo que equivale a un aumento de 12.3 puntos porcentuales desde 1990. La participación de los ingresos por otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios (incluidos los impuestos especiales, derechos aduaneros y de importación) disminuyó en 20.2 puntos porcentuales en comparación con el mismo período (Gráfico 1.10).
- Entre 1990 y 2019, la proporción de los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios creció en 7.4 puntos porcentuales (del 19.7% al 27.0% de los ingresos tributarios totales).
- El porcentaje de cotizaciones a la Seguridad Social en los ingresos tributarios totales ha subido 3.2 puntos porcentuales en comparación con 1990, y alcanzó el 17.1%

en 2019. Dos factores principales (y opuestos) han influido en la trayectoria de las contribuciones a la seguridad social en la región. A pesar de que el incremento de los ingresos personales ha llevado a una recaudación más elevada, esto se ha visto contrarrestado por la privatización completa o parcial de la seguridad social, que se ha llevado a cabo en muchos países principalmente entre la mitad de los noventa y 2010 (OCDE et al., 2015^[27]).

Gráfico 1.10. Estructura tributaria promedio en América Latina y el Caribe, 1990 y 2019



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos.

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), Capítulo 4.

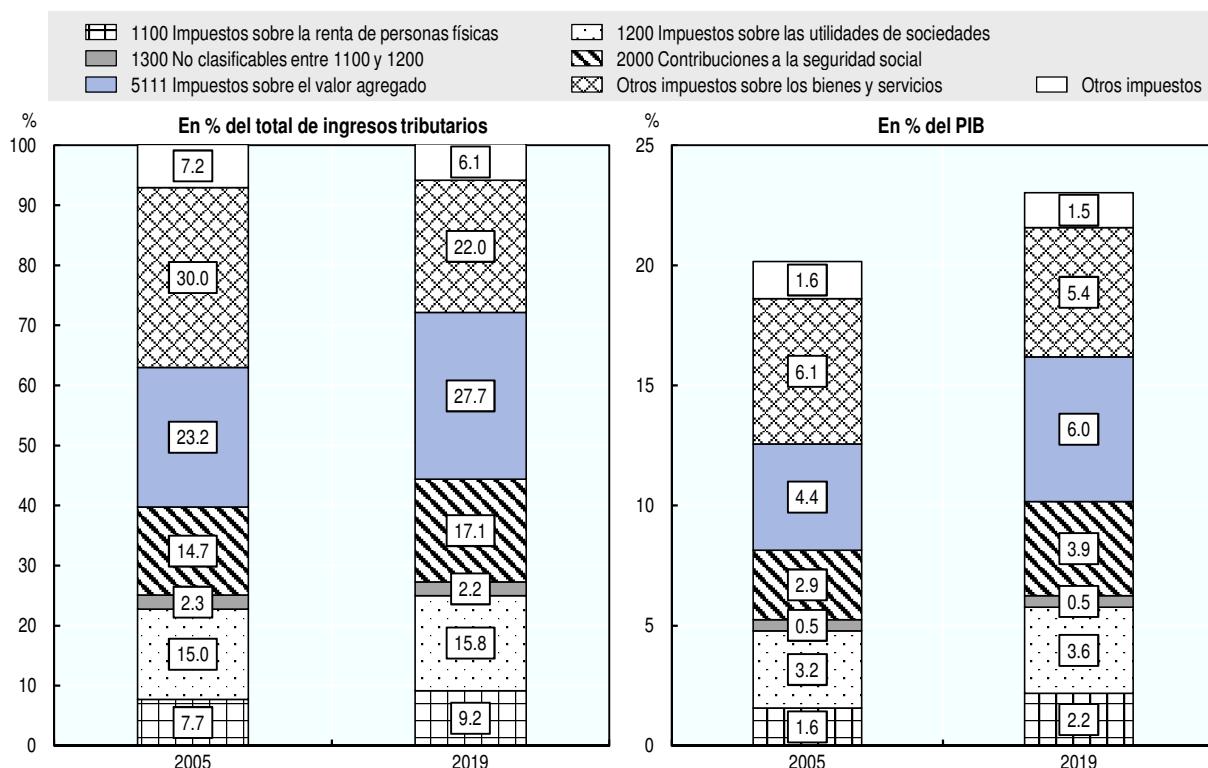
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La parte de los ingresos procedentes del IRPF creció hasta un 7.7% de los ingresos tributarios totales en 2005 y hasta un 9.2% en 2019, en parte debido al aumento de los ingresos por impuesto sobre la renta en toda la región. Sin embargo, la parte proporcional de los ingresos procedentes del IRPF siguen siendo bajos en América Latina y el Caribe, a pesar de que algunos países han puesto en práctica reformas para ampliar su base impositiva. Tras la crisis financiera global, varios países establecieron tasas planas sobre los ingresos de capital que antes habían estado exentos e implantaron tasas progresivas sobre las rentas del trabajo (CEPAL, 2014^[21]). Sin embargo, hay relativamente pocos contribuyentes, dada la concentración de generadores de ingresos con bajos niveles de ingresos: en 2013, únicamente estaban registrados como contribuyentes el 10% de la población de América Latina (BID, 2013^[19]).

Otros factores siguen limitando los ingresos por IRPF, incluyendo una pequeña base tributaria compuesta principalmente por salarios (dado que los privilegios fiscales a menudo

se otorgan a los rendimientos del capital) y existen altos niveles de evasión (Barreix, Benítez y Pecho, 2017^[22]; CEPAL, 2014^[21]). CEPAL (2020^[11]) afirma que las tasas de evasión relativas al IRPF son altas en determinados países de América Latina y el Caribe, en los que se han realizado estudios sobre evasión fiscal, que van desde 18.7% en México (cifra de 2016, equivalente a pérdidas de ingresos tributarios de un 0.8% del PIB) al 69.9% en Guatemala (cifra de 2006, equivalente a unas pérdidas de ingresos tributarios del 0.5% del PIB). La evasión es más común entre los trabajadores por cuenta propia que entre los empleados. Un estudio relativo a México, en el que se realizaba un desglose de la tasa de evasión para diferentes grupos, llegaba a la conclusión de que las pérdidas de ingresos tributarios como porcentaje del PIB eran cerca de cinco veces más altos para las personas físicas que desarrollaban actividades comerciales que para los asalariados (CEPAL, 2020^[11]).

Gráfico 1.11. Estructura tributaria promedio en América Latina y el Caribe, 2005 y 2019



Nota: El promedio del IS y el IRPF, como porcentaje del PIB, deben interpretarse con precaución, ya que Ecuador y Venezuela se excluyen del cálculo. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Ecuador está excluido del promedio de América Latina y el Caribe en relación con los IS como porcentaje del PIB y los ingresos del IRPF como porcentaje del PIB, dado que más de un tercio de sus ingresos procedentes de impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios no se puede asignar a los ingresos del IS (1200) o ingresos del IRPF (1100).

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

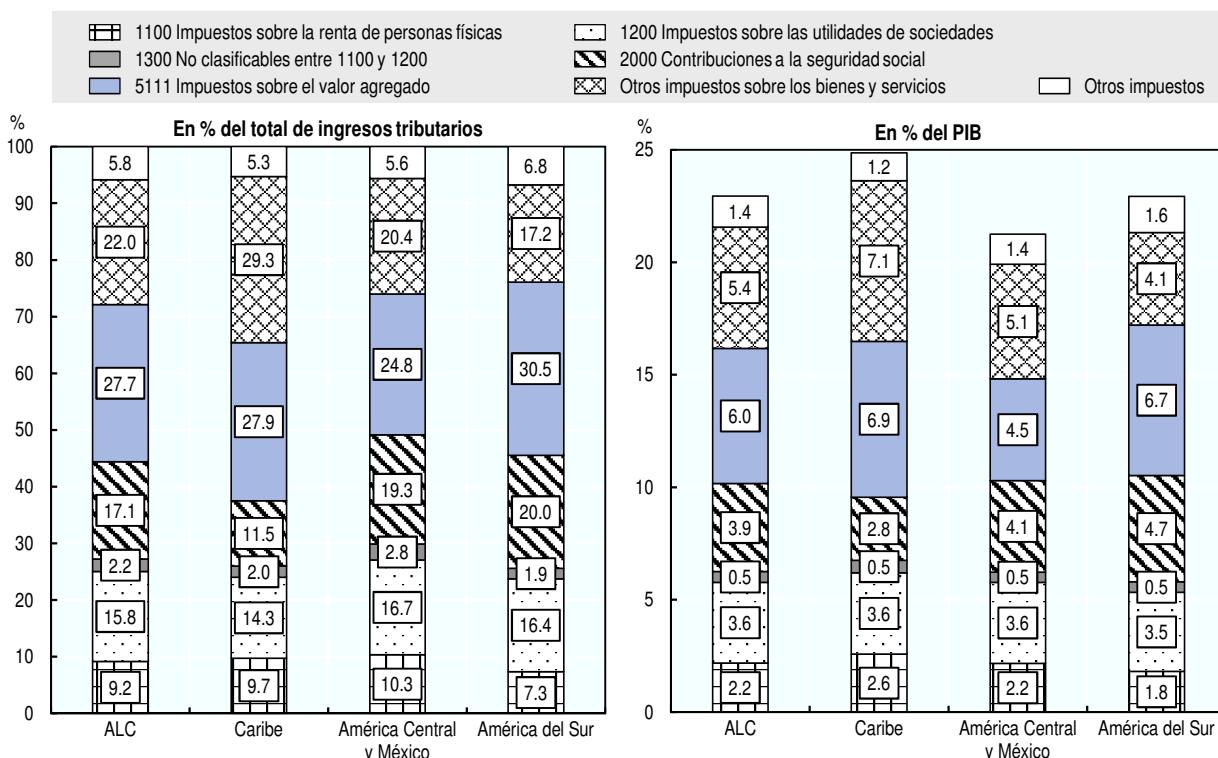
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La participación de los ingresos procedentes del IS en ingresos tributarios totales aumentó 0.8 puntos porcentuales desde 2005 y alcanzó un 15.8% en 2019. La evasión del IS también es un tema importante en la región de América Latina y el Caribe, con tasas de evasión más altas que las del IRPF. Dado que la cuota de los ingresos procedente del IS prácticamente dobla la cuota del IRPF, las pérdidas de ingresos tributarios están lejos de ser insignificantes. CEPAL (2020^[11]) afirma que "las tasas de evasión relativas al impuesto de sociedad van de un 19.9% en México a casi un 80% en Guatemala". Debido a las altas tasas

de evasión, se estima que las pérdidas de ingresos tributarios son superiores al 4.0% del PIB en la República Dominicana, Guatemala, Perú y Panamá.

En 2019, en general existieron diferencias notables en la estructura tributaria en todas las subregiones (Gráfico 1.12). La mayor parte de los ingresos en el Caribe se derivaron de impuestos sobre bienes y servicios distintos del IVA, que en promedio representaban el 29.3% de los ingresos tributarios totales. Estos impuestos contribuyeron al 17.2% de los ingresos tributarios totales en América del Sur y al 20.4% en Centroamérica y México. Por su parte, América del Sur tuvo la mayor participación en los ingresos por IVA en 2019, con un promedio de un 30.5%, en comparación con un 27.9% en el Caribe y un 24.8% en Centroamérica y México. Las cotizaciones a la seguridad social fueron las más bajas en el Caribe en 2019, con un promedio de un 11.5% de los ingresos tributarios totales. Esto fue ligeramente superior a la mitad del promedio del resto de subregiones (19.3% en Centroamérica y México, y 20.0% en América del Sur). Por último, las tres subregiones generaron mayores ingresos por el IS que por el IRPF.

Gráfico 1.12. Estructura tributaria promedio en América Latina y subregiones, 2019



Nota: El promedio del IS y el IRPF, como porcentaje del PIB, de América Latina y el Caribe deben interpretarse con precaución, ya que Ecuador y Venezuela se excluyen del cálculo. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Ecuador está excluido del promedio de América Latina y el Caribe en relación con los ingresos del IS como porcentaje del PIB y los ingresos del IRPF como porcentaje del PIB, dado que más de un tercio de sus ingresos procedentes de impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios no se puede asignar a los ingresos del IS (1200) o ingresos del IRPF (1100). El Caribe incluye ocho países (Antigua y Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belice, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad y Tobago, y Santa Lucía), América Central y México nueve países (Costa Rica, Cuba, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua y Panamá) y América del Sur nueve países (Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú y Uruguay). La clasificación de los países en las diferentes subregiones sigue la clasificación de CEPAL y se basa en el idioma oficial de los países. El Caribe incluye a los países de habla inglesa de la región y Guyana, y Centroamérica y México abarca los países de habla hispana, incluyendo República Dominicana y Cuba.

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021[1]), “Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables”, OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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Estructura tributaria promedio en la región de América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE

El promedio de ingresos impositivos en la región de América Latina y el Caribe muestra bajos ingresos de impuestos sobre la renta y las contribuciones a la Seguridad Social en comparación con el promedio de la OCDE (Gráfico 1.13). En particular, los países de América Latina y el Caribe dependen en gran medida de los impuestos sobre bienes y servicios, que en promedio representan más de la mitad de los ingresos tributarios, en comparación con el promedio de alrededor de un tercio en las economías de la OCDE. Sin embargo, como porcentaje del PIB, los ingresos por impuestos sobre bienes y servicios en las regiones de América Latina y el Caribe y de la OCDE fueron similares en 2018, situados en 11.4% y 10.9%, respectivamente⁴.

Por el contrario, la participación combinada de los impuestos sobre la renta, los beneficios y las cotizaciones a la seguridad social fue mucho menor en la región de América Latina y Caribe que en la OCDE (un promedio del 43.9% frente al 60.0% en 2018). Como porcentaje del PIB, la suma de estas dos categorías representaron un 10.0% en la región América Latina y el Caribe, menos de la mitad del promedio del nivel de la OCDE (20.5%). La tendencia a las prestaciones privadas de la seguridad social en muchos países de la región explica, en parte, esta diferencia.

En promedio, el IS generó un 15.5% de la recaudación total en la región de América Latina y el Caribe, en comparación con el 10.0% en el área de la OCDE (respectivamente 3.5% y 3.1% del PIB) (Gráfico 1.13). La diferencia más notable entre las regiones se refiere a los ingresos del IRPF, que contribuyó un promedio del 23.5% a los ingresos tributarios de la OCDE en 2018, y del 9.1% de los ingresos tributarios totales en la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Los ingresos del IRPF ascendieron a un promedio del 2.1% del PIB en la región de América Latina y el Caribe, en comparación con el 8.1% de la OCDE.

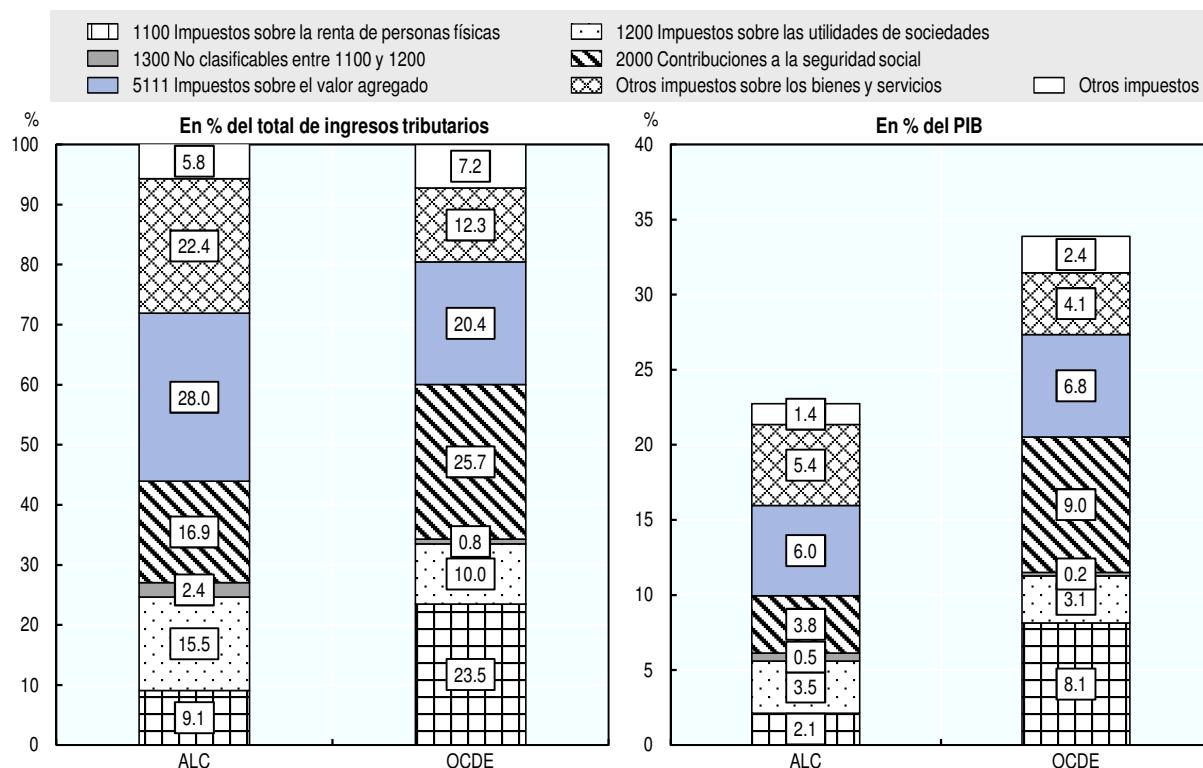
Los impuestos sobre bienes inmuebles y nóminas (incluidos dentro de la categoría “otros impuestos”) son una fuente menos importante, en promedio, de ingresos para la región de América Latina y el Caribe que en la OCDE, aunque existen dificultades a la disponibilidad de datos relativos a los impuestos sobre la propiedad.

En el Gráfico 1.14 se analiza la evolución, como porcentaje del PIB, de las diferencias en las principales categorías de impuestos entre las regiones de América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE entre 1990 y 2018. La proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB para la región de América Latina y el Caribe fue 15.4 puntos porcentuales menor que la media de la OCDE en 1990. La diferencia entre las dos regiones cayó a 11.2 puntos porcentuales en 2018. Los aumentos en los ingresos de los impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios y del IVA, así como la disminución de otros impuestos de bienes y servicios en la región de América Latina y el Caribe durante dicho período contribuyó a la reducción de la diferencia en el promedio de la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB entre América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE. Sin embargo, se produjo un incremento en la diferencia entre los promedios de América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE en relación con las cotizaciones a la seguridad social entre 1990 y 2018, dado que el promedio de la OCDE aumentó más que el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe durante el mismo período.

Estas tendencias han afectado a la convergencia de las estructuras tributarias entre las regiones. El Gráfico 1.15 muestra el índice-D⁵ entre 2005 y 2018, que muestra la convergencia de la estructura tributaria promedio de América Latina y el Caribe con el promedio de la OCDE. Se calcula como la suma de las diferencias absolutas entre la proporción de cada

categoría tributaria en el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe y su proporción en el promedio de los ingresos tributarios de la OCDE a un nivel más granular (desglosando los ingresos derivados del impuesto sobre la renta procedente del IRPF y el IS). Una cifra de 0 indica paridad perfecta, mientras que 200 indica una disparidad absoluta.

Gráfico 1.13. Estructura tributaria promedio en América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE, 2018



Nota: El año de comparación es 2018, dado que los datos de 2019 para el promedio de la OCDE no están disponibles. El promedio del IS y el IRPF, como porcentaje del PIB de América Latina y el Caribe, deben interpretarse con precaución, ya que Ecuador y Venezuela se excluyen del cálculo. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Ecuador está excluido del promedio de América Latina y el Caribe en relación con los ingresos del IS y del IRPF como porcentaje del PIB, dado que más de un tercio de sus ingresos procedentes de impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios no se puede asignar a los ingresos del IS (1200) o ingresos del IRPF (1100). El promedio de la OCDE representa el promedio no ponderado de los 37 países miembros de la OCDE. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021)^[1], "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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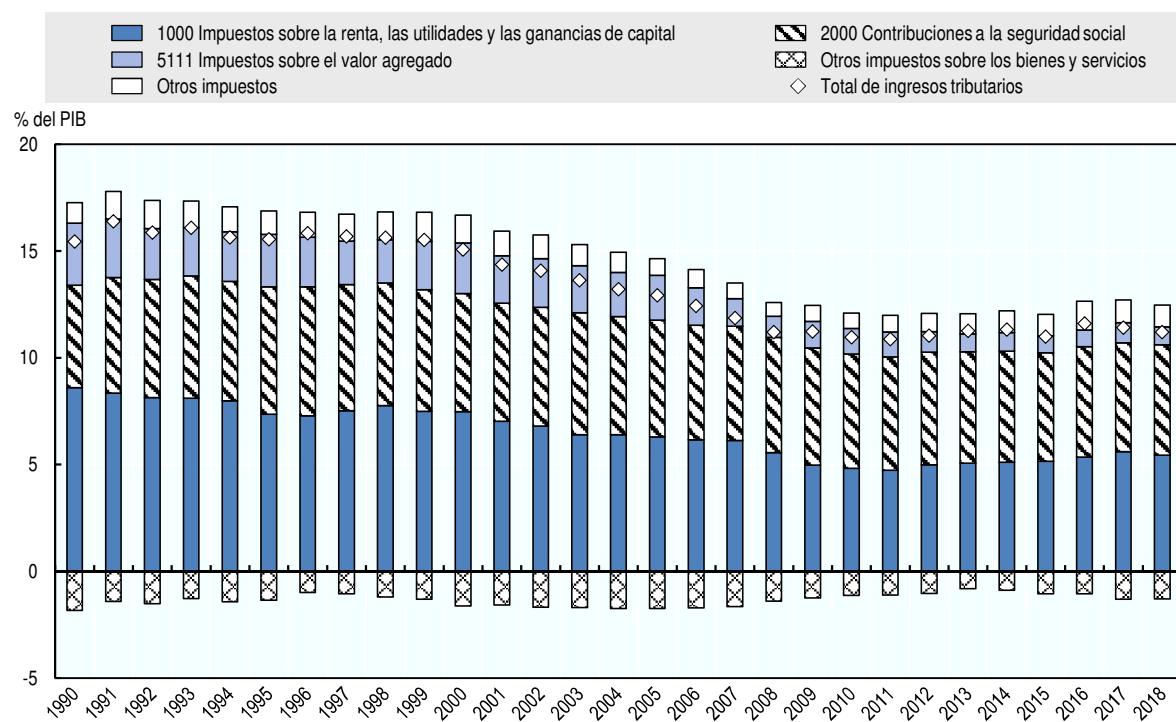
Se pueden distinguir tres fases distintas en la evolución de la convergencia de la estructura tributaria de América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE:

- Entre 2005 y 2007, la estructura tributaria de América Latina y el Caribe comenzó a ser cada vez más divergente de la estructura tributaria de la OCDE.
- Entre 2008 y 2017, la estructura tributaria de América Latina y el Caribe se desplazó de forma constante hacia la estructura tributaria de la OCDE. La participación de los ingresos procedentes del IRPF se incrementaron en América Latina y el Caribe acercándose al promedio de la OCDE entre 2008 y 2017 (de un 8.0% de los ingresos tributarios totales a un 9.2% en 2017, en comparación con el 23.4% de la OCDE), mientras que la parte de ingresos de otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios se redujo hacia el promedio de la

OCDE durante el mismo período (del 24.4% de los ingresos tributarios totales al 23.1% en comparación con el 12.6% de la OCDE). Por el contrario, el nivel de ingresos por IVA en la región de América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE creció de forma más dispar durante el período. La participación de América Latina y el Caribe aumentó del 26.6% de los ingresos tributarios totales en 2008 a un 27.6% en 2017, mientras que la media de la OCDE aumentó más lentamente, del 19.9% al 20.4% durante el mismo período.

- La estructura tributaria de América Latina y el Caribe fue divergente a la de la OCDE entre 2017 y 2018 (el último año disponible para el promedio de la OCDE). Esto puede explicarse por diferentes factores:
 - ❖ En 2018, el IRPF y las cotizaciones a la seguridad social disminuyeron en la región de América Latina y el Caribe (ambos en 0.1 puntos porcentuales); mientras que en la OCDE ambas categorías aumentaron su proporción de los ingresos tributarios totales. Por otra parte, el importe de los ingresos procedentes del impuesto sobre la renta no susceptibles de asignación al IRPF o al IS en la región de América Latina y el Caribe aumentó en 2018.
 - ❖ La contribución del promedio del IVA al porcentaje total de ingresos tributarios en la región de América Latina y el Caribe aumentó 0.4 puntos porcentuales hasta un 28.0%, desplazándose así más lejos del promedio de la OCDE, que fue de un 20.4%.

Gráfico 1.14. Diferencias en la proporción entre la recaudación tributaria y el PIB en América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE por partida de impuesto seleccionado, 1990-2018

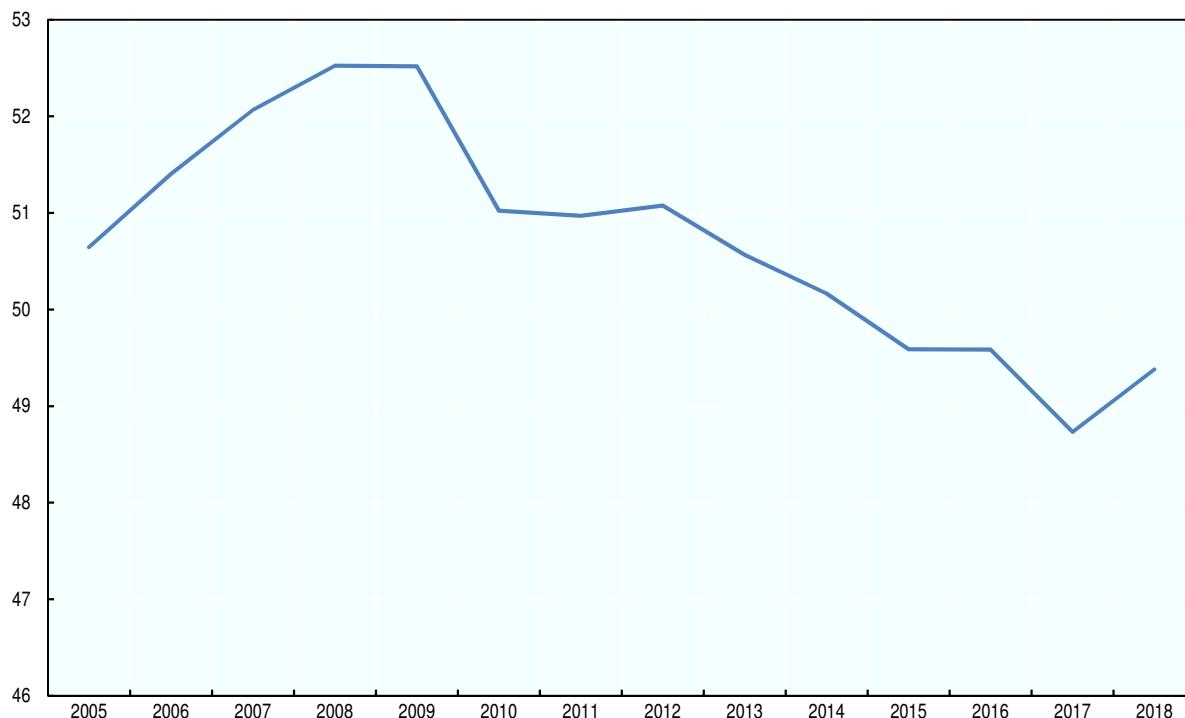


Nota: Los datos cubren el período 1990-2018, dado que los datos de 2019 para el promedio de la OCDE no están disponibles. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el grupo de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. El promedio de la OCDE representa el promedio no ponderado de los 37 países miembros de la OCDE. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021)^[1], "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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Gráfico 1.15. Distancia con respecto a la estructura tributaria promedio de América Latina y el Caribe y la OCDE (índice-D), 2005-18



Nota: El índice-D se calcula como la suma de las diferencias absolutas entre la proporción de cada categoría tributaria en el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe y su proporción en el promedio de los ingresos tributarios de la OCDE. Una cifra de 0 indica paridad perfecta, mientras que 200 indica una disparidad absoluta. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. El promedio de la OCDE representa el promedio no ponderado de los 37 países miembros de la OCDE. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021[1]), "Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables", OECD Tax Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

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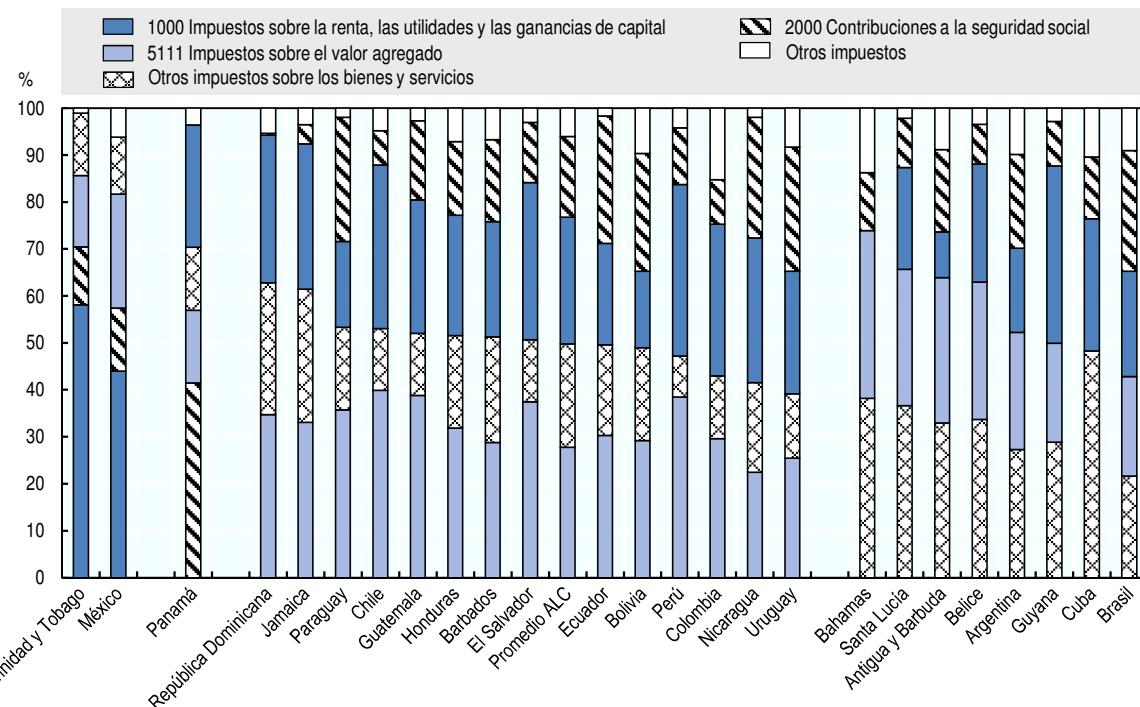
Estructura tributaria en los países de América Latina y el Caribe

Los impuestos sobre bienes y servicios son la principal fuente de ingresos para todos los países de la región, excepto México, Panamá y Trinidad y Tobago. Para México y Trinidad y Tobago, los ingresos por impuestos sobre la renta y los beneficios representaron la mayor proporción, mientras que los ingresos de las cargas sociales fue la fuente más importante de ingresos tributarios para Panamá (Gráfico 1.16).

En la mayoría de los países en los que los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre bienes y servicios son la principal fuente de ingresos, los ingresos por IVA aportaron una mayor proporción que los impuestos sobre bienes y servicios distintos del IVA, tales como los impuestos específicos y derechos de importación. Quince países registraron mayores ingresos tributarios procedentes de la recaudación del IVA, que fueron desde el 22.5% de los ingresos tributarios totales en Nicaragua hasta el 39.9% en Chile; por el contrario, ocho países (incluyendo cinco del Caribe) registraron una mayor proporción de los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre bienes y servicios distintos al IVA. Este grupo también incluye a Argentina, que obtiene un 27.3% de los ingresos tributarios totales de los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre bienes y servicios distintos al IVA: los impuestos de

exportación representaron poco menos de una cuarta parte de esta categoría y constituyeron el equivalente al 1.9% del PIB, en comparación con un promedio de menos de 0.1% del PIB en la región de América Latina y el Caribe.

Gráfico 1.16. Estructuras tributarias en países de América Latina y el Caribe, 2019



Nota: Los países están agrupados en función de la proporción principal de los ingresos tributarios por la parte principal de los ingresos tributarios entre 1000 impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios, 2000 de cotizaciones a la seguridad social, 5111 impuestos sobre el valor añadido y otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios. Las Bahamas no aplica impuesto sobre la renta. No existe un sistema de IVA en Cuba. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos.

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021[1]), Capítulo 4.

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En 2019, las cotizaciones a la seguridad social variaron desde el 0.4% de los ingresos tributarios totales en la República Dominicana hasta un 41.5% en Panamá. El nivel de estos ingresos refleja las opciones sobre la forma de financiar la seguridad social: en los países con regímenes públicos o mixtos de seguridad social (incluyendo Argentina, Brasil, Costa Rica, Panamá, Paraguay y Uruguay), las cotizaciones a la seguridad social representan más del 20% del total de los ingresos de impuestos.

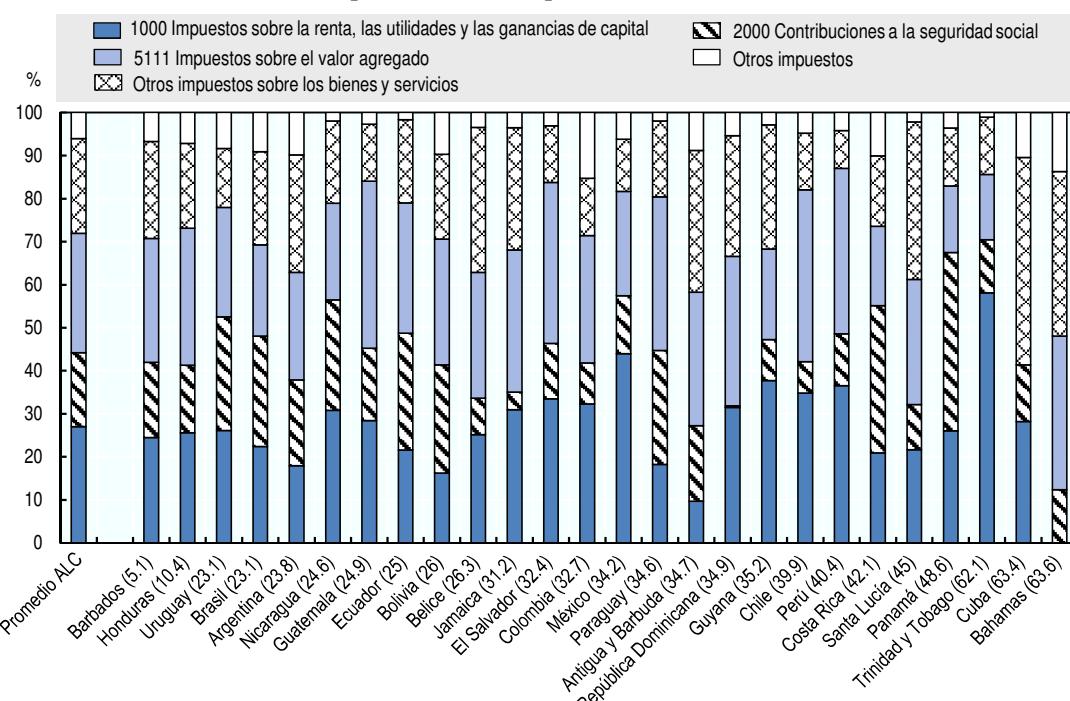
El índice-D también se utilizó para analizar la convergencia de las estructuras tributarias en cada país de América Latina y el Caribe con el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe. En 2019, el índice-D registró el nivel más bajo en Barbados (5.1) y Honduras (10.1), lo que indica que estos países guardan una mayor similitud con la estructura media, y el nivel más alto fue para Trinidad y Tobago, Cuba y las Bahamas (los tres tienen un índice-D superior a 60), lo que indica que estos países tienen las estructuras más dispares a las de la mayoría de los países de la región (Gráfico 1.17).

El Gráfico 1.17 muestra el promedio de la estructura de impuestos de América Latina y el Caribe en comparación con la de los países de América Latina y el Caribe mediante el

aumento del nivel de disparidad. La disparidad del promedio de la estructura tributaria de América Latina y el Caribe se explica por la ausencia de un sistema de impuestos sobre la renta en las Bahamas, por la ausencia de la aplicación del IVA y la alta proporción de otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios (principalmente el impuesto sobre las ventas) en Cuba y por la alta proporción del impuesto sobre la renta en Trinidad y Tobago.

Los cinco países del Caribe, cuyas estructuras tributarias mostraron la mayor convergencia con el promedio de América Latina y el Caribe entre 2000 y 2019 fueron Antigua y Barbuda, Bahamas, Belice, Guyana y Santa Lucía. Esto se explica por la introducción del IVA en esos países. En 2019, los ingresos por IVA representaron el 21.0% de los ingresos tributarios totales en Guyana y el 35.7% en las Bahamas. Entre 2000 y 2019, las estructuras tributarias también se volvieron más similares en toda la región de América Latina y el Caribe, ya que muchos países incrementaron sus proporciones de IVA, IRPF y cotizaciones a la Seguridad Social, a la vez que disminuyeron la proporción de los ingresos procedentes de otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios.

Gráfico 1.17. Estructuras tributarias en los países de ALC mediante el aumento del nivel de disparidad con el promedio ALC, 2019



Nota: Las Bahamas no aplica impuesto sobre la renta. No existe un sistema de IVA en Cuba. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. El índice-D mostrado entre paréntesis junto a los nombres de los países refleja el índice-D de cada país. El índice-D se calcula como la suma de las diferencias absolutas entre la proporción de cada categoría tributaria en cada país de América Latina y el Caribe y su proporción en el promedio de los ingresos tributarios de América Latina y el Caribe. Una cifra de 0 indica paridad perfecta, mientras que 200 indica una disparidad absoluta. El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 26 países de la región incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela, debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos.

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021)^[1], Capítulo 4.

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Ratio de recaudación de IVA

En esta sección se analiza el ratio de recaudación de IVA en los países de América Latina y el Caribe en 2019. El ratio de recaudación de IVA “mide la diferencia entre la recaudación observada efectiva del IVA y la recaudación teórica del IVA si se aplicara un tipo único a toda la base potencial impositiva en un régimen de IVA “puro” y se recaudaran todos los ingresos” (OCDE, 2020^[29]). El ratio de recaudación de IVA es el ratio de los ingresos efectivos procedentes del IVA con respecto al producto o consumo final (neto de los ingresos del IVA) y el tipo único del IVA. Los cálculos se muestran a continuación.

$$\frac{\text{Ingresos del IVA}}{(\text{gastos de consumo final} - \text{ingresos de IVA}) \cdot \text{tipo de IVA único}}$$

Este indicador da una idea de los ingresos por IVA que se pierden a causa de las exenciones y los tipos reducidos, el fraude, la evasión y la planificación tributaria, así como por las deficiencias de las agencias tributarias. Sin embargo, este indicador debe interpretarse teniendo en cuenta las características subyacentes del sistema del IVA de cada país, ya que un ratio de recaudación de IVA elevado podría ser el resultado de efectos en cascada (por ejemplo, cuando la exención se produce en las primeras etapas de la cadena de suministro) o porque no se ha conseguido recuperar un crédito por IVA soportado. Otros factores que también pueden influir en la relación hacia arriba o hacia abajo: por ejemplo, cuando las normas sobre el lugar de imposición para el comercio internacional difieren del principio de destino o cuando no se recauda el impuesto sobre los suministros digitales entrantes. También es importante señalar que la interpretación del ratio es más difícil para los países que dependen significativamente del turismo. Estos países pueden tener un ratio elevado por razones metodológicas: las compras de los no residentes no pueden incluirse en el gasto de consumo final (el denominador) mientras que el IVA de esas compras sí se incluye en los ingresos globales del IVA (el numerador) (Keen, 2013^[30]).

El Cuadro 1.1 presenta el ratio de recaudación del IVA para los países de América Latina y el Caribe y para las distintas subregiones. El mayor ratio de recaudación del IVA se registró en las Bahamas y muchos otros países del Caribe tienen también un ratio de recaudación de IVA alto. Los países de la región introdujeron el IVA en la década de dos mil, mucho después que los países del resto de subregiones. Esto refleja en parte un compromiso con las buenas prácticas internacionales, incluyendo una base amplia de IVA con un tipo único bajo, un número limitado de exenciones y sin tipo reducido. Este es el caso de las Bahamas, que introdujo el IVA en 2015, con un tipo único del 7.5% (que más tarde incrementó al 12.0% en julio de 2018). Las Bahamas registró uno de los niveles más altos del ratio de recaudación de IVA en la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Esto puede ser en parte porque recibe una alta proporción de ingresos del turismo en comparación con otros países: los ingresos del turismo internacional como un porcentaje de las exportaciones totales ascendieron al 77% en 2018, en comparación con un promedio del 8% en la región de América Latina y el Caribe (Banco Mundial, 2021^[31]).

Por el contrario, los ratios de recaudación del IVA más bajos se registraron en la República Dominicana, Guyana y México (todos por debajo de 0.35). Varios factores contribuyen al bajo ratio de recaudación de IVA en México, incluyendo el alcance de la exención del IVA, la aplicación de una tasa interna de cero a numerosos bienes y servicios, así como un bajo cumplimiento (OCDE, 2020^[29]; OCDE, 2018^[32]). Sin embargo, México implementó una reforma del IVA en enero de 2014 que incluyó la sustitución de algunas tasas reducidas y cero con un tipo único y la introducción de procesos mejorados. El ratio de

recaudación de IVA en México aumentó de 0.28 en 2013 a 0.32 en 2014. El ratio de recaudación IVA puede aumentar aún más como resultado de la ampliación de la base de IVA para los servicios digitales en línea con las recomendaciones de la OCDE (KPMG, 2019^[33]), en vigor desde junio de 2020.

Cuadro 1.1. Ratio de recaudación del IVA en los países de América Latina y el Caribe por regiones, 2019

| | Ratio de recaudación del IVA | Tipo del IVA (%) |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|
| América Central y México | 0.47 | 13.6 |
| Costa Rica | 0.45 | 13.0 |
| República Dominicana | 0.35 | 18.0 |
| El Salvador | 0.66 | 13.0 |
| Guatemala | 0.46 | 12.0 |
| Honduras | 0.54 | 15.0 |
| México | 0.33 | 16.0 |
| Nicaragua | 0.47 | 15.0 |
| Panamá | 0.51 | 7.0 |
| América del Sur | 0.57 | 16.8 |
| Argentina | 0.46 | 21.0 |
| Bolivia | 0.70 | 13.0 |
| Chile | 0.63 | 19.0 |
| Colombia | 0.39 | 19.0 |
| Ecuador | 0.74 | 12.0 |
| Paraguay | 0.71 | 10.0 |
| Perú | 0.50 | 18.0 |
| Uruguay | 0.45 | 22.0 |
| Caribe | 0.64 | 14.4 |
| Antigua y Barbuda | 0.63 | 15.0 |
| Bahamas | 0.82 | 12.0 |
| Barbados | 0.68 | 17.5 |
| Belice | 0.99 | 12.5 |
| Guyana | 0.28 | 14.0 |
| Jamaica | 0.71 | 16.5 |
| Santa Lucía | 0.64 | 15.0 |
| Trinidad y Tobago | 0.35 | 12.5 |
| Promedio América Latina y el Caribe | 0.56 | 14.9 |
| Promedio OCDE | 0.56 | 19.3 |

Nota: Brasil, Cuba y Venezuela están excluidos. Brasil opera un sistema de múltiples tasas, y los impuestos se aplican con diferentes tasas en cada nivel subnacional. Cuba no aplicó ningún sistema de IVA en 2019. Los datos de ingresos tributarios de Venezuela no estaban disponibles en 2019.

Fuente: Los tipos de IVA se han obtenido de los sitios web de CIAT, Trading Economics y Deloitte; las cifras de consumo del gasto final de la página web División de Estadística de Naciones Unidas y los ingresos procedentes del IVA de los cuadros de países de la OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), Capítulo 5 OCDE (2020^[29]) para las cifras de la OCDE.

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Una serie de factores pueden contribuir al bajo ratio de recaudación del IVA en la República Dominicana. Uno de los factores es el diseño del IVA: la República Dominicana cuenta con numerosas exenciones del IVA y sufre un bajo nivel de cumplimiento (Schlotterbeck, 2017^[34]). La evasión del IVA es otro factor importante para el bajo ratio de recaudación. CEPAL (2020^[11]) calcula que la evasión del IVA en la República Dominicana se encuentra entre las más altas de la región de América Latina y el Caribe, que se sitúa en un 43.8% (cifra de 2017) frente a un promedio del 30% en una muestra de 12 países de América Latina y el Caribe.

La evasión del IVA sigue siendo un reto importante en la región de América Latina y el Caribe. CEPAL (2020^[11]) ha examinado varios estudios sobre la evasión del IVA en 12 países y observó que las tasas de incumplimiento del pago del IVA en la región variaron de 14.8% en Uruguay a 45.3% en Panamá en el 2016. Guatemala, República Dominicana y Panamá registraron los mayores aumentos (de un 30% o más) en la tasa de evasión del IVA desde el año 2009.

Ingresos por impuestos relacionados con el medio ambiente

A raíz del Acuerdo de París de 2016, los países se han comprometido a reducir las emisiones de carbono de sus economías para mediados de siglo, lo que implica una sustitución de los combustibles fósiles como fuente de energía. Los impuestos ambientales, y los instrumentos de política basados, de forma más general, en los precios, han ido ganando protagonismo en muchos países. Mediante la incorporación de una señal de precio en las decisiones de los consumidores, estos impuestos implementan el principio de “quien contamina paga” y llevan a empresas y hogares a plantearse el costo ambiental de sus acciones.

Un impuesto ambiental es un impuesto cuya base es una unidad física (o un equivalente de una unidad física) de algo que tiene un probado y específico impacto nocivo sobre el medio ambiente, independientemente de si el impuesto está destinado a cambiar las conductas o se aplica para otro objetivo (OCDE, 2005^[35]).

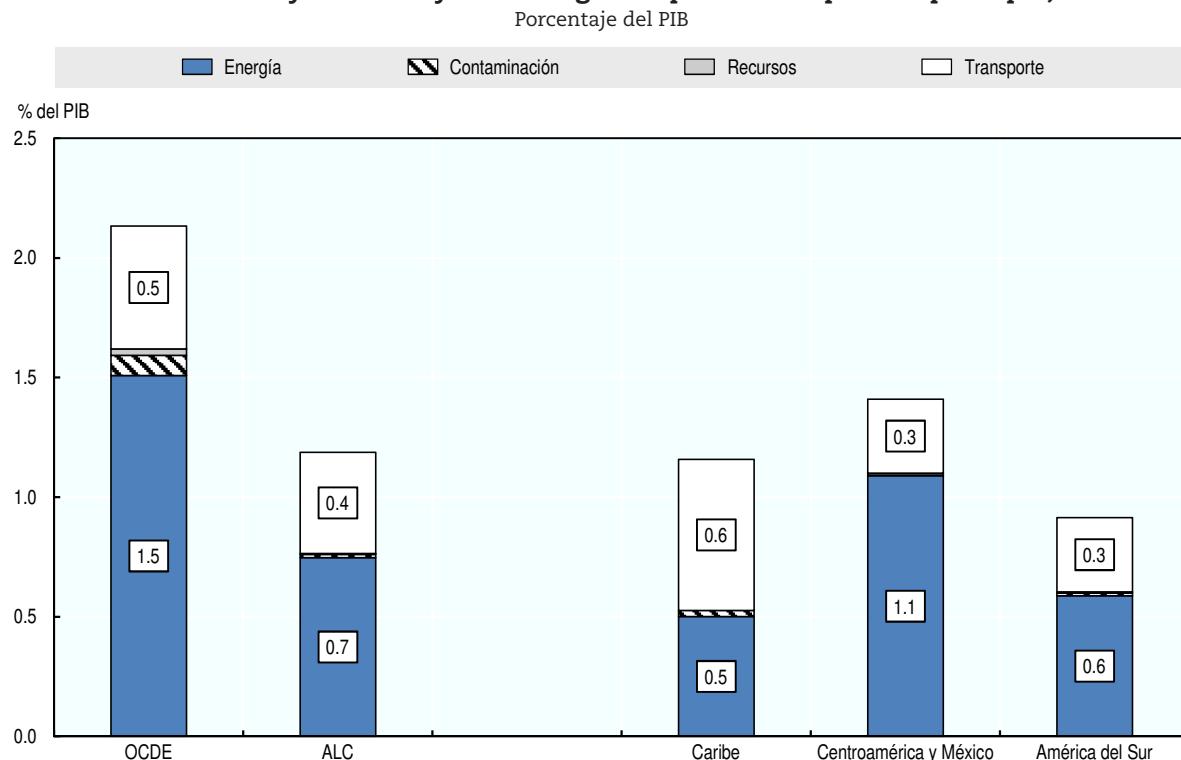
Un examen detallado de los impuestos específicos de cada país⁶ para los 25 países de la región objeto de este informe demuestra que el promedio de los ingresos por impuestos relacionados con el medio ambiente ascendió a 1.2%⁷ del PIB en 2019, un nivel más bajo que la media de la OCDE de 2.1% del PIB (cifra estimada de 2019) (OCDE, 2021^[36]). Sin embargo, como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales, los ingresos por impuestos relacionados con el medio ambiente se situaron en niveles similares en la región de ALC y la OCDE [5.7% y 6.4% (estimado) en 2019, respectivamente] (OCDE, 2021^[36]).

En 2019, los ingresos provenientes de la imposición energética (más comúnmente, sobre el diésel y la gasolina) generaron la mayor proporción de los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente en la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Los ingresos procedentes de productos relacionados con la energía ascendieron al 0.7% del PIB en promedio en 2019 y representaron en torno al 65% de los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente. La recaudación por impuestos sobre los vehículos motorizados y servicios de transporte ascendió al 0.4% del PIB y representa la mayor parte del resto (35%) de los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente. Los ingresos procedentes de impuestos aplicados a otras bases relacionadas con el medio ambiente fueron poco significativos. Los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente para la OCDE fueron superiores a los de la región de América Latina y el Caribe en las diferentes bases, especialmente para los impuestos relacionados con la energía y el transporte (OCDE, 2021^[36]). Los promedios de la OCDE de ingresos tributarios relacionados con la energía y el transporte en 2019 ascendieron a 1.5% y 0.5% del PIB, respectivamente (OCDE, 2021^[36]).

En 2019, en general existieron diferencias notables en composición de los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente entre las subregiones (Gráfico 1.18). A pesar de que los ingresos tributarios relacionados con la energía representaron la

mayor proporción de los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente en Centroamérica y México y América del Sur en 2019, en el Caribe la mayor parte de los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente procedieron de los impuestos al transporte. Los impuestos relacionados con el transporte en Centroamérica y México y en América del Sur se situaron en el 0.3% del PIB en ambas subregiones, aproximadamente la mitad de dicha cantidad en el Caribe. Los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el transporte para la mayoría de los países del Caribe se obtuvieron principalmente de impuestos de viaje o salida, una importante fuente de ingresos para los países que dependen del turismo.

Gráfico 1.18. Ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente en la OCDE, América Latina y el Caribe y las subregiones por base imponible principal, 2019



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 25 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Cuba y Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. El promedio de la OCDE representa el promedio no ponderado de los 37 países miembros de la OCDE. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).

Fuente: Base de datos PINE para Chile y México, y cálculos para otros países propios a partir de OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), Capítulo 5.

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Los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente en 2019 oscilaron entre el 0.1% del PIB en Belice y el 4.0% en Guyana (Gráfico 1.19). En Guyana, el impuesto sobre la importación de productos petrolíferos representó por sí solo el 2.7% del PIB en 2019.

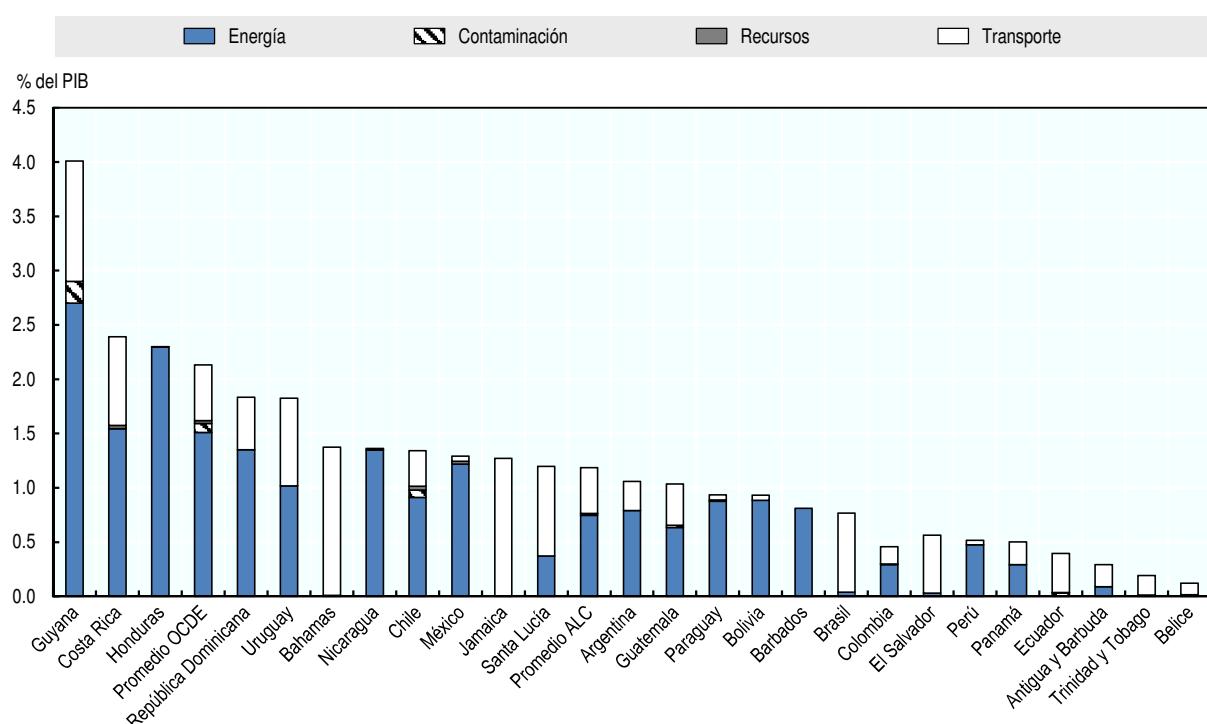
En 2019, los impuestos sobre la energía se recaudaron sobre todo mediante impuestos especiales. Por el contrario, los ingresos procedentes de los impuestos sobre vehículos de motor y servicios de transporte procedían de tres tipos diferentes de impuestos según la clasificación de la OCDE establecida en la Guía Interpretativa: alrededor de la mitad

procedían de impuestos sobre el uso y la propiedad de vehículos, una cuarta parte procedía de impuestos sobre servicios específicos (principalmente impuestos sobre viajes o salidas) y otra cuarta parte de los impuestos especiales sobre los vehículos.

Los países de América Latina y el Caribe han sido lentos en aplicar impuestos relacionados con el medio ambiente. A pesar de que se han introducido impuestos sobre el combustible (principalmente por la recaudación de ingresos más que para fines medioambientales), muchos países también proporcionan subsidios para los productos energéticos (Lorenzo, 2016^[37]) con el objeto de mitigar el impacto de los altos y volátiles precios del petróleo, control de la inflación, impulso de la competitividad y la protección de los sectores más pobres de la población. Los subsidios a la energía pueden suponer una carga para los presupuestos nacionales, sin embargo, los ingresos por impuestos a la energía fueron mayores que el costo de los subsidios para 5 de los 6 países de ALC incluidos en el reciente informe de la OCDE (OCDE, 2021^[38]) (Costa Rica, República Dominicana, Guatemala, Jamaica y Uruguay, con la excepción de Ecuador), representando en promedio un impacto positivo neto en las finanzas públicas de estos seis países (aproximadamente el 0.6% del PIB en 2018 en promedio).

Gráfico 1.19. Ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente en los países de América Latina y el Caribe por base imponible principal, 2019

Porcentaje del PIB



Nota: El promedio de América Latina y el Caribe representa el promedio no ponderado de 25 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Cuba y Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. La cifra no incluye los ingresos de Jamaica procedentes del impuesto especial sobre el consumo de productos petrolíferos (estimados en torno al 2.0% del PIB en 2018) (OCDE, 2021^[37]) ya que los datos no están disponibles. El promedio de la OCDE representa el promedio no ponderado de los 37 países miembros de la OCDE. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).

Fuente: Base de datos PINE para Chile y México, y los cálculos de los autores para otros países basado en OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), Capítulo 5.

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Más allá de los impuestos sobre el combustible y la matriculación o uso de vehículos, los impuestos ambientales siguen estando poco desarrollados en toda la región de América Latina y el Caribe. Sin embargo, algunos países de América Latina y el Caribe han introducido importantes reformas fiscales ambientales, incluyendo Chile, México y Colombia:

- En Chile, se aprobó una importante reforma tributaria que incluye nuevos impuestos relacionados con el medio ambiente en 2014 (OCDE/CEPAL, 2016^[39]). Esto incluyó un impuesto sobre las compras de vehículos a motor, que se introdujo en 2015 sobre la base de la eficiencia energética y las emisiones de los vehículos. Chile introdujo un impuesto al carbono como parte de los nuevos impuestos verdes (Ley 20.780) que entraron en vigor en 2017. Se aplica una tasa uniforme de 5 USD por tonelada de CO₂ a las emisiones de CO₂ de las instalaciones cuya capacidad total de energía térmica de calderas y turbinas sea de al menos 50 MWt. Los impuestos verdes también se aplican a contaminantes como el material particulado, el NO_X y el SO₂ (OCDE, 2019^[40]).
- México introdujo un impuesto sobre el carbono en 2014, aplicado a la venta e importación de combustibles fósiles (excepto el gas natural), de acuerdo con su contenido de carbono. Esto incrementó la proporción de emisiones gravadas, aunque los precios siguen siendo relativamente bajos en comparación con otros países de la OCDE y no reflejan los costos totales asociados con el carbono en estos combustibles (Arlinghaus y Van Dender, 2017^[41]). Sin embargo, el impuesto sobre el carbono incrementó significativamente los ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2015, generando ingresos equivalentes al 1.2% del PIB en 2015 (OCDE, 2021^[36]). México aumentó aún más las tasas impositivas sobre los diferentes combustibles fósiles en 2016. El IEPS (Impuesto Especial Sobre Producción y Servicios) – impuesto al consumo a la gasolina de automoción, gasóleo de automoción y sus equivalentes de biocombustibles en México – se ha actualizado y aumentado de forma periódica.
- En 2016, Colombia introdujo un impuesto sobre el carbono y un impuesto especial sobre las bolsas de plástico. El impuesto sobre el carbono se aplica a los combustibles fósiles de acuerdo con la cantidad de carbono producida por la combustión de combustibles fósiles al precio de 5 dólares USA por tonelada. Los ingresos se asignan a un fondo especial para abordar asuntos ambientales específicos, incluyendo la erosión costera, las fuentes de conservación de agua y la protección del ecosistema (Monge, 2018^[42]).

El documento *Effective Carbon Rates* (OCDE, 2021 próximamente^[43]) ofrece una descripción general de los precios del carbono en todas las emisiones relacionadas con la energía en 44 países de la OCDE y del G-20 (entre otros, Argentina, Brasil, Chile y México). El documento *Taxing Energy Use* (OCDE, 2019^[40]) contiene información detallada sobre tasas tributarias, utilización de energía y la base aplicada al mismo conjunto de países.

Impuestos por nivel de gobierno

En los países de América Latina y el Caribe, los ingresos tributarios se recaudan sobre todo a través de la Administración central o las agencias federales; el gasto público de los gobiernos subnacionales se financia a través de transferencias de niveles superiores a niveles inferiores de gobierno en mayor medida que en los países de la OCDE. Cuando se dispone de datos subnacionales de los países de América Latina y el Caribe, estos indican que los ingresos tributarios recaudados por el gobierno central representaron más de dos tercios

del total recaudado en general, mientras que la cifra correspondiente para los países de la OCDE fue de aproximadamente el 60% (cifra de 2018). Brasil es una excepción notable: los ingresos tributarios del gobierno central ascendieron al 43.5% de los impuestos recaudados en 2019⁸ (Cuadro 1.2).

Cuadro 1.2. Atribución de ingresos tributarios a subsectores de la administración general en los países de América Latina y el Caribe¹

Porcentaje del total de los ingresos tributarios

| | Gobierno central | | | Gobierno estatal o regional | | | Administraciones locales | | | Fondos de seguridad social | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|----------------------------|------|------|
| | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 |
| Países federales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 59.0 | 66.4 | 63.1 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 16.9 | .. | .. | .. | 23.4 | 15.8 | 19.9 |
| Brasil | 44.8 | 47.9 | 43.5 | 26.5 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 25.0 | 23.7 | 25.7 |
| México ³ | 73.9 | 78.3 | 80.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 21.8 | 18.0 | 13.4 |
| Venezuela ⁴ | 94.6 | 94.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.4 | 5.4 | .. |
| Países regionales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia ⁵ | 63.2 | 68.7 | 73.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 22.7 | 16.3 | 9.5 |
| Países unitarios | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua y Barbuda ² | 100.0 | 100.0 | 82.4 | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.6 |
| Bahamas ² | 89.1 | 88.1 | 87.6 | | | | .. | .. | .. | 10.9 | 11.9 | 12.4 |
| Barbados | 85.6 | 84.4 | 82.5 | | | | .. | .. | .. | 14.4 | 15.6 | 17.5 |
| Belice | 93.2 | 93.5 | 91.1 | | | | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 8.4 |
| Bolivia | 94.3 | 75.6 | 70.3 | | | | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.6 | .. | 18.9 | 25.1 |
| Chile | 89.9 | 87.8 | 85.7 | | | | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 6.1 |
| Costa Rica | 65.5 | 63.3 | 57.8 | | | | 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 33.0 | 34.8 | 39.2 |
| Cuba ⁶ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.3 | 10.4 | 13.2 |
| República Dominicana | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.6 | | | | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Ecuador ² | 70.5 | 87.7 | 70.2 | | | | 4.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 25.5 | 10.7 | 27.1 |
| El Salvador | 80.9 | 80.5 | 85.2 | | | | .. | .. | 1.9 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 12.8 |
| Guatemala | 83.3 | 83.6 | 82.3 | | | | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 16.8 |
| Guyana | 92.6 | 88.6 | 90.5 | | | | .. | .. | 0.0 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 9.5 |
| Honduras | 86.1 | 85.3 | 80.5 | | | | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 15.6 |
| Jamaica | 100.0 | 99.3 | 94.4 | | | | .. | 0.7 | 1.5 | .. | .. | 4.1 |
| Nicaragua | 80.4 | 72.5 | 68.3 | | | | 4.6 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 25.7 |
| Panamá | 67.2 | 59.6 | 56.9 | | | | .. | 2.2 | 1.6 | 32.8 | 38.2 | 41.5 |
| Paraguay | 92.0 | 74.4 | 70.9 | | | | .. | .. | 2.7 | 8.0 | 25.6 | 26.4 |
| Perú | 88.7 | 86.5 | 85.3 | | | | .. | 1.6 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Santa Lucía ² | 100.0 | 90.0 | 89.5 | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| Trinidad y Tobago ² | 96.8 | 93.6 | 87.6 | | | | .. | .. | .. | 3.2 | 6.4 | 12.4 |
| Uruguay | 61.7 | 63.6 | 67.9 | | | | 8.8 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 26.4 |

1. Las cifras excluyen los ingresos del gobierno local para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero incluyen ingresos provinciales), Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, ya que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos del gobierno local están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para el resto de países.

2. Los datos incluyen las siguientes estimaciones: Antigua y Barbuda (cotizaciones a la seguridad social de 2019), Bahamas (cotizaciones a la seguridad social de 2018 y 2019), Ecuador (ingresos locales de impuestos de 2019), Santa Lucía (cotizaciones a la seguridad social de 2018 y 2019) y Trinidad y Tobago (cotizaciones a la seguridad social de 2019). Consulte los cuadros correspondientes a cada país para obtener más información.

3. Se utilizan los datos de 2018 ya que los ingresos tributarios estatales y locales de México no estaban disponibles en 2019.

4. No están disponibles algunos datos de ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2017 y todos los datos de 2018 y 2019. El desglose por subsectores del gobierno central no está disponible para esos años.

5. Colombia es constitucionalmente un país unitario con alta autonomía de sus entidades territoriales.

6. Los datos de los subsectores del gobierno central en Cuba sólo están disponibles entre 2002 y 2012.

Fuente: OCDE et al. (2021)^[1], Cuadro 4.11.

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Hay dos cuestiones estadísticas que deben tenerse en cuenta al comparar la atribución de recaudación de ingresos para los países de América Latina y el Caribe y los países miembros de la OCDE. En primer lugar, los ingresos de ambos grupos se han atribuido a diferentes niveles de gobierno de acuerdo con las guías del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales (SCN) de 2008⁹. La segunda cuestión es que algunos países de América Latina y el Caribe carecen de estadísticas de ingresos tributarios a nivel subnacional.

En el caso de los 19 países de América Latina y el Caribe respecto a los que están disponibles datos subnacionales (se utilizan datos de 2018 en México), la proporción de ingresos tributarios subnacionales en los ingresos tributarios totales estuvo por debajo del 9.0% en 2019, excepto en Argentina, Brasil y Colombia. En Brasil, los estados y municipios recaudan alrededor del 31% de los ingresos tributarios totales, lo que indica un grado significativo de descentralización de la recaudación tributaria. Gran parte del IVA (ICMS – imposto sobre operações relativas à circulação de mercadorias e prestação de serviço de transporte interestadual e intermunicipal e de comunicação) se recauda a nivel estatal. Los ingresos tributarios subnacionales en Argentina y Colombia representan más del 15% de los ingresos tributarios totales. Argentina tiene una recaudación significativa a nivel estatal, lo cual se explica en parte por el impuesto provincial sobre las ventas (*impuestos sobre los ingresos brutos*).

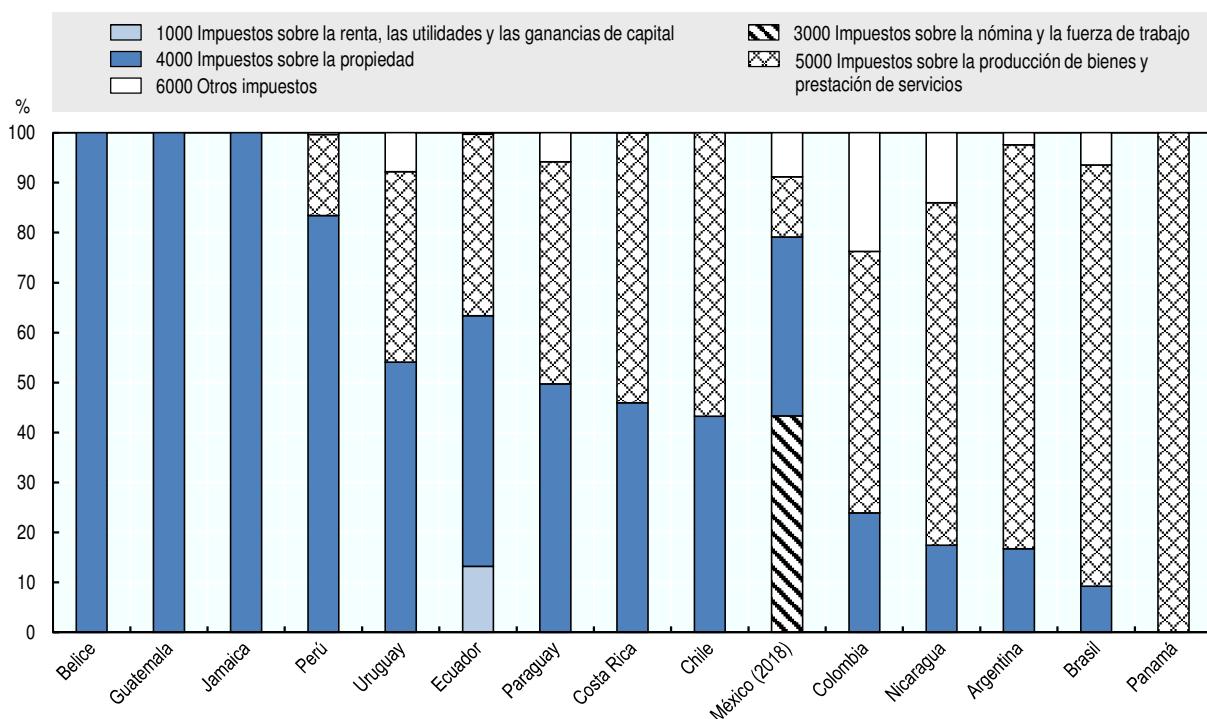
Estas cifras reflejan el hecho de que los gobiernos subnacionales de los países de América Latina y el Caribe tienden a tener una gama relativamente estrecha de impuestos bajo su jurisdicción. Los impuestos más frecuentemente asignados a las entidades subnacionales son los impuestos sobre la propiedad, las licencias de vehículos de motor, los impuestos sobre servicios específicos y las tasas municipales. El potencial de generación de ingresos de estos instrumentos es relativamente limitado en comparación con las bases imponibles bajo jurisdicción central, como el IVA y los impuestos sobre la renta. La crisis del COVID-19 ha puesto de manifiesto la existencia de reformas estructurales pendientes para mejorar la recaudación y las fuentes de ingresos a nivel subnacional. Estas incluyen mejoras en la información y estadísticas sobre los ingresos de estos impuestos, la capacidad administrativa de recaudar a nivel local, la coordinación efectiva con las autoridades nacionales y la necesidad de promover fuentes sostenibles y estables de ingresos tributarios a nivel subnacional (Nieto-Parra y Orozco, 2020^[44]).

En 2019, todos los ingresos tributarios subnacionales en Belice, Guatemala y Jamaica, y más del 50% de los ingresos tributarios recaudados a nivel subnacional en Perú, Uruguay, Ecuador y Paraguay, se obtuvieron de impuestos sobre la propiedad (Gráfico 1.20). Todos los demás países dependen principalmente de los ingresos procedentes de impuestos sobre bienes y servicios. México es el único país que también recaudó ingresos de diferentes bases impositivas. En 2018 (últimos datos disponibles para México asimilados sin cambios para 2019), el 43% de los ingresos tributarios subnacionales en México procedieron de impuestos sobre nóminas. En los países de la OCDE, las entidades subnacionales tienden a tener bases impositivas mucho más amplias. Una proporción sustancial de la recaudación de ingresos por parte de los gobiernos subnacionales de los países de la OCDE es a través de impuestos sobre la renta y beneficios (lo que representa un promedio de más de un tercio del total recaudado a nivel subnacional).

Los bajos ingresos tributarios a nivel subnacional en los países de América Latina y el Caribe también pueden ser el resultado de la falta de capacidad administrativa y técnica, en particular en lo que respecta a los impuestos sobre la propiedad. Los impuestos sobre la propiedad – una fuente común de ingresos subnacionales – requieren sistemas e

información sofisticados y la recaudación de estos ingresos es costosa. Asimismo, muchos países no cuentan con registros de la propiedad adecuados. En los países donde existen muy pocas veces se procede a su actualización (Canavire-Bacarreza, Martínez-Vázquez y Sepúlveda, 2012^[45]; OCDE et al., 2019^[46]). Como resultado, las autoridades tributarias tienen un acceso mínimo a valoraciones precisas de tierras y edificios y los registros inmobiliarios a menudo son reacios a compartir esta información. El impuesto sobre la propiedad también sufre un alto nivel de informalidad: los edificios se construyen sin permisos, las propiedades no están registradas y los precios de algunas transacciones inmobiliarias están falsificados. Como el impuesto sobre la propiedad es uno de los impuestos más controvertidos para los ciudadanos y tiene un alto costo político, los políticos locales a menudo no están dispuestos a dedicar los recursos apropiados para cobrar estos ingresos.

Gráfico 1.20. Distribución impositiva de los ingresos tributarios subnacionales en los países de América Latina y el Caribe, 2019



Nota: Datos de 2018 para México. Las cifras de Antigua y Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Cuba, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela están excluidas, bien como datos de ingresos tributarios subnacionales, bien como consecuencia de la falta de disponibilidad de ingresos tributarios subnacionales o del desglose de ingresos tributarios subnacionales por principales tipos de categorías de impuestos. Las cifras excluyen los ingresos del gobierno local de Argentina (pero incluyen los ingresos provinciales).

Fuente: Los cálculos de los autores se basan en OCDE et al. (2021^[1]), Capítulo 6.

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Notas

1. Calculado mediante la aplicación del cambio porcentual promedio no ponderado para 2019 en los 35 países que proporcionan datos para ese año al promedio de la recaudación tributaria sobre el PIB en 2018.
2. El promedio del Caribe incluye ocho países (Antigua y Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belice, Guyana, Jamaica, Santa Lucía y Trinidad y Tobago), Centroamérica y México, nueve países (Costa Rica, Cuba, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua y Panamá), y América del Sur, nueve países (Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú y Uruguay).
3. El IVA se introdujo en 1991 en Jamaica, 1997 en Barbados, 2006 en Belice (el impuesto general sobre las ventas), 2007 en Guyana y Antigua y Barbuda, 2012 en Santa Lucía y 2015 en las Bahamas.
4. El año de comparación es 2018, dado que los datos de 2019 para el promedio de la OCDE no están disponibles.
5. El índice-D se utilizó en el informe de Estadísticas Tributarias 2018 para analizar la convergencia de las estructuras tributarias en los países de la OCDE entre 1995 y 2016 (OCDE, 2018^[47]).
6. Si bien los ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente no pueden identificarse en la clasificación general de impuestos de la OCDE, sí se detallan en la lista de impuestos específicos incluidos, para la mayor parte de los países, dentro de la clasificación general. Es sobre esta base que se incluyen en la base de datos de la OCDE de Instrumentos de Políticas para el Medio Ambiente (Policy Instruments for the Environment, PINE) (OCDE, 2021^[36]). En 2019, la OCDE comenzó la recopilación de las cuentas de ingresos tributarios relacionados con el medio ambiente en línea con el Sistema de Contabilidad Ambiental y Económica y las cuentas están desagregadas por industrias y hogares (OCDE, 2021^[50]).
7. Promedio no ponderado de 37 países de la OCDE.
8. El año de comparación es 2018 ya que los datos de 2019 para México no están disponibles.
9. Esto significa que los ingresos se atribuyen generalmente al nivel de gobierno que ejerce la autoridad para imponer el impuesto o tiene la discreción final para variar la tasa de impuestos. Esto tiene implicaciones para situaciones en las que un nivel de gobierno recauda ingresos tributarios y los transfiere total o parcialmente a otros niveles. Los ejemplos regionales de este tipo de mecanismo son la Ley de Coparticipación en Argentina, las participaciones federales en México (establecida en la Ley de Coordinación Fiscal) y los fondos de participación en Brasil (definidos en el Artículo 159 de la Constitución).

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Chapter 2

SPECIAL FEATURE

**Fiscal policy responses to the
COVID-19 crisis in Latin America**

Capítulo 2

SECCIÓN ESPECIAL

**Respuestas de política fiscal
a la crisis del COVID-19 en
América Latina**

Chapter 2

SPECIAL FEATURE

**Fiscal policy responses to the COVID-19
crisis in Latin America**

Principal findings

Tax policy was used widely and rapidly in LAC as an instrument to offset the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on families and firms. Most countries took prompt action to reduce the cost of medical supplies through modifications of import duties and the value-added tax (VAT), including zero-rating and exemptions. Support for families and firms largely centred on tax deferrals and the creation of programmes to ease the liquidation of tax liabilities as opposed to the outright write-off of tax liabilities.

Tax revenues fell precipitously in the first half of the year, while showing some signs of recovery by year's end. Tax receipts for the region's two principal taxes, the VAT and the income tax, contracted sharply in the first half of the year as a result of the fall in economic activity and the extension of tax relief as part of COVID-19 policy packages. In the second half of the year the fall in tax revenues began to gradually revert as countries eased public health measures and taxpayers liquidated liabilities that had been deferred earlier in the year.

LAC countries rapidly adopted a wide range of expenditure and liquidity support measures to support families and firms. Public expenditure served as the central pillar of the fiscal response to the crisis in LAC. This included the expansion of existing social support programmes or created emergency subsidies to support household incomes and wellbeing. Countries also sought to limit the impact of the crisis on firms' cash-flow through subsidies to cover payroll and operation expenses. Below-the-line support in the form of concessional lending as well as State-backed credit guarantees also played an important role in supporting firms.

Fiscal policy became exceptionally expansionary in 2020. Central government primary expenditure – which excludes interest payments – registered significant year-on-year growth, exceeding 20% in real terms in some cases. This increase was driven by greater current transfers, principally due to the rapid expansion in subsidies and current transfers associated with the fiscal response to the crisis. Rising spending and falling public revenues led to a significant erosion of the region's fiscal balances and provoked a sharp increase in central government gross public debt levels.

The impact of the COVID-19 crisis on public debt calls for globally co-ordinated efforts on debt management. To face the fiscal needs brought about by the pandemic, debt issuance by LAC countries on international markets increased considerably thanks to their increased access to international financial markets and by emergency lending by international financial institutions. If liquidity conditions change in the context of limited fiscal space, this could affect debt sustainability in some emerging economies. This underlines the need for globally co-ordinated debt management with an array of different policy actions available and with specific solutions for each country.

Building back better and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in LAC will require active fiscal policies supported by a fiscal sustainability framework. The crisis has laid bare the weaknesses of LAC's existing development model. Entrenched inequalities and the accumulation of structural development gaps – social inclusion, productive structure, among others – over time severely hampered the region's ability to face the pandemic and its fallout. Shifting LAC's development path will require a concerted effort by the public sector. Active fiscal policies, supported by a fiscal sustainability framework, will need to play a key role. Under a well-defined sequence of policies, bolstering revenues, especially tax revenues, stands out as a key challenge for making these policies sustainable. It is time for the region to take strides in implementing structural tax reforms with the aim of financing sustainable development.

Fiscal policy proved to be a potent tool to tackle the crisis in the region

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered the worst economic crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean for 120 years, causing significant short- and medium-term reductions in growth and increases in inequality, poverty and unemployment (ECLAC, 2021^[1]). Necessary public health measures to protect human life precipitated a decline in GDP through two channels: on the supply side, the sudden interruption of supply chains associated with the closure of a large part of the companies that carry out activities identified as non-essential. On the demand side, layoffs or partial unemployment strongly impacted household income, thereby reducing consumption.

The crisis has had an asymmetrical impact on the region's societies. It has been regressive in nature, deepening existing inequalities in a region that is already the most unequal in the world. This has been reflected in a sharp increase in vulnerability indexes for social groups such as youth, women, immigrants, senior citizens, among others. The pre-existing digital divide in the region had a deleterious impact on education, as schools transitioned to online modalities (OECD et al., 2020^[2]; ECLAC, 2020^[3]). In the labour market, informal and independent workers have been disproportionately impacted as they often have little or no link to existing social security systems and might be less able to work from home (OECD, 2020^[4]; ECLAC/ILO, 2020^[5]).

Latin America has been one of the regions most impacted by COVID-19 in the world. While many countries adopted strict public health measures, the pandemic still spread through the region. The region's public health systems, which have suffered from chronic underinvestment, were quickly overwhelmed by the rising incidence of coronavirus patients. The outsized role of the informal economy also limited the effectiveness of restriction of movement measures as informal workers rely on daily earnings for their survival.

Faced with this situation, countries across the region took prompt action, adopting ambitious packages of fiscal policy measures to bolster public healthcare systems, support households – particularly the most vulnerable – and protect productive capacity in order to facilitate the economic recovery post-pandemic (ECLAC, 2020^[6]; OECD, 2020^[4]). In pursuit of these objectives, countries mobilised unprecedented resources – 4.3% of GDP on average in Latin America – through tax relief, budget reallocations and additional expenditure, as well as liquidity instruments supported by governments (concessional lending) (ECLAC, 2020^[6]). Additionally, several countries have created or strengthened state credit guarantee programmes to provide additional liquidity to firms, particularly SMEs, with limited access to the formal banking system.

All these policy responses came at a cost, and the region's fiscal position has deteriorated. The upswing in public spending and plummeting public revenues have created historically deep deficits and rising public debt levels, particularly from external sources including international financial markets and multilateral lending institutions. Nevertheless, active fiscal policies will be key for the recovery effort and in building back better societies in the post-pandemic world. Thus, austerity is not an option.

Maintaining active fiscal policies will be crucial to boost economic growth and achieve the transformative economic and social change that the region needs to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These policies will need to address the region's existing structural

development gaps, while building universal social protection systems and improving the quality of public goods and services.

The region faces the challenge of maintaining an active fiscal policy approach within a fiscal sustainability framework. This will require the development of strategies aimed at strengthening revenues and improving the quality of expenditure.

Tax policy measures were widely and rapidly adopted as part of the response to the crisis

While public spending represented the principal pillar of LAC's fiscal response to the COVID-19 pandemic, tax policy was also used as a strategic tool to mitigate the economic impacts of the crisis. Compared with programmes that involved budgetary reallocations and additional spending, tax relief measures were enacted promptly, as they were mostly adopted by decree. Despite their importance – temporarily foregone revenues due to these measures was significant, in some cases equivalent to more than 1% of GDP¹ – tax relief measures were based principally on tax deferrals that shifted the collection of tax receipts as opposed to outright reductions in tax liabilities (ECLAC, 2021[7]; 2020[6]). In general, these measures were targeted at the health sector or provided temporary liquidity to households and firms. The effectiveness of tax relief was hampered, however, by the region's outsized informal sector and the limited participation of individuals and SMEs in the tax and social security systems.

Given the scale of the pandemic and the generally under-developed health systems in the region, countries rapidly enacted measures to reduce the cost of crucial medical goods (Table 2.1). In many countries this took the form of temporary exemptions or zero-ratings of medical supplies to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic (alcohol, laboratory items, gloves, disinfectant, equipment and other health supplies), reflecting the dependence on external suppliers. These measures were accompanied in some cases, such as in Colombia, by the exemption of medical goods from VAT. Countries also sought to incentivise direct donations to health systems by providing temporary deductions for personal and corporate income taxes (PIT/CIT).

Tax relief measures for households and self-employed workers were implemented to compensate for lost wages and to support consumption. The most common of these tax measures were deferrals, suspensions of advance payments and the creation of favourable tax payment facilities – such as instalment plans with no interest or penalties – for VAT and PIT. Several countries – including Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago – also implemented accelerated PIT refunds to provide further support. Households were also supported in some countries – such as Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Guyana, Honduras and St Vincent and the Grenadines – by VAT exemptions on essential medical supplies, products from the basic basket of consumption goods and services such as electricity. In Colombia, an innovative VAT refund scheme targeted one million families living in poverty, extending five payments of COP 75 000 during the year. Tax relief measures for families had a relatively limited impact in the region, reflecting the reduced universe of households incorporated in existing PIT systems. Additionally, these measures were general in nature, without providing additional benefits to particularly impacted populations such as women (Box 2.1).

Table 2.1. COVID-19 related tax relief measures in Latin America and the Caribbean

| Instrument | Addressing the health crisis | Provision of liquidity to households and businesses | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Deferral and payment facilities | | | | Accelerated refunds | Preferential treatment | | |
| | | Households | All | Businesses | Specific sector | | Households | All | Businesses |
| Income tax | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Guyana | Argentina Belize Brazil Dominican Republic El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Argentina Belize Brazil Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Honduras Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Lucia | Colombia Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Honduras | Chile Panama Peru Paraguay | Belize Chile Peru Trinidad and Tobago | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Chile Honduras Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Honduras Panama |
| | Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Colombia Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Honduras Jamaica Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | Argentina Brazil Barbados Colombia Uruguay | Argentina Colombia | Argentina Uruguay | | | Argentina Brazil | | |
| | Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Colombia Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Honduras Jamaica Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador Honduras Paraguay Uruguay | Colombia Ecuador Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Chile | Belize Peru Trinidad and Tobago | Dominica Guyana Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Colombia Costa Rica Dominica | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Colombia | |
| | Chile | Brazil Chile Colombia Grenada Guatemala Guyana | | Brazil Colombia | | Brazil Chile | Brazil Chile Colombia | | |

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 (LC/PUB.2020/6-P), Santiago, 2020.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234784>

Box 2.1. Incorporating a gender perspective in tax policy responses

Women are at the core of the fight against the COVID-19 crisis: they make up the vast majority of healthcare workers and shoulder much of the childcare and home schooling burden during lockdowns. While tax policy measures play a crucial role in supporting individuals and businesses, the gender impact of taxation must also be considered in responding to the crisis.

Although tax provisions that explicitly disadvantage women relative to men are rare, tax can, in practice, exhibit an implicit bias that exacerbates gender inequalities, particularly in times of crises. This is due to tax systems interacting with underlying socioeconomic gender differences between men and women, such as differences in income levels, consumption patterns, entrepreneurship and wealth.

Under income taxes, for example, although men and women are typically taxed under the same rules, their different wage levels and labour force participation mean that the tax system can have differing effects. Women are typically more responsive to changes in wages than men in their decisions to participate in the labour market and are more likely to work part-time. The progressivity of the tax system is therefore an important factor in women's labour market participation, particularly if the withdrawal of dependent spouse or child benefits increases the effective tax rates on second earners – who are disproportionately female – entering the labour force.

Consumption taxes also directly affect the distribution of income between men and women within households, due to gendered differences in consumption patterns. They may also indirectly contribute to another implicit bias, as consumption taxes on services such as cleaning and childcare make it more attractive to produce these services at home rather than buying them on the market, especially for low-income households. This can decrease the second-earner labour supply.

COVID-19 amplifies these dynamics by increasing women's unpaid work burdens and by destabilising the labour market. Widespread closure of schools and childcare facilities and other confinement measures have increased the time that parents have to spend on childcare and home schooling as well as on routine housework, much of which is undertaken by women, and which can increase the risk of second-earner women leaving the workforce.

There are also gender differences in employment patterns between men and women. In LAC countries, women are more likely to be self-employed, and to work in domestic service and sectors with lower wages and precarious conditions (36% of women employment against 28.4% of male employment in 2017 on average in the Latin America region). In addition, 78% of employed women on average in Latin America are concentrated in the most affected sectors by COVID-19 (e.g. social services, restaurant and hotels, transportation) (ECLAC, 2020^[8]). These workers are among the most vulnerable during the current crisis, facing higher risks of job or income loss, and they are often not covered by social insurance due to the non-standard or informal nature of some of these jobs. In the LAC region, women's non-agricultural informality rate in LAC stood at 52%, compared to 47% for men (OECD, 2020^[9]).

To address the complex interactions of tax and gender in the post COVID world, governments will need to consider options to redesign key taxes to avoid exacerbating existing gender differences, or use tax or other instruments to compensate for differences in income levels as part of their long-term response to the crisis. To ensure that the tax system does not inadvertently reinforce gender biases in society, governments need to include the impact of taxes on gender as a key policy dimension in their tax policy framework. Improving data on the impact of COVID-19 on women in the region will be crucial to understand these impacts.

Source: Adapted based on Harding et al. (2020^[10]).

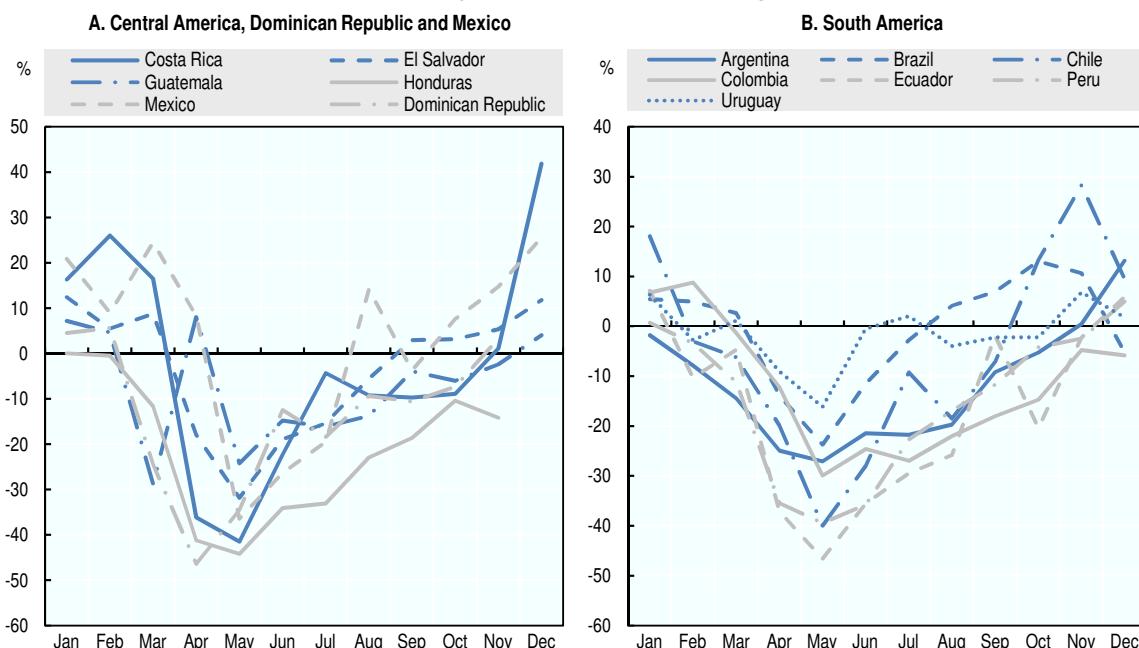
As in the case of households, tax relief for firms also consisted principally of temporary measures to bolster cash flow, especially in the early months of the crisis, through deferrals and suspension of advance payments of VAT and CIT. VAT relief, in particular, played an important role in the region, especially for micro, small and medium-sized companies

(MSMEs). In several cases, tax relief was targeted at MSMEs or sectors particularly impacted by the crisis, such as construction, tourism and personal services. Countries also extended relief to firms by modifications to social contribution schemes, such as the Programa de Asistencia de Emergencia al Trabajo y la Producción (ATP) in Argentina, which introduced a reduction of up to 95% in the payment of employer contributions to the Integrated Social Security System. In Brazil, payments to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (FGTS) were suspended and contributions to the Sistema S system, which finances technical and vocational education, were reduced by 50% for April, May and June.

The combination of the severe contraction in economic activity, with its concomitant decline in private consumption and income, and COVID-19 tax relief caused a significant decline in public revenues in Latin America. VAT receipts, one of the principal sources of tax revenues in the region, plummeted between March and May as the pandemic evolved and countries established strict quarantine measures (Figure 2.1). May was especially grave in many countries of the region, with year-on-year declines in real terms of 40% or more of VAT receipts in Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Honduras. Income tax revenues also registered significant declines in the first months of the year, principally due to the extension of tax relief measures, as the liquidation of 2019 tax liabilities were deferred and advance tax payments were suspended.

Figure 2.1. VAT receipts in Latin America, January–December 2020

Year-on-year real variation in percentage



Note: Data for Brazil corresponds to receipts of the Tax on Commerce and Services (Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços, ICMS), a state-level tax.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2021.

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The slow rebound in economic activity experienced in the middle of 2020 as public health measures were eased and the retirement of certain COVID-19 related tax deferrals allowed for a progressive deceleration in the year-on-year declines in tax revenues. This was especially evident in the case of VAT receipts, which improved throughout the second half of the year. By the fourth quarter, VAT receipts in some countries approached or exceeded their level of the previous year, nevertheless for the year they declined sharply (ECLAC, 2021^[7]).

However, COVID-19 tax relief was repeatedly rolled over in several countries, potentially shifting VAT revenues to 2021. Based on the reports of the tax administrations of 18 countries across the LAC region, the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT)² calculates that total tax revenues declined by 11.2% in 2020 from the previous year. The largest declines were in excises (down 13.7% year-on-year), followed by income taxes (-9.9%), and VAT (-9.2%). Other unclassified tax revenues declined by 14.2%.

Expenditure measures accounted for the bulk of the response to the crisis

Public spending policies in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020 channelled significant additional resources to strengthen public health systems, support families and protect productive capacity (Table 2.2). These efforts were especially important in the region as existing development gaps leave significant swathes of the population and firms, mainly informal SMEs, exceptionally vulnerable to economic downturns. As highlighted in ECLAC (2020^[11]), the bulk of COVID-19 measures related to budgetary reassessments and additional spending in the form of current transfers to channel resources directly to households and small enterprises. These spending policies were accompanied by additional measures that are not strictly public outlays in the current period – such as below-the-line transactions including the extension of credit at favourable conditions and state-backed credit guarantees – but that create contingent liabilities for public expenditure in future periods.

Table 2.2. Spending instruments (above-the-line), financing instruments (below-the-line) and state-backed credit guarantees employed in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 crisis, by policy objective, in Latin America and the Caribbean

| | Protecting household income and well-being | | | | | Protecting productive capacity and ensuring private sector liquidity | | | | Supporting economic activity | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | Employment | Pensions | Consumption | Vulnerable groups | Other | Payroll subsidies | Lines of credit | Micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises | State guarantees | Investment in infrastructure | Housing |
| Strengthening the health system | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Bahamas | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Antigua |
| Barbados | Bahamas | Bolivia | Bahamas | Bolivia | Bolivia | Chile | Bolivia | Bolivia | Bahamas | Barbados | and Barbuda |
| Brazil | Barbados | (Plurinational) | Bolivia | (Plurinational) | (Plurinational) | Colombia | (Plurinational) | (Plurinational) | Chile | El Salvador | Barbuda |
| Chile | Bolivia | State of) | (Plurinational) | State of) | State of) | El Salvador | State of) | State of) | Colombia | Grenada | Argentina |
| Colombia | (Plurinational) | Brazil | State of) | Brazil | | Guatemala | Brazil | Brazil | Mexico | Guatemala | Grenada |
| Ecuador | State of) | Mexico | Chile | Chile | | Honduras | Colombia | Chile | Paraguay | Mexico | Guatemala |
| El Salvador | Brazil | | El Salvador | Colombia | | Mexico | El Salvador | Ecuador | Peru | | Mexico |
| Grenada | Chile | | Guatemala | Costa Rica | | Panama | Guatemala | El Salvador | Uruguay | | |
| Guatemala | Colombia | | Honduras | Ecuador | | Peru | Jamaica | Grenada | | | |
| Haiti | Costa Rica | | Panama | El Salvador | | Uruguay | Saint Lucia | Guatemala | | | |
| Honduras | Cuba | | Paraguay | Grenada | | | | Honduras | | | |
| Mexico | El Salvador | | Dominican | Guatemala | | | | Jamaica | | | |
| Panama | Grenada | | Republic | Haiti | | | | Mexico | | | |
| Paraguay | Haiti | | Uruguay | Honduras | | | | Panama | | | |
| Peru | Jamaica | | | Jamaica | | | | Paraguay | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | Mexico | | | Mexico | | | | Peru | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Paraguay | | | Panama | | | | Trinidad and Tobago | | | |
| Suriname | Dominican Republic | | | Paraguay | | | | Uruguay | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Saint Lucia | | | Uruguay | | | | | | | |
| and Tobago | Trinidad | | | | | | | | | | |
| | and Tobago | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: The data include budget reallocations, additional expenditure, concessional lending and State-backed credit guarantees.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of *Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2020* (LC/PUB.2020/6-P), Santiago, 2020.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234803>

Most countries in the region adopted measures to strengthen the capacity of their health systems (Table 2.2). In most cases, this consisted of budgetary reallocations and additional spending to finance the acquisition of medical supplies, expand health infrastructure, and hire additional personnel. In the large federal countries of the region – such as Argentina and Brazil – transfer programmes of considerable size were adopted to support sub-national governments that in many cases are the principal providers of public services such as healthcare. Similar programmes were implemented in Bolivia, Chile, Peru and the Dominican Republic through special funds to support municipalities.

Supporting household income, and therefore private consumption, represented the principal axis of expenditure policy in the region. Measures included the design of new programmes – or the strengthening of existing programmes – of targeted transfers to unemployed informal workers and vulnerable social groups (ECLAC, 2020_[6]; OECD, 2020_[4]). Examples of newly created transfers include the *Ingreso Familiar de Emergencia* in Argentina, the *Benefício Emergencial de Preservação do Emprego e da Renda* in Brazil (the single largest programme in the region at BRL 321 billion or USD 62 billion), the *Ingreso Familiar de Emergencia* in Chile *Ingreso Solidario* in Colombia, the *Family Subsidy* in El Salvador, and the expansion of *Bono Familiar Universal* in Peru (ECLAC, 2020_[6]; OECD et al., 2020_[2]). Transfers were also directed to formal sector workers, including benefits to cover temporary loss of income – for example, the *Programa de Asistencia de Emergencia al Trabajo y la Producción* in Argentina – and to fill gaps in the existing social protection framework, such as the *Subsidio al Empleo Formal* in Paraguay, where there is no established unemployment insurance system.

Countries also implemented measures to increase the coverage and the value of benefits provided by existing social protection programmes, including unemployment insurance (for example in Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay, among others) and social security benefits such as pensions (for example, in Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and Paraguay, among others). In-kind support was also provided to households in several countries, where governments provided food packages directly to low-income households. This was accompanied in some cases with subsidies to cover the cost of basic household services (electricity, gas and water).

Productive capacity protection measures were largely aimed at providing subsidies and financing to ensure that companies had sufficient cashflow during the year in a context of intense demand and supply shocks. In terms of public expenditure, countries such as Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay established employment protection schemes by providing payroll subsidies to companies that chose to participate and met specific requirements. For example, Colombia established the *Programa de Apoyo al Empleo Formal* to provide a monthly subsidy, equivalent to 40% of the minimum wage, to assist with payroll costs for firms that could prove they suffered a 20% decline in revenues between February and March 2020. Similar programmes were established in El Salvador and Honduras that focused on MSMEs. In Guatemala, Mexico and Panama, business subsidies were established to offset operation expenses related to the purchase of supplies needed in the agricultural sector. Some countries, such as Argentina and Peru, implemented productivity support programmes by financing research and development (R&D) projects, promoting digitisation and promoting entrepreneurship.

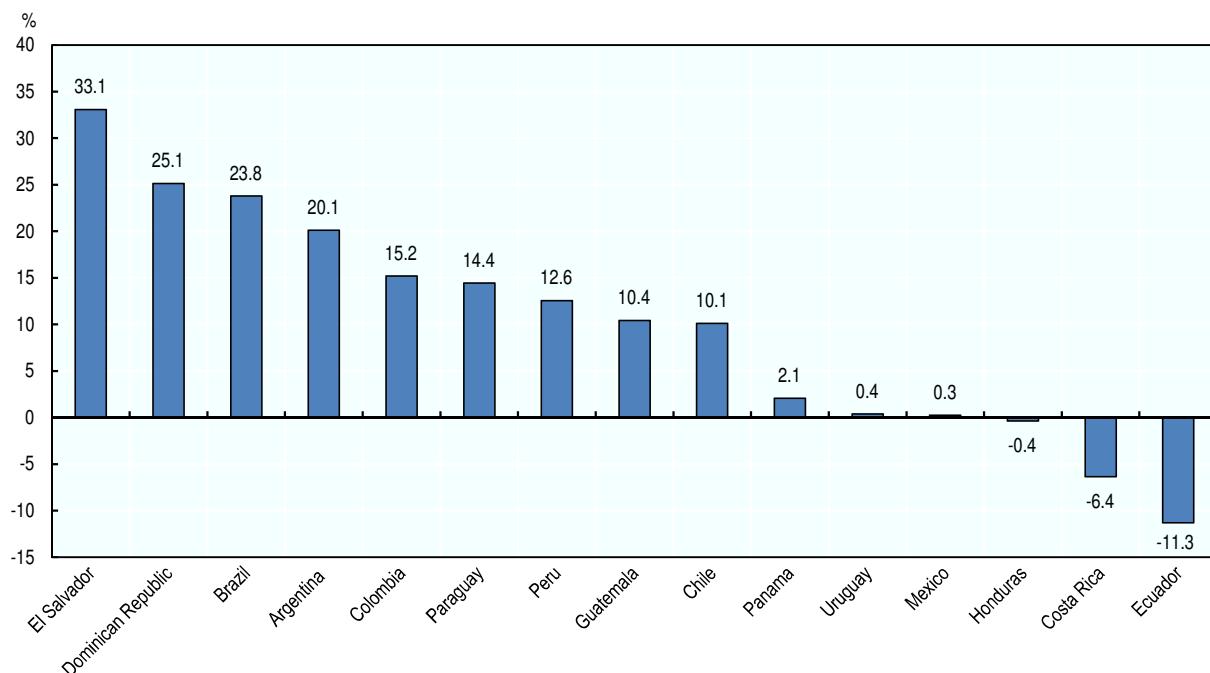
The use of below-the-lines measures, such as the provision of special lines of credit and the capitalisation of state-owned financial institutions, allowed countries to ensure that firms had access to necessary liquidity, especially those with already limited access such as MSMEs. For example, the *Reactívate Ecuador* programme provided credit to MSMEs at a preferential rate (5%) with terms of 36 months and a six-month grace period. Concessional loans were also

provided by several countries – such as Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay – as part of employment retention schemes to help cover payroll costs. While less widespread, state-backed credit programmes were used with success to bolster liquidity in the financial system. In some cases, this was implemented as the expansion of existing schemes, such as financing programmes of BNDES in Brazil and a large capital injection in the *Fondo de Garantía de Pequeños Empresarios* in Chile. In Peru, a new programme was established as part of the *Reactiva Perú*, where Treasury-guaranteed credits were supported by a contribution by the Central Bank. In Colombia, Bancoldex launched new credit lines to respond to the COVID-19 crisis under the programme *Colombia Responde* to support more than 38 000 firms, of which more than 90% are microenterprises.

As a result of these support measures, fiscal policy was highly expansionary in many countries in LAC during 2020 (ECLAC, 2021^[7]). This contrasted sharply with the relatively modest growth of public spending in recent years, during which countries adopted fiscal consolidation policies to control a rise in public debt. Central government primary expenditure rose by double-digits rates in some countries during the year, in some cases reaching more than 20% in real terms compared to 2019 (Figure 2.2). This dynamic was driven by a significant increase in subsidies and current transfers as a result of the COVID-19 related expenditure measures adopted during the year (ECLAC, 2021^[7]; 2021^[1]). However, the experience of the region was not uniform: fiscal policy remained contractionary in a few countries, mostly reflecting their capacity to expand fiscal space, derived from existing elevated fiscal deficits or public debt. Some countries were able to tap global and domestic financial markets, international financial institutions and, in some cases, central banks to finance their response.

Figure 2.2. Central government primary expenditure in 15 Latin American countries, 2019-20

Year-on-year real variation in percentage



Note: Data for Argentina, Mexico and Peru refer to the national public administration, the federal public sector and the general government, respectively. Data for Dominican Republic refer to January–November 2020. Data for Colombia are official estimates based on Plan Financiero 2021: Documento de Actualización, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Colombia.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2021.

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The road ahead: Fiscal policy in LAC to achieve sustainable development

The COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare the weaknesses of LAC's existing development model. The crisis has had an asymmetric impact on society, amplifying the entrenched inequalities – of income, wealth, gender, ethnicity, and age, among others – that characterise the region. At the same time, the crisis has highlighted the structural gaps that LAC countries have accumulated over time in several aspects including their social protection systems, productive structures, education, digital infrastructure and regional integration. Building back better in the region will be a significant undertaking that will require a transition to a new model of development that contemplates transformative economic and social changes.

Prior to the crisis, LAC countries already experienced rising and widespread social discontent. Weak public health, education and pension systems not only reinforce inequality, but they also undercut economic development. Low-quality public goods leave countries in a low-level equilibrium trap, with a sub-optimal level of investment in human capital limiting sustainable development. Public investment in sustainable infrastructure has declined in relative terms during the past decade, as fiscal consolidation efforts intensified. Realising the catalytic role of public investment, which can crowd-in private investment, countries should consider means of channelling financing flows to investment projects and establishing fiscal frameworks that protect capital expenditures from undue cuts.

In this context, active fiscal policies will play a key role in transitioning the region's development path to achieve the SDGs (ECLAC, 2021^[7]; 2020^[11]). During the post-pandemic period, governments should seek to address entrenched inequality by improving the quality of public goods and services and promoting universal social protection systems. Public health systems were quickly overwhelmed by the crisis, providing limited relief as the pandemic has spread. At the same time, the region's generally underdeveloped social protection systems – social assistance, unemployment insurance, pension schemes – required countries to take extraordinary measures to support individuals. Pension systems, that are already coming under significant strain as the region's population ages, require innovative policy developments to increase coverage and improve their fiscal sustainability (Arenas de Mesa, 2019^[12]). Monetary transfer programmes, such as a basic income for targeted people in poverty, should also be examined as a means of achieving the goal of ending poverty and reducing inequality. These efforts need to be complemented with concrete steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending.

Similarly, in the short run, given the increasing limited fiscal space and the urgent need to finance the complex challenges linked to the COVID-19 crisis, global co-ordination of public debt management should be a priority so as not to compromise the recovery over medium and long run (Box 2.2). The fall in tax revenues, coupled with the implementation of expenditure and liquidity support measures to face the COVID-19 crisis, put additional pressure in the LAC region with already limited fiscal space. Before the crisis, fiscal space in the majority of countries was limited, with budget deficits as the norm in most countries in the region. Similarly, debt levels were on the rise in almost all countries since 2014. Public debt-to-tax ratios, a proxy indicator of countries' financial capacity to pay the public debt, increased in most countries, leaving them in a weaker position to face the COVID-19 crisis than they were in 2007, before the global financial crisis (OECD et al., 2020^[2]; Nieto-Parra and Orozco, 2020^[13]).

Box 2.2. Public debt and the COVID-19 crisis: paying for the crisis

The magnitude of the fiscal response to the crisis in the region, which led to an increase in public outlays in a context of falling revenues, led to a substantial increase in public debt levels. Central government gross public debt in 2020 reached an average of 55.7% of GDP, an increase of 10.2 percentage points of GDP over the 2019 average of 45.6% of GDP (ECLAC, 2021^[7]). The composition of this increase reflected the financing opportunities open to the region's countries. Sovereign debt issuance in international markets rose significantly (45% in the first 10 months of the year), as some countries were able to tap international markets, often favourable terms, to cover their increased 2020 financing needs, and in some cases pre-finance 2021 budgets (ECLAC, 2021^[1]). Emergency financing from international financial institutions also played an important role, extending upwards of US 47.8 billion in new credit and the redirection of existing credit lines, in support of those countries with little or no access to international financial markets (ECLAC, 2021^[7]).

Nevertheless, financial conditions may change rapidly in the medium term if monetary policy normalises in advanced economies, which could affect debt sustainability in some emerging economies with limited fiscal space. If this is the case, issuer or creditor inaction can lead to debt defaults and debt crises, adding to an already complicated scenario. This underlines the need for a globally co-ordinated debt management (OECD et al., 2020^[2]; Nieto-Parra and Orozco, 2020^[13]).

There is no single solution to public debt management in the region: countries differ in terms of their initial fiscal conditions, type of foreign creditors and capacity to tap into capital markets (OECD et al., 2020^[2]). There are several policy actions in response to the COVID-19 crisis to be considered, depending on public debt levels and financial conditions across LAC countries:

- Official support should prioritise economies that have little or no access to capital markets.
- Countries with strong public finances going into the crisis must retain access to capital markets where risk premia remain low and through which they can raise funds needed to respond to the crisis, thanks to their abundant liquidity.
- Another group of countries might have access to capital markets but face high debt costs due to a deterioration in perceptions of debt sustainability. The deterioration includes current and potential downgrades in credit ratings or expectations of low future economic growth and public revenues. There are several policy options, including debt standstills or moratorium, debt relief, creation of a special vehicle to finance the crisis or pay the debt, and greater use of Special Drawing Rights. All require international co-operation, involving multilateral banks, public creditors or private creditors (Nieto-Parra and Orozco, 2020^[13]); (Bolton, P et al., 2020^[14]).
- Debt-to-COVID or debt-to-SDG swaps could be implemented, through which debtor countries channel planned debt service payments into national COVID-19 mitigation measures or SDG and environmental investments (UN/DESA, 2020^[15]). Similarly, debt for climate and nature swaps could benefit lender and debtor governments, as well as private creditors, while avoiding potential debt crises and addressing climate change and biodiversity loss (Steele and Patel, 2020^[16]).
- Social and environmental sustainability linked-bonds would link sustainable foreign financing with SDG commitments. This would allow countries to raise financial resources to respond to the COVID-19 crisis while also committing to the achievement of national climate and biodiversity sustainable goals (Caputo Silva and Stewart, 2021^[17]). Mexico has recently become the first country in LAC to issue a bond linked to the fulfilment of the SDGs (ECLAC, 2021^[1]).
- Future debt instruments that include 'insurance-like' clauses while rearranging pay-outs to creditors conditioned on the debtor country's economic performance would provide countries some relief in difficult economic situations, repaying creditors as the country's outlook improves (Breuer and Cohen, 2020^[18]).
- Recent experiences in Argentina and Ecuador of debt restructuring shows the importance of including Collective Action Clauses in sovereign bond contracts.

Building the fiscal sustainability framework required to support active fiscal policies aimed at achieving transformative economic and social change in the region is predicated on improving revenue generation in the medium-term to finance permanent expenditures aimed at closing structural development gaps. The analysis of the challenges and opportunities to strengthening the region's tax systems – bolstering direct taxation, addressing opportunities for improving indirect taxation and identifying new areas for tax policy development – is predicated on the availability of high-quality, comparable statistics. In that regard, the annual *Revenue Statistics in Latin America* report is a unique resource in the region, providing detailed, comparable and historical data. It also serves as an important complement to the analysis of fiscal measures in other policy domains, such as public spending for development.

There are multiple avenues open to the region, particularly in the area of tax policy, to strengthen revenue generation and reduce inequalities. There is an urgent need to reduce tax evasion and avoidance, which cost Latin America USD 325 billion in 2018 – equivalent to 6.1% of GDP – in lost PIT, CIT and VAT receipts (ECLAC, 2020^[11]). Countries in the region have made strides in address this challenge but there remain significant tax compliance gaps for corporate and personal income taxes. Costly tax expenditures – which averaged 3.7% of GDP in Latin America between 2015 and 2019 – should be reviewed to ensure they are achieving their objectives and, if found not, be redirected to incentivise investment in the Sustainable Development Goals (ECLAC, 2020^[11]).

At the level of individual instruments, there is also significant space for improvement (IADB, 2020^[19]; ECLAC, 2021^[1]; ECLAC, 2019^[20]; ECLAC, 2021^[7]). PIT, the principal factor behind the tax gap between the region and the OECD (see Chapter 1 of this report), is weak, limiting not only potential revenues but also the redistributive power of the tax system. This is compounded by the underdeveloped taxation of immovable property and wealth. There are numerous options for improving indirect taxation, including measures to improve the efficiency of the VAT by reducing the number and scope of exemptions and reduced rates while addressing its regressive impact by using VAT receipts to provide support to low-income households through cash transfers (also known as personalized-VAT). Experiences with such reforms in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay are instructive for the region (Rasteletti, 2021^[21]). In addition, corrective taxes, such as environmental taxes or taxes related to public health objectives, can play a key role in shaping the incentives of economic actors in favour of the SDGs. Finally, another key issue for the region's tax systems is the need to comprehensively tackle the challenges posed by the digital economy (OECD et al., 2020^[2]).

This is the moment to start a concerted move towards a fundamental restructuring of tax systems to generate the revenues necessary to finance sustainable development and to strengthen the redistributive power of tax policy. These efforts in LAC benefit from partnerships with international and regional organisations and with forums such as the Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting. Similarly, support of domestic resource mobilisation in LAC – as part of SDG 17.1 – by bilateral and multilateral donors could significantly bolster the region's efforts to achieve the SDGs.

Notes

1. An estimated 1.4% of GDP in Chile (DIPRES, 2020^[22]) and a similar amount in Peru (1.5% of GDP) (MEF Peru, 2020^[23]).
2. The figures are sourced from (CIAT, 2021^[24]).

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Capítulo 2

SECCIÓN ESPECIAL

Respuestas de política fiscal a la crisis del COVID-19 en América Latina

Principales hallazgos

La política tributaria se utilizó amplia y rápidamente en América Latina y el Caribe como un instrumento para contrarrestar el impacto de la crisis del COVID-19 en las familias y empresas. La mayoría de los países tomaron medidas para reducir el costo de los suministros médicos mediante modificaciones de los gravámenes de importación y el impuesto al valor agregado (IVA), incluidas la tasa cero y las exenciones. El apoyo a las familias y empresas se centró en gran medida en los aplazamientos de impuestos y la creación de programas para facilitar la liquidación de obligaciones tributarias en lugar de la cancelación total de dichas obligaciones.

Los ingresos tributarios cayeron vertiginosamente en el primer semestre del año, aunque mostraron algunos signos de recuperación a finales de año. La recaudación tributaria de los dos principales impuestos de la región, el IVA y el impuesto sobre la renta, se contraíó drásticamente en el primer semestre del año como resultado de la caída de la actividad económica y la extensión de la desgravación fiscal como parte de los paquetes de políticas COVID-19. En la segunda mitad del año, la caída de los ingresos fiscales comenzó a revertirse gradualmente a medida que los países flexibilizaron las medidas de salud pública y los contribuyentes liquidaron pasivos que habían sido aplazados a principios de año.

Los países de América Latina y el Caribe adoptaron rápidamente una amplia gama de medidas de gasto y liquidez para apoyar a las familias y empresas. El gasto público sirvió como pilar central de la respuesta fiscal a la crisis en América Latina y el Caribe. Esto incluyó la expansión de los programas de apoyo social existentes o la creación de subsidios de emergencia para apoyar los ingresos y el bienestar de los hogares más vulnerables. Los países también buscaron limitar el impacto de la crisis en el flujo de caja de las empresas mediante subsidios para cubrir los gastos de nómina y operación. El apoyo por debajo de la línea en forma de préstamos en condiciones favorables, así como garantías de crédito respaldadas por el Estado, también desempeñaron un papel importante en el apoyo a las empresas.

La política fiscal se volvió excepcionalmente expansiva en 2020. El gasto primario del gobierno central, que excluye los pagos de intereses, registró un crecimiento interanual significativo, superior al 20% en términos reales en algunos casos. Este incremento fue impulsado por mayores transferencias corrientes, principalmente por la rápida expansión de los subsidios y transferencias asociadas a la respuesta fiscal a la crisis. El aumento del gasto y la caída de los ingresos públicos provocaron una erosión significativa de los saldos fiscales de la región y provocaron un fuerte aumento de los niveles de deuda pública bruta del gobierno central.

El impacto de la crisis de COVID-19 en la deuda pública requiere esfuerzos coordinados a nivel global en la gestión de la deuda. Para hacer frente a las presiones fiscales provocadas por la pandemia, los países de la región aumentaron la emisión de deuda en mercados financieros internacionales y accedieron a financiamiento de emergencia de las instituciones financieras internacionales. En el actual contexto de limitado espacio fiscal, una restricción en las condiciones de liquidez podría afectar la sostenibilidad de la deuda de algunas economías emergentes. Esto subraya la necesidad de una coordinación a escala mundial de la gestión de la deuda, aprovechando las distintas acciones de política disponibles y con soluciones específicas para cada país.

Reconstruir mejor y lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe requerirá políticas fiscales activas respaldadas por un marco de sostenibilidad fiscal. La crisis ha puesto al descubierto las debilidades del modelo de desarrollo existente en América Latina y el Caribe. Las arraigadas desigualdades y la acumulación de brechas estructurales de desarrollo (inclusión social, estructura productiva, entre otras) a lo largo del tiempo obstaculizaron gravemente la capacidad de la región para hacer frente a la pandemia y sus consecuencias. Cambiar el camino del desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe requerirá un esfuerzo concertado del sector público. Las políticas fiscales activas, respaldadas por un marco de sostenibilidad fiscal,

Principales hallazgos (cont.)

deberán desempeñar un papel clave en este proceso. Un desafío para hacer que estas políticas sean sostenibles radica en fortalecer los ingresos públicos, especialmente los ingresos fiscales, bajo una secuencia de políticas bien definidas. Es hora de que la región dé pasos para diseñar reformas fiscales estructurales con el objetivo de financiar el desarrollo sostenible.

La política fiscal demostró ser una herramienta potente para abordar la crisis en la región

La pandemia COVID-19 ha desencadenado la peor crisis económica en América Latina y el Caribe en 120 años, lo que ha provocado importantes reducciones en el crecimiento a corto y mediano plazo y aumentos en la desigualdad, la pobreza y el desempleo (CEPAL, 2021^[1]). Las necesarias medidas de salud pública para proteger la vida humana precipitaron una caída del PIB a través de dos canales: por el lado de la oferta, la brusca interrupción de las cadenas de suministro, asociada al cierre de gran parte de las empresas que realizan actividades identificadas como no esenciales. Por el lado de la demanda, los despidos o el desempleo parcial impactaron fuertemente en los ingresos de los hogares, reduciendo así el consumo.

La crisis ha tenido un impacto asimétrico en las sociedades de la región. Ha sido de carácter regresivo, profundizando las desigualdades existentes en una región que ya es la más desigual del mundo. Esto se ha reflejado en un fuerte aumento de los índices de vulnerabilidad de grupos sociales como jóvenes, mujeres, inmigrantes, adultos mayores, entre otros. La brecha digital preexistente en la región tuvo un impacto perjudicial en la educación, ya que las escuelas pasaron a modalidades en línea (OCDE et al., 2020^[2]; CEPAL, 2020^[3]). En el mercado laboral, los trabajadores informales e independientes se han visto afectados de manera desproporcionada, ya que a menudo tienen poco o ningún vínculo con los sistemas de seguridad social existentes y podrían tener menor capacidad para trabajar desde casa (OCDE, 2020^[4]; CEPAL/OIT, 2020^[5]).

América Latina ha sido una de las regiones más afectadas por el COVID-19 en el mundo. Si bien muchos países adoptaron estrictas medidas de salud pública, la pandemia se propagó por la región. Los sistemas de salud pública de la región, que han sufrido una subinversión crónica, se vieron rápidamente abrumados por la creciente incidencia de pacientes con coronavirus. El enorme papel de la economía informal también limitó la eficacia de las medidas de restricción de movimiento, ya que los trabajadores informales dependen de los ingresos diarios para sobrevivir.

Ante esta situación, los países de la región impulsaron ambiciosos paquetes de medidas de política fiscal para fortalecer los sistemas públicos de salud, apoyar a los hogares, particularmente a los más vulnerables, y proteger la capacidad productiva para facilitar la recuperación económica en la pospandemia (CEPAL, 2020^[6]; OCDE, 2020^[4]). Los países hicieron esfuerzos fiscales sin precedentes que en promedio representaron – 4.3% del PIB en América Latina – a través de alivio tributario, reasignaciones presupuestarias y gastos adicionales, así como instrumentos de liquidez respaldados por los gobiernos (préstamos concesionales) (CEPAL, 2020^[6]). Además, varios países han creado o fortalecido programas estatales de garantía crediticia para brindar liquidez adicional a las empresas, en particular a las pymes, con acceso limitado al sistema bancario formal.

Todas estas respuestas de políticas tuvieron un costo y la situación fiscal de la región se ha deteriorado. El repunte del gasto público y la caída de los ingresos públicos han resultado en elevados déficits fiscales en términos históricos y niveles crecientes de deuda pública, en particular de fuentes externas, incluidos los mercados financieros internacionales y las

instituciones crediticias multilaterales. No obstante, las políticas fiscales activas serán clave para el esfuerzo de recuperación y para reconstruir mejores sociedades en el mundo de la pospandemia. Por tanto, la austeridad fiscal no es una opción de política para la región.

Mantener políticas fiscales activas será crucial para impulsar el crecimiento económico y lograr el cambio económico y social transformador que la región necesita para cumplir con éxito los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS). Estas políticas deberán abordar las brechas estructurales de desarrollo existentes en la región, al mismo tiempo que contribuyan a la construcción de sistemas de protección social universales y se mejora la calidad de los bienes y servicios públicos.

La región enfrenta el desafío de mantener un enfoque de política fiscal activo dentro de un marco de sostenibilidad fiscal. Esto requerirá del desarrollo de estrategias destinadas a fortalecer los ingresos y mejorar la calidad del gasto.

Las medidas de política tributaria se adoptaron amplia y rápidamente como parte de la respuesta a la crisis

Si bien el gasto público representó el pilar principal de la respuesta fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe a la pandemia de COVID-19, la política tributaria también se utilizó como una herramienta estratégica para mitigar los impactos económicos de la crisis. En comparación con las medidas que implicaban reasignaciones presupuestarias y gastos adicionales, las medidas de alivio se promulgaron con prontitud, ya que en su mayoría fueron adoptadas por decretos. A pesar de su importancia (los ingresos no percibidos temporalmente debido a estas medidas fueron significativos, en algunos casos representando más del 1% del PIB¹), las medidas de desgravación fiscal se basaron principalmente en postergaciones y facilidades de pago que desplazaron la recaudación de ingresos tributarios en lugar de reducciones directas de las obligaciones fiscales (CEPAL, 2021^[7]; 2020^[6]). En general, estas medidas estaban dirigidas al sector de la salud o proporcionaron liquidez temporal a hogares y empresas. Sin embargo, la eficacia de la desgravación fiscal se vio obstaculizada por la amplitud del sector informal de la economía en la región y la participación limitada de las personas y las PYMES en los sistemas tributarios y de seguridad social.

Dada la escala de la pandemia y las limitaciones de los sistemas de salud en la región, los países promulgaron rápidamente medidas para reducir el costo de los insumos médicos cruciales (Cuadro 2.1). En muchos países, esto tomó la forma de exenciones temporales o una tasa cero para suministros médicos con el objeto de responder a la pandemia de COVID-19 (alcohol, artículos de laboratorio, guantes, desinfectantes, equipos y otros suministros de salud), lo que refleja la dependencia de proveedores externos. Estas medidas fueron acompañadas en algunos casos, como en Colombia, de la exención del IVA a los productos médicos. Los países también buscaron incentivar las donaciones directas a los sistemas de salud proporcionando deducciones temporales de los impuestos sobre la renta de personas físicas y sociedades (IRPF y IRS).

Adicionalmente, se implementaron medidas de alivio tributario para los hogares y los trabajadores autónomos para compensar los salarios perdidos y apoyar el consumo. Las medidas más comunes fueron los aplazamientos, las suspensiones de anticipos y las facilidades para el pago de impuestos, como planes de pago a plazos sin intereses ni penalizaciones del IVA y el IRPF. Varios países, incluidos Chile, Colombia, Perú y Trinidad y Tobago, también implementaron devoluciones aceleradas del IRPF para brindar mayor apoyo. Los hogares también recibieron apoyo en algunos países, como Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Guyana, Honduras y San Vicente y las Granadinas, mediante exenciones del IVA sobre suministros y productos médicos esenciales de la canasta básica de bienes y servicios de consumo como la electricidad.

En Colombia, un innovador esquema de devolución del IVA se dirigió a un millón de familias en situación de pobreza, a través de cinco pagos de COP 75 000 durante el año. Las medidas de alivio tributario para las familias tuvieron un impacto relativamente limitado en la región, lo que refleja el reducido universo de hogares incorporados en los sistemas IRPF. Además, estas medidas fueron de naturaleza general, sin brindar beneficios adicionales a las poblaciones particularmente afectadas, como las mujeres (Recuadro 2.1).

Cuadro 2.1. Medidas de desgravación tributaria relacionadas con COVID-19 en América Latina y el Caribe

| Instrumento | Abordando la crisis sanitaria | Provisión de liquidez a hogares y empresas | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Facilidades de aplazamiento y pago | | | | Reembolsos acelerados | | Tratamiento preferencial | |
| | | Hogares | Todos | Sector específico | PYMEs | Hogares | Todos | PYMEs | |
| Impuesto sobre la renta | Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) Guyana | Argentina Belice Brasil República Dominicana El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Panamá Paraguay Perú Santa Lucía San Vicente y las Granadinas | Argentina Belice Brasil Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) Ecuador El Salvador Colombia Costa Rica República Dominicana El Salvador Granada Guatemala Guyana Honduras Panamá Paraguay Perú Santa Lucía | Colombia República Dominicana Ecuador El Salvador Honduras | Chile Panamá Perú Paraguay | Belize Chile Perú Trinidad y Tobago | Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) | Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) Chile Honduras Saint Kitts y Nevis Santa Lucía | Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) Honduras Panamá |
| Contribuciones sociales o paraestatales | | Argentina Brasil Barbados Colombia Uruguay | Argentina Colombia | Argentina Uruguay | | | Argentina Brasil | | |
| Impuesto sobre bienes y servicios | Argentina Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) Brasil Colombia Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Honduras Jamaica Panamá Paraguay Perú Saint Kitts y Nevis San Vicente y las Granadinas Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) | Brasil Chile Colombia Costa Rica República Dominicana Ecuador Honduras Paraguay Uruguay | Colombia Ecuador San Vicente y las Granadinas | Chile | Belize Perú Trinidad y Tobago | Dominica Guyana San Vincente y las Granadinas | Colombia Costa Rica Dominica | Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) Colombia | |
| Otros impuestos | | Chile | Brasil Chile Colombia Granada Guatemala Guyana | | Brasil Colombia | Brasil Chile | Brasil Chile Colombia | | |

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Panorama Fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe 2020 (LC/PIUB.2020/6-P), Santiago, 2020.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234822>

Recuadro 2.1. Incorporación de una perspectiva de género en las respuestas de política tributaria

Las mujeres están en el centro de la lucha contra la crisis de COVID-19: constituyen la gran mayoría de los trabajadores de la salud y asumen gran parte de la carga del cuidado infantil y la educación en el hogar durante los encierros. Si bien las medidas de política tributaria juegan un papel importante en el apoyo a las personas y las empresas, el impacto de género de los impuestos también debe tenerse en cuenta al responder a la crisis.

Aunque las disposiciones fiscales que explícitamente ponen en desventaja a las mujeres en relación con los hombres son poco comunes, los impuestos pueden, en la práctica, mostrar un sesgo implícito que exacerba las desigualdades de género, especialmente en tiempos de crisis. Esto se debe a que los sistemas tributarios interactúan con las diferencias socioeconómicas de género subyacentes entre hombres y mujeres, como las diferencias en los niveles de ingresos, los patrones de consumo, el espíritu empresarial y la riqueza.

En el caso de los impuestos sobre la renta, por ejemplo, aunque los hombres y las mujeres suelen estar sujetos a las mismas reglas, sus diferentes niveles salariales y participación en la fuerza laboral significan que el sistema tributario puede tener efectos diferentes. Las mujeres suelen ser más sensibles a los cambios en los salarios que los hombres en sus decisiones de participar en el mercado laboral y es más probable que trabajen a tiempo parcial. Por lo tanto, la progresividad del sistema tributario es un factor importante en la participación de la mujer en el mercado laboral, en particular si el retiro de las prestaciones por cónyuge o hijo a cargo aumenta las tasas impositivas efectivas sobre los segundos ingresos – que son mayormente mujeres – que ingresan a la fuerza laboral.

Los impuestos al consumo también afectan directamente la distribución del ingreso entre hombres y mujeres dentro de los hogares, debido a las diferencias de género en los patrones de consumo. También pueden contribuir indirectamente a otro sesgo implícito, ya que los impuestos al consumo de servicios como la limpieza y el cuidado de los hijos hacen que sea más atractivo producir estos servicios en el hogar que comprarlos en el mercado, especialmente para los hogares de bajos ingresos. Esto puede disminuir la oferta laboral de la segunda fuente de ingresos.

El COVID-19 amplifica esta dinámica aumentando la carga de trabajo no remunerado de las mujeres y desestabilizando el mercado laboral. El cierre generalizado de escuelas y guarderías y otras medidas de confinamiento han aumentado el tiempo que hay que dedicar al cuidado de los hijos y a la educación en el hogar, así como a las tareas domésticas de rutina, muchas de las cuales son realizadas por mujeres, y que pueden aumentar el riesgo de que las mujeres que sean la segunda fuente de ingresos del hogar abandonen la fuerza laboral.

También existen diferencias de género en los patrones de empleo entre hombres y mujeres. En los países de América Latina y el Caribe, las mujeres tienen más probabilidades de trabajar por cuenta propia y de trabajar en el servicio doméstico y en sectores con salarios más bajos y condiciones precarias (36% del empleo de mujeres contra 28.4% del empleo de hombres en 2017 en promedio en la región de América Latina). Además, el 78% de las mujeres ocupadas en promedio en América Latina se concentra en los sectores más afectados por el COVID-19 (por ejemplo, servicios sociales, restaurantes y hoteles, transporte) (CEPAL, 2020^[8]). Este grupo laboral se encuentran entre los más vulnerables durante la crisis actual, enfrentan mayores riesgos de pérdida de empleo o ingresos, y a menudo no están cubiertos por la seguridad social debido a la naturaleza no estándar o informal de algunos de estos trabajos. En la región de América Latina y el Caribe, la tasa de informalidad no agrícola de las mujeres se situó en 52%, en comparación con el 47% de los hombres (OCDE, 2020^[9]).

Para abordar las complejas interacciones de impuestos y género en el mundo post-COVID-19, los gobiernos deberán considerar opciones para rediseñar impuestos clave para evitar exacerbar las diferencias de género existentes, o utilizar impuestos u otros instrumentos para compensar las diferencias en los niveles de ingresos como parte de su respuesta a largo plazo de la crisis. Para garantizar que el sistema tributario no refuerce inadvertidamente los sesgos de género en la sociedad, los gobiernos deben incluir el impacto de los impuestos sobre el género como una dimensión clave de la política tributaria. Mejorar los datos sobre el impacto del COVID-19 en las mujeres de la región será fundamental para comprender estos impactos.

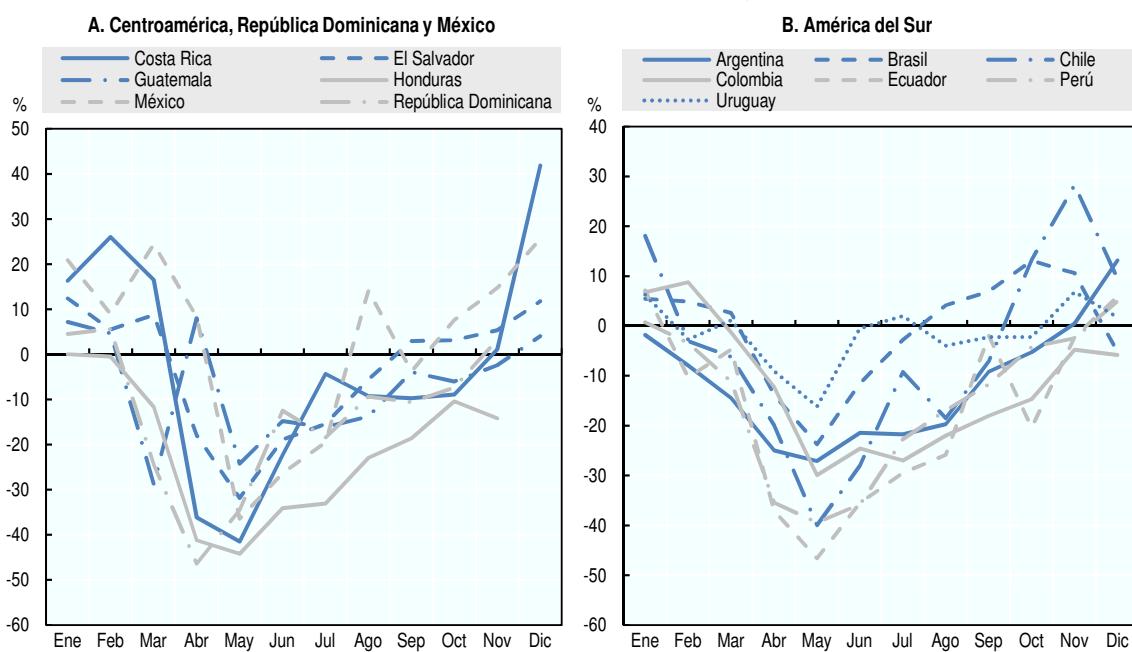
Fuente: Adaptado de Harding et al. (2020^[10]).

Al igual que en el caso de los hogares, el alivio tributario para las empresas también consistió principalmente de medidas temporales para potenciar el flujo de caja, especialmente en los primeros meses de la crisis, mediante aplazamientos y suspensión de anticipos del IVA y del impuesto sobre sociedades (ISR). La desgravación del IVA, en particular, jugó un papel importante en la región, especialmente para las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES). En varios casos, el alivio tributario se dirigió a las MIPYMES o sectores particularmente afectados por la crisis, como la construcción, el turismo y los servicios personales. Los países también extendieron el alivio a las empresas mediante modificaciones a los esquemas de contribución social, como el Programa de Asistencia de Emergencia al Trabajo y la Producción (ATP) en Argentina, que introdujo una reducción de hasta el 95% en el pago de las cotizaciones de los empleadores al Sistema Integrado de Seguridad Social. En Brasil, se suspendieron los pagos al Fondo del Seguro de Desempleo (FGTS) y se redujeron en un 50% los aportes al Sistema S, que financia la educación técnica y profesional, durante abril, mayo y junio.

La combinación de la severa contracción de la actividad económica, con su concomitante declive en el consumo y los ingresos privados, y las medidas de alivio tributario provocaron una importante disminución de los ingresos públicos en América Latina. Los ingresos por IVA, una de las principales fuentes de ingresos fiscales en la región, se desplomaron entre marzo y mayo a medida que evolucionó la pandemia y los países establecieron estrictas medidas de cuarentena (Gráfico 2.1). El mes de mayo fue especialmente complejo en muchos países de la región, con caídas interanuales en términos reales del 40% o más en la recaudación del IVA en Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador y Honduras. Los ingresos por impuestos a la renta también registraron caídas importantes en los primeros meses del año, principalmente por la extensión de medidas como el diferimiento de la liquidación de los pasivos fiscales de 2019 y la suspensión de los pagos anticipados de impuestos.

Gráfico 2.1. Ingresos por IVA, enero-diciembre de 2020

Variación interanual real en porcentaje



Nota: Los datos de Brasil corresponden a los ingresos del Impuesto sobre Comercio y Servicios (Imposto sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Serviços, ICMS), un impuesto a nivel estatal.

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Panorama Fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe 2021.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234746>

El lento repunte de la actividad económica experimentado a mediados de 2020 cuando se suavizaron las medidas de salud pública y el retiro de ciertos aplazamientos de impuestos relacionados con las medidas de alivio tributario permitió una desaceleración progresiva en las caídas interanuales de los ingresos tributarios. Esto fue especialmente evidente en el caso de los ingresos por IVA, que mejoraron a lo largo de la segunda mitad del año. Para el cuarto trimestre, los ingresos por IVA en algunos países se acercaron o superaron su nivel del año anterior, sin embargo, para el agregado del año disminuyeron (CEPAL, 2021^[7]). No obstante, algunas medidas de alivio tributario se renovaron repetidamente en varios países, lo que potencialmente trasladó ingresos del IVA a 2021. Basándose en los informes de las administraciones tributarias de 18 países de la región de ALC, el Centro Interamericano de Administraciones Tributarias (CIAT)² calcula que los ingresos tributarios totales disminuyeron en un 11.2% en 2020 con respecto al año anterior. Las mayores caídas se observan en los impuestos selectivos al consumo (13.7% interanual), seguidos de los impuestos sobre la renta (-9.9%), y el IVA (-9.2%). Los demás ingresos tributarios no clasificados disminuyeron un 14.2%.

Las medidas de gasto representaron la mayor parte de la respuesta a la crisis

Las políticas de gasto público en América Latina y el Caribe en 2020 canalizaron importantes recursos adicionales para fortalecer los sistemas de salud pública, apoyar a las familias y proteger la capacidad productiva (Cuadro 2.2). Estos esfuerzos fueron especialmente importantes en la región, ya que las brechas de desarrollo existentes dejan a sectores importantes de la población y las empresas, principalmente PYMES informales, excepcionalmente vulnerables a las recesiones económicas. Como se destaca en CEPAL (2020^[11]), la mayor parte de las medidas de gasto para enfrentar la emergencia comprendieron reasignaciones presupuestarias y gasto adicional en forma de transferencias corrientes para canalizar recursos directamente a los hogares y las pequeñas empresas. Estas políticas fueron acompañadas de medidas adicionales que no son estrictamente gastos públicos en el período actual, como transacciones por debajo de la línea – incluidos crédito en condiciones favorables y garantías crediticias respaldadas por el Estado – pero que crean pasivos contingentes para el gasto público en períodos futuros.

La mayoría de los países de la región adoptaron medidas para fortalecer la capacidad de sus sistemas de salud (Cuadro 2.2). En casi todos los casos, esto consistió en reasignaciones presupuestarias y gastos adicionales para financiar la adquisición de suministros médicos, ampliar la infraestructura de salud y contratar personal adicional. En los grandes países federales de la región, como Argentina y Brasil, se adoptaron importantes medidas para apoyar a los gobiernos subnacionales que en muchos casos son los principales proveedores de servicios públicos como la salud. Se implementaron programas similares en Bolivia, Chile, Perú y República Dominicana a través de fondos especiales para apoyar a los municipios.

El apoyo al ingreso de los hogares y, por ende, al consumo privado, representó el eje principal de la política de gasto en la región. Las medidas incluyeron el diseño de nuevos programas – o el fortalecimiento de programas existentes – de transferencias focalizadas a trabajadores informales desempleados y grupos sociales vulnerables (CEPAL, 2020^[6]; OCDE, 2020^[4]). Ejemplos de transferencias de reciente creación incluyen el Ingreso Familiar de Emergencia en Argentina, el Beneficio Emergencial de Preservação do Emprego e da Renda en Brasil (el programa más grande de la región con BRL 321 mil millones o USD 62 mil millones), el Ingreso Familiar de Emergencia en Chile, el Ingreso Solidario en Colombia, el Subsidio Familiar en El Salvador y la expansión del Bono Familiar Universal en Perú (CEPAL, 2020^[6]; OCDE et al., 2020^[2]). Las transferencias también se dirigieron

a los trabajadores del sector formal, incluidos los beneficios para cubrir la pérdida temporal de ingresos, por ejemplo, el Programa de Asistencia de Emergencia al Trabajo y la Producción en Argentina, y para llenar vacíos en el marco de protección social existente, como el Subsidio al Empleo Formal en Paraguay, donde no existe un sistema de seguro de desempleo establecido.

Cuadro 2.2. Instrumentos de gasto (por encima de la línea), instrumentos de financiamiento (por debajo de la línea) y garantías de crédito respaldadas por el Estado empleadas en 2020 en respuesta a la crisis del COVID-19, por objetivo de política, en América Latina y el Caribe

| Fortalecimiento del sistema de salud | Protección de los ingresos y el bienestar de los hogares | | | | | | Protección de la capacidad productiva y garantizar la liquidez del sector privado | | | Apoyo a la actividad económica | |
|--|--|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|---|--|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Empleo | Pensiones | Consumo | Grupos vulnerables | Otros | Subsidios y beneficios de nómina para cubrir gastos operativos | Líneas de crédito | | Garantías estatales | Inversión en infraestructura | Viviendas |
| | | | | | | | Total | Micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas | | | |
| Bahamas | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Argentina | Bahamas | Argentina | Argentina | Antigua y Barbuda |
| Barbados | Bahamas | Bolivia | Bahamas | Bolivia | Bolivia | Chile | Bolivia | Bolivia | Bahamas | Barbados | Barbados |
| Brasil | Barbados | (Estado | Bolivia | (Estado | (Estado | Colombia | (Estado | (Estado | Chile | El Salvador | Argentina |
| Chile | Bolivia | Plurinacional | (Estado | Plurinacional | Plurinacional | El Salvador | Plurinacional | Plurinacional | Colombia | Granada | Granada |
| Colombia | (Plurinational de) | Plurinacional | de f) | de) | de) | Guatemala | de) | de) | Colombia | Guatemala | Guatemala |
| Ecuador | State of | Brasil | de) | Brasil | Brasil | Honduras | Brasil | Brasil | México | Méjico | Méjico |
| El Salvador | Brasil | Méjico | Chile | Chile | Chile | Méjico | Colombia | Colombia | Perú | Perú | Perú |
| Granada | Chile | | El Salvador | Colombia | | Panamá | El Salvador | El Salvador | El Salvador | Granada | Granada |
| Guatemala | Colombia | | Guatemala | Costa Rica | | Perú | Guatemala | Guatemala | Guatemala | Honduras | Honduras |
| Haití | Costa Rica | | Honduras | Ecuador | | Uruguay | Jamaica | Jamaica | Jamaica | Jamaica | Jamaica |
| Honduras | Cuba | | Panamá | El Salvador | | | Santa Lucía | Santa Lucía | Santa Lucía | Méjico | Méjico |
| Méjico | El Salvador | | Paraguay | Granada | | | | | | Panamá | Panamá |
| Panamá | Granada | | República | Guatemala | | | | | | Paraguay | Paraguay |
| Paraguay | Haití | | Dominicana | Haití | | | | | | Perú | Perú |
| Perú | Jamaica | | Uruguay | Honduras | | | | | | Trinidad y Tobago | Trinidad y Tobago |
| Saint Kitts y Nevis | Méjico | | | Jamaica | | | | | | Uruguay | Uruguay |
| San Vincente y las Granadinas | Paraguayan | | | Méjico | | | | | | | |
| Surinam | República | | | Panamá | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad y Tobago | Dominicana | | | Paraguay | | | | | | | |
| | Santa Lucía | | | Uruguay | | | | | | | |
| | Trinidad | | | | | | | | | | |
| | y Tobago | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | |

Nota: Los datos incluyen reasignaciones presupuestarias, gastos adicionales, préstamos en condiciones favorables y garantías de crédito respaldadas por el Estado.

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Panorama Fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe 2020 (LC/PUB.2020/6-P), Santiago, 2020.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234841>

Los países también implementaron medidas para aumentar la cobertura y el valor de los beneficios que brindan los programas de protección social existentes, incluido el seguro de desempleo (por ejemplo, en Chile, Ecuador, Méjico y Uruguay, entre otros) y los beneficios de seguridad social como las pensiones (por ejemplo, en Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Méjico y Paraguay, entre otros). También se brindó apoyo en especie a los hogares de varios países, donde los gobiernos proporcionaron paquetes de alimentos directamente a los hogares de bajos ingresos. Esto fue acompañado en algunos casos con subsidios para cubrir el costo de los servicios básicos del hogar (luz, gas y agua).

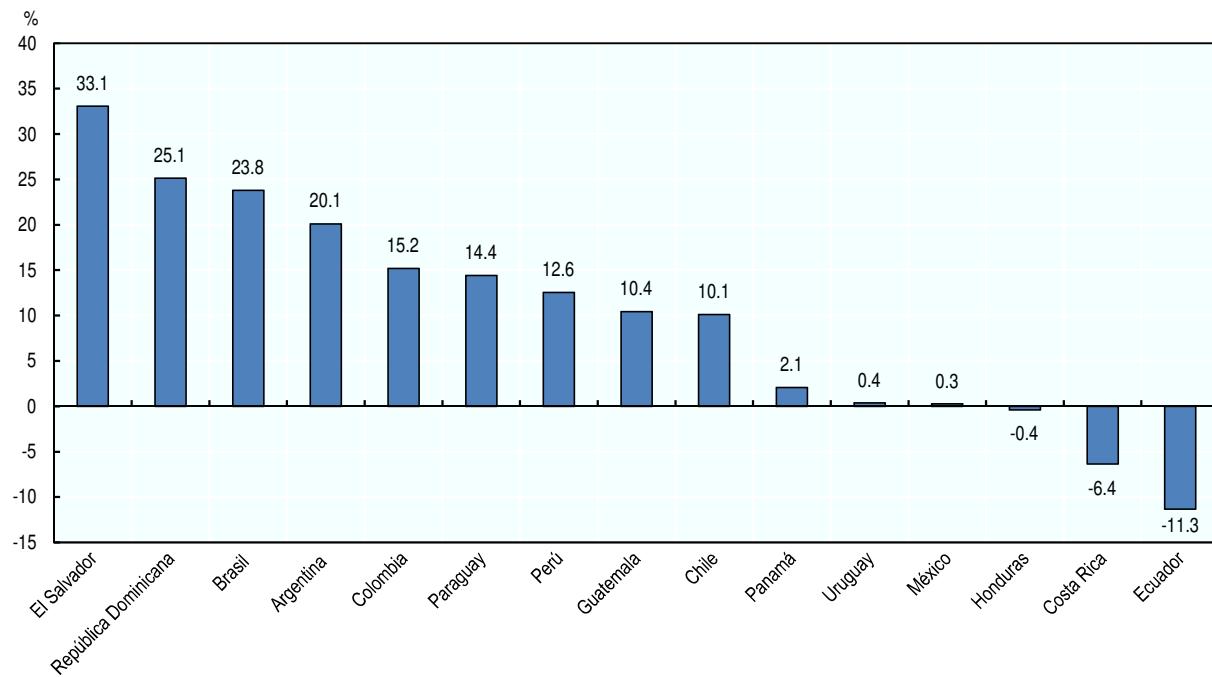
Las medidas de protección de la capacidad productiva estuvieron orientadas en gran medida a otorgar subsidios y financiamiento para facilitar a las empresas flujo de caja durante el año, en un contexto de intensos choques de oferta y demanda. En términos de

gasto público, países como Chile, Colombia, Perú y Uruguay establecieron esquemas de protección laboral al otorgar subsidios a la nómina a las empresas que optaron por participar y cumplían con requisitos específicos. Por ejemplo, Colombia estableció el Programa de Apoyo al Empleo Formal para proporcionar un subsidio mensual, equivalente al 40% del salario mínimo, para ayudar con los costos de nómina de empresas que pudieran demostrar que sufrieron una disminución del 20% en los ingresos entre febrero y marzo de 2020. Se establecieron programas similares en El Salvador y Honduras que se enfocaron en las MIPYMES. En Guatemala, México y Panamá se establecieron subsidios comerciales para compensar los gastos de operación relacionados con la compra de insumos necesarios en el sector agrícola. Algunos países, como Argentina y Perú, implementaron programas de apoyo a la productividad, financiando proyectos de investigación y desarrollo (I + D), promoviendo la digitalización y fomentando el espíritu empresarial.

El uso de medidas por debajo de las líneas, como la provisión de líneas especiales de crédito y la capitalización de instituciones financieras estatales, permitió a los países garantizar que las empresas tuvieran acceso a la liquidez necesaria, especialmente aquellas con acceso ya limitado, como las MIPYMES. Por ejemplo, el programa Reactívate Ecuador otorgó crédito a las MIPYMES a una tasa preferencial (5%) con plazos de 36 meses y un período de gracia de seis meses. Varios países, como Bolivia, Brasil y Paraguay, también otorgaron préstamos en condiciones favorables como parte de planes de retención de empleo para ayudar a cubrir los costos de nómina. Aunque menos generalizados, los programas de crédito respaldados por el Estado se utilizaron con éxito para reforzar la liquidez del sistema financiero. En algunos casos, esto se implementó como la expansión de esquemas existentes, como los programas de financiamiento del BNDES en Brasil y una gran inyección de capital en el Fondo de Garantía de Pequeños Empresarios en Chile. En Perú, se estableció un nuevo programa como parte del Reactiva Perú, donde los créditos garantizados por el Tesoro fueron respaldados por un aporte del Banco Central. En Colombia, Bancoldex lanzó nuevas líneas de crédito para responder a la crisis del COVID-19 en el marco del Programa Colombia Responde para apoyar a más de 38 000 empresas de las cuales más del 90% son microempresas.

Como resultado de estas medidas de apoyo, la política fiscal fue altamente expansiva en muchos países de América Latina y el Caribe durante 2020 (CEPAL, 2021^[7]). Esto contrasta fuertemente con el crecimiento relativamente modesto del gasto público en los últimos años, durante los cuales los países adoptaron políticas de consolidación fiscal para controlar el aumento de la deuda pública. El gasto primario del gobierno central aumentó a tasas de dos dígitos en algunos países durante el año, llegando en algunos casos a más del 20% en términos reales en comparación con 2019 (Gráfico 2.2). Esta dinámica fue impulsada por un aumento significativo de los subsidios y transferencias corrientes como resultado de las medidas de gasto relacionadas con el COVID-19 adoptadas durante el año (CEPAL, 2021^[7]; 2021^[1]). Sin embargo, la experiencia de la región no fue uniforme: la política fiscal siguió siendo contractiva en unos pocos países, reflejando principalmente su capacidad para expandir el espacio fiscal, a consecuencia de elevados déficits fiscales o altos niveles de deuda pública previos a la crisis. Algunos países pudieron aprovechar el acceso a los mercados financieros nacionales e internacionales, las instituciones financieras internacionales y, en algunos casos, los bancos centrales para financiar su respuesta ante la pandemia.

Gráfico 2.2. Gasto primario del gobierno central en 15 países de América Latina, 2019-20
 Variación real interanual en porcentaje



Nota: Los datos de Argentina, México y Perú se refieren a la administración pública nacional, el sector público federal y el gobierno general, respectivamente. Los datos de la República Dominicana se refieren a enero-noviembre de 2020. Los datos de Colombia son estimaciones oficiales basadas en Plan Financiero 2021: Documento de Actualización, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Colombia.

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Panorama Fiscal de América Latina y el Caribe 2021.

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El camino hacia delante: La política fiscal en América Latina y el Caribe para alcanzar el desarrollo sostenible

La pandemia de COVID-19 ha puesto al descubierto las debilidades del modelo de desarrollo existente en América Latina y el Caribe. La crisis ha tenido un impacto asimétrico en la sociedad, amplificó las arraigadas desigualdades – de ingresos, riqueza, género, etnia y edad, entre otras – que caracterizan a la región. Al mismo tiempo, la crisis ha puesto de relieve las brechas estructurales que los países han acumulado a lo largo del tiempo en varios aspectos, incluidos sus sistemas de protección social, estructuras productivas, educación, infraestructura digital e integración regional. Reconstruir mejor en la región será una tarea importante que requerirá una transición hacia un nuevo modelo de desarrollo que contemple cambios económicos y sociales transformadores.

Antes de la crisis, los países de la región ya experimentaban descontentos sociales crecientes. Los débiles sistemas de salud pública, educación y pensiones no solo refuerzan la desigualdad, sino que también socavan el desarrollo económico. Los servicios públicos de baja calidad dejan a los países en una trampa de equilibrio de bajo nivel, con un nivel subóptimo de inversión en capital humano que limita el desarrollo sostenible. La inversión pública en infraestructura sostenible ha disminuido en términos relativos durante la última década, a medida que se intensificaron los esfuerzos de consolidación fiscal. Ante el papel catalizador

de la inversión pública, y su efecto de atracción de la inversión privada, los países deberían considerar medios para canalizar flujos de financiamiento hacia proyectos de inversión y establecer marcos fiscales que protejan los gastos de capital de recortes indebidos.

En este contexto, las políticas fiscales activas jugarán un papel clave en la transición de la senda de desarrollo de la región hacia el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (CEPAL, 2021^[7]; 2020^[11]). Durante el período posterior a la pandemia, los gobiernos deben abordar la desigualdad arraigada, mejorando la calidad de los bienes y servicios públicos y promoviendo sistemas de protección social universales. Los sistemas de salud pública se vieron rápidamente saturados por la crisis, lo que proporcionó un alivio limitado a medida que la pandemia se extendía. Al mismo tiempo, la debilidad de los sistemas de protección social (asistencia social, seguro de desempleo, sistemas de pensiones) requirió que los países tomaran medidas extraordinarias para apoyar a las personas. Los sistemas de pensiones, que ya se encuentran bajo una creciente presión a medida que la población de la región envejece, requieren del desarrollo de políticas innovadoras para aumentar la cobertura y su sostenibilidad fiscal (Arenas de Mesa, 2019^[12]). Los programas de transferencias monetarias, como un ingreso básico para las personas que viven en la pobreza, también deben examinarse como un medio para lograr el objetivo de acabar con la pobreza y reducir la desigualdad. Estos esfuerzos deben complementarse con medidas concretas para mejorar la eficiencia, eficacia y equidad del gasto público.

Asimismo, en el corto plazo, dado el cada vez más limitado espacio fiscal y la urgente necesidad de financiar los complejos desafíos vinculados a la crisis del COVID-19, la coordinación global de la gestión de la deuda pública debe ser una prioridad para no comprometer el mediano y largo plazo (Recuadro 2.2). La caída de los ingresos tributarios en América Latina, sumada a la implementación de medidas de apoyo al gasto y la liquidez para enfrentar la crisis del COVID-19, ejerció una presión adicional en el reducido espacio fiscal y una dinámica creciente de la deuda pública. Antes de la crisis, el espacio fiscal en la mayoría de los países ya era limitado y los déficits presupuestarios eran la norma en la mayoría de los países de la región. De manera similar, los niveles de deuda aumentaron en casi todos los países desde 2014. La relación deuda pública / impuestos, un indicador proxy de la capacidad financiera de los países para pagar la deuda pública, aumentó en la mayoría de los países, dejándolos en una posición más débil para enfrentar la crisis del COVID-19 que en 2007, previo a la crisis financiera global (OCDE et al., 2020^[2]; Nieto-Parra and Orozco, 2020^[13]).

La construcción de un marco de sostenibilidad fiscal necesario para respaldar las políticas fiscales activas destinadas a lograr un cambio económico y social transformador en la región, requiere de fortalecer la generación de ingresos en el mediano plazo para financiar gastos permanentes destinados a cerrar las brechas de desarrollo estructural. El análisis de los desafíos y oportunidades para fortalecer los sistemas tributarios de la región – reforzar la tributación directa, abordar oportunidades para mejorar la tributación indirecta e identificar nuevas áreas para el desarrollo de políticas tributarias – requiere de la disponibilidad de estadísticas comparables de alta calidad. En ese sentido, las Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina y el Caribe es un recurso único en la región, que proporciona datos detallados, comparables e históricos. También sirve como un complemento importante para el análisis de las medidas fiscales en otros campos de políticas, como el gasto público para el desarrollo.

Recuadro 2.2. La deuda pública y la crisis del COVID-19: financiando la crisis

La magnitud de la respuesta fiscal ante la crisis en la región, que provocó un aumento del gasto público, en un contexto de caída de los ingresos, derivó en un incremento sustancial de los niveles de deuda pública. La deuda pública bruta de los gobiernos centrales en 2020 alcanzó un promedio de 55.7% del PIB, un aumento de 10.2 puntos porcentuales del PIB sobre el promedio de 2019 de 45.6% del PIB (CEPAL, 2021^[7]). La composición de este aumento reflejó las oportunidades de financiamiento disponibles para los países de la región. La emisión de deuda soberana en los mercados internacionales aumentó significativamente (45% en los primeros diez meses del año), reflejando el acceso de algunos países a los mercados internacionales, a menudo en condiciones favorables, para cubrir sus crecientes necesidades de financiamiento para 2020 y, en algunos casos, prefinanciar los Presupuestos de 2021 (CEPAL, 2021^[1]). El financiamiento de emergencia de las instituciones financieras internacionales también jugó un papel importante, extendiendo más de USD 47.8 mil millones en nuevos créditos y la reorientación de las líneas de crédito existentes, en apoyo de aquellos países con limitado acceso a los mercados financieros internacionales (CEPAL, 2021^[7]).

No obstante, las condiciones financieras podrían cambiar rápidamente en el mediano plazo si la política monetaria se normaliza en las economías avanzadas, lo que podría afectar la sostenibilidad de la deuda en algunas economías emergentes con espacio fiscal limitado. Si este es el caso, la inacción del emisor o acreedor puede conducir a incumplimientos de deuda y a una crisis de deuda, lo que se sumaría a un escenario ya complicado. Esto subraya la necesidad de una gestión de la deuda coordinada a nivel mundial (OCDE et al., 2020^[2]; Nieto-Parra y Orozco, 2020^[13]).

No existe una solución única para la gestión de la deuda pública en la región: los países varían en términos de sus condiciones fiscales iniciales, tipo de acreedores externos y capacidad para acceder a los mercados de capitales (OCDE et al., 2020^[2]). Hay varias acciones de política en respuesta a la crisis del COVID-19 que se deben considerar, dependiendo de los niveles de deuda pública y las condiciones financieras en los países de América Latina y el Caribe:

- El apoyo oficial debe priorizar las economías que tienen poco o nulo acceso a los mercados de capitales.
- Los países que previo a la crisis contaban con finanzas públicas más sólidas deberían mantener el acceso a los mercados de capitales, donde las primas de riesgo siguen siendo relativamente bajas y a través de las cuales pueden recaudar los fondos necesarios para responder a la crisis, gracias a su abundante liquidez.
- Otro grupo de países puede tener acceso a los mercados de capitales pero enfrenta altos costos de financiamiento debido a un deterioro en las percepciones de sostenibilidad de la deuda. El deterioro podría explicarse por reducciones actuales o potenciales en las calificaciones crediticias o expectativas de bajo crecimiento económico e ingresos fiscales futuros. Hay varias opciones de política, que incluyen la suspensión o moratoria de la deuda, el alivio de la deuda, la creación de un vehículo especial para financiar la crisis o pagar la deuda y un mayor uso de los derechos especiales de giro. Todos requieren cooperación internacional, involucrando a bancos multilaterales, acreedores públicos o acreedores privados (Nieto-Parra y Orozco, 2020^[13]), (Bolton, P et al., 2020^[14])
- Se podrían implementar canjes de deuda a COVID o deuda a Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS), a través de los cuales los países deudores canalizarían los pagos del servicio de la deuda planificados hacia medidas nacionales de mitigación del COVID-19 o inversiones ambientales y de ODS (ONU/DESA, 2020^[15]). De manera similar, los canjes de deuda por cambio climático y naturaleza podrían beneficiar a los gobiernos prestamistas y deudores, así como a los acreedores privados, al tiempo que evitan posibles crisis de deuda y abordan el cambio climático y la pérdida de biodiversidad (Steele y Patel, 2020^[16]).
- Los bonos vinculados a la sostenibilidad social y ambiental vincularían el financiamiento externo sostenible con los compromisos de los ODS. Esto permitiría a los países disponer de recursos financieros para responder a la crisis del COVID-19 y al mismo tiempo comprometerse con el logro de los objetivos nacionales de sostenibilidad climática y de biodiversidad (Caputo Silva y Stewart, 2021^[17]). México se ha convertido recientemente en el primer país de la región en emitir un bono vinculado al cumplimiento de los ODS (CEPAL, 2021^[1]).

Recuadro 2.2. La deuda pública y la crisis del COVID-19: financiando la crisis (cont.)

- Los instrumentos futuros de deuda que incluyan cláusulas ‘similares a las de un seguro’ mientras reorganizan los pagos a los acreedores condicionados al desempeño económico del país deudor proporcionarían a los países cierto alivio en situaciones económicas difíciles, reembolsando a los acreedores a medida que mejoran las perspectivas del país (Breuer y Cohen, 2020^[18]).
- Experiencias recientes en Argentina y Ecuador de reestructuración de deuda muestran la importancia de incluir Cláusulas de Acción Colectiva en los contratos de bonos soberanos.

Existen múltiples posibilidades en la región, particularmente en el área de política tributaria, para fortalecer la generación de ingresos y reducir las desigualdades. Existe una necesidad urgente de reducir la evasión y elusión fiscal, que representó USD 325 mil millones en 2018 – equivalente al 6.1% del PIB – en ingresos perdidos de IRPF, IRS e IVA (CEPAL, 2020^[11]). Los países de la región han avanzado mucho en abordar este desafío, pero siguen existiendo importantes brechas en el cumplimiento tributario de los impuestos sobre la renta de personas y sociedades. Los costosos gastos tributarios, que promediaron el 3.7% del PIB en América Latina entre 2015 y 2019, deben revisarse para asegurarse que están logrando sus objetivos y, si no es así, reorientarse para incentivar la inversión en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (CEPAL, 2020^[11]).

A nivel de instrumentos individuales, también hay un importante espacio de mejora (BID, 2020^[19]; CEPAL, 2021^[1]; CEPAL, 2019^[20]; CEPAL, 2021^[7]). El IRPF, el principal factor detrás de la brecha tributaria entre la región y la OCDE (ver Capítulo 1 de este informe), es débil, lo que limita no solo los ingresos potenciales sino también el poder redistributivo del sistema tributario. Esto se ve agravado por la baja tributación de los bienes inmuebles y la riqueza. Existen numerosas opciones para mejorar la tributación indirecta, incluidas medidas para mejorar la eficiencia del IVA mediante la reducción del número y el alcance de las exenciones y las tasas reducidas, al tiempo que se aborda su impacto regresivo mediante el uso de los ingresos del IVA para brindar apoyo a los hogares de bajos ingresos mediante transferencias de efectivo (también conocido como IVA personalizado). Las experiencias con tales reformas en Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador y Uruguay son instructivas para la región (Rasteletti, 2021^[21]). Además, los impuestos correctivos, al igual que los impuestos ambientales y aquellos relacionados con los objetivos de salud pública, pueden desempeñar un papel clave en la configuración de los incentivos de los actores económicos a favor de los ODS. Finalmente, otro tema clave para los sistemas tributarios de la región es la necesidad de abordar de manera integral los desafíos que plantea la economía digital (OCDE et al., 2020^[2]).

Este es el momento de iniciar acciones concertadas hacia una reestructuración profunda de los sistemas tributarios para generar los ingresos necesarios para financiar el desarrollo sostenible y fortalecer el poder redistributivo de la política tributaria. Estos esfuerzos en ALC deben beneficiarse y potenciarse a través de alianzas con organizaciones internacionales y regionales, y con foros como el Marco Inclusivo sobre BEPS. De manera similar, el apoyo a la movilización de recursos internos en la región – como parte del ODS 17.1 – por parte de donantes bilaterales y multilaterales podría impulsar significativamente los esfuerzos de la región para lograr los ODS.

Notas

1. Se estima un 1.4% del PIB en Chile (DIPRES, 2020^[22]) y aproximadamente una cantidad similar en Perú (1.5% del PIB) (MEF Perú, 2020^[23]).
2. Los datos proceden de (CIAT, 2021^[24]).

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Chapter 3

SPECIAL FEATURE

**Fiscal revenues from non-renewable
natural resources in Latin America
and the Caribbean**

Capítulo 3

SECCIÓN ESPECIAL

**Ingresos fiscales provenientes
de recursos naturales no renovables
en América Latina y el Caribe**

Chapter 3

SPECIAL FEATURE

Fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean

This special feature was prepared by Michael Hanni, Economic Affairs Officer, Fiscal Affairs Unit, Economic Development Division, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Principal findings

Trends in fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources in 2019

Oil and gas revenues in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) rose in 2019 despite unfavourable global market conditions. The increase in hydrocarbon revenues, which reached 2.7% of GDP on average compared to 2.5% of GDP in 2018, was largely the result of extraordinary receipts. Signing bonuses for new oil and gas concessions generated excess revenues equivalent to 1% of GDP in Brazil. In Trinidad and Tobago, payments under a tax amnesty programme and receipts deriving from a negotiated settlement with a large producer resulted in a one-time increase equivalent to 1.6% of GDP. Property rents, however, fell during the year in line with international prices, as regional production was largely flat.

Weak international prices for a range of industrial minerals and metals and lower production led to a decline in LAC's mining revenues in 2019. The year-on-year variation relative to GDP was marginal: average revenues fell to 0.37% of GDP from 0.39% of GDP in 2018. Similarly, aggregate revenues in US dollar terms edged down slightly (-3.9%), although the scale of the fall was reduced due to a sharp increase in Brazil (+75.1%). Excluding Brazil, overall revenues declined 17.3% in US dollar terms, with significant contractions registered in Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on revenues from extractive activities

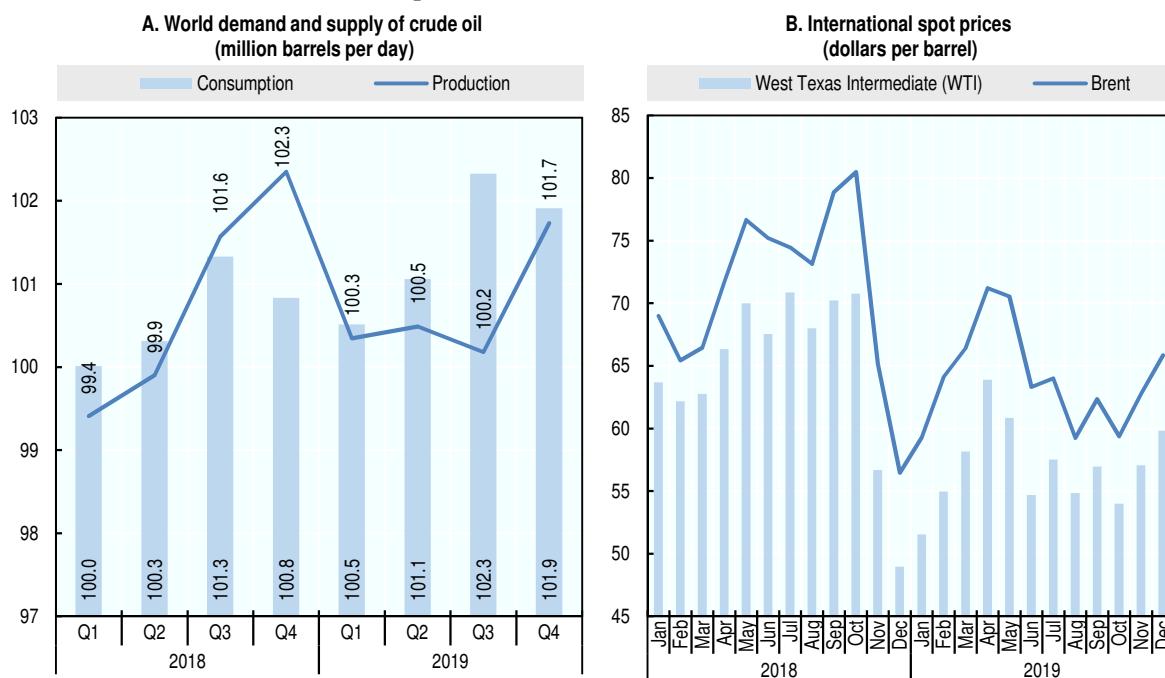
The COVID-19 pandemic has provoked one of the greatest social and economic crises in modern times. It has also created significant turmoil in commodity markets. Oil markets have been especially impacted, with plunging demand, especially in advanced economies, leading to a sharp decline in crude oil spot prices. In contrast, international prices for minerals and metals recovered quickly after an initial decline, on the back of accelerating industrial production in China. High-frequency data for a sample of countries suggests that there is likely to be a significant decline in fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources at the regional level for the year compared to 2019.

Hydrocarbon revenues rise in LAC, boosted by one-off extraordinary revenues

Global oil markets stabilised to some extent in 2019 following volatility in the fourth quarter of 2018 related to significant over-supply. In December 2018, the members of OPEC and allied oil-producing countries – most notably the Russian Federation – committed to reducing their overall output volume by a combined 1.2 million barrels per day (0.8 million for OPEC members) for the first half of 2019. The accord was largely successful and overall world liquid fuels production slowed markedly in the first quarter of 2019 (Figure 3.1). Crude oil spot prices rallied as the market moved to greater equilibrium during the first months of the year. Nevertheless, prices again trended lower in May on the back of weakening macroeconomic fundamentals, rising trade tensions between China and the United States and a build-up of crude oil stockpiles in the United States. In response, OPEC and allied exporters agreed in July to extend crude oil production cuts until 2020. These trends notwithstanding, oil consumption jumped in the second half of the year, largely

bolstered by record crude oil imports in China as several new mega-refineries came online. Despite the up-tick registered in the fourth quarter, annual average crude oil spot prices fell for the year, with Brent down 10% (from USD 71.1 per barrel to USD 64.0) and Western Texas Intermediate (WTI) declining by 12% (from USD 64.8 per barrel to USD 57.0).

Figure 3.1. World liquid fuels production and consumption balance and international spot prices for crude oil, 2018-19



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of EIA (2020_[1]) and World Bank Commodity Price Data (The Pink Sheet), World Bank.

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Production levels of hydrocarbons in LAC declined in 2019, although with significantly different trends at the country level (Table 3.1). Overall crude oil output fell substantially, contracting by 4.9% due largely to the 37.7% plunge in production in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. While output rose slightly excluding the latter country, this reflected a rebound in production in Brazil and to a smaller extent in Argentina, Colombia and Ecuador, while crude oil production in Mexico fell sharply. Natural gas production also registered a decline due to falling output in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Mexico and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Nevertheless, these declines were attenuated to some extent by increases in Argentina (where output reached its highest level since 2009), Brazil, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Hydrocarbon revenues in the LAC region increased in 2019 despite the prevailing international context, characterised by falling crude oil spot prices, and regional production trends (Table 3.2). Overall hydrocarbon revenues in LAC reached USD 79.8 billion in 2019, up 10.4% from 2018. In relative terms, this result was relatively modest, equivalent to 2.7% of GDP on average compared to 2.5% of GDP in 2018. Although greater production and currency depreciations softened the impact of lower international prices in some countries, this rise in revenues was largely due to extraordinary receipts. Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago registered one-off oil revenues during the year equivalent to 1.0% of GDP and 1.6% of GDP, respectively.¹ Excluding these transactions, hydrocarbon revenues contracted by 14.8% in US dollar (USD) terms. This correlates with the trajectory of revenues from royalties and production levies tied to

the commercial value of production, which fell by 12.6% in USD terms in line with international prices and regional production dynamics. However, results at the country level were varied, reflecting strong heterogeneity in production, export and regulatory dynamics over the year.

Table 3.1. Crude oil and natural gas production in Latin America and the Caribbean and selected country groupings, 2018-19

| Selected country groupings and countries | Crude oil (thousand barrels daily) | | | Natural gas (billion cubic metres) | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2019-2018 (% change) | 2018 | 2019 | 2019-2018 (% change) |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 8 012 | 7 632 | -4.7 | 199 | 196 | -1.4 |
| excluding Venezuela | 6 502 | 6 619 | 1.8 | 174 | 176 | 0.8 |
| Argentina | 489 | 509 | 3.9 | 41 | 43 | 5.7 |
| Bolivia | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 17 | -10.7 |
| Brazil | 2 587 | 2 788 | 7.8 | 22 | 24 | 9.5 |
| Colombia | 865 | 886 | 2.4 | 10 | 10 | 3.1 |
| Ecuador | 517 | 531 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Guatemala | 9 | 10 | 4.1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mexico | 1 813 | 1 678 | -7.4 | 33 | 31 | -6.8 |
| Peru | 49 | 53 | 8.4 | 12 | 13 | 0.7 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 64 | 59 | -7.3 | 35 | 36 | 2.1 |
| Venezuela | 1 510 | 1 013 | -32.9 | 25 | 21 | -17.1 |
| Other LAC | 115 | 113 | -1.3 | 1 | 1 | 2.0 |
| Total World | 75 822 | 75 263 | -0.7 | 3 946 | 4 093 | 3.7 |
| OPEC | 31 238 | 29 375 | -6.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Saudi Arabia | 10 317 | 9 808 | -4.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-OPEC | 44 584 | 45 887 | 2.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Russian Federation | 10 527 | 10 625 | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| United States | 10 991 | 12 232 | 11.3 | .. | .. | .. |

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on the basis of OPEC (2020[2]).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235012>

Oil and gas revenues in **Argentina** contracted in 2019, although the year-on-year variation in relative terms was marginal (down 0.01% of GDP). Revenues from the corporate income tax (CIT) and royalties registered sharp contractions (-19.1% and -15.9% in USD terms, respectively), which exceeded the decline in international crude oil spot prices and was at odds with the increase in oil and gas production. This was largely due to the issuance of Decree No. 566/2019 of 15 August, which imposed price controls on petroleum products for a period of 90 days. The decree established that all deliveries of crude oil to the domestic market had to be invoiced at the price that had been agreed to between producers and refiners as of 9 August, applying a fixed ARS-USD exchange rate and Brent reference price to the transaction. Subsequent decrees modified the exchange rate used to calculate payments, but domestic crude oil prices nevertheless continued to lag international benchmarks.

Lower natural gas output and falling prices produced a significant decrease in hydrocarbon revenues in the **Plurinational State of Bolivia**. Overall oil and natural gas revenues reached 3.8% of GDP in 2019, down from 4.6% of GDP in the previous year, as a result of falling non-tax revenues from the Direct Tax on Hydrocarbons (a royalty) and other State participation in the commercial value of production. Maturing natural gas fields and limited investment have led to a steady decline in output, which in 2019 reached its lowest level since 2011, 21.2% below the high attained in 2014 (Table 3.1; OPEC (2020[2])). Increased production of natural gas in Argentina and Brazil continues to put pressure on Bolivian hydrocarbon revenues and exports (BCB, 2020[4]).

Table 3.2. General government fiscal revenues from oil and gas exploration and production in nine LAC countries, by type of revenue, 2018-19

Percentage of GDP unless otherwise specified

| Type of revenue | Period | Region / country | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-------|---------------------|
| | | LAC | Argentina | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | Brazil | Colombia | Ecuador | Guatemala | Mexico | Peru | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Total revenues | 2018 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 3.9 |
| | 2019 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. of GDP) | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 2.5 |
| | 2019-2018 (% change in NC) | .. | 43.3 | -15.4 | 67.6 | 39.7 | -4.8 | -31.8 | -20.0 | -22.6 | 67.2 |
| | 2019-2018 (% change in USD) | 10.4 | -16.4 | -15.4 | 56.0 | 25.9 | -4.8 | -33.4 | -20.1 | -23.8 | 67.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tax revenues | 2018 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| | 2019 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.1 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. of GDP) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-tax revenues | 2018 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| | 2019 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. of GDP) | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 1.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| of which: royalties and production levies | 2018 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| | 2019 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. of GDP) | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| | 2019-2018 (% change in USD) | -12.6 | -15.9 | -15.7 | -1.8 | -4.5 | -4.8 | -45.5 | -20.4 | -24.9 | 3.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Data for Mexico correspond to federal government oil revenue and they exclude own revenues of Pemex, the State-owned oil and gas producer. Data for Ecuador correspond to oil revenues of the non-financial public sector. The revenue-to-GDP ratio for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) corresponds to a simple average of the countries included in the sample. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on data from CEPALSTAT (2020[3]).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235031>

Hydrocarbon revenues surged in **Brazil** in 2019 on the back of extraordinary one-time receipts. Overall fiscal revenues from crude oil and natural gas rose to 1.9% of GDP from 1.2% of GDP in 2018, an increase of 56% in USD terms. In April 2019, the federal government and Petrobras concluded a multi-year negotiation on contractual terms for the “pré sal” area within the framework of the initial oil-for-shares swap deal struck in 2010 (Petrobras, 2020[5]). The agreement allowed the federal government to auction production-sharing contracts for the remainder of the oil reserves – above and beyond that which had previously been allotted to Petrobras – in the off-shore area in November 2019. The auction resulted in R\$ 69.96 billion of signing bonuses (equivalent to 1.0% of GDP). However, revenues from royalties and other government participations in the commercial value of production fell slightly (-1.8% in USD terms) as rising output was offset by falling prices.

In **Colombia**, oil and gas revenues jumped in 2019 due to an exceptionally large dividend payment by EcoPetrol – the State-owned producer – to the national government. At COP 11.42 billion, equivalent to USD 3.5 billion or 1.1% of GDP, the dividend was well above the previous year’s payment of 0.3% of GDP. As a result, overall hydrocarbon revenues reached 2.4% of GDP in 2019, up from 1.8% of GDP in 2018. Nevertheless, revenues from other instruments registered declines. Tax revenues in the form of CIT receipts fell, reflecting the impact of lower prices on profit margins and the high base of comparison with the

previous year when EcoPetrol reported strong profits. Property rents from royalties were largely unchanged relative to GDP, but they fell in US dollar terms as a modest increase in production was offset by lower prices.

Hydrocarbon revenues in *Ecuador* registered a marginal decline in 2019 (-4.8% in USD terms) as higher production and exports by State-owned Petroamazonas (+4.4% and +9.9%, in millions of barrels, respectively) largely offset the decline in prices (BCE, 2020^[6]). The country's oil sector was impacted by social unrest caused by the promulgation of Decree 883 of 11 October that eliminated fuel subsidies. Although this decree was later revoked by Decree 894 of 14 October work stoppages across the countries continued during the month.

Oil revenues in *Guatemala* fell sharply in 2019, down 33.4% in USD terms and from 0.07% of GDP in 2018 to 0.05% of GDP, despite rising output. Non-tax revenues from the State's participation in the production of hydrocarbons fell sharply (-58.8% in USD terms) reflecting the high base of comparison with the previous year when these revenues registered an increase much greater than was budgeted (MINFIN, 2019^[7]).

A confluence of factors precipitated a decline in federal government oil revenues in *Mexico*, including international price dynamics, slumping production and policy measures.² Overall hydrocarbon revenues of the federal government fell from 2.3% of GDP in 2018 to 1.8% of GDP, as property rents from oil exploration and production activities declined. Revenues of the Profit-Sharing Duty (*Derecho por la Utilidad Compartida*) paid by Petroleos Mexicanos, which make up the bulk of non-tax oil revenues, contracted as a result of the application of a government decree in May 2019 that allowed the company to make greater deductions for investments (PEMEX, 2020^[8]; FMPED, 2020^[9]). Likewise, beginning in January 2019, the rate used to calculate the Profit-Sharing Duty declined to 65%, from 66.25% in 2018, in line with the changes in the oil and gas fiscal framework established in the Hydrocarbons Revenue Law of 2014.

Oil and gas revenues in *Peru* declined to 0.5% of GDP in 2019 from 0.7% of GDP in 2018, principally due to flagging external demand. Revenues from royalties fell by 24.9% in USD terms, or from 0.5% of GDP in 2018 to 0.4% of GDP, despite increased output of crude oil. The decline in royalties was largely due to the lower value of exports of crude oil and natural gas, which serves as the basis for the calculation of certain property rent payments. In particular, liquified natural gas exports registered a sharp contraction as the value of sales to Spain, a key trade partner, fell from USD 333.9 million in 2018 to just USD 35.6 million in 2019 (-89%).³ Weaker sales also translated into a decline in profit margins and, in turn, tax revenues.

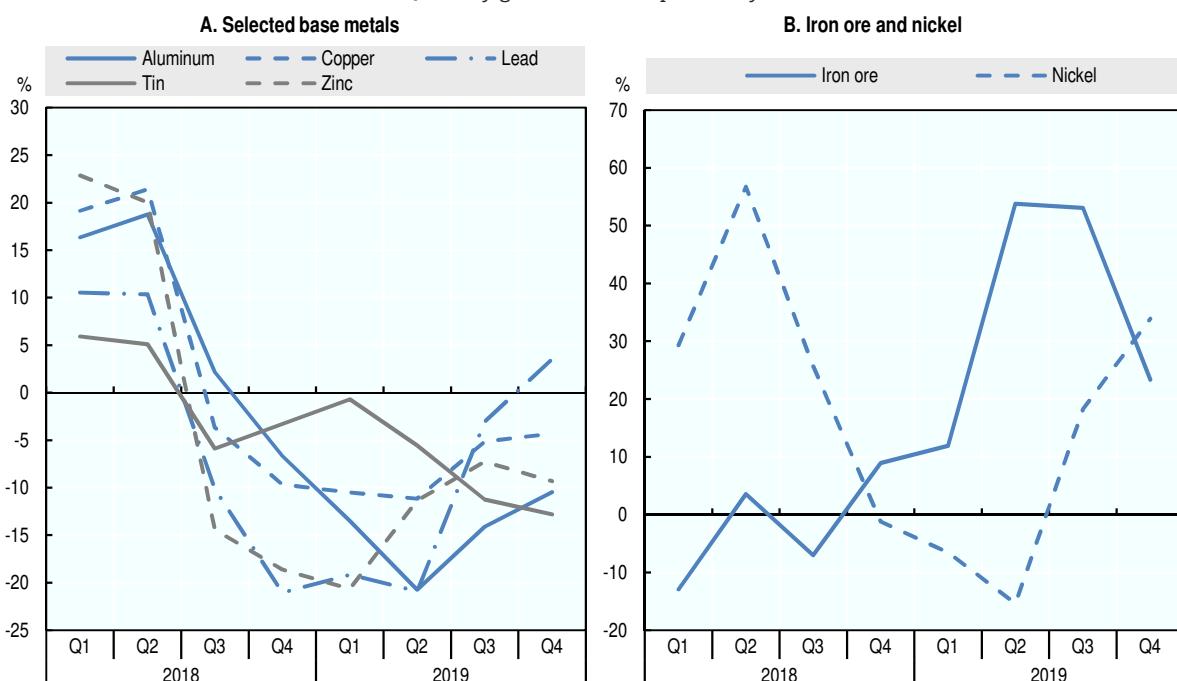
Hydrocarbon revenues in *Trinidad and Tobago* were up sharply in 2019, rising from 3.9% of GDP in 2018 to 6.5% of GDP, boosted by extraordinary tax and non-tax receipts. A three-month tax amnesty that allowed taxpayers to liquidate outstanding liabilities free of penalties and interest resulted in higher than anticipated tax revenues. Oil companies alone made payments worth TTD 750 million (0.5% of GDP) under the programme. These receipts and stronger revenues from income taxes reflecting higher profits obtained in the previous fiscal year pushed oil and gas tax revenues up from 1.8% of GDP in 2018 to 3.1% of GDP. Non-tax revenues also rose markedly, from 2.2% of GDP in 2018 to 3.4% of GDP, due to an initial TTD 1.9 billion payment during FY2018/19, equivalent to 1.2% of GDP, by Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited – a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell – to the government as a result of an agreement to address outstanding tax issues.

Mining revenues in LAC declined, with significant heterogeneity at the country level

The weakening macroeconomic fundamentals that characterised the year, worsened by rising trade tensions, served to reinforce the decline in international spot prices for a range of industrial minerals and metals that began in mid-2018 (Figure 3.2). Prices for iron ore, however, rose sharply as a result of record steel production in China and production disruptions caused by the tragic Corrego do Feijão mine disaster in Brazil and Cyclone Veronica in Australia (IMF, 2019^[10]). Nickel prices also increased in the second half of the year as Indonesia – the world's largest exporter – announced a complete ban on exports of raw nickel to begin in 2020 (World Bank, 2019^[11]). These factors notwithstanding, price dynamics reflected to some extent changes in market sentiment as underlying demand remained relatively stable. For example, although global copper consumption was essentially flat in 2019 compared to 2018 (-0.4%), demand for lead, zinc and nickel all rose.⁴

Figure 3.2. International spot prices for selected minerals and metals, Q1 2018-Q4 2019

Quarterly growth over the previous year



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of World Bank Commodity Price Data (The Pink Sheet), World Bank.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234879>

The impact of falling prices on mining revenues in LAC was further reinforced by lower mining output in several countries (Table 3.3). This trend was influenced in part by ongoing social conflicts (such as at the Las Bambas mine in Peru operated by Minerals and Metals Group), strikes and work stoppages (as was the case with the strike by workers at Codelco's Chuquicamata mine in Chile), and environmental damage (most notably the Corrego do Feijão mine disaster in Brazil). At a more structural level, mining output in the region continues to be tempered by the progressive decline in ore grades as existing large-scale mines mature.⁵ This phenomenon requires ever greater ore extraction to maintain metals and minerals output levels. The associated higher production costs and the need for costly

investments to improve productivity and exploit less accessible reserves, *ceteris paribus*, can impact profitability and in turn tax receipts. This is especially relevant as CIT and other profit-based instruments are the primary mechanism in the region for capturing the economic rents arising from mining (OECD et al., 2020^[12]; Hanni et al., 2018^[13]).

Table 3.3. International prices and production of metals and minerals in selected LAC countries, 2018-19

| Metals and minerals | Year and percent change | Price (US dollars) and % | Production by country in thousands of metric tons unless otherwise specified | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | Argentina | Bolivia | Brazil | Chile | Colombia | Dominican Republic | Jamaica | Mexico |
| Copper | 2018 | 6529.8 | | 5.2 | 750.6 | 5831.6 | | | 473.6 | 2437.0 |
| | 2019 | 6010.1 | | 4.5 | 363.3 | 5787.4 | | | 486.9 | 2455.4 |
| | % change | -8.0 | | -14.1 | -51.6 | -0.8 | | | 2.8 | 0.8 |
| Zinc | 2018 | 2922.4 | | 519.6 | | | | | 381.5 | 1474.4 |
| | 2019 | 2550.4 | | 528.1 | | | | | 325.3 | 1404.4 |
| | % change | -12.7 | | 1.6 | | | | | -14.7 | -4.7 |
| Lead | 2018 | 2240.4 | | 112.0 | | | | | 131.8 | 289.1 |
| | 2019 | 1996.5 | | 88.0 | | | | | 149.1 | 308.1 |
| | % change | -10.9 | | -21.5 | | | | | 13.1 | 6.6 |
| Tin | 2018 | 20145.2 | | 17.3 | 19.3 | | | | | 18.6 |
| | 2019 | 18661.2 | | 17.1 | 14.9 | | | | | 19.9 |
| | % change | -7.4 | | -0.7 | -23.1 | | | | | 6.7 |
| Nickel | 2018 | 13114.1 | | | 67.7 | 43.0 | | | | |
| | 2019 | 13913.9 | | | 55.7 | 40.6 | | | | |
| | % change | 6.1 | | | -17.7 | -5.8 | | | | |
| Iron | 2018 | 69.8 | | 317502.4 | 8942.6 | 575.5 | | | 7085.4 | 9533.9 |
| | 2019 | 93.8 | | 255272.6 | 8427.2 | 665.2 | | | 7140.9 | 10120.0 |
| | % change | 34.5 | | | -19.6 | -5.8 | 15.6 | | 0.8 | 6.1 |
| Coal | 2018 | 107.0 | | | | 86255.2 | | | 8151.8 | |
| | 2019 | 77.9 | | | | 84342.8 | | | 6616.9 | |
| | % change | -27.2 | | | | -2.2 | | | -18.8 | |
| Bauxite / alumina | 2018 | 2108.5 | | 19437.8 | | | | 10058.2 | | |
| | 2019 | 1794.5 | | 15248.5 | | | | 9022.3 | | |
| | % change | -14.9 | | -21.6 | | | | -10.3 | | |
| Gold (metric tons) | 2018 | 1269.2 | 59.8 | 6.2 | 85.4 | 37.1 | 35.6 | 32.3 | 91.2 | 140.2 |
| | 2019 | 1392.5 | 59.8 | 5.5 | 75.2 | 38.5 | 36.7 | 31.9 | 73.5 | 128.4 |
| | % change | 9.7 | 0.0 | -11.6 | -11.9 | 3.7 | 3.1 | -1.2 | -19.5 | -8.4 |
| Silver (metric tons) | 2018 | 15.7 | 545.5 | 1191.6 | | 1370.2 | 16.0 | 169.8 | 3694.0 | 4160.2 |
| | 2019 | 16.2 | 715.3 | 1153.1 | | 1309.3 | 11.7 | 108.7 | 3498.5 | 3860.3 |
| | % change | 3.2 | 31.1 | -3.2 | | -4.4 | -26.9 | -36.0 | -5.3 | -7.2 |

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of World Bank Commodity Price Data (The Pink Sheet), World Bank; Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, estadísticas mineras; Agência Nacional de Mineração do Brasil, Anuário Mineral Brasileiro: Principais Substâncias Metálicas; Comisión Chilena de Cobre (Cochilco), Anuario de Estadísticas del Cobre y Otros Minerales 2000-2019; Agencia Nacional de Minería de Colombia, Sistema de Información Minero Colombiano; Jamaica Bauxite Institute, Local Bauxite/Alumina; Monthly Statistical Bulletin; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía de México, Estadística Mensual de la Industria Minerometalúrgica and Ministerio de Energía y Minas del Perú, Reporte de la producción minera anual.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235050>

Despite these overall trends, mining revenues in LAC registered a modest decline in 2019. For the year these revenues reached USD 12.7 billion, down 3.9% from USD 13.2 billion in 2018 (Table 3.4). However, this result was due in large part to the exceptional increase in mining revenues in Brazil (+75.1% in USD terms). Excluding Brazil, overall revenues in LAC fell 17.3%. Mining revenues as a share of GDP registered a slight decline between years, with a marginal increase in tax revenues offset by a greater decline in non-tax revenues. Results at the country level, however, varied significantly.

Table 3.4. General government fiscal revenues from mining in nine LAC countries, by type of revenue, 2018-19

Percentage of GDP unless otherwise specified

| Type of revenue | Period | Region / country | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | LAC | Argentina | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | Brazil | Chile | Colombia | Dominican Republic | Ecuador | Guatemala | Jamaica | Mexico | Peru |
| Total revenues | 2018 | 0.39 | 0.04 | 0.85 | 0.10 | 1.40 | 0.45 | 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.90 |
| | 2019 | 0.37 | 0.04 | 1.11 | 0.18 | 1.31 | 0.32 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.62 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. of GDP) | -0.02 | 0.01 | 0.27 | 0.08 | -0.10 | -0.13 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.05 | -0.28 |
| | 2019-2018 (% change in NC) | .. | 70.6 | 33.3 | 88.2 | -3.3 | -24.5 | 16.5 | -0.7 | -24.9 | -12.9 | -18.3 | -28.7 |
| | 2019-2018 (% change in USD) | -3.9 | -0.5 | 33.3 | 75.1 | -11.8 | -32.0 | 12.4 | -0.7 | -26.6 | -15.8 | -18.3 | -29.8 |
| Tax revenues | 2018 | 0.23 | 0.03 | 0.37 | 0.05 | 0.82 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.72 |
| | 2019 | 0.24 | 0.03 | 0.64 | 0.11 | 0.98 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.42 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. of GDP) | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 0.16 | -0.09 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.04 | -0.30 |
| Non-tax revenues | 2018 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.58 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.19 |
| | 2019 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.07 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.20 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. of GDP) | -0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | -0.26 | -0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| of which: royalties and production levies | 2018 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.38 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.18 |
| | 2019 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.07 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.20 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. of GDP) | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | -0.06 | -0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| | 2019-2018 (% change in USD) | -1.4 | 28.1 | 0.9 | 33.3 | -19.2 | -20.0 | -1.1 | -4.1 | -49.8 | -15.8 | -7.0 | 11.3 |

Note: The revenue-to-GDP ratio for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) corresponds to a simple average of the countries included in the sample. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), based on data from CEPALSTAT (2020)^[3].

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Fiscal revenues from mining rose significantly in the *Plurinational State of Bolivia* despite falling output volumes and weak international prices. During the year, production at the San Cristóbal mine – one of the largest in the country – was impacted by a month-long strike in August 2019 as well as scheduled maintenance in October (BCB, 2020^[4]). Nevertheless, overall mining fiscal revenues rose from 0.85% of GDP in 2018 to 1.11% of GDP in 2019 on the back of buoyant tax revenues bolstered by strong 2018 fiscal year financial results and a large advance payment on 2020 taxes made at the end of 2019 (BCB, 2019^[14]; MSC, 2020^[15]). Tax revenues were also likely boosted by a general tax amnesty, established by Law #1105 Regularization of Taxes at the Central Level of the State (Regularización de Tributos del Nivel Central del Estado), that was enacted during the year.

During 2019, the mining sector in *Brazil* was marked by a tailings dam failure at the Corrego do Feijão mine operated by Vale S.A. in Brumadinho that occurred on 25 January. The resulting mudflow inundated local communities and farms, leading to the death of 270 individuals and significant damage to the local eco-system. Despite lower production because of the disaster, the jump in iron ore prices globally resulted in a significant increase in mining revenues, which rose to 0.18% of GDP from 0.10% of GDP in 2018, a 75.1% increase in USD terms. CIT payments by Vale more than doubled, despite recording a financial loss for the year, as financial provisions for the Brumadinho disaster could not be deducted from the calculation of taxable income until they are effectively incurred (Vale, 2020^[16]). Royalty payments from the Compensation for Exploitation of Mineral Resources (Compensação

Financeira pela Exploração de Recursos Minerais) and the Rate for Controlling, Monitoring and Supervision of Exploration and Mining Activities of Mineral Resources (Taxa de Fiscalização de Recursos Minerários) of the State of Minas Gerais reached a record level, rising 33.3% in USD terms.

Fiscal revenues from mining in *Chile* declined in 2019 as a result of lower copper output and falling international prices. During the year, total revenues dropped to 1.31% of GDP compared to 1.40% of GDP in 2018. Nevertheless, this overall trend belies a more complex dynamic at the level of individual fiscal instruments. Non-tax revenues contracted sharply as dividend payments by Codelco, the State-owned copper producer, fell to nil. In 2018, the company made excess payments that were subsequently deducted from those that were due for 2019 (DIPRES, 2019^[17]). Tax revenues, in contrast, rose as the liquidation of prior year tax liabilities of private producers strengthened due in part to the final increase in the CIT rate as established in the 2014 tax reform.⁶

The collapse in international prices for coal provoked a sharp decrease in mining revenues in *Colombia*. Lower tax and non-tax receipts contributed to the decline in overall revenues, which reached 0.32% of GDP compared to 0.45% of GDP in 2018. CIT payments of companies operating in the coal sector, who accounted for 79% of mining CIT receipts in 2018, more than halved (-58%) as profits were impacted by lower prices. Likewise, non-tax revenues from royalties associated with coal production registered a significant decline, in line with coal prices, although this was offset in part by higher receipts from gold production.

Robust gold prices buoyed mining revenues in the *Dominican Republic* in 2019, which rose to 0.22% of GDP from 0.21% of GDP in 2018, or an increase of 12.4% in USD terms. While gold production contracted slightly, the near 10% increase in the annual average price more than compensated, bolstering profitability and CIT receipts. During the year, the government proposed new legislation for regulating the mining sector – National Mining Law (Ley de Minería) – that would establish a minimum State participation in mining rents among other modifications.

In *Ecuador*, revenues from mining contracted marginally (-0.7% in USD terms) in 2019 due to lower property rents. Royalty payments have exhibited significant swings in the preceding years as operators of new mines liquidate advance payments as part of their agreements with the government. Excluding these advance payments, revenues from royalties rose 23.9% in USD terms, reflecting higher production and the favourable increase in the price of gold. Several large-scale mining operations commenced production during the year. The Mirador open-pit copper and gold mine, owned by a consortium of companies led by Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group (China), commenced production in June. This was followed in November, when the Fruta del Norte mine, operated by Lundin Gold (Canada), began production with exports of gold commencing by year's end.

Mining revenues continued to fall in *Guatemala*, as the country grappled with social conflicts associated with the sector. Several of the country's largest mines remain closed. A consultative process with local communities, being held within the framework of ILO-Convention 169, is ongoing.

In *Jamaica*, mining revenues from bauxite and alumina showed little dynamism, continuing the trend observed in recent years. While total revenues were essentially unchanged relative to GDP, they contracted 15.8% in USD terms as receipts of the bauxite levy fell to nil.

Fiscal revenues from mining in **Mexico** contracted in 2019, as lower precious metals output and falling prices for industrial metals reduced the profitability of the sector. During the year several mines, such as Peñasquito gold and silver mine in Zacatecas operated by Newmont-Goldcorp, were temporarily shuttered as a result of protests (Camillex, 2020^[18]). These price and production dynamics served to reduce CIT receipts, which in turn left total revenues at 0.18% of GDP, down from 0.23% of GDP in 2018.

Mining revenues in **Peru** contracted significantly during the year as falling prices offset production gains for some of the country's key export goods. Total fiscal revenues from mining fell to 0.62% of GDP from 0.9% of GDP in 2018, led by a 0.3 percentage point decline in tax receipts from the sector. CIT receipts weakened as a result of lower profits caused by social conflicts, environmental issues and reduced production.⁷ Rising non-tax revenues offset this decline in part, although this increase was due largely to extraordinary receipts. During the year, mining companies liquidated a significant amount of accumulated royalty liabilities from previous periods (MEF Peru, 2020^[19]). These receipts accounted for 12% of royalty revenue in 2019 and in their absence revenues from this instrument would have registered no change compared to 2018 as a percentage of GDP.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic paralysis has strongly impacted the region's non-renewable natural resources related revenues

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an unprecedented human, social and economic crisis that has enveloped the entire world. Public health measures to prevent the spread of the virus and protect human life have resulted in the paralysation of economic activity, rising unemployment and increasing poverty in many countries. In LAC, the crisis is forecast to result in a 7.7% contraction of GDP in 2020, the largest decline in the last century (ECLAC, 2021^[20]). Governments in LAC have responded to the crisis by implementing ambitious packages of fiscal and financial measures – including tax relief, public spending and liquidity measures – to bolster public health systems, support families and limit damage to productive capacity (ECLAC, 2020^[21]).

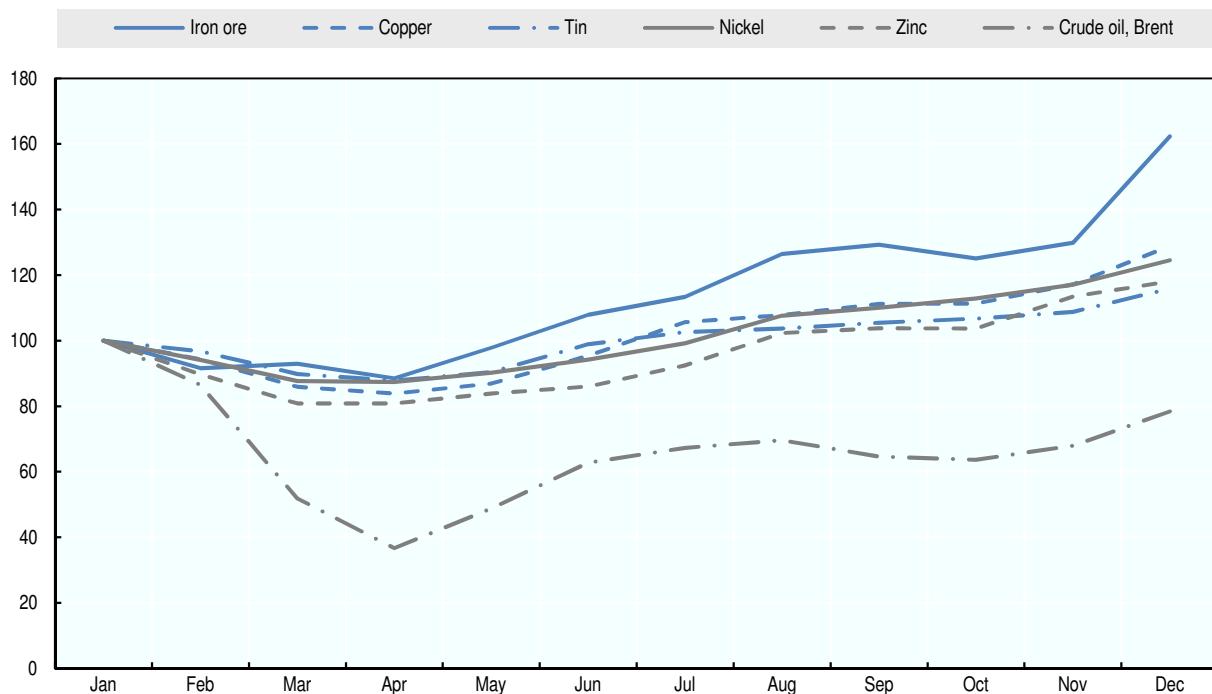
This context notwithstanding, the impact of the crisis on international commodity markets has been mixed. During the first half of the year, spot prices fell sharply as economic activity and private consumption collapsed (Figure 3.3). Nevertheless, the prices of many minerals and metals rebounded and exceed their pre-pandemic levels by year's end, largely due to accelerating industrial output and investment in China and supply disruptions for some minerals and metals caused by the pandemic (World Bank, 2020^[22]). Oil markets, however, were turbulent after experiencing a sharp drop in spot prices in March and April. In April, OPEC and non-OPEC partners agreed to a large-scale cut in production – 9.7 million barrels per day – during May and June, which would be slowly tapered over time. Nevertheless, the price of crude oil was slow to rebound, reflecting in part continued weakness in demand, particularly among advanced economies.

Fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources in LAC largely moved with global market conditions in 2020 (Figure 3.4). In the first half of the year oil and gas revenues in Ecuador and Mexico, essentially property rents tied to the commercial value of production, tumbled as a result of the decline in spot prices and lower production levels. In Mexico, hydrocarbons output slowed between May and July in line with commitments made under the OPEC+ agreement in April, although the country declined to extend these reductions

beyond June (PEMEX, 2020_[8]). Additionally, receipts from the Profit-Sharing Duty – the largest single generator of oil and gas revenues – fell as the levy rate declined from 65% to 58% as stipulated as part of the Hydrocarbons Revenue Law of 2014. Oil production in Ecuador also contracted sharply in the first half of the year – by 60% year-on-year in April and 37% in May – due in part to the rupture of hydrocarbons transport infrastructure in April (BCE, 2020_[23]; MEF Ecuador, 2020_[24]).⁸ By mid-year the rate of decline in oil and gas revenues was attenuated by an increase in prices, but revenues for the year were sharply lower, down 38% in real terms in Ecuador and 56% in Mexico.

Figure 3.3. International spot prices for crude oil and selected minerals and metals, 2020

Index = 100 based on US dollars at current prices

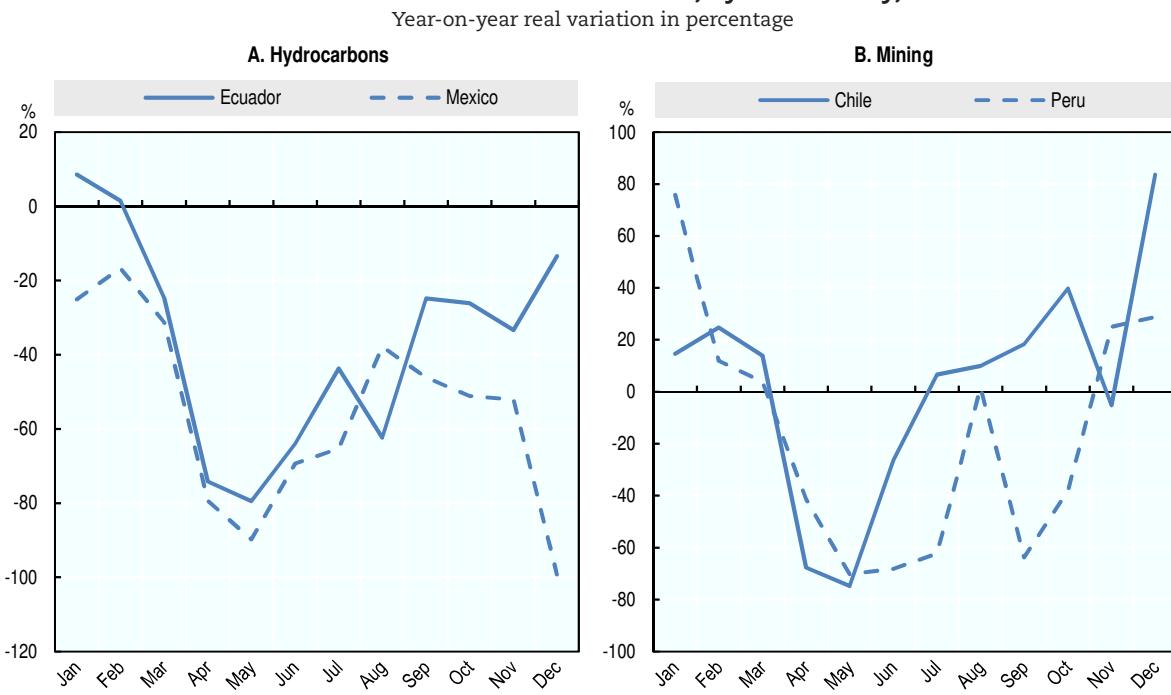


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of World Bank Commodity Price Data (The Pink Sheet), World Bank.

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Mining revenues also contracted sharply in the first half of the year. Tax revenues, in particular CIT receipts, declined due to falling prices, lower estimated tax payments and COVID-19 related tax relief measures such as tax deferrals. As a result, overall mining revenues in Chile and Peru fell between April and July, reflecting the important role the CIT plays in capturing the economic rents generated by the sector. However, in contrast to the tepid recovery of crude oil prices, the dynamism of minerals and metals prices in the second half of year supported a rebound in revenues. The fourth quarter was especially strong in Chile, although this was due in part to a USD 200 million advance payment of 2021 dividends by the State-owned producer Codelco (DIPRES, 2020_[25]). In Peru, despite registering a more modest increase in the last three months of the year, due to weak CIT receipts, non-tax revenues from royalties rose sharply (+20% year-on-year in real terms). Nevertheless, taken as a whole mining revenues declined markedly in 2020 in real terms, by 21.6% in Peru and 12.5% in Chile.

Figure 3.4. General government fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources in selected Latin American countries, by commodity, 2020



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

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Projecting fiscal revenues from non-renewable natural resources for Latin America and the Caribbean in this environment is fraught with peril. The evolution of the pandemic at the global level and in the region remains uncertain. An up-tick in cases could precipitate another round of closures that would impact economic activity, putting downward pressure on demand for commodities. Geopolitical and trade tensions remain high and could upset market conditions, particularly in the global oil market. Tax relief measures, whose effect is difficult to model, could shift revenues from 2020 to 2021. Likewise, the expected financial losses of companies operating in the sector could sharply reduce revenues and, in some cases, may result in tax refunds if pre-payments exceed final tax liabilities. Based on results in Ecuador and Mexico, oil revenues in LAC on average are likely to have ended 2020 well below their 2019 levels. Similarly, mining revenues are likely to have contracted, as revealed by final data in Chile and Peru, as a result of falling CIT receipts and lower production despite the quick rebound in international prices.

Notes

1. The importance of these extraordinary revenues on overall public revenues cannot be overstated. In Brazil, total revenues of the federal government rose from 21.6% of GDP in 2018 to 22.5% of GDP in 2019, an increase of 0.9 percentage points of GDP. Excluding the receipts from oil and gas concession signing bonuses (1.0% of GDP) would have left federal government revenues essentially flat, with consequences for the overall and primary balances. Likewise, in Trinidad and Tobago central government total revenues rose from 27.2% of GDP in 2018 to 28.8% of GDP in 2019, an increase of 1.6 percentage points of GDP, largely on the back of extraordinary oil revenues (1.7% of GDP) that offset declines in other sources.

2. Statistics in ECLAC's Fiscal Revenues from Non-Renewable Natural Resources in Latin America and the Caribbean database for Mexico have been updated to refer solely to federal government oil and gas revenues.
3. UN Comtrade Database.
4. World Bureau of Metal Statistics press release, "January to December 2019 Metals Balances", 19th of February 2020.
5. Ore grade refers to the concentration of metal or mineral in the ore.
6. Servicios de Impuestos Internos (SII) press release, "Impuestos declarados en Operación Renta aumentaron un 16,2% real respecto del año anterior", 18th of July 2019.
7. SUNAT press release "RECAUDACIÓN TRIBUTARIA CONSOLIDÓ SU RECUPERACIÓN Y CRECIÓ 3,7% EL 2019", Nota de Prensa N° 003-2020.
8. Ecuador did not participate in the OPEC+ production cuts of 2020. The country officially exited OPEC effective 1st of January 2020.

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Capítulo 3

SECCIÓN ESPECIAL

Ingresos fiscales provenientes de recursos naturales no renovables en América Latina y el Caribe

Esta sección especial fue preparada por Michael Hanni, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, Unidad de Asuntos Fiscales, División de Desarrollo Económico, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL).

Principales hallazgos

Tendencias de los ingresos fiscales provenientes de recursos naturales no renovables en 2019

Los ingresos fiscales provenientes de la exploración y producción de petróleo y gas en América Latina y el Caribe (ALC) aumentaron en 2019 a pesar de las desfavorables condiciones del mercado global. El aumento de los ingresos por hidrocarburos, que alcanzaron el 2.7% del PIB en promedio en comparación con el 2.5% del PIB en 2018, se debió en gran parte a los ingresos extraordinarios. Las bonificaciones de firma para nuevas concesiones de petróleo y gas generaron un exceso de ingresos equivalente al 1% del PIB en Brasil. En Trinidad y Tobago, los pagos en virtud de un programa de amnistía fiscal y los ingresos derivados de un acuerdo negociado con un gran productor dieron como resultado un aumento único equivalente al 1.6% del PIB. Sin embargo, las rentas de la propiedad cayeron durante el año en línea con los precios internacionales, ya que la producción regional se mantuvo en gran medida plana.

Los bajos precios internacionales para una variedad de minerales y metales industriales y la menor producción llevaron a una disminución de los ingresos mineros de ALC durante 2019. La variación interanual en relación con el PIB fue marginal: los ingresos promedio cayeron a 0.37% del PIB desde un 0.39% durante 2018. Del mismo modo, los ingresos agregados en dólares estadounidenses disminuyeron ligeramente (-3.9%), aunque la magnitud de la caída se redujo debido a un fuerte aumento en Brasil (+75.1%). Excluyendo Brasil, los ingresos totales disminuyeron un 17.3% en términos de dólares estadounidenses, con importantes contracciones registradas en Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Jamaica, México y Perú.

El impacto de la pandemia COVID-19 en los ingresos provenientes de actividades extractivas

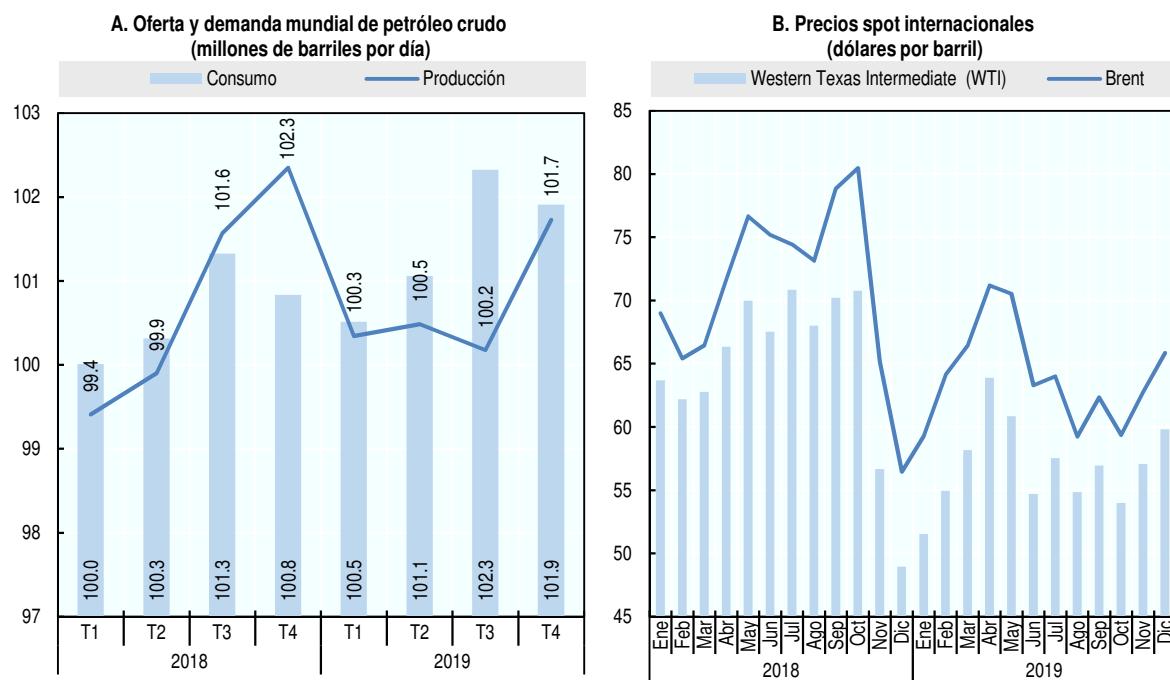
La pandemia COVID-19 ha provocado una de las mayores crisis sociales y económicas de los tiempos modernos. También ha creado una gran agitación en los mercados de productos básicos. Los mercados petroleros se han visto especialmente afectados con la disminución significativa de la demanda, principalmente en las economías avanzadas, lo que ha provocado una fuerte caída de los precios spot del crudo. Por el contrario, los precios internacionales de los minerales y metales se recuperaron rápidamente después de una caída inicial, gracias a la aceleración de la producción industrial en China. Los datos de alta frecuencia para una muestra de países sugieren que es probable que haya una disminución significativa en los ingresos fiscales de los recursos naturales no renovables a nivel regional para el año en relación con 2019.

Aumentan los ingresos provenientes de hidrocarburos en América Latina, impulsados por ingresos extraordinarios

Los mercados mundiales de petróleo se estabilizaron hasta cierto punto durante 2019, tras la volatilidad observada en el cuarto trimestre de 2018 relacionada con un exceso de oferta significativa. En diciembre de 2018, los miembros de la OPEP y los países productores de petróleo aliados, sobre todo la Federación de Rusia, se comprometieron a reducir su volumen total de producción en 1.2 millones de barriles diarios combinados (0.8 millones

para los miembros de la OPEP) durante el primer semestre de 2019. En general el acuerdo fue exitoso y la producción mundial de combustibles líquidos se desaceleró notablemente en el primer trimestre de 2019 (Gráfico 3.1). Los precios spot del petróleo crudo se recuperaron a medida que el mercado se movió hacia un mayor equilibrio durante los primeros meses del año. No obstante, los precios volvieron a mostrar una tendencia a la baja en mayo debido al debilitamiento de los fundamentos macroeconómicos, el aumento de las tensiones comerciales entre China y Estados Unidos y la acumulación de reservas de crudo en Estados Unidos. En respuesta, la OPEP y los exportadores aliados acordaron en julio extender los recortes de producción de petróleo crudo hasta 2020. A pesar de estas tendencias, el consumo de petróleo se disparó en la segunda mitad del año, impulsado en gran medida por las importaciones récord de petróleo crudo en China, como resultado de la entrada en funcionamiento de nuevas megarefinerías. A pesar del repunte registrado en el cuarto trimestre, los precios spot del petróleo crudo en promedio presentaron una caída durante el año, el Brent cayó un 10% (de USD 71.1 por barril a USD 64.0) y el Western Texas Intermediate (WTI) disminuyó en un 12% (desde USD 64.8 por barril a USD 57.0).

Gráfico 3.1. Balanza mundial de producción y consumo de combustibles líquidos y precios spot internacionales del petróleo crudo, 2018-19



Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de EIA (2020)^[1] y Datos de Precios de Materias Primas del Banco Mundial (The Pink Sheet), Banco Mundial.

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Los niveles de producción de hidrocarburos en ALC variaron significativamente a nivel de país en 2019 (Cuadro 3.1). La producción total de petróleo crudo se redujo sustancialmente, contrayéndose en un 4.9% debido en gran parte a la caída del 37.7% de la producción en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela. Aunque la producción aumenta ligeramente al excluir a Venezuela, principalmente por el repunte de la producción en Brasil y, en menor medida, en Argentina, Colombia y Ecuador, mientras que la producción de petróleo crudo en México se redujo significativamente. La producción total de gas natural también registró una

disminución debido a la caída de la producción en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, México y el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. Sin embargo, estas caídas fueron atenuadas en cierta medida por aumentos en Argentina (donde la producción alcanzó su nivel más alto desde 2009), Brasil, Perú y Trinidad y Tobago.

Cuadro 3.1. Producción de petróleo crudo y gas natural en América Latina y el Caribe y grupos de países seleccionados, 2018-19

| Grupos de países seleccionados | Petróleo crudo (miles de barriles diarios) | | | Gas natural (miles de millones de metros cúbicos) | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2019-2018 (variación %) | 2018 | 2019 | 2019-2018 (variación %) |
| América Latina y el Caribe | 8 012 | 7 632 | -4.7 | 199 | 196 | -1.4 |
| excluyendo a Venezuela | 6 502 | 6 619 | 1.8 | 174 | 176 | 0.8 |
| Argentina | 489 | 509 | 3.9 | 41 | 43 | 5.7 |
| Bolivia | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 17 | -10.7 |
| Brasil | 2 587 | 2 788 | 7.8 | 22 | 24 | 9.5 |
| Colombia | 865 | 886 | 2.4 | 10 | 10 | 3.1 |
| Ecuador | 517 | 531 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Guatemala | 9 | 10 | 4.1 | .. | .. | .. |
| México | 1 813 | 1 678 | -7.4 | 33 | 31 | -6.8 |
| Perú | 49 | 53 | 8.4 | 12 | 13 | 0.7 |
| Trinidad y Tobago | 64 | 59 | -7.3 | 35 | 36 | 2.1 |
| Venezuela | 1 510 | 1 013 | -32.9 | 25 | 21 | -17.1 |
| Otros | 115 | 113 | -1.3 | 1 | 1 | 2.0 |
| Total mundial | 75 822 | 75 263 | -0.7 | 3 946 | 4 093 | 3.7 |
| OPEP | 31 238 | 29 375 | -6.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Arabia Saudita | 10 317 | 9 808 | -4.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| No-OPEP | 44 584 | 45 887 | 2.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Federación Rusa | 10 527 | 10 625 | 0.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Estados Unidos | 10 991 | 12 232 | 11.3 | .. | .. | .. |

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL) sobre la base de OPEP (2020^[2]).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235088>

Los ingresos fiscales de la exploración y producción de petróleo y gas en ALC aumentaron en 2019 a pesar del contexto internacional imperante, caracterizado por la caída de los precios spot del petróleo crudo y las tendencias de producción regional (Cuadro 3.2). Los ingresos totales provenientes de hidrocarburos en la región alcanzaron USD 79.8 mil millones en 2019, un 10.4% más que en 2018. En términos relativos, este resultado fue relativamente modesto, equivalente al 2.7% del PIB en promedio en comparación con el 2.5% del PIB en 2018. Si bien la mayor producción y las depreciaciones monetarias lograron suavizar el impacto de los menores precios internacionales en algunos países, el aumento de los ingresos se debió en gran parte a los ingresos extraordinarios. Brasil y Trinidad y Tobago registraron ingresos petroleros extraordinarios durante el año equivalentes al 1.0% del PIB y al 1.6% del PIB, respectivamente¹. Excluyendo estas transacciones, los ingresos por hidrocarburos se contrajeron un 14.8% en términos de dólares estadounidenses (USD). Esto se correlaciona con la trayectoria de los ingresos por regalías y gravámenes a la producción ligados al valor comercial de la producción, los cuales cayeron 12.6% en términos de USD en línea con los precios internacionales y la

dinámica productiva regional. Sin embargo, los resultados a nivel de país fueron variados, reflejando una fuerte heterogeneidad en la producción, las exportaciones y la dinámica regulatoria durante el año.

Cuadro 3.2. Ingresos fiscales de las administraciones públicas procedentes de la exploración y producción de petróleo y gas en nueve países de ALC, por tipo de ingresos, 2018-19

Porcentaje del PIB, a menos que se especifique lo contrario

| Tipos de ingresos | Período | Región / país | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| | | ALC | Argentina | Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) | Brasil | Colombia | Ecuador | Guatemala | México | Perú | Trinidad y Tobago |
| Ingresos totales | 2018 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 3.9 |
| | 2019 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. del PIB) | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 2.5 |
| | 2019-2018 (variación en MN %) | .. | 43.3 | -15.4 | 67.6 | 39.7 | -4.8 | -31.8 | -20.0 | -22.6 | 67.2 |
| | 2019-2018 (variación en USD %) | 10.4 | -16.4 | -15.4 | 56.0 | 25.9 | -4.8 | -33.4 | -20.1 | -23.8 | 67.6 |
| Ingresos tributarios | 2018 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| | 2019 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.1 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. del PIB) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Ingresos no tributarios | 2018 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| | 2019 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. del PIB) | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 1.2 |
| de los cuales: regalías y gravámenes a la producción | 2018 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| | 2019 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. del PIB) | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| | 2019-2018 (variación en USD %) | -12.6 | -15.9 | -15.7 | -1.8 | -4.5 | -4.8 | -45.5 | -20.4 | -24.9 | 3.7 |

Nota: Los datos de México corresponden a los ingresos petroleros del gobierno federal y excluyen los ingresos propios de Pemex, el productor estatal de petróleo y gas. Los datos de Ecuador corresponden a los ingresos petroleros del sector público no financiero. La relación ingresos/PIB para América Latina y el Caribe (ALC) corresponde a una media simple de los países incluidos en la muestra. Las cifras pueden no sumar debido al redondeo.

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de datos de CEPALSTAT (2020)^[3].

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235107>

Los ingresos por petróleo y gas en **Argentina** se contrajeron en 2019, aunque la variación interanual en términos relativos fue marginal (0.01% menos del PIB). Los ingresos por el impuesto sobre la renta corporativa (ISR) y regalías registraron fuertes contracciones (-19.1% y -15.9% en términos de USD, respectivamente), que superaron la caída de los precios spot internacionales del crudo y los aumentos de la producción del petróleo y gas. Esto se debió en gran parte a la emisión del Decreto N° 566/2019 de 15 de agosto, que impuso controles de precios a los productos petrolíferos por un período de 90 días. El decreto estableció que todas las entregas de crudo al mercado interno debían facturarse al precio acordado entre productores y refinerías a partir del 9 de agosto, aplicando a la transacción un tipo de cambio fijo ARS-USD y precio de referencia Brent. Posteriormente, diversos decretos modificaron el tipo de cambio utilizado para calcular los pagos, pero los precios internos del petróleo crudo continuaron estando por debajo de los índices de referencia internacionales.

La menor producción de gas natural y la caída de los precios produjeron una disminución significativa de los ingresos por hidrocarburos en el **Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia**. Los

ingresos totales de petróleo y gas natural alcanzaron el 3.8% del PIB en 2019, frente al 4.6% del PIB del año anterior, como resultado de la caída de los ingresos no tributarios del Impuesto Directo a los Hidrocarburos (una regalía) y otras participaciones del Estado en el valor comercial de la producción. La maduración de los campos de gas natural y la inversión limitada han llevado a una disminución progresiva de la producción, que en 2019 alcanzó su nivel más bajo desde 2011, un 21.2% por debajo del máximo alcanzado en 2014 (Cuadro 3.1; OPEP (2020^[2])). Al mismo tiempo, el aumento de la producción de gas natural en Argentina y Brasil continúa ejerciendo presión sobre los ingresos y las exportaciones de hidrocarburos de Bolivia (BCB, 2020^[4]).

Los ingresos por hidrocarburos aumentaron en **Brasil** en 2019 gracias a los ingresos extraordinarios. Los ingresos fiscales del petróleo crudo y el gas natural aumentaron al 1.9% del PIB desde el 1.2% del PIB en 2018, un aumento del 56% en términos de USD. En abril de 2019, el gobierno federal y Petrobras concluyeron una negociación plurianual sobre los términos contractuales para el área “pre-sal” en el marco del acuerdo inicial de canje de petróleo por acciones alcanzado en 2010 (Petrobras, 2020^[5]). El acuerdo permitió al gobierno federal subastar contratos de producción compartida por el resto de las reservas de petróleo, más allá de lo que previamente había sido asignado a Petrobras, en el área off-shore en noviembre de 2019. La subasta resultó en R\$ 69.96 mil millones de bonificaciones a la firma (equivalente al 1.0% del PIB). Sin embargo, los ingresos por regalías y otras participaciones gubernamentales en el valor comercial de la producción disminuyeron levemente (-1.8% en términos de USD), dado que el aumento de la producción se vio compensado por la caída de los precios.

En **Colombia**, los ingresos por petróleo y gas aumentaron en 2019 principalmente por el pago de dividendos excepcionalmente grandes por parte de EcoPetrol, empresa de propiedad estatal, al gobierno nacional. A COP \$ 11.42 mil millones, equivalente a USD 3.5 mil millones o 1.1% del PIB, el dividendo estuvo muy por encima del pago del año anterior del 0.3% del PIB. Como resultado, los ingresos totales de hidrocarburos alcanzaron el 2.4% del PIB en 2019, frente al 1.8% en 2018. No obstante, los ingresos de otros instrumentos registraron descensos. Los ingresos tributarios en forma del ISR se redujeron, lo que refleja el impacto de los precios más bajos en los márgenes de utilidad y la alta base de comparación con el año anterior cuando EcoPetrol reportó fuertes ganancias. Las rentas de la propiedad derivadas de las regalías se mantuvieron prácticamente sin cambios en relación con el PIB, pero cayeron en términos de dólares estadounidenses, ya que la caída en precios se vio compensada por un modesto aumento en la producción.

Los ingresos por hidrocarburos en **Ecuador** registraron una caída marginal en 2019 (-4.8% en términos de USD) debido a que la mayor producción y exportaciones de Petroamazonas, de propiedad estatal (+ 4.4% y + 9.9%, en millones de barriles, respectivamente) compensaron en gran medida la caída de los precios (BCE, 2020^[6]). El sector petrolero del país se vio afectado por las tensiones sociales provocadas por la promulgación del Decreto 883 del 11 de octubre, que eliminó los subsidios a los combustibles. Aunque este decreto fue posteriormente revocado por el Decreto 894 del 14 de octubre, los paros laborales continuaron durante todo el mes.

Los ingresos petroleros en **Guatemala** cayeron significativamente en 2019, un 33.4% en términos de USD y de 0.07% del PIB en 2018 a 0.05% del PIB, a pesar del aumento de la producción. Los ingresos no tributarios por la participación del Estado en la producción de hidrocarburos cayeron fuertemente (-58.8% en términos de USD) reflejando la alta base de comparación con el año anterior cuando estos ingresos registraron un incremento mucho mayor al presupuestado (MINFIN, 2019^[7]).

Una confluencia de factores precipitó una disminución de los ingresos petroleros del gobierno federal en México, incluida la dinámica de los precios internacionales, la caída de la producción y las medidas de política². Los ingresos generales de hidrocarburos del gobierno federal cayeron del 2.3% del PIB en 2018 al 1.8% del PIB, ya que las rentas de las propiedades de las actividades de exploración y producción de petróleo disminuyeron. Los ingresos del Derecho por la Utilidad Compartida pagados por Petróleos Mexicanos, que constituyen el grueso de los ingresos petroleros no tributarios, contrajeron como resultado de la aplicación de un decreto gubernamental en mayo de 2019 que permitió a la empresa realizar mayores deducciones por inversiones (PEMEX, 2020^[8]; FMPED, 2020^[9]). Asimismo, a partir de enero de 2019, la tasa utilizada para calcular la Tasa de Reparto de Utilidades se redujo a 65%, desde 66.25% en 2018, en línea con los cambios en el marco fiscal de petróleo y gas establecidos en la Ley de Ingresos sobre Hidrocarburos de 2014.

Los ingresos por petróleo y gas en Perú se redujeron al 0.5% del PIB en 2019 desde el 0.7% en 2018, principalmente debido al debilitamiento de la demanda externa. Los ingresos por regalías cayeron un 24.9% en términos de USD, o del 0.5% del PIB en 2018 al 0.4% del PIB, a pesar del aumento de la producción de petróleo crudo. La disminución de las regalías se debió en gran parte al menor valor de las exportaciones de petróleo crudo y gas natural, que sirve de base para el cálculo de ciertos pagos de alquiler de propiedades. En particular, las exportaciones de gas natural licuado registraron una fuerte contracción ya que el valor de las ventas a España, un socio comercial clave, cayó de USD 333.9 millones en 2018 a USD 35.6 millones en 2019 (-89%)³. Las ventas más débiles también se tradujeron en una disminución de los márgenes de beneficio y, a su vez, en los ingresos tributarios.

Los ingresos por hidrocarburos en Trinidad y Tobago aumentaron drásticamente en 2019, pasando del 3.9% del PIB en 2018 al 6.5% del PIB, impulsados por ingresos extraordinarios tributarios y no tributarios. Una amnistía tributaria de tres meses que permitió a los contribuyentes liquidar pasivos pendientes sin multas e intereses resultó en ingresos tributarios superiores a los previstos. Solo las empresas petroleras realizaron pagos por un valor de TT \$ 750 millones (0.5% del PIB) en el marco del programa. Estos ingresos y los mayores ingresos por el ISR que reflejan las mayores ganancias obtenidas en el año fiscal anterior hicieron que los ingresos tributarios provenientes del petróleo y gas natural aumentaran del 1.8% del PIB en 2018 al 3.1% del PIB. Los ingresos no tributarios también aumentaron notablemente, del 2.2% del PIB en 2018 al 3.4% del PIB, debido a un pago inicial de TT \$ 1.9 mil millones durante el año fiscal 2018/19, equivalente al 1.2% del PIB, por Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited –una subsidiaria de Royal Dutch Shell– al gobierno como resultado de un acuerdo para abordar cuestiones tributarias pendientes.

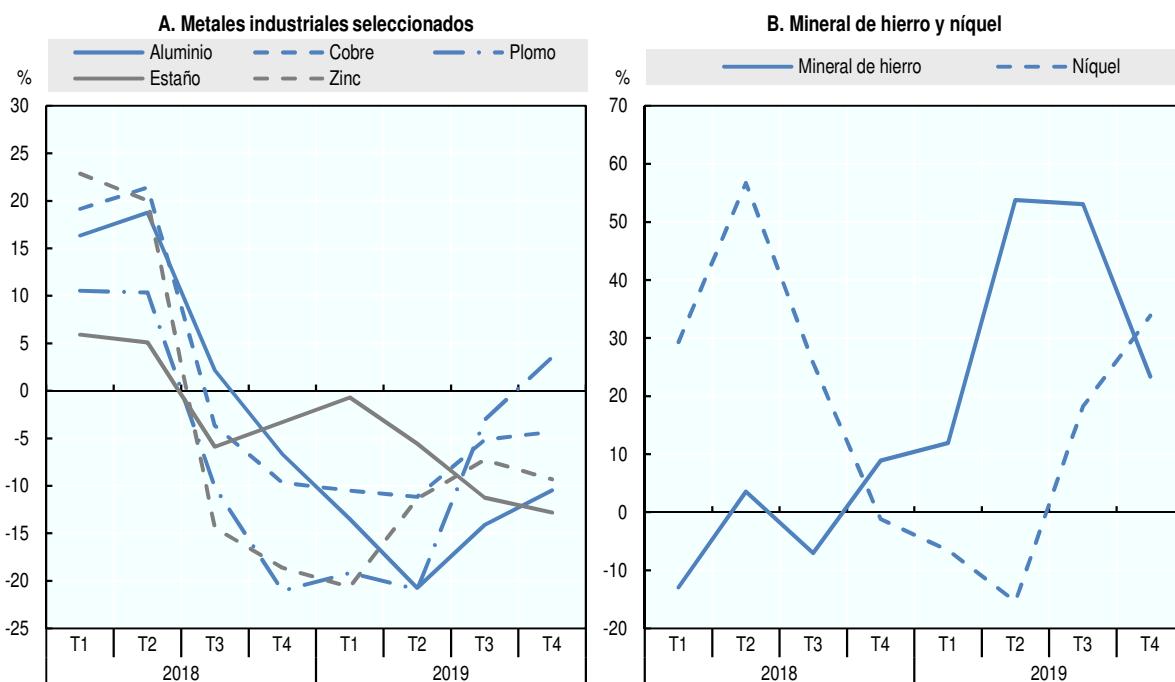
Los ingresos de la minería en América Latina y el Caribe disminuyeron, con una heterogeneidad significativa a nivel de países

El debilitamiento de los fundamentos macroeconómicos que caracterizaron el año, agravado por el aumento de las tensiones comerciales, sirvió para reforzar la caída de los precios spot internacionales de una variedad de minerales y metales industriales que comenzó a mediados de 2018 (Gráfico 3.2). Sin embargo, los precios del mineral de hierro aumentaron bruscamente como resultado de la producción récord de acero en China y las interrupciones de la producción causadas por el trágico desastre de la mina Corrego do Feijão en Brasil y el ciclón Verónica en Australia (FMI, 2019^[10]). Los precios del níquel también aumentaron en la segunda mitad del año cuando Indonesia, el mayor exportador del mundo, anunció una prohibición completa de las exportaciones de níquel a partir de

2020 (Banco Mundial, 2019^[11]). A pesar de estos factores, la dinámica de los precios reflejó en cierta medida cambios en el sentimiento del mercado, ya que la demanda subyacente se mantuvo relativamente estable. Por ejemplo, aunque el consumo mundial de cobre permaneció prácticamente sin cambios en 2019 en comparación con 2018 (-0.4%), la demanda de plomo, zinc y níquel aumentó⁴.

Gráfico 3.2. Precios spot internacionales para minerales y metales seleccionados, T1 2018-T4 2019

Crecimiento trimestral respecto al año anterior



Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Datos de Precios de Materias Primas del Banco Mundial (The Pink Sheet), Banco Mundial.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234955>

El impacto de la caída de los precios en los ingresos de la minería en ALC se vio reforzado por la menor producción minera en varios países (Cuadro 3.3). Esta tendencia fue influenciada en parte por los conflictos sociales en curso (como la mina Las Bambas en Perú operada por Minerals and Metals Group), huelgas y paros laborales (como fue el caso de la huelga de los trabajadores en la mina Chuquicamata de Codelco en Chile), y daño ambiental (más notablemente el desastre de la mina Corrego do Feijão en Brasil). A un nivel más estructural, la producción minera en la región continúa siendo atenuada por la disminución progresiva de las leyes del mineral a medida que maduran las minas a gran escala existentes⁵. Este fenómeno requiere una extracción de mineral cada vez mayor para mantener los niveles de producción de metales y minerales. Los mayores costos de producción asociados y la necesidad de inversiones costosas para mejorar la productividad y explotar reservas menos accesibles, *ceteris paribus*, pueden afectar la rentabilidad y, a su vez, los ingresos tributarios. Esto es especialmente relevante dado que el ISR y otros instrumentos que gravan utilidades son el mecanismo principal en la región para capturar las rentas económicas derivadas de la minería (OCDE et al., 2020^[12]; Hanni et al., 2018^[13]).

Cuadro 3.3. Precios internacionales y producción de metales y minerales en países seleccionados de ALC, 2018-19

| Metales y minerales | Año y variación porcentual | Precio (USD) y % | Producción por país en miles de toneladas métricas a menos que se especifique lo contrario | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|----------|---------|--------|----------|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Argentina | Bolivia | Brasil | Chile | Colombia | República Dominicana | Jamaica | México | Perú |
| Cobre | 2018 | 6529.8 | | 5.2 | 750.6 | 5831.6 | | | | 473.6 | 2437.0 |
| | 2019 | 6010.1 | | 4.5 | 363.3 | 5787.4 | | | | 486.9 | 2455.4 |
| | variación % | -8.0 | | -14.1 | -51.6 | -0.8 | | | | 2.8 | 0.8 |
| Zinc | 2018 | 2922.4 | | 519.6 | | | | | | 381.5 | 1474.4 |
| | 2019 | 2550.4 | | 528.1 | | | | | | 325.3 | 1404.4 |
| | variación % | -12.7 | | 1.6 | | | | | | -14.7 | -4.7 |
| Pbomo | 2018 | 2240.4 | | 112.0 | | | | | | 131.8 | 289.1 |
| | 2019 | 1996.5 | | 88.0 | | | | | | 149.1 | 308.1 |
| | variación % | -10.9 | | -21.5 | | | | | | 13.1 | 6.6 |
| Estaño | 2018 | 20145.2 | | 17.3 | 19.3 | | | | | | 18.6 |
| | 2019 | 18661.2 | | 17.1 | 14.9 | | | | | | 19.9 |
| | variación % | -7.4 | | -0.7 | -23.1 | | | | | | 6.7 |
| Níquel | 2018 | 13114.1 | | 67.7 | | 43.0 | | | | | |
| | 2019 | 13913.9 | | 55.7 | | 40.6 | | | | | |
| | variación % | 6.1 | | -17.7 | | -5.8 | | | | | |
| Hierro | 2018 | 69.8 | | 317502.4 | 8942.6 | 575.5 | | | | 7085.4 | 9533.9 |
| | 2019 | 93.8 | | 255272.6 | 8427.2 | 665.2 | | | | 7140.9 | 10120.0 |
| | variación % | 34.5 | | -19.6 | -5.8 | 15.6 | | | | 0.8 | 6.1 |
| Cobre | 2018 | 107.0 | | | 86255.2 | | | | | 8151.8 | |
| | 2019 | 77.9 | | | 84342.8 | | | | | 6616.9 | |
| | variación % | -27.2 | | | -2.2 | | | | | -18.8 | |
| Bauxita / alúmina | 2018 | 2108.5 | | 19437.8 | | | | | 10058.2 | | |
| | 2019 | 1794.5 | | 15248.5 | | | | | 9022.3 | | |
| | variación % | -14.9 | | -21.6 | | | | | -10.3 | | |
| Oro (ton. métricas) | 2018 | 1269.2 | 59.8 | 6.2 | 85.4 | 37.1 | 35.6 | 32.3 | | 91.2 | 140.2 |
| | 2019 | 1392.5 | 59.8 | 5.5 | 75.2 | 38.5 | 36.7 | 31.9 | | 73.5 | 128.4 |
| | variación % | 9.7 | 0.0 | -11.6 | -11.9 | 3.7 | 3.1 | -1.2 | | -19.5 | -8.4 |
| Plata (ton. métricas) | 2018 | 15.7 | 545.5 | 1191.6 | | 1370.2 | 16.0 | 169.8 | | 3694.0 | 4160.2 |
| | 2019 | 16.2 | 715.3 | 1153.1 | | 1309.3 | 11.7 | 108.7 | | 3498.5 | 3860.3 |
| | variación % | 3.2 | 31.1 | -3.2 | | -4.4 | -26.9 | -36.0 | | -5.3 | -7.2 |

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Datos de Precios de Materias Primas del Banco Mundial (The Pink Sheet), Banco Mundial; Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, estadísticas mineras; Agência Nacional de Mineração do Brasil, Anuário Mineral Brasileiro: Principais Substâncias Metálicas; Comisión Chilena de Cobre (Cochilco), Anuario de Estadísticas del Cobre y Otros Minerales 2000-2019; Agencia Nacional de Minería de Colombia, Sistema de Información Minero Colombiano; Instituto de Bauxita de Jamaica, Boletín Estadístico Mensual Local de Bauxita / Alúmina; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía de México, Estadística Mensual de la Industria Minerometalúrgica y Ministerio de Energía y Minas del Perú, Reporte de la producción minera anual.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235126>

A pesar de estas tendencias generales, los ingresos de la minería en ALC registraron una modesta disminución en 2019. Para el año, estos ingresos alcanzaron los USD 12.7 mil millones, un 3.9% menos que los USD 13.2 mil millones en 2018 (Cuadro 3.4). Sin embargo, este resultado se debió en gran parte al aumento excepcional de los ingresos mineros en Brasil (+ 75.1% en términos de USD). Excluyendo Brasil, los ingresos totales en la región cayeron un 17.3%. Los ingresos de la minería como porcentaje del PIB registraron una ligera disminución entre años, con un aumento marginal en los ingresos tributarios que fue compensado por una mayor disminución en los ingresos no tributarios. Sin embargo, los resultados a nivel de país variaron significativamente.

Los ingresos fiscales de la minería aumentaron significativamente en el *Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia* a pesar de la caída de los volúmenes de producción y los bajos precios

internacionales. Durante el año, la producción en la mina San Cristóbal, una de las más grandes del país, se vio afectada por una huelga de un mes durante agosto, así como por el mantenimiento programado realizado en octubre (BCB, 2020^[4]). No obstante, los ingresos fiscales totales de la minería aumentaron del 0.85% del PIB en 2018 al 1.11% del PIB gracias a los ingresos tributarios impulsados por los sólidos resultados financieros del año fiscal 2018 y a un gran pago por anticipado de los impuestos de 2020 efectuados a finales de 2019 (BCB, 2019^[14]; MSC, 2020^[15]). Los ingresos tributarios también se vieron impulsados por una amnistía fiscal general, establecida por la Ley # 1105 de Regularización de Tributos del Nivel Central del Estado, que se promulgó durante el año.

Cuadro 3.4. Ingresos fiscales del gobierno general procedentes de la minería en nueve países de ALC, por tipo de ingresos, 2018-19

Porcentaje del PIB, salvo que se especifique lo contrario

| Tipos de ingresos | Período | Región / país | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | ALC | Argentina | Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) | Brasil | Chile | Colombia | República Dominicana | Ecuador | Guatemala | Jamaica | México | Perú |
| Ingresos totales | 2018 | 0.39 | 0.04 | 0.85 | 0.10 | 1.40 | 0.45 | 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.90 |
| | 2019 | 0.37 | 0.04 | 1.11 | 0.18 | 1.31 | 0.32 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.62 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. del PIB) | -0.02 | 0.01 | 0.27 | 0.08 | -0.10 | -0.13 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | -0.05 | -0.28 |
| | 2019-2018 (variación en MN %) | .. | 70.6 | 33.3 | 88.2 | -3.3 | -24.5 | 16.5 | -0.7 | -24.9 | -12.9 | -18.3 | -28.7 |
| | 2019-2018 (variación en USD %) | -3.9 | -0.5 | 33.3 | 75.1 | -11.8 | -32.0 | 12.4 | -0.7 | -26.6 | -15.8 | -18.3 | -29.8 |
| Ingresos tributarios | 2018 | 0.23 | 0.03 | 0.37 | 0.05 | 0.82 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.72 |
| | 2019 | 0.24 | 0.03 | 0.64 | 0.11 | 0.98 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.42 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. del PIB) | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 0.16 | -0.09 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.04 | -0.30 |
| Ingresos no tributarios | 2018 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.58 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.19 |
| | 2019 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.07 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.20 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. del PIB) | -0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | -0.26 | -0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| de los cuales: regalías y gravámenes a la producción | 2018 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.38 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.18 |
| | 2019 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.07 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.20 |
| | 2019-2018 (p.p. del PIB) | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | -0.06 | -0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| | 2019-2018 (variación en USD %) | -1.4 | 28.1 | 0.9 | 33.3 | -19.2 | -20.0 | -1.1 | -4.1 | -49.8 | -15.8 | -7.0 | 11.3 |

Nota: La relación ingresos/PIB de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC) corresponde a una media simple de los países incluidos en la muestra. Las cifras pueden no sumar debido al redondeo.

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de datos de CEPALSTAT (2020^[3]).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235145>

Durante 2019, el sector minero en Brasil estuvo marcado por una falla en la presa de relaves en la mina Corrego do Feijão, operada por Vale S.A. en Brumadinho, que ocurrió el 25 de enero. El flujo de lodo resultante inundó comunidades y granjas locales, y provocó la muerte de 270 personas y daños importantes al ecosistema local. A pesar de la menor producción debido al desastre, el salto en los precios del mineral de hierro a nivel mundial resultó en un aumento significativo en los ingresos de la minería, que aumentaron al 0.18% del PIB desde el 0.10% del PIB en 2018, un aumento del 75.1% en términos de USD. Los pagos del ISR de Vale se duplicaron con creces, a pesar de registrar una pérdida financiera para el año, ya que las provisiones financieras para el desastre de Brumadinho no pudieron deducirse del cálculo de la renta imponible hasta que se incurra efectivamente (Vale, 2020^[16]). Pagos de regalías de la Compensación por Explotación de Recursos Minerales

(Compensação Financeira pela Exploração de Recursos Minerais) y la Tasa de Control, Monitoreo y Supervisión de las Actividades de Exploración y Minería de Recursos Minerales (Taxa de Fiscalização de Recursos Minerários) del Estado de Minas Gerais alcanzó un nivel récord, al aumentar un 33.3% en términos de USD.

Los ingresos fiscales de la minería en *Chile* disminuyeron en 2019 como resultado de una menor producción de cobre y la caída de los precios internacionales. Durante el año, los ingresos totales cayeron al 1.31% del PIB en comparación con el 1.40% del PIB en 2018. No obstante, esta tendencia general oculta una dinámica más compleja a nivel de los instrumentos fiscales individuales. Los ingresos no tributarios se contrajeron drásticamente debido a que los pagos de dividendos de Codelco, el productor de cobre estatal, cayeron a cero. En 2018, la empresa realizó pagos en exceso que posteriormente fueron descontados de los adeudados para 2019 (DIPRES, 2019^[17]). Los ingresos tributarios, por el contrario, aumentaron a medida que se fortaleció la liquidación de las obligaciones tributarias de los productores privados del año anterior, debido en parte al aumento final en la tasa del ISR según lo establecido en la reforma tributaria de 2014⁶.

El colapso de los precios internacionales del carbón provocó una fuerte disminución de los ingresos de la minería en *Colombia*. Los menores ingresos tributarios y no tributarios contribuyeron a la disminución de los ingresos totales, que alcanzaron el 0.32% del PIB en comparación con el 0.45% del PIB en 2018. Los pagos del ISR de las empresas que operan en el sector del carbón, que representaron el 79% de los ingresos del ISR de la minería en 2018, se redujeron a más de la mitad (-58%) ya que las ganancias se vieron afectadas por precios más bajos. Asimismo, los ingresos no tributarios por regalías asociadas a la producción de carbón registraron una caída significativa, en línea con los precios del carbón, aunque esto fue compensado en parte por mayores ingresos por la producción de oro.

Los sólidos precios del oro impulsaron los ingresos de la minería en la *República Dominicana* en 2019, aumentando al 0.22% del PIB desde el 0.21% del PIB en 2018, o un incremento del 12.4% en términos de USD. Si bien la producción de oro se contraíó levemente, el aumento de cerca del 10% en el precio promedio anual compensó esta caída con creces, reforzando la rentabilidad y los ingresos por concepto del ISR. Durante el año, el gobierno propuso una nueva legislación para regular el sector minero – Ley de Minería Nacional – que establecería una participación mínima del Estado en las rentas mineras, entre otras modificaciones.

En *Ecuador*, los ingresos de la minería se contrajeron marginalmente (-0.7% en términos de USD) en 2019 debido a menores rentas de la propiedad. Los pagos de regalías han exhibido cambios significativos en los años anteriores a medida que los operadores de nuevas minas liquidan los pagos anticipados como parte de sus acuerdos con el gobierno. Excluyendo estos anticipos, los ingresos por regalías aumentaron un 23.9% en términos de USD, reflejando una mayor producción y el favorable incremento del precio del oro. Varias operaciones mineras a gran escala comenzaron a producir durante el año. La mina de oro y cobre a cielo abierto Mirador, propiedad de un consorcio de empresas liderado por Tongling Nonferrous Metals Group (China), comenzó la producción en junio. A esto le siguió en noviembre la mina Fruta del Norte, operada por Lundin Gold (Canadá), iniciando la producción con exportaciones de oro que comenzaron a fines de año.

Los ingresos de la minería continuaron cayendo en *Guatemala*, mientras el país lidiaba con conflictos sociales asociados con el sector. Varias de las minas más grandes del país permanecen cerradas. Se está llevando a cabo un proceso de consulta con las comunidades locales en el marco del Convenio 169 de la OIT.

En *Jamaica*, los ingresos de la minería de bauxita y alúmina mostraron poco dinamismo, continuando la tendencia observada en los últimos años. Si bien los ingresos totales se mantuvieron esencialmente sin cambios en relación con el PIB, se contrajeron un 15.8% en términos de USD, ya que los ingresos por el gravamen de bauxita cayeron a cero.

Los ingresos fiscales de la minería en *México* se contrajeron en 2019, ya que la menor producción de metales preciosos y la caída de los precios de los metales industriales redujeron la rentabilidad del sector. Durante el año, varias minas, como la mina de oro y plata Peñasquito en Zacatecas operada por Newmont-Goldcorp, fueron cerradas temporalmente como resultado de las protestas (Camilimex, 2020^[18]). Esta dinámica de precios y producción sirvió para reducir los ingresos por concepto del ISR, lo que fue reflejado en los ingresos totales que alcanzaron un 0.18% del PIB, frente al 0.23% del PIB en 2018.

Los ingresos de la minería en *Perú* se contrajeron significativamente durante el año, ya que la caída de los precios compensó las ganancias de producción de algunos de los principales bienes de exportación del país. Los ingresos fiscales totales de la minería cayeron al 0.62% del PIB desde el 0.9% del PIB en 2018, impulsados por una disminución de 0.3 puntos porcentuales en los ingresos tributarios del sector. Los ingresos por el ISR se debilitaron como resultado de menores ganancias causadas por conflictos sociales, problemas ambientales y reducción de la producción⁷. El aumento de los ingresos no tributarios compensó en parte esta disminución, aunque este incremento se debió en gran medida a unos ingresos extraordinarios. Durante el año, las empresas mineras liquidaron una cantidad significativa de pasivos por regalías acumuladas de períodos anteriores (MEF Perú, 2020^[19]). Estos ingresos representaron el 12% de los ingresos por regalías en 2019 y, en su ausencia, los ingresos de este instrumento no hubieran registrado cambios en comparación con 2018 relativo al producto.

El estallido de la pandemia COVID-19 y la paralización económica resultante ha tenido un fuerte impacto en los ingresos fiscales provenientes de los recursos naturales no renovables de la región

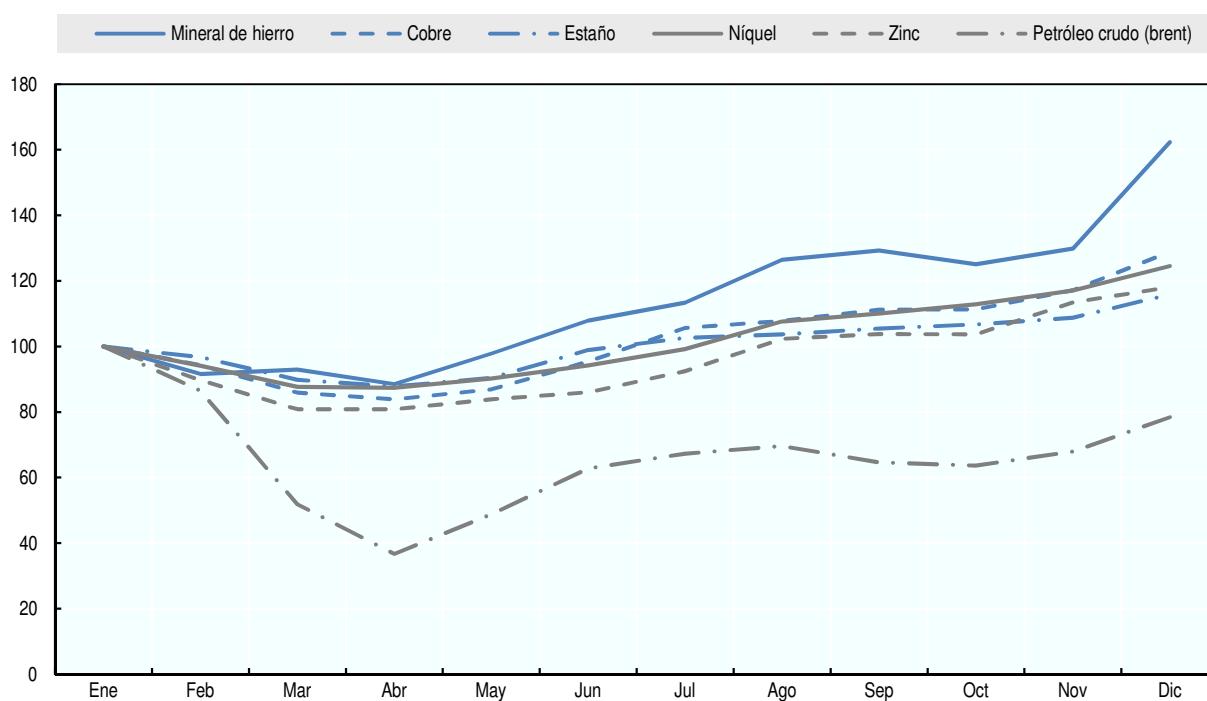
La pandemia de COVID-19 ha creado una crisis humana, social y económica sin precedentes que ha afectado al mundo entero. Las medidas de salud pública para prevenir la propagación del virus y proteger la vida humana han tenido como resultado la paralización de la actividad económica, el aumento del desempleo y la pobreza en muchos países. En ALC, se prevé que la crisis provoque una contracción del PIB del 7.7% en 2020, la mayor caída del último siglo (CEPAL, 2021^[20]). Los gobiernos de ALC han respondido a la crisis mediante la implementación de ambiciosos paquetes de medidas fiscales y financieras, que incluyen desgravaciones fiscales, gasto público y medidas de liquidez, para fortalecer los sistemas de salud pública, apoyar a las familias y limitar el daño a la capacidad productiva (CEPAL, 2020^[21]).

A pesar de este contexto, el impacto de la crisis en los mercados internacionales de materias primas ha sido mixto. Durante la primera mitad del año, los precios spot cayeron abruptamente debido al colapso de la actividad económica y el consumo privado (Gráfico 3.3). No obstante, los precios de varios minerales y metales se recuperaron y superaron sus niveles prepandémicos para fines de año, en gran parte debido a la aceleración de la producción industrial y la inversión en China y las interrupciones del suministro de algunos minerales y metales causadas por la pandemia (Banco Mundial, 2020^[22]). Los mercados del petróleo, sin embargo, estuvieron turbulentos después de experimentar una fuerte caída en los precios spot en marzo y abril. En abril, los socios de la OPEP y los productores aliados acordaron un

recorte a gran escala de la producción (9.7 millones de barriles por día) durante mayo y junio, que se iría reduciendo progresivamente con el tiempo. No obstante, el precio del petróleo crudo se recuperó lentamente, reflejando en parte la continua debilidad de la demanda, especialmente entre las economías avanzadas.

Gráfico 3.3. Precios spot internacionales del petróleo crudo y minerales y metales seleccionados, 2020

Índice = 100 basado en dólares estadounidenses a precios corrientes



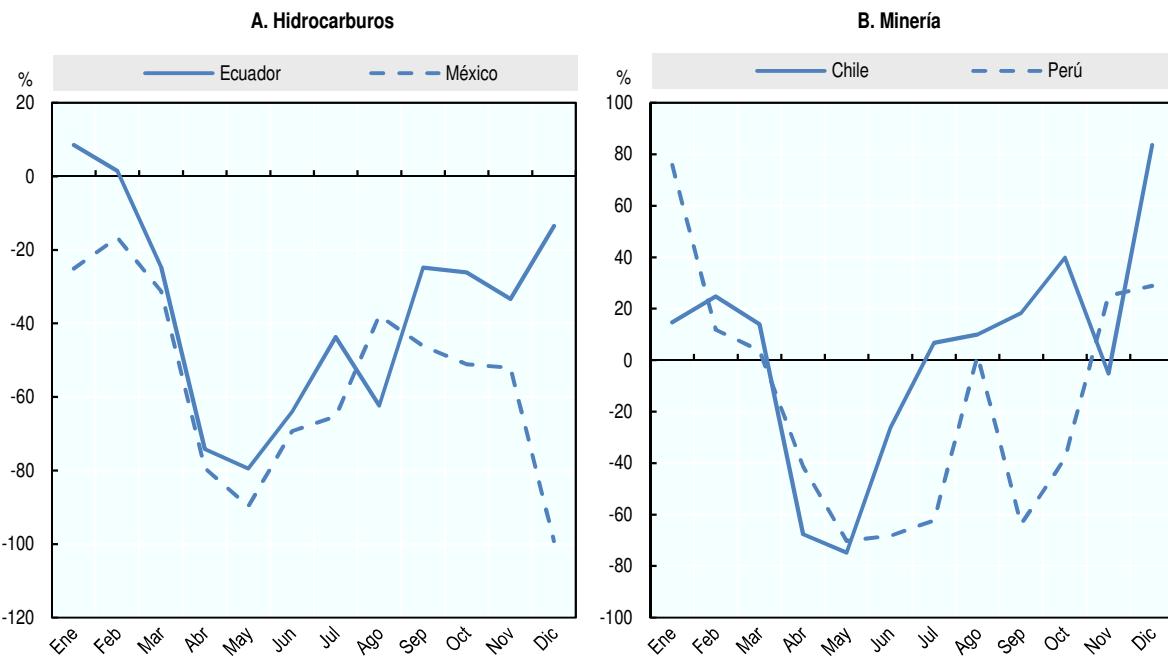
Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de Datos de Precios de Materias Primas del Banco Mundial (The Pink Sheet), Banco Mundial.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234974>

Los ingresos fiscales de los recursos naturales no renovables en ALC se movieron en gran medida con las condiciones del mercado global en 2020 (Gráfico 3.4). En la primera mitad del año, los ingresos por petróleo y gas en Ecuador y México, esencialmente rentas de propiedad ligadas al valor comercial de la producción, disminuyeron como resultado de la caída de los precios spot y los menores niveles de producción. En México, la producción de hidrocarburos se desaceleró entre mayo y julio en línea con los compromisos asumidos en el acuerdo OPEC + durante abril, aunque el país se negó a extender estas reducciones más allá de junio (PEMEX, 2020^[8]). Además, los ingresos por el Derecho por la Utilidad Compartida, el mayor generador de ingresos por petróleo y gas, cayeron debido a la disminución de la tasa del gravamen del 65% al 58%, según lo estipulado en la Ley de Ingresos de Hidrocarburos de 2014. La producción de petróleo en Ecuador también se contrajo drásticamente en la primera mitad del año, un 60% interanual en abril y un 37% en mayo, debido en parte a la ruptura de la infraestructura de transporte de hidrocarburos en abril (BCE, 2020^[23]; MEF Ecuador, 2020^[24])⁸. A mediados de año, la tasa de disminución de los ingresos por petróleo y gas se vio atenuada por un aumento de los precios, pero por el año los ingresos cayeron marcadamente, un 38% en términos reales en Ecuador y un 56% en México.

Gráfico 3.4. Ingresos fiscales de las administraciones públicas procedentes de recursos naturales no renovables en determinados países de América Latina, por productos básicos, 2020

Variación interanual en porcentaje



Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de cifras oficiales.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934234993>

Los ingresos fiscales de la minería también se contrajeron drásticamente en el primer semestre del año. Los ingresos tributarios, en particular los ingresos por concepto del ISR, disminuyeron debido a la caída de precios, pagos de impuestos estimados más bajos y medidas de alivio tributario relacionadas con la pandemia COVID-19, como la postergación de pagos. Como resultado, los ingresos totales de la minería en Chile y Perú cayeron entre abril y julio, lo que refleja el importante papel que juega el ISR en la captura de las rentas económicas generadas por el sector. Sin embargo, en contraste con la tibia recuperación de los precios del crudo, el dinamismo de los precios de los minerales y metales en la segunda mitad del año apoyó un repunte de los ingresos mineros. El cuarto trimestre fue especialmente fuerte en Chile, aunque esto se debió en parte a un anticipo de USD 200 millones de dividendos de 2021 por parte de la productora estatal Codelco (DIPRES, 2020^[25]). En Perú, a pesar de registrar un incremento más modesto en los últimos tres meses del año, debido a la debilidad de los ingresos tributarios, los ingresos no tributarios por regalías aumentaron fuertemente (+20% interanual en términos reales). No obstante, tomados en conjunto, los ingresos mineros se redujeron notablemente en 2020 en términos reales, un 21.6% en Perú y un 12.5% en Chile.

Proyectar los ingresos fiscales de fin de año provenientes de recursos naturales no renovables para ALC en este entorno está plagado de peligros. La evolución de la pandemia a nivel mundial y en la región sigue siendo incierta. Un repunte en los casos podría precipitar otra ronda de cierres que afectarían la actividad económica, ejerciendo presión a la baja sobre la demanda de materias primas. Las tensiones geopolíticas y comerciales siguen siendo elevadas y podrían alterar las condiciones del mercado, especialmente en el mercado mundial del petróleo. Las medidas de alivio tributario, cuyo efecto es difícil de modelar, podrían trasladar ciertos ingresos de 2020 a 2021. Asimismo, las pérdidas financieras

esperadas de las empresas que operan en el sector podrían reducir significativamente los ingresos y, en algunos casos, pueden resultar en devoluciones de impuestos si los pagos anticipados exceden las obligaciones tributarias finales. Según los resultados de Ecuador y México, es probable que los ingresos petroleros en ALC en promedio terminen el año muy por debajo de sus niveles de 2019. De manera similar, es probable que los ingresos de la minería se contraigan, como revelan los datos finales en Chile y Perú, como resultado de la caída de los ingresos por concepto del ISR y la menor producción a pesar del rápido repunte de los precios internacionales.

Notas

1. La importancia de estos ingresos extraordinarios en los ingresos públicos totales no puede subestimarse. En Brasil, los ingresos totales del gobierno federal aumentaron del 21.6% del PIB en 2018 al 22.5% del PIB en 2019, un aumento de 0.9 puntos porcentuales del PIB. Excluir los ingresos por bonificaciones de firma de concesiones de petróleo y gas (1,0% del PIB) habría dejado los ingresos del gobierno federal prácticamente sin cambios, con consecuencias para los saldos general y primario. Asimismo, en Trinidad y Tobago, los ingresos totales del gobierno central aumentaron del 27.2% del PIB en 2018 al 28.8% del PIB en 2019, un aumento de 1.6 puntos porcentuales del PIB, principalmente gracias a los ingresos extraordinarios del petróleo (1.7% del PIB) que lograron compensar las disminuciones en otras fuentes.
2. Las estadísticas de la base de datos de la CEPAL sobre ingresos fiscales provenientes de recursos naturales no renovables en América Latina y el Caribe para México se actualizaron para referirse únicamente a los ingresos por petróleo y gas natural del gobierno federal.
3. Base de datos Comtrade de la ONU.
4. Comunicado de prensa de la World Bureau of Metal Statistics, “January to December 2019 Metals Balances”, 19 de febrero de 2020.
5. La ley del mineral se refiere a la concentración de metal o mineral en el mismo.
6. Comunicado de prensa del Servicios de Impuestos Internos (SII) “Impuestos declarados en Operación Renta aumentaron un 16.2% real respecto del año anterior”, 18 de julio de 2019.
7. Comunicado de Prensa de la SUNAT “Recaudación tributaria consolidó su recuperación y creció 3.7% el 2019”, Nota de Prensa N ° 003-2020.
8. Ecuador no participó en los recortes de producción de la OPEP + de 2020. El país se retiró oficialmente de la OPEP a partir del 1 de enero de 2020.

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Chapter 4

Tax levels and tax structures, 1990-2019

Capítulo 4

Niveles impositivos y estructuras tributarias, 1990-2019

Chapter 4 / Capítulo 4

4.1. Comparative tables, 1990-2019

In all of the following tables a (..) indicates not available. The main series in this volume cover the years 1990 to 2019.

Figures referring to 1991-99, 2001-06, 2008-09 and 2011-13 in Tables 4.1 to 4.2 and Tables 4.15 to 4.17, figures relating to 1991-99, 2001-09 and 2011-17 in Tables 4.5 to 4.10 and figures relating to 1990-94, 1996-99 and 2001-18 in Tables 4.11 to 4.13 have been omitted because of lack of space. Complete series are, however, available on line at www.latameconomy.org and in the database OECD (2021), “Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables”, OECD Tax Statistics, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

4.2. Cuadros comparativos, 1990-2019

En todos los cuadros siguientes, (..) indica dato indisponible. Las principales series de datos de esta sección cubren el periodo que va de 1990 a 2019.

Las cifras relativas a 1991-99, 2001-06, 2008-09 y a 2011-13 en Cuadros 4.1 hasta 4.2 y Cuadros 4.15 hasta 4.17 y las cifras relativas a 1991-99, 2001-09 y 2011-17 en Cuadros 4.5 hasta 4.10 y las cifras relativas a 1990-94, 1996-99 y 2001-18 en Cuadros 4.11 hasta 4.13 se han omitido por falta de espacio. Sin embargo, las series completas están disponibles en línea en www.latameconomy.org y en la base de datos OCDE (2021), “Revenue Statistics in Latin America: Comparative tables”, OECD Tax Statistics, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00641-en>.

Table 4.1. Total tax revenue as % of GDP, 1990-2019
Cuadro 4.1. Total de ingresos tributarios en % del PIB, 1990-2019

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda ¹ | .. | 11.9 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 18.2 |
| Argentina ² | 13.3 | 19.2 | 26.4 | 29.1 | 31.1 | 31.5 | 30.7 | 30.0 | 28.9 | 28.6 |
| Bahamas ¹ | 9.7 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 18.7 |
| Barbados | 25.3 | 30.9 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 31.2 | 32.1 | 33.1 | 33.1 |
| Belize / Belice | 21.6 | 19.1 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 28.3 | 28.7 | 30.2 | 32.4 |
| Bolivia | 6.5 | 20.1 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 29.5 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 24.7 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 27.8 | 29.4 | 33.6 | 32.4 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 33.2 | 33.1 |
| Chile | 16.9 | 18.8 | 22.7 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 21.1 | 20.7 |
| Colombia | 11.3 | 15.7 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.7 |
| Costa Rica | 22.5 | 21.1 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.6 |
| Cuba | 31.9 | 37.2 | 44.0 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 38.1 | 41.1 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.0 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 8.3 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.5 |
| Ecuador ¹ | 7.1 | 11.6 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 19.2 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 20.1 |
| El Salvador | 11.3 | 14.2 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 20.8 |
| Guatemala | 7.6 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.1 |
| Guyana | 15.2 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 17.8 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 23.2 |
| Honduras | 12.4 | 17.2 | 19.8 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 21.9 |
| Jamaica | 20.3 | 22.2 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 25.8 | 26.5 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 28.6 |
| Mexico / México ³ | 12.1 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.5 |
| Nicaragua | .. | 14.3 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 25.9 |
| Panama / Panamá | 16.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 14.1 |
| Paraguay | 8.5 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.9 |
| Peru / Perú | 12.0 | 15.2 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 16.6 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía ¹ | .. | 19.6 | 20.9 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 21.1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago ¹ | 23.3 | 21.9 | 27.8 | 28.7 | 28.8 | 28.4 | 22.4 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 23.7 |
| Uruguay ⁴ | 20.0 | 23.2 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 29.0 | 29.2 | 29.0 |
| Venezuela ⁵ | 21.2 | 13.5 | 17.0 | 11.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC⁶ | 15.7 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 22.9 |
| OECD / OCDE⁷ | 31.1 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 31.9 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 33.8 |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

- The data include the following estimations: Antigua and Barbuda (social security contributions for 2019), Bahamas (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019), Ecuador (local tax revenues for 2019), Saint Lucia (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019) and Trinidad and Tobago (social security contributions for 2019). See the corresponding country tables for more information.
- The tax-to-GDP may be under-estimated as it excludes certain types of social security contributions for which data are not readily available.
- Data on state and local government revenues are not available. They are estimated in order to calculate the total tax-to-GDP ratio for 2019.
- The tax-to-GDP ratio does not take into account the recent rebasing of GDP in Uruguay. Preliminary estimates of the rebased GDP indicate that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Uruguay would be about 2.3 percentage points lower on average for the 2016-2019 period.
- Some tax revenue data are not available between 2014 and 2017 and therefore total figures have not been included. Data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.
- Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.
- Calculated by applying the unweighted average percentage change for 2019 in the 35 countries providing data for that year to the overall average tax to GDP ratio in 2018.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

- Los datos incluyen las siguientes estimaciones: Antigua y Barbuda (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019), Bahamas (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019), Ecuador (ingresos tributarios locales para 2019), Santa Lucía (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019) y Trinidad y Tobago (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019). Consulte las tablas de países correspondientes para obtener más información.

Table 4.1. Total tax revenue as % of GDP, 1990-2019 (cont.)
Cuadro 4.1. Total de ingresos tributarios en % del PIB, 1990-2019 (cont.)

2. La relación entre impuestos y PIB puede estar subestimada, ya que excluye ciertos tipos de contribuciones a la seguridad social para los que no hay datos disponibles.
3. No se dispone de datos sobre los ingresos de las administraciones estatales y locales. Se estiman para calcular la relación total entre impuestos y PIB para 2019.
4. El ratio impuestos/PIB no tiene en cuenta la reciente reevaluación del PIB en Uruguay. Las estimaciones preliminares del PIB rebasado indican que la relación entre impuestos y PIB en Uruguay sería aproximadamente 2,3 puntos porcentuales más baja en promedio para el período 2016-2019.
5. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios no están disponibles entre 2014 y 2017 y, por lo tanto, no se han incluido las cifras totales. Los datos para 2018 y 2019 no están disponibles.
6. Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
7. Calculado mediante la aplicación del cambio porcentual promedio no ponderado para 2019 en los 35 países que proporcionan datos para ese año al promedio del recaudación tributario sobre PIB en 2018.

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Table 4.2. Total tax revenue in millions of USD at market exchange rates, 1990-2019
Cuadro 4.2. Total de ingresos tributarios en millones de US dólares a tipos de cambio de mercado, 1990-2019

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda ¹ | .. | 99 | 283 | 244 | 248 | 272 | 281 | 287 | 305 | 302 |
| Argentina | 20 952 | 61 084 | 75 919 | 123 456 | 175 413 | 202 079 | 170 714 | 193 442 | 149 495 | 127 318 |
| Bahamas ¹ | 505 | 965 | 1 360 | 1 277 | 1 490 | 1 761 | 1 940 | 2 118 | 2 126 | 2 509 |
| Barbados | 513 | 946 | 1 412 | 1 368 | 1 357 | 1 406 | 1 521 | 1 609 | 1 692 | 1 679 |
| Belize / Belice | 89 | 159 | 326 | 370 | 464 | 473 | 503 | 527 | 565 | 595 |
| Bolivia | 317 | 1 689 | 2 940 | 4 527 | 9 258 | 9 805 | 9 547 | 9 777 | 10 136 | 10 173 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 133 077 | 192 661 | 468 987 | 715 679 | 779 998 | 576 176 | 578 290 | 665 542 | 625 649 | 608 722 |
| Chile | 5 829 | 14 645 | 39 427 | 42 814 | 51 101 | 49 734 | 50 417 | 55 852 | 62 866 | 58 319 |
| Colombia | 5 136 | 14 655 | 39 791 | 51 858 | 74 509 | 58 412 | 53 960 | 59 206 | 64 384 | 63 715 |
| Costa Rica | 1 286 | 3 177 | 6 246 | 8 416 | 11 901 | 13 102 | 13 983 | 14 024 | 14 535 | 15 162 |
| Cuba | 6 870 | 11 367 | 25 787 | 23 949 | 29 940 | 33 182 | 37 597 | 41 021 | 42 307 | 43 504 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 664 | 2 986 | 6 614 | 6 670 | 9 087 | 9 260 | 9 905 | 10 603 | 11 340 | 12 056 |
| Ecuador ¹ | 1 078 | 2 125 | 7 698 | 11 133 | 19 577 | 21 146 | 19 883 | 20 745 | 22 238 | 21 608 |
| El Salvador | 543 | 1 669 | 3 192 | 3 447 | 4 478 | 4 659 | 4 963 | 5 230 | 5 539 | 5 629 |
| Guatemala | 573 | 2 129 | 4 782 | 5 153 | 7 650 | 7 944 | 8 734 | 9 481 | 9 643 | 10 018 |
| Guyana | 104 | 234 | 425 | 549 | 733 | 774 | 825 | 927 | 1 061 | 1 200 |
| Honduras | 515 | 1 219 | 2 426 | 2 867 | 4 024 | 4 415 | 4 927 | 5 117 | 5 350 | 5 459 |
| Jamaica | 1 027 | 1 998 | 3 192 | 3 286 | 3 433 | 3 647 | 3 744 | 4 026 | 4 338 | 4 514 |
| Mexico / México | 36 267 | 81 139 | 126 471 | 135 822 | 180 123 | 186 360 | 179 131 | 186 354 | 197 351 | 195 492 |
| Nicaragua | .. | 733 | 1 399 | 1 693 | 2 586 | 2 846 | 3 092 | 3 288 | 3 025 | 3 244 |
| Panama / Panamá | 948 | 1 942 | 3 298 | 4 815 | 7 832 | 8 193 | 9 004 | 9 366 | 9 631 | 9 394 |
| Paraguay | 494 | 1 029 | 1 921 | 3 287 | 5 579 | 4 967 | 4 844 | 5 469 | 5 575 | 5 289 |
| Peru / Perú | 3 389 | 7 674 | 18 919 | 26 478 | 38 800 | 33 337 | 31 414 | 32 822 | 37 067 | 38 343 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía ¹ | .. | 178 | 283 | 307 | 363 | 387 | 404 | 407 | 431 | 437 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago ¹ | 1 158 | 1 746 | 5 893 | 6 261 | 7 948 | 7 339 | 5 188 | 4 617 | 5 449 | 5 694 |
| Uruguay | 2 051 | 5 307 | 6 026 | 10 614 | 15 703 | 14 574 | 14 650 | 17 258 | 17 464 | 16 457 |
| Venezuela ² | 10 259 | 12 758 | 39 055 | 38 220 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

1. The data include the following estimations: Antigua and Barbuda (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019), Ecuador (local tax revenues for 2019), Saint Lucia (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019) and Trinidad and Tobago (social security contributions for 2019). See the corresponding country tables for more information.
2. Some tax revenue data are not available between 2014 and 2017 and therefore total figures have not been included. Data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Tríñidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

1. Los datos incluyen las siguientes estimaciones: Antigua y Barbuda (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019), Bahamas (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019), Ecuador (ingresos tributarios locales para 2019), Santa Lucía (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019) y Trinidad y Tobago (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019). Consulte las tablas de países correspondientes para obtener más información.
2. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios no están disponibles entre 2014 y 2017 y, por lo tanto, no se han incluido las cifras totales. Los datos para 2018 y 2019 no están disponibles.

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Table 4.3. Tax revenue of main headings as % of GDP, 2019
Cuadro 4.3. Ingresos tributarios en las principales partidas en % del PIB, 2019

| | 1000 Income & profits / Ingresos y utilidades | 2000 Social security / Seguridad social | 3000 Payroll / Nómina | 4000 Property / Propiedad | 5000 Goods and services / Bienes y servicios | 6000 Others / Otros |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda ¹ | 1.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 11.6 | 0.0 |
| Argentina | 5.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 15.0 | 0.2 |
| Bahamas ¹ | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 13.8 | 0.0 |
| Barbados | 8.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 17.0 | 0.0 |
| Belize / Belice | 8.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 20.4 | 0.0 |
| Bolivia | 4.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 2.2 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 7.4 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 14.2 | 0.9 |
| Chile | 7.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 11.0 | -0.1 |
| Colombia | 6.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 8.5 | 0.9 |
| Costa Rica | 4.9 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 0.5 |
| Cuba | 11.8 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 3.0 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 |
| Ecuador ¹ | 4.3 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| El Salvador | 7.0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 10.5 | 0.3 |
| Guatemala | 3.7 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 0.0 |
| Guyana | 8.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 11.6 | 0.2 |
| Honduras | 5.6 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 11.3 | 0.8 |
| Jamaica | 8.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 17.5 | 0.1 |
| Mexico / México ² | 7.0 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 0.2 |
| Nicaragua | 8.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 10.8 | 0.2 |
| Panama / Panamá | 3.7 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 |
| Paraguay | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 0.1 |
| Peru / Perú | 6.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 0.3 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía ¹ | 4.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 13.8 | 0.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago ¹ | 13.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 0.0 |
| Uruguay | 7.6 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 11.4 | 0.2 |
| Venezuela ³ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC⁴ | 6.2 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 11.4 | 0.4 |
| OECD / OCDE⁵ | 11.5 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 10.9 | 0.1 |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

- The data include the following estimations: Antigua and Barbuda (social security contributions for 2019), Bahamas (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019), Ecuador (local tax revenues for 2019), Saint Lucia (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019) and Trinidad and Tobago (social security contributions for 2019). See the corresponding country tables for more information.
- Data for 2018 are used for 3000 and 4000 (local and state government data). Other data have been updated to 2019. Federal government data are used for 1000, 5000 and 6000.
- Data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.
- Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.
- Represents the unweighted average for OECD member countries. Data for 2018 are used as data for 2019 were not available at the time of publication.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

- Los datos incluyen las siguientes estimaciones: Antigua y Barbuda (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019), Bahamas (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019), Ecuador (ingresos tributarios locales para 2019), Santa Lucía (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019) y Trinidad y Tobago (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019). Consulte las tablas de países correspondientes para obtener más información.
- Los datos de 2018 se utilizan para 3000 y 4000 (datos del gobierno local y estatal). Los otros datos se han actualizado para 2019. Los datos del gobierno federal se utilizan para 1000, 5000 y 6000.
- Los datos para 2018 y 2019 no están disponibles.
- Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
- Representa el promedio no ponderado de los países miembros de la OCDE. Se utilizan los datos de 2018 porque los datos de 2019 no estaban disponibles en el momento de la publicación.

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Table 4.4. Tax revenue of main headings as % of total tax revenue, 2019
Cuadro 4.4. Ingresos tributarios en las principales partidas en % del total de ingresos tributarios, 2019

| | 1000 Income & profits / Ingresos y utilidades | 2000 Social security / Seguridad social | 3000 Payroll / Nómina | 4000 Property / Propiedad | 5000 Goods and services / Bienes y servicios | 6000 Others / Otros |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda ¹ | 9.7 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 63.9 | 0.0 |
| Argentina | 18.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 52.2 | 0.7 |
| Bahamas ¹ | 0.0 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 73.9 | 0.0 |
| Barbados | 24.5 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 51.3 | 0.0 |
| Belize / Belice | 25.2 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 62.9 | 0.0 |
| Bolivia | 16.3 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 49.0 | 8.9 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 22.4 | 25.7 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 42.8 | 2.7 |
| Chile | 34.8 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 53.1 | -0.6 |
| Colombia | 32.3 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 42.9 | 4.4 |
| Costa Rica | 20.9 | 34.2 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 34.8 | 2.3 |
| Cuba | 28.2 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 48.3 | 7.1 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 31.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 62.8 | 0.0 |
| Ecuador ¹ | 21.6 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 49.6 | 0.1 |
| El Salvador | 33.5 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 50.6 | 1.6 |
| Guatemala | 28.4 | 16.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 52.0 | 0.0 |
| Guyana | 37.8 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 49.9 | 0.9 |
| Honduras | 25.6 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 51.6 | 3.9 |
| Jamaica | 30.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 61.5 | 0.4 |
| Mexico / México ² | 44.0 | 13.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 36.4 | 1.7 |
| Nicaragua | 30.8 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 41.6 | 0.8 |
| Panama / Panamá | 26.0 | 41.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 28.9 | 0.3 |
| Paraguay | 18.2 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 53.4 | 0.6 |
| Peru / Perú | 36.5 | 12.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 47.2 | 1.7 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía ¹ | 21.7 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 65.7 | 0.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago ¹ | 58.1 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 28.5 | 0.0 |
| Uruguay | 26.1 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 39.1 | 0.6 |
| Venezuela ³ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC⁴ | 27.0 | 17.1 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 49.8 | 1.5 |
| OECD / OCDE⁵ | 34.3 | 25.7 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 32.7 | 0.5 |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

- The data include the following estimations: Antigua and Barbuda (social security contributions for 2019), Bahamas (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019), Ecuador (local tax revenues for 2019), Saint Lucia (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019) and Trinidad and Tobago (social security contributions for 2019). See the corresponding country tables for more information.
- Data for 2018 are used for 3000 and 4000 (local and state government data). Other data have been updated to 2019. Federal government data are used for 1000, 5000 and 6000.
- Data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.
- Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.
- Represents the unweighted average for OECD member countries. Data for 2018 are used as data for 2019 were not available at the time of publication.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

- Los datos incluyen las siguientes estimaciones: Antigua y Barbuda (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019), Bahamas (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019), Ecuador (ingresos tributarios locales para 2019), Santa Lucía (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019) y Trinidad y Tobago (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019). Consulte las tablas de países correspondientes para obtener más información.
- Los datos de 2018 se utilizan para 3000 y 4000 (datos del gobierno local y estatal). Los otros datos se han actualizado para 2019. Los datos del gobierno federal se utilizan para 1000, 5000 y 6000.
- Los datos para 2018 y 2019 no están disponibles.
- Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
- Representa el promedio no ponderado de los países miembros de la OCDE. Se utilizan los datos de 2018 porque los datos de 2019 no estaban disponibles en el momento de la publicación.

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Table 4.5. Taxes on income and profits (1000) as % of GDP and as % of total tax revenue
Cuadro 4.5. Impuestos sobre la renta y las utilidades (1000) en % del PIB y del total de ingresos tributarios

| | % of GDP / % del PIB | | | | | % of total tax revenue / % del total de ingresos tributarios | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | .. | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | .. | 14.0 | 14.0 | 9.5 | 9.7 |
| Argentina | 0.7 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 18.0 |
| Bahamas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Barbados | 6.1 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 24.3 | 31.7 | 28.0 | 27.2 | 24.5 |
| Belize / Belice | 4.5 | 4.6 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 20.9 | 23.9 | 33.6 | 25.3 | 25.2 |
| Bolivia | 0.4 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 20.0 | 15.2 | 16.3 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 18.3 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 21.5 | 22.4 |
| Chile | 3.9 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 38.1 | 35.8 | 34.8 |
| Colombia | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 29.9 | 23.2 | 26.6 | 33.7 | 32.3 |
| Costa Rica | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 17.1 | 20.4 | 20.9 |
| Cuba | 0.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 26.2 | 28.2 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 26.0 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 30.4 | 31.4 |
| Ecuador | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 21.2 | 23.6 | 21.6 |
| El Salvador | 2.0 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 17.6 | 25.7 | 28.9 | 32.8 | 33.5 |
| Guatemala | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 24.8 | 28.8 | 28.4 |
| Guyana | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 33.5 | 37.8 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 37.8 |
| Honduras | 2.5 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 20.3 | 15.9 | 24.3 | 28.0 | 25.6 |
| Jamaica | 10.3 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 50.9 | 44.8 | 41.3 | 30.8 | 30.9 |
| Mexico / México ¹ | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 39.8 | 44.0 | 44.0 |
| Nicaragua | .. | 1.8 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 8.0 | .. | 12.3 | 23.1 | 30.7 | 30.8 |
| Panama / Panamá | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 22.9 | 25.0 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 26.0 |
| Paraguay | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 18.2 |
| Peru / Perú | 0.7 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 19.0 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 36.5 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | .. | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | .. | 28.6 | 27.1 | 23.1 | 21.7 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | 12.3 | 12.4 | 19.6 | 12.2 | 13.8 | 52.7 | 56.8 | 68.5 | 52.7 | 58.1 |
| Uruguay | 0.9 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 20.0 | 26.3 | 26.1 |
| Venezuela ² | 17.7 | 5.8 | 3.6 | .. | .. | 83.7 | 43.2 | 30.7 | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC ³ | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 27.0 |
| OECD / OCDE ⁴ | 11.8 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 11.5 | .. | 37.2 | 34.5 | 32.6 | 34.3 | .. |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

1. For the figures as % of total tax revenue in 2019, data for 2018 are used as the state and local government revenue data for 2019 are not available.
2. Some tax revenue data between 2014 and 2017 are not available. In those years data as % of total tax revenue cannot be calculated. All data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.
3. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.
4. Represents the unweighted average for OECD member countries.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

1. Para los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales en 2019, se utilizan los datos de 2018 porque los datos de ingresos de los gobiernos estatales y locales no están disponibles para 2019.
2. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2017 no están disponibles. Para esos años, no se pueden calcular los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales. No están disponibles todos los datos de 2018 y 2019.
3. Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
4. Representa el promedio no ponderado para los países miembros de la OCDE.

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Table 4.6. Social security contributions (2000) as % of GDP and as % of total tax revenue
Cuadro 4.6. Contribuciones a la seguridad social (2000) en % del PIB y del total de ingresos tributarios

| | % of GDP / % del PIB | | | | | % of total tax revenue / % del total de ingresos tributarios | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda ¹ | .. | .. | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | .. | .. | 12.6 | 17.4 | 17.6 |
| Argentina | 3.4 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 25.3 | 15.8 | 21.2 | 21.7 | 20.0 |
| Bahamas ¹ | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 13.2 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 12.4 |
| Barbados | 3.3 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 13.1 | 15.6 | 20.6 | 16.9 | 17.5 |
| Belize / Belice | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 8.4 |
| Bolivia | 0.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 16.7 | 24.1 | 25.1 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 6.8 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 25.7 |
| Chile | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Colombia | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 16.3 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| Costa Rica | 6.5 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 28.9 | 30.4 | 33.1 | 34.3 | 34.2 |
| Cuba | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 13.2 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Ecuador | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 22.5 | 10.7 | 22.8 | 24.9 | 27.1 |
| El Salvador | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 12.8 |
| Guatemala | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 17.0 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 16.8 |
| Guyana | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| Honduras | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 15.6 |
| Jamaica | .. | .. | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .. | .. | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Mexico / México ² | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 16.8 | 18.0 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| Nicaragua | .. | 2.6 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 6.7 | .. | 18.0 | 22.4 | 25.8 | 25.7 |
| Panama / Panamá | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 34.2 | 38.2 | 34.0 | 39.4 | 41.5 |
| Paraguay | 0.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 25.6 | 22.7 | 25.7 | 26.4 |
| Peru / Perú | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía ¹ | .. | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | .. | 10.0 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.5 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago ¹ | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 12.7 | 12.4 |
| Uruguay ³ | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 29.9 | 27.5 | 23.4 | 26.1 | 26.4 |
| Venezuela ⁴ | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | .. | .. | 4.9 | 5.4 | 8.1 | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC⁵ | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 17.1 |
| OECD / OCDE⁶ | 7.1 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.0 | .. | 21.5 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 25.7 | .. |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

- The social security contributions data are estimated in the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda (2019), Bahamas (2018 and 2019), Saint Lucia (2018 and 2019) and Trinidad and Tobago (2019).
- For the figures as % of total tax revenue in 2019, data for 2018 are used as the state and local government revenue data for 2019 are not available.
- Figures for 1990-98 are estimated by the Direction General of Taxes as the methodology they use to calculate social security contributions was not employed until 1999.
- Some tax revenue data between 2014 and 2017 are not available. In those years data as % of total tax revenue cannot be calculated. All data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.
- Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.
- Represents the unweighted average for OECD member countries.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

- Los datos de las cotizaciones a la seguridad social se estiman en los siguientes países: Antigua y Barbuda (2019), Bahamas (2018 y 2019), Santa Lucía (2018 y 2019) y Trinidad y Tobago (2019).

Table 4.6. Social security contributions (2000) as % of GDP and as % of total tax revenue (cont.)**Cuadro 4.6. Contribuciones a la seguridad social (2000) en % del PIB y del total de ingresos tributarios (cont.)**

2. Para los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales en 2019, se utilizan los datos de 2018 porque los datos de ingresos de los gobiernos estatales y locales no están disponibles para 2019.
3. Las cifras de 1990-98 son estimaciones de la Dirección General de Impuestos dado que el empleo de la metodología actual utilizada para calcular las contribuciones a la seguridad social tuvo lugar en 1999.
4. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2017 no están disponibles. Para esos años, no se pueden calcular los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales. No están disponibles todos los datos de 2018 y 2019.
5. Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
6. Representa el promedio no ponderado para los países miembros de la OCDE.

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Table 4.7. Taxes on payroll (3000) as % of GDP and as % of total tax revenue
Cuadro 4.7. Impuestos sobre la nómina (3000) en % del PIB y del total ingresos tributarios

| | % of GDP / % del PIB | | | | | % of total tax revenue / % del total de ingresos tributarios | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Argentina | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bahamas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Barbados | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Belize / Belice | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bolivia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Chile | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Colombia | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Costa Rica | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Cuba | 0.0 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 18.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Ecuador | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| El Salvador | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Guatemala | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Guyana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Honduras | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Jamaica | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mexico / México ¹ | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Nicaragua | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Panama / Panamá | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Paraguay | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Peru / Perú | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Uruguay | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Venezuela ² | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC³ | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| OECD / OCDE⁴ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | .. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | .. |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

1. For the figures in 2019, data for 2018 are used as the data for 2019 are not available.
2. Some tax revenue data between 2014 and 2017 are not available. In those years data as % of total tax revenue cannot be calculated. All data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.
3. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.
4. Represents the unweighted average for OECD member countries.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

1. Para los datos de 2019 se utilizan los datos de 2018, ya que los de 2019 no están disponibles.
2. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2017 no están disponibles. Para esos años, no se pueden calcular los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales. No están disponibles todos los datos de 2018 y 2019.
3. Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
4. Representa el promedio no ponderado para los países miembros de la OCDE.

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Table 4.8. Taxes on property (4000) as % of GDP and as % of total tax revenue
Cuadro 4.8. Impuestos sobre la propiedad (4000) en % del PIB y del total de ingresos tributarios

| | % of GDP / % del PIB | | | | | % of total tax revenue / % del total de ingresos tributarios | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | .. | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | .. | 4.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.8 |
| Argentina | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 11.4 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.1 |
| Bahamas | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 11.2 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 11.2 | 13.7 |
| Barbados | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 14.4 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| Belize / Belice | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Bolivia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Chile | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Colombia | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 9.1 |
| Costa Rica | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Cuba | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Ecuador | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| El Salvador | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Guatemala | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Guyana | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Honduras | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Jamaica | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 12.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.2 |
| Mexico / México ¹ | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Nicaragua | .. | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | .. | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Panama / Panamá | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| Paraguay | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Peru / Perú | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 13.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | .. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | .. | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Uruguay | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| Venezuela ² | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | .. | .. | 0.3 | 3.7 | 0.2 | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC³ | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| OECD / OCDE⁴ | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | .. | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | .. |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

1. For the figures in 2019, data for 2018 are used as the data for 2019 are not available.
2. Some tax revenue data between 2014 and 2017 are not available. In those years data as % of total tax revenue cannot be calculated. All data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.
3. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.
4. Represents the unweighted average for OECD member countries.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Tríinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

1. Para los datos de 2019 se utilizan los datos de 2018, ya que los de 2019 no están disponibles.
2. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2017 no están disponibles. Para esos años, no se pueden calcular los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales. No están disponibles todos los datos de 2018 y 2019.
3. Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
4. Representa el promedio no ponderado para los países miembros de la OCDE.

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Table 4.9. Taxes on goods and services (5000) as % of GDP and as % of total tax revenue
Cuadro 4.9. Impuestos sobre bienes y servicios (5000) en % del PIB y del total de ingresos tributarios

| | % of GDP / % del PIB | | | | | % of total tax revenue / % del total de ingresos tributarios | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | .. | 9.7 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 11.6 | .. | 81.1 | 65.9 | 65.5 | 63.9 |
| Argentina | 7.3 | 10.9 | 15.2 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 55.2 | 56.5 | 52.4 | 50.4 | 52.2 |
| Bahamas | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 76.4 | 64.3 | 61.1 | 75.2 | 73.9 |
| Barbados | 12.2 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 48.2 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 50.8 | 51.3 |
| Belize / Belice | 11.7 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 18.9 | 20.4 | 54.1 | 66.1 | 55.2 | 62.6 | 62.9 |
| Bolivia | 5.9 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 90.2 | 63.6 | 56.4 | 50.6 | 49.0 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 13.5 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 48.7 | 48.0 | 45.9 | 44.2 | 42.8 |
| Chile | 10.6 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 62.9 | 63.8 | 51.2 | 53.3 | 53.1 |
| Colombia | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 53.8 | 46.3 | 45.1 | 42.8 | 42.9 |
| Costa Rica | 10.2 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 45.5 | 46.7 | 40.3 | 35.0 | 34.8 |
| Cuba | 27.7 | 22.0 | 19.1 | 22.0 | 20.3 | 86.9 | 59.2 | 51.3 | 51.9 | 48.3 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 5.8 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 69.5 | 74.2 | 71.4 | 64.0 | 62.8 |
| Ecuador | 4.5 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 63.0 | 75.7 | 54.5 | 49.7 | 49.6 |
| El Salvador | 5.4 | 7.7 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 47.7 | 54.1 | 54.5 | 49.9 | 50.6 |
| Guatemala | 4.4 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 57.5 | 62.4 | 56.0 | 51.4 | 52.0 |
| Guyana | 6.4 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 42.0 | 48.6 | 53.0 | 51.4 | 49.9 |
| Honduras | 8.2 | 11.7 | 9.7 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 66.2 | 68.0 | 53.1 | 51.8 | 51.6 |
| Jamaica | 7.4 | 11.1 | 13.0 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 36.4 | 50.1 | 52.1 | 60.6 | 61.5 |
| Mexico / México ¹ | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 44.0 | 41.7 | 38.0 | 36.4 | 36.4 |
| Nicaragua | .. | 8.6 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 10.8 | .. | 60.0 | 52.4 | 41.7 | 41.6 |
| Panama / Panamá | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 36.8 | 31.3 | 33.7 | 28.6 | 28.9 |
| Paraguay | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 72.1 | 58.0 | 60.5 | 56.0 | 53.4 |
| Peru / Perú | 8.5 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 71.4 | 60.8 | 48.6 | 48.1 | 47.2 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | .. | 11.6 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 13.8 | .. | 59.1 | 59.5 | 64.0 | 65.7 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | 9.7 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 41.7 | 35.2 | 24.3 | 33.6 | 28.5 |
| Uruguay | 11.3 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 56.6 | 50.1 | 47.1 | 39.4 | 39.1 |
| Venezuela ² | 2.4 | 6.4 | 7.2 | .. | .. | 11.1 | 47.7 | 61.1 | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC ³ | 8.8 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 57.7 | 56.6 | 51.2 | 50.3 | 49.8 |
| OECD / OCDE ⁴ | 9.9 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.9 | .. | 33.2 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 32.7 | .. |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

1. In 2019, federal government data are used for the figure as % of GDP. For the figure as % of total tax revenue in 2019, data for 2018 are used as the state and local government revenue data for 2018 are not available.
2. Some tax revenue data between 2014 and 2017 are not available. In those years data as % of total tax revenue cannot be calculated. All data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.
3. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.
4. Represents the unweighted average for OECD member countries.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

1. Para 2019, se utilizan los datos del gobierno federal para la cifra como porcentaje del PIB. Para la cifra como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales, los datos de 2018 se utilizan ya que los datos de ingresos del gobierno estatal y local para 2019 no están disponibles.
2. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2017 no están disponibles. Para esos años, no se pueden calcular los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales. No están disponibles todos los datos de 2018 y 2019.
3. Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
4. Representa el promedio no ponderado para los países miembros de la OCDE.

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Table 4.10. Value added taxes (5111) as % of GDP and as % of total tax revenue
Cuadro 4.10. Impuesto al valor agregado (5111) en % del PIB y del total de ingresos tributarios

| | % of GDP / % del PIB | | | | | % of total tax revenue / % del total de ingresos tributarios | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | .. | .. | 5.8 | 6.4 | 5.6 | .. | .. | 27.2 | 33.8 | 31.0 |
| Argentina | 2.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 15.6 | 31.1 | 24.1 | 26.3 | 24.9 |
| Bahamas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 35.7 |
| Barbados | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 28.8 |
| Belize / Belice | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 28.1 | 29.2 |
| Bolivia | 2.8 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 43.0 | 28.2 | 32.5 | 30.2 | 29.2 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 8.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 28.7 | 23.3 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 21.2 |
| Chile | 6.3 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 37.4 | 41.8 | 38.5 | 40.2 | 39.9 |
| Colombia | 2.6 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 22.6 | 27.6 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.6 |
| Costa Rica | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 18.1 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 17.8 | 18.5 |
| Cuba | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 1.3 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 15.1 | 20.5 | 33.1 | 34.7 | 34.7 |
| Ecuador | 2.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 28.0 | 43.5 | 33.8 | 29.8 | 30.3 |
| El Salvador | 0.0 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 41.6 | 37.1 | 37.5 |
| Guatemala | 2.3 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 29.7 | 37.9 | 40.9 | 38.2 | 38.8 |
| Guyana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 21.8 | 21.1 |
| Honduras | 2.0 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 16.2 | 28.1 | 29.4 | 32.3 | 31.8 |
| Jamaica | 0.8 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 25.5 | 28.7 | 32.7 | 33.0 |
| Mexico / México ¹ | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 26.1 | 24.7 | 29.4 | 24.3 | 24.3 |
| Nicaragua | .. | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | .. | 31.5 | 28.6 | 22.9 | 22.5 |
| Panama / Panamá | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 15.5 |
| Paraguay | 0.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 35.7 |
| Peru / Perú | 2.1 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 17.1 | 36.0 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 38.5 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 29.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 18.8 | 17.3 | 15.2 | 19.7 | 15.2 |
| Uruguay | 5.5 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 32.8 | 25.7 | 25.4 |
| Venezuela ² | 0.0 | 4.1 | 5.5 | .. | .. | 0.0 | 30.2 | 46.7 | .. | .. |
| <i>Unweighted average / Promedio no ponderado</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAC / ALC³ | 2.2 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 15.5 | 22.9 | 26.1 | 28.0 | 27.7 |
| OECD / OCDE⁴ | 5.1 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | .. | 16.9 | 19.6 | 20.5 | 20.4 | .. |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

1. For the figures as % of total tax revenue in 2019, data for 2018 are used as the state and local government revenue data for 2019 are not available.
2. Some tax revenue data between 2014 and 2017 are not available. In those years data as % of total tax revenue cannot be calculated. All data for 2018 and 2019 are not available.

3. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Chile, Colombia and Mexico are also part of the OECD (37) group.

4. Represents the unweighted average for OECD member countries.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

1. Para los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales en 2019, se utilizan los datos de 2018 porque los datos de ingresos de los gobiernos estatales y locales no están disponibles para 2019.
2. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2017 no están disponibles. Para esos años, no se pueden calcular los ingresos como porcentaje de los ingresos tributarios totales. No están disponibles todos los datos de 2018 y 2019.
3. Representa al grupo de 26 países de América Latina y el Caribe incluidos en esta publicación y excluye a Venezuela debido a problemas de disponibilidad de datos. Chile, Colombia y México también forman parte del grupo OCDE (37).
4. Representa el promedio no ponderado para los países miembros de la OCDE.

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Table 4.11. Tax revenues of sub-sectors of general government as % of total tax revenue
Cuadro 4.11. Ingresos tributarios por subsector del gobierno general, en % del total de ingresos tributarios

| | Central government / Gobierno central | | | State or Regional government / Gobierno estatal o regional | | | Local government / Gobierno local | | | Social Security Funds / Fondos de seguridad social | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------|------|--|------|------|-----------------------------------|------|------|--|------|------|
| | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 | 1995 | 2000 | 2019 |
| Federal countries / Países federales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 59.0 | 66.4 | 63.1 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 16.9 | .. | .. | .. | 23.4 | 15.8 | 20.0 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 44.8 | 47.9 | 43.5 | 26.5 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 25.0 | 23.7 | 25.7 |
| Mexico / México ¹ | 73.9 | 78.3 | 80.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 21.8 | 18.0 | 13.4 |
| Venezuela ² | 94.6 | 94.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.4 | 5.4 | .. |
| Regional country / País regional | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | 63.2 | 68.7 | 73.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 22.7 | 16.3 | 9.5 |
| Unitary countries / Países unitarios | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda ³ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 82.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.6 |
| Bahamas ³ | 89.1 | 88.1 | 87.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.9 | 11.9 | 12.4 |
| Barbados | 85.6 | 84.4 | 82.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.4 | 15.6 | 17.5 |
| Belize / Belice | 93.2 | 93.5 | 91.1 | .. | .. | .. | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 8.4 |
| Bolivia | 94.3 | 75.6 | 70.3 | .. | .. | .. | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.6 | .. | 18.9 | 25.1 |
| Chile | 89.9 | 87.8 | 85.7 | .. | .. | .. | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 6.1 |
| Costa Rica | 65.5 | 63.3 | 57.8 | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 33.0 | 34.8 | 39.2 |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.3 | 10.4 | 13.2 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Ecuador ³ | 70.5 | 87.7 | 70.2 | .. | .. | .. | 4.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 25.5 | 10.7 | 27.1 |
| El Salvador | 80.9 | 80.5 | 85.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.9 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 12.8 |
| Guatemala | 83.3 | 83.6 | 82.3 | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 16.8 |
| Guyana | 92.6 | 88.6 | 90.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.0 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 9.5 |
| Honduras | 86.1 | 85.3 | 80.5 | .. | .. | .. | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 15.6 |
| Jamaica | 100.0 | 99.3 | 94.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.7 | 1.5 | .. | .. | 4.1 |
| Nicaragua | 80.4 | 72.5 | 68.3 | .. | .. | .. | 4.6 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 25.7 |
| Panama / Panamá | 67.2 | 59.6 | 56.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.2 | 1.6 | 32.8 | 38.2 | 41.5 |
| Paraguay | 92.0 | 74.4 | 70.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.7 | 8.0 | 25.6 | 26.4 |
| Peru / Perú | 88.7 | 86.5 | 85.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía ³ | 100.0 | 90.0 | 89.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago ³ | 96.8 | 93.6 | 87.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.2 | 6.4 | 12.4 |
| Uruguay | 61.7 | 63.6 | 67.9 | .. | .. | .. | 8.8 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 26.4 |

.. Not available

Note: The figures exclude local government revenues for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina (but include provincial revenues), the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (except for 2002-2012), the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela as the data are not available. Local government revenue data have been available since 1991 for Nicaragua, since 1994 for Bolivia, since 1995 for Guatemala, since 1998 for Jamaica, since 1999 for Panama, since 2000 for Peru, since 2002 for El Salvador and Guyana, since 2006 for Paraguay and since 1990 for all other countries.

1. For the figures in 2019, data for 2018 are used as the state and local government revenue data for 2019 are not available.
2. Some tax revenue data between 2014 and 2017, and all data for 2018 and 2019 are not available. The breakdown by sub-sectors of general government is not available for those years.
3. The data include the following estimations: Antigua and Barbuda (social security contributions for 2019), Bahamas (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019), Ecuador (local tax revenues for 2019), Saint Lucia (social security contributions for 2018 and 2019) and Trinidad and Tobago (social security contributions for 2019). See the corresponding country tables for more information.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Las cifras excluyen los ingresos subnacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (pero se incluyen los ingresos de las provincias), Las Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba (excepto 2002-2012), República Dominicana, Santa Lucía, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela, dado que los datos no están disponibles. Los datos de ingresos subnacionales están disponibles desde 1991 para Nicaragua, desde 1994 para Bolivia, desde 1995 para Guatemala, desde 1998 para Jamaica, desde 1999 para Panamá, desde 2000 para Perú, desde 2002 para El Salvador y Guyana, desde 2006 para Paraguay y desde 1990 para todos los demás países.

1. Para las cifras de 2019, se utilizan los datos de 2018, ya que no están disponibles los datos de ingresos de las administraciones estatales y locales para 2019.
2. Algunos datos de ingresos tributarios entre 2014 y 2017, y todos los datos de 2018 y 2019 no están disponibles. El desglose por subsectores del gobierno general no está disponible para esos años.
3. Los datos incluyen las siguientes estimaciones: Antigua y Barbuda (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019), Bahamas (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019), Ecuador (ingresos tributarios locales para 2019), Santa Lucía (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2018 y 2019) y Trinidad y Tobago (contribuciones a la seguridad social para 2019). Consulte las tablas de países correspondientes para obtener más información.

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**Table 4.12. Main central government taxes as % of total tax revenues
of central government, 2019**

**Cuadro 4.12. Impuestos principales del gobierno central en % del total de ingresos tributarios
del gobierno central, 2019**

| | 1000 Income & profits / Ingresos y utilidades | 2000 Social security / Seguridad social ¹ | 3000 Payroll / Nómina | 4000 Property / Propiedad | 5000 Goods and services / Bienes y servicios | 6000 Others / Otros |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Federal countries / Países federales | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 28.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 61.0 | 0.5 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 51.5 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 38.8 | 1.6 |
| Mexico / México | 54.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.1 | 1.5 |
| Venezuela | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Regional country / País regional | | | | | | |
| Colombia | 44.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 46.3 | 0.4 |
| Unitary countries / Países unitarios | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 77.5 | 0.0 |
| Bahamas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 84.3 | 0.0 |
| Barbados | 29.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 62.2 | 0.0 |
| Belize / Belice | 27.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 69.1 | 0.0 |
| Bolivia | 23.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 69.7 | 6.1 |
| Chile | 40.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 56.5 | -0.7 |
| Costa Rica | 36.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 57.4 | 3.9 |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 31.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 63.0 | 0.0 |
| Ecuador | 30.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 69.2 | 0.1 |
| El Salvador | 39.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 59.1 | 0.0 |
| Guatemala | 34.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 63.2 | 0.0 |
| Guyana | 41.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 55.2 | 0.9 |
| Honduras | 31.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 64.1 | 0.0 |
| Jamaica | 32.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 65.1 | 0.4 |
| Nicaragua | 45.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 54.8 | 0.0 |
| Panama / Panamá | 45.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 47.9 | 0.6 |
| Paraguay | 25.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.6 | 0.6 |
| Peru / Perú | 42.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 54.8 | 2.0 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | 24.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 73.4 | 0.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | 66.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 32.5 | 0.0 |
| Uruguay | 38.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 54.4 | 0.3 |

.. Not available

Note: Excluding social security contributions collected by social security funds.

1. These comprise compulsory social security contributions collected by central government.

.. Non disponible

Nota: Se excluyen las contribuciones a la seguridad social recaudadas por los fondos de la seguridad social.

1. Estos comprenden contribuciones obligatorias a la seguridad social recaudadas por el gobierno central.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235373>

Table 4.13. Main state government taxes as % of total tax revenues of state government, 2019
Cuadro 4.13. Impuestos principales del gobierno estatal en % del total de ingresos tributarios del gobierno estatal, 2019

| | 1000 Income & profits / Ingresos y utilidades | 2000 Social security / Seguridad social | 3000 Payroll / Nómina | 4000 Property / Propiedad | 5000 Goods and services / Bienes y servicios | 6000 Others / Otros |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Federal countries / Países federales | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 80.8 | 2.4 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 94.1 | 4.4 |
| Mexico / México ¹ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 60.7 | 18.7 | 15.8 | 4.8 |
| Venezuela | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Regional country / País regional | | | | | | |
| Colombia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 71.5 | 28.5 |
| Unitary countries / Países unitarios | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bahamas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barbados | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belize / Belice | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolivia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ecuador | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| El Salvador | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Guatemala | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Guyana | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Honduras | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jamaica | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nicaragua | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Panama / Panamá | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Paraguay | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Peru / Perú | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

.. Not available

1. Data for 2018 are used as the state and local government revenue data for 2019 are not available.

.. Non disponible

1. Se utilizan los datos de 2018 ya que no están disponibles los datos de ingresos de las administraciones estatales y locales para 2019.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235392>

Table 4.14. Main local government taxes as % of total tax revenues of local government, 2019
Cuadro 4.14. Impuestos principales del gobierno local en % del total de ingresos tributarios del gobierno local, 2019

| | 1000 Income & profits / Ingresos y utilidades | 2000 Social security / Seguridad social | 3000 Payroll / Nómina | 4000 Property / Propiedad | 5000 Goods and services / Bienes y servicios | 6000 Others / Otros |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Federal countries / Países federales | | | | | | |
| Argentina | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brazil / Brasil | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.9 | 45.6 | 14.5 |
| Mexico / México ¹ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 78.5 | 2.8 | 18.7 |
| Venezuela | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Regional country / País regional | | | | | | |
| Colombia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 44.7 | 21.8 |
| Unitary countries / Países unitarios | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bahamas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barbados | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belize / Belice | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bolivia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Chile | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 0.0 |
| Costa Rica | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.0 | 54.0 | 0.0 |
| Cuba | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ecuador | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.2 | 36.3 | 0.3 |
| El Salvador | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 12.0 | 81.9 |
| Guatemala | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Guyana | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Honduras | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Jamaica | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nicaragua | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 68.5 | 14.0 |
| Panama / Panamá | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Paraguay | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.7 | 44.5 | 5.8 |
| Peru / Perú | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.4 | 16.2 | 0.4 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uruguay | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.1 | 38.1 | 7.8 |

.. Not available

1. Data for 2018 are used as the state and local government revenue data for 2019 are not available.

.. Non disponible

1. Se utilizan los datos de 2018 ya que no están disponibles los datos de ingresos de las administraciones estatales y locales para 2019.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235411>

**Table 4.15. Gross domestic product for tax reporting years at market prices,
in millions of national currency**

**Cuadro 4.15. Producto interno bruto para los años fiscales a precios de mercado,
en millones de moneda local**

| | | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-----|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | XCD | 1 241 | 2 241 | 3 541 | 3 101 | 3 374 | 3 609 | 3 879 | 3 964 | 4 334 | 4 487 |
| Argentina | ARS | 77 060 | 317 759 | 896 980 | 1 661 721 | 4 579 086 | 5 954 511 | 8 228 160 | 10 660 228 | 14 542 722 | 21 447 250 |
| Bahamas | BSD | 5 218 | 7 880 | 10 393 | 10 039 | 10 840 | 11 411 | 11 795 | 12 341 | 12 767 | 13 394 |
| Barbados | BBD | 4 059 | 6 116 | 9 403 | 9 124 | 9 402 | 9 488 | 9 734 | 10 011 | 10 235 | 10 129 |
| Belize / Belice | BZD | 824 | 1 664 | 2 543 | 2 754 | 3 326 | 3 448 | 3 550 | 3 673 | 3 742 | 3 675 |
| Bolivia | BOB | 15 443 | 51 928 | 103 009 | 137 876 | 228 004 | 228 031 | 234 533 | 259 185 | 278 388 | 282 587 |
| Brazil / Brasil | BRL | 12 | 1 199 092 | 2 720 263 | 3 885 847 | 5 778 953 | 5 995 787 | 6 269 328 | 6 583 319 | 6 889 176 | 7 256 926 |
| Chile | CLP | 10 522 684 | 42 005 194 | 90 702 903 | 111 508 611 | 148 599 454 | 159 553 348 | 169 537 388 | 179 756 126 | 191 265 952 | 198 440 707 |
| Colombia | COP | 22 731 433 | 195 108 574 | 428 506 000 | 544 060 000 | 762 903 000 | 804 692 000 | 863 782 000 | 920 471 000 | 985 931 000 | 1 062 342 500 |
| Costa Rica | CRC | 523 319 | 4 627 051 | 13 889 053 | 19 802 011 | 28 001 328 | 30 171 919 | 32 056 288 | 34 343 647 | 35 966 118 | 37 558 144 |
| Cuba | CUP | 19 645 | 30 565 | 58 604 | 64 328 | 80 656 | 87 133 | 91 370 | 96 851 | 100 023 | 103 539 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | DOP | 77 344 | 393 303 | 1 458 417 | 1 983 202 | 2 925 665 | 3 205 655 | 3 487 293 | 3 802 656 | 4 235 847 | 4 562 235 |
| Ecuador | USD | 15 232 | 18 319 | 51 008 | 69 555 | 101 726 | 99 290 | 99 938 | 104 296 | 107 562 | 107 436 |
| El Salvador | USD | 4 818 | 11 785 | 17 012 | 18 448 | 22 593 | 23 438 | 24 191 | 24 979 | 26 117 | 27 023 |
| Guatemala | GTQ | 33 613 | 140 702 | 261 760 | 333 093 | 447 326 | 476 023 | 502 002 | 526 200 | 549 790 | 590 417 |
| Guyana | GYD | 34 523 | 273 054 | 552 603 | 699 064 | 852 153 | 883 787 | 925 677 | 980 498 | 994 472 | 1 078 729 |
| Honduras | HNL | 17 141 | 106 654 | 233 567 | 299 286 | 414 633 | 460 405 | 495 922 | 543 403 | 574 243 | 615 051 |
| Jamaica | JMD | 38 145 | 395 009 | 885 632 | 1 152 781 | 1 541 903 | 1 659 677 | 1 760 976 | 1 895 025 | 2 025 039 | 2 110 433 |
| Mexico / México | MXN | 843 623 | 6 693 683 | 11 504 076 | 13 366 377 | 17 473 842 | 18 551 459 | 20 118 101 | 21 911 894 | 23 491 507 | 24 239 132 |
| Nicaragua | NIO | 519 | 64 812 | 136 950 | 187 053 | 308 403 | 347 707 | 380 261 | 414 279 | 412 207 | 414 714 |
| Panama / Panamá | PAB | 5 723 | 12 502 | 21 296 | 29 440 | 49 921 | 54 092 | 57 908 | 62 219 | 65 128 | 66 801 |
| Paraguay | PYG | 7 147 738 | 30 874 088 | 89 866 049 | 128 989 495 | 179 721 609 | 188 230 723 | 204 447 278 | 219 188 417 | 231 489 278 | 238 054 148 |
| Peru / Perú | PEN | 5 322 | 175 862 | 319 693 | 420 738 | 574 302 | 609 365 | 656 161 | 698 310 | 740 420 | 769 963 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | XCD | 1 559 | 2 446 | 3 654 | 4 075 | 4 775 | 4 921 | 5 127 | 5 443 | 5 616 | 5 596 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | TTD | 21 105 | 50 098 | 133 468 | 138 557 | 176 665 | 164 125 | 151 422 | 151 430 | 158 992 | 162 385 |
| Uruguay ¹ | UYU | 12 010 | 276 152 | 549 470 | 808 079 | 1 330 508 | 1 455 848 | 1 589 195 | 1 707 109 | 1 831 132 | 1 975 921 |
| Venezuela | VES | 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 80 | 281 | 2 009 | 1 057 236 | 137 482 062 |

1. The figures do not take into account the recent rebasing of GDP in Uruguay.

Source: OECD National Accounts data for Chile, Colombia and Mexico, the World Economic Outlook (IMF) for Barbados, Belize, and Trinidad & Tobago, and official National Accounts data for Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru. For Argentina, Bahamas, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela, official national sources were used where available, together with data from the IMF. For Cuba, figures between 1996 and 2018 come from Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información (ONEI), while data before 1996 and also in 2019 come from ECLAC/CEPAL. For Saint Lucia, GDP data are compiled based on most reliable information from national sources, IMF and ECLAC/CEPAL. For Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, GDP figures are reported on a fiscal year basis. For Jamaica, GDP reported for 1990-2003 are reported on a fiscal year basis, while for other years, they are reported on a calendar year basis.

1. Las cifras no tienen en cuenta la reciente revisión del PIB en Uruguay.

Fuente: Datos de las Cuentas Nacionales de la OCDE para Chile, Colombia y México, Perspectivas de la economía mundial (FMI) para Barbados, Belice y Trinidad y Tobago, y datos de cuentas nacionales para Antigua y Barbuda, Bolivia, Brasil, Ecuador, Paraguay y Perú. Para Argentina, Bahamas, Costa Rica, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panamá, Uruguay y Venezuela, se utilizan fuentes nacionales oficiales donde los datos están disponibles, junto con los datos del FMI. Para Cuba, las cifras entre 1996 y 2018 provienen de la Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información, mientras que los datos anteriores a 1996 y también en 2019 proceden de la CEPAL. En el caso de Santa Lucía, los datos del PIB se elaboran a partir de la información más fiable de las fuentes nacionales, el FMI y la CEPAL. Para Bahamas, Barbados, Belice, Santa Lucía y Trinidad y Tobago, las cifras del PIB se informan sobre la base del año fiscal. Para Jamaica, el PIB reportado para 1990-2003 se presenta sobre una base de año fiscal, mientras que para otros años, se presenta sobre una base de año calendario.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235430>

Table 4.16. Gross domestic product for tax reporting years at market prices, in millions of USD
Cuadro 4.16. Producto interno bruto para los años fiscales a precios de mercado,
en millones de US dólares

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | 459 | 830 | 1 311 | 1 149 | 1 250 | 1 337 | 1 437 | 1 468 | 1 605 | 1 662 |
| Argentina | 158 024 | 317 759 | 287 921 | 424 729 | 563 614 | 642 464 | 556 774 | 643 861 | 517 244 | 444 458 |
| Bahamas | 5 218 | 7 880 | 10 393 | 10 039 | 10 840 | 11 411 | 11 795 | 12 341 | 12 767 | 13 394 |
| Barbados | 2 030 | 3 058 | 4 702 | 4 562 | 4 701 | 4 744 | 4 867 | 5 006 | 5 118 | 5 065 |
| Belize / Belice | 412 | 832 | 1 272 | 1 377 | 1 663 | 1 724 | 1 775 | 1 837 | 1 871 | 1 838 |
| Bolivia | 4 868 | 8 385 | 13 216 | 19 786 | 33 237 | 33 241 | 34 189 | 37 782 | 40 581 | 41 193 |
| Brazil / Brasil | 478 052 | 655 453 | 1 397 114 | 2 208 704 | 2 456 054 | 1 800 046 | 1 796 622 | 2 062 842 | 1 885 470 | 1 839 077 |
| Chile | 34 512 | 77 847 | 173 606 | 218 538 | 260 542 | 243 919 | 250 440 | 277 045 | 298 258 | 282 318 |
| Colombia | 45 258 | 93 447 | 206 182 | 286 563 | 381 112 | 293 482 | 282 825 | 311 884 | 333 569 | 323 803 |
| Costa Rica | 5 716 | 15 029 | 26 997 | 38 028 | 52 637 | 57 095 | 59 537 | 61 015 | 62 682 | 64 304 |
| Cuba | 21 541 | 30 565 | 58 604 | 64 328 | 80 656 | 87 133 | 91 370 | 96 851 | 100 023 | 103 539 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | 7 995 | 24 306 | 44 067 | 53 921 | 67 264 | 71 254 | 75 777 | 80 082 | 85 630 | 89 032 |
| Ecuador | 15 232 | 18 319 | 51 008 | 69 555 | 101 726 | 99 290 | 99 938 | 104 296 | 107 562 | 107 436 |
| El Salvador | 4 818 | 11 785 | 17 012 | 18 448 | 22 593 | 23 438 | 24 191 | 24 979 | 26 117 | 27 023 |
| Guatemala | 7 493 | 18 124 | 34 108 | 41 326 | 57 835 | 62 180 | 66 034 | 71 583 | 73 121 | 76 694 |
| Guyana | 685 | 1 497 | 2 732 | 3 432 | 4 128 | 4 280 | 4 483 | 4 748 | 4 788 | 5 174 |
| Honduras | 4 169 | 7 104 | 12 275 | 15 730 | 19 757 | 20 980 | 21 718 | 23 136 | 23 857 | 24 921 |
| Jamaica | 5 058 | 8 997 | 12 881 | 13 193 | 13 864 | 14 154 | 14 107 | 14 756 | 15 631 | 15 808 |
| Mexico / México | 299 944 | 707 910 | 1 052 697 | 1 057 801 | 1 314 569 | 1 170 567 | 1 077 906 | 1 157 735 | 1 220 697 | 1 258 285 |
| Nicaragua | 519 | 5 109 | 7 423 | 8 759 | 11 880 | 12 757 | 13 286 | 13 786 | 13 064 | 12 535 |
| Panama / Panamá | 5 723 | 12 502 | 21 296 | 29 440 | 49 921 | 54 092 | 57 908 | 62 219 | 65 128 | 66 801 |
| Paraguay | 5 812 | 8 856 | 17 856 | 27 108 | 40 277 | 36 164 | 36 054 | 39 009 | 40 385 | 38 145 |
| Peru / Perú | 28 326 | 50 414 | 102 187 | 148 931 | 202 308 | 191 316 | 194 384 | 214 148 | 225 249 | 230 738 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | 577 | 906 | 1 353 | 1 509 | 1 768 | 1 822 | 1 899 | 2 016 | 2 080 | 2 073 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | 4 966 | 7 986 | 21 199 | 21 841 | 27 581 | 25 869 | 23 115 | 22 436 | 23 532 | 24 035 |
| Uruguay ¹ | 10 270 | 22 832 | 23 461 | 40 285 | 57 236 | 53 275 | 52 687 | 59 530 | 59 828 | 56 686 |
| Venezuela | 48 391 | 94 665 | 229 896 | 323 200 | 206 042 | 325 122 | 279 160 | 143 834 | 98 400 | 63 960 |

1. The figures do not take into account the recent rebasing of GDP in Uruguay.

Source: The figures are derived by dividing the GDP data in Table 4.15 by the exchange rate in Table 4.17.

1. Las cifras no tienen en cuenta la reciente revisión del PIB en Uruguay.

Fuente: Las cifras se obtienen de la división de los datos del PIB en el Cuadro 4.15 por el tipo de cambio en el Cuadro 4.17.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235449>

Table 4.17. Exchange rates used, national currency per US dollar at market exchange rates
Cuadro 4.17. Tasas de cambio utilizadas, moneda local por US dólares a precios de mercado

| | | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda | XCD | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 |
| Argentina | ARS | 0.488 | 1.000 | 3.115 | 3.912 | 8.125 | 9.268 | 14.778 | 16.557 | 28.116 | 48.255 |
| Bahamas | BSD | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Barbados | BBD | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 |
| Belize / Belice | BZD | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 |
| Bolivia | BOB | 3.172 | 6.193 | 7.794 | 6.968 | 6.860 | 6.860 | 6.860 | 6.860 | 6.860 | 6.860 |
| Brazil / Brasil | BRL | 0.000 | 1.829 | 1.947 | 1.759 | 2.353 | 3.331 | 3.490 | 3.191 | 3.654 | 3.946 |
| Chile | CLP | 304.903 | 539.588 | 522.464 | 510.249 | 570.348 | 654.124 | 676.958 | 648.834 | 641.277 | 702.897 |
| Colombia | COP | 502.259 | 2 087.904 | 2 078.292 | 1 898.570 | 2 001.781 | 2 741.881 | 3 054.122 | 2 951.327 | 2 955.704 | 3 280.832 |
| Costa Rica | CRC | 91.553 | 307.871 | 514.460 | 520.724 | 531.972 | 528.449 | 538.428 | 562.873 | 573.788 | 584.076 |
| Cuba | CUP | 0.912 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Dominican Republic / República Dominicana | DOP | 9.674 | 16.181 | 33.095 | 36.780 | 43.495 | 44.989 | 46.020 | 47.485 | 49.467 | 51.243 |
| Ecuador | USD | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| El Salvador | USD | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Guatemala | GTQ | 4.486 | 7.763 | 7.674 | 8.060 | 7.735 | 7.656 | 7.602 | 7.351 | 7.519 | 7.698 |
| Guyana | GYD | 50.399 | 182.401 | 202.239 | 203.670 | 206.432 | 206.492 | 206.486 | 206.508 | 207.701 | 208.490 |
| Honduras | HNL | 4.112 | 15.013 | 19.028 | 19.026 | 20.987 | 21.945 | 22.835 | 23.487 | 24.070 | 24.680 |
| Jamaica | JMD | 7.541 | 43.907 | 68.755 | 87.378 | 111.213 | 117.257 | 124.828 | 128.427 | 129.555 | 133.504 |
| Mexico / México | MXN | 2.813 | 9.456 | 10.928 | 12.636 | 13.292 | 15.848 | 18.664 | 18.927 | 19.244 | 19.264 |
| Nicaragua | NIO | 1.000 | 12.686 | 18.449 | 21.356 | 25.960 | 27.256 | 28.621 | 30.051 | 31.553 | 33.084 |
| Panama / Panamá | PAB | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Paraguay | PYG | 1 229.845 | 3 486.234 | 5 032.821 | 4 758.355 | 4 462.140 | 5 204.920 | 5 670.585 | 5 618.919 | 5 732.061 | 6 240.701 |
| Peru / Perú | PEN | 0.188 | 3.488 | 3.129 | 2.825 | 2.839 | 3.185 | 3.376 | 3.261 | 3.287 | 3.337 |
| Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía | XCD | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 | 2.700 |
| Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago | TTD | 4.250 | 6.273 | 6.296 | 6.344 | 6.405 | 6.344 | 6.551 | 6.749 | 6.756 | 6.756 |
| Uruguay | UYU | 1.169 | 12.095 | 23.421 | 20.059 | 23.246 | 27.327 | 30.163 | 28.676 | 30.607 | 34.857 |
| Venezuela | VES | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.014 | 10.744 | 2 149.501 |

Note: Annual average market exchange rates.

Source: World Economic Outlook (IMF), October 2020.

Nota: Se utilizan tasas de cambio de promedio anual de mercados.

Fuente: Perspectivas de la economía mundial (FMI), octubre de 2020.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235468>

Chapter 5

Country tables, 1990-2019 – Tax revenues

Capítulo 5

Cuadros país, 1990-2019 – Ingresos tributarios

Table 5.1. Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda

Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million XCD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total tax revenue | .. | 268 | 763 | 660 | 671 | 735 | 760 | 776 | 823 | 816 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 38 | 100 | 92 | 73 | 89 | 76 | 74 | 78 | 79 |
| 1100 Taxes Of individuals | .. | 0 | 50 | 33 | 37 | 37 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | 0 | 50 | 33 | 37 | 37 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 37 | 50 | 59 | 36 | 52 | 50 | 72 | 78 | 79 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | 37 | 50 | 59 | 36 | 52 | 50 | 72 | 78 | 79 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions (SSC) | .. | .. | 78 | 83 | 100 | 113 | 119 | 140 | 143 | 143 |
| 2100 Employees SSC | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | 78 | 83 | 100 | 113 | 119 | 140 | 143 | 143 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | 78 | 83 | 100 | 113 | 119 | 140 | 143 | 143 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 13 | 55 | 49 | 52 | 52 | 60 | 70 | 62 | 72 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 0 | 9 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 29 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | 9 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 29 |
| Property tax | .. | .. | 9 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 24 |
| Land tax | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Non-Citizens Undeveloped Land Tax | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 13 | 46 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 42 | 50 | 41 | 43 |
| Stamp duties | .. | 13 | 45 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 42 | 50 | 41 | 43 |
| Other taxes on transactions | .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 217 | 530 | 435 | 446 | 481 | 506 | 492 | 539 | 521 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | 217 | 512 | 429 | 443 | 478 | 503 | 489 | 535 | 517 |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 0 | 202 | 179 | 305 | 307 | 325 | 312 | 362 | 333 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | .. | .. | 202 | 179 | 229 | 232 | 251 | 237 | 278 | 253 |
| 5112 Sales tax | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 76 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 84 | 80 |
| 5113 Other | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | 217 | 310 | 250 | 138 | 171 | 178 | 177 | 173 | 185 |
| 5121 Excises | .. | 72 | 66 | 34 | 45 | 69 | 81 | 68 | 56 | 67 |
| Consumption duties | .. | 72 | 58 | 31 | 40 | 64 | 78 | 64 | 53 | 64 |
| Environmental tax | .. | 0 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | .. | 83 | 187 | 96 | 80 | 88 | 84 | 93 | 101 | 102 |
| Import duties | .. | 57 | 93 | 79 | 79 | 82 | 82 | 88 | 97 | 98 |
| Throughput Levy on Fuel Products | .. | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Other customs charges | .. | 26 | 94 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | .. | 53 | 57 | 54 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
| Travel tax | .. | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Insurance levy | .. | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Money transfer levy | .. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Other taxes on hospitality, transport and telecommunication services | .. | 49 | 44 | 44 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | .. | 9 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.1. Antigua and Barbuda / Antigua y Barbuda (cont.)

Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million XCD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | 0 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 17 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures do not include local tax revenues because data are not available.

Heading 2000: Social security contributions for 2019 are estimated.

Heading 5112: The Revenue Recovery Charge, levied on all goods imported into or manufactured in Antigua and Barbuda, is classified under this heading according to the OECD classification described in the Interpretative Guide.

Heading 5121: The environmental tax, levied on specific goods imported into or manufactured in Antigua and Barbuda, is classified under this heading according to the OECD classification described in the Interpretative Guide.

Source: Ministry of Finance; Corporate Governance and Social Security Board.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235487>

Table 5.2. Argentina
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million ARS

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total tax revenue | 10 217 | 61 084 | 236 516 | 483 014 | 1 425 148 | 1 872 915 | 2 522 854 | 3 202 762 | 4 203 177 | 6 143 732 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 542 | 11 303 | 44 226 | 78 427 | 269 809 | 384 536 | 436 927 | 559 755 | 746 994 | 1 102 982 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 141 | 3 937 | 12 777 | 23 980 | 125 503 | 188 218 | 174 483 | 236 284 | 296 224 | 434 464 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 130 | 3 854 | 12 715 | 23 858 | 125 067 | 187 663 | 173 721 | 234 117 | 293 344 | 430 726 |
| 1120 On capital gains | 11 | 82 | 62 | 122 | 436 | 555 | 762 | 2 167 | 2 880 | 3 739 |
| 1200 Corporate | 357 | 6 575 | 29 145 | 50 664 | 132 178 | 185 725 | 236 286 | 297 111 | 401 683 | 591 961 |
| 1210 On profits | 357 | 6 575 | 29 145 | 50 664 | 132 178 | 185 725 | 236 286 | 297 111 | 401 683 | 591 961 |
| Corporate income taxes | 198 | 5 956 | 27 837 | 49 012 | 129 881 | 183 207 | 233 028 | 294 546 | 399 623 | 589 240 |
| Tax on assets | 160 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Tax on assumed minimum income | 0 | 600 | 1 299 | 1 648 | 2 291 | 2 513 | 3 246 | 2 560 | 2 055 | 2 716 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 43 | 792 | 2 304 | 3 783 | 12 128 | 10 593 | 26 159 | 26 360 | 49 086 | 76 556 |
| Non resident taxpayers | 11 | 792 | 2 304 | 3 783 | 12 128 | 10 593 | 26 159 | 26 360 | 49 086 | 76 556 |
| Other | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 2 583 | 9 670 | 36 612 | 102 460 | 307 656 | 415 410 | 556 067 | 733 527 | 913 427 | 1 225 673 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | 2 486 | 7 052 | 37 990 | 121 276 | 163 590 | 219 446 | 288 985 | 361 756 | 475 772 |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | 2 486 | 7 052 | 37 990 | 121 276 | 163 590 | 219 446 | 288 985 | 361 756 | 475 772 |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2200 Employers | .. | 6 069 | 23 939 | 54 713 | 174 965 | 235 610 | 314 628 | 413 212 | 514 144 | 704 555 |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | 6 069 | 23 939 | 54 713 | 174 965 | 235 610 | 314 628 | 413 212 | 514 144 | 704 555 |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | 98 | 1 115 | 5 620 | 9 757 | 11 416 | 16 210 | 21 994 | 31 330 | 37 527 | 45 346 |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | 98 | 1 115 | 5 620 | 9 757 | 11 416 | 16 210 | 21 994 | 31 330 | 37 527 | 45 346 |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 2 485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 2 485 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 1 164 | 3 867 | 23 978 | 43 538 | 128 941 | 166 182 | 224 193 | 303 382 | 389 044 | 561 734 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 419 | 1 809 | 3 025 | 5 035 | 17 429 | 21 738 | 32 770 | 44 236 | 59 589 | 88 405 |
| 4110 Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4120 Others | 419 | 1 809 | 3 025 | 5 035 | 17 429 | 21 738 | 32 770 | 44 236 | 59 589 | 88 405 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 246 | 1 084 | 2 557 | 5 248 | 14 575 | 18 538 | 19 976 | 22 786 | 15 296 | 32 383 |
| 4210 Individual | 3 | 1 024 | 2 492 | 5 147 | 14 356 | 18 210 | 19 541 | 22 165 | 14 517 | 31 184 |
| Personal assets | 0 | 1 024 | 2 492 | 5 147 | 14 356 | 18 210 | 19 541 | 22 165 | 14 517 | 31 184 |
| Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4220 Corporate | 242 | 60 | 65 | 101 | 220 | 327 | 435 | 621 | 778 | 1 199 |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 459 | 904 | 18 390 | 33 252 | 96 937 | 125 906 | 171 447 | 236 360 | 314 159 | 440 946 |
| Immovable property transfers | 0 | 54 | 382 | 539 | 912 | 1 256 | 2 052 | 4 091 | 5 935 | 5 575 |
| Movable property transfers | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bank accounts' credits and debits | 205 | 0 | 15 065 | 26 885 | 76 740 | 97 480 | 131 669 | 172 838 | 234 300 | 349 559 |
| Stamp taxes | 211 | 850 | 2 942 | 5 829 | 19 285 | 27 170 | 37 726 | 59 431 | 73 924 | 85 812 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 40 | 70 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | 40 | 70 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 5 636 | 34 539 | 128 329 | 253 092 | 705 461 | 889 323 | 1 176 337 | 1 531 220 | 2 120 215 | 3 208 294 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 5 462 | 34 288 | 128 321 | 252 550 | 704 671 | 881 120 | 1 167 379 | 1 520 300 | 2 113 174 | 3 180 080 |
| 5110 General taxes | 2 384 | 25 123 | 86 803 | 167 534 | 515 878 | 671 297 | 901 584 | 1 188 317 | 1 671 483 | 2 316 719 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 1 594 | 19 009 | 62 669 | 116 386 | 331 203 | 433 076 | 583 217 | 765 336 | 1 104 580 | 1 532 597 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 791 | 6 114 | 24 134 | 51 148 | 184 675 | 238 221 | 318 367 | 422 981 | 566 903 | 784 122 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 3 077 | 9 166 | 41 517 | 85 016 | 188 793 | 209 822 | 265 795 | 331 983 | 441 691 | 863 362 |
| 5121 Excises | 1 866 | 5 850 | 13 164 | 26 208 | 69 977 | 92 349 | 129 790 | 182 818 | 205 182 | 282 964 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 25 | 36 | 95 | 238 | 673 | 985 | 1 163 | 1 591 | 2 147 | 2 558 |
| Non alcoholic beverages | 25 | 90 | 312 | 501 | 1 586 | 2 168 | 2 477 | 3 136 | 3 627 | 4 006 |
| Beers | 0 | 50 | 149 | 212 | 879 | 1 384 | 1 171 | 2 811 | 4 729 | 1 339 |
| Tobacco products | 425 | 1 875 | 3 881 | 6 884 | 17 432 | 26 152 | 42 183 | 60 249 | 67 264 | 90 857 |
| Liquid fuel and gas | 1 073 | 3 478 | 7 466 | 15 269 | 44 490 | 56 478 | 75 664 | 102 846 | 116 409 | 161 666 |
| Electricity | 72 | 205 | 538 | 591 | 607 | 590 | 637 | 1 768 | 2 358 | 7 818 |
| Motor vehicles | 59 | 20 | 0 | 27 | 121 | 88 | 265 | 476 | 337 | 443 |
| Other | 189 | 96 | 724 | 2 485 | 4 189 | 4 503 | 6 229 | 9 942 | 8 311 | 14 275 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.2. Argentina (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million ARS

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 219 | 1 976 | 7 015 | 11 428 | 30 058 | 35 512 | 56 365 | 70 635 | 107 178 | 163 076 |
| Import duties | 166 | 1 938 | 6 859 | 11 183 | 29 482 | 34 822 | 55 305 | 69 259 | 104 991 | 132 405 |
| Import fees | 53 | 38 | 156 | 246 | 576 | 691 | 1 060 | 1 376 | 2 187 | 30 671 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 724 | 32 | 20 450 | 45 547 | 84 088 | 75 939 | 71 509 | 66 121 | 114 160 | 398 312 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 163 | 1 233 | 674 | 1 429 | 3 533 | 4 420 | 5 782 | 7 792 | 9 293 | 9 729 |
| Insurance services | 42 | 194 | 11 | 21 | 65 | 88 | 118 | 167 | 198 | 289 |
| Financial services | 32 | 855 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telephone services | 82 | 33 | 417 | 936 | 1 983 | 2 301 | 2 911 | 4 061 | 4 626 | 3 350 |
| Other specific services | 7 | 151 | 246 | 472 | 1 486 | 2 031 | 2 753 | 3 564 | 4 469 | 6 090 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 98 | 74 | 214 | 404 | 1 136 | 1 601 | 2 349 | 4 616 | 5 876 | 9 281 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 177 | 833 | 1 921 | 3 598 | 12 006 | 17 035 | 23 941 | 35 873 | 41 642 | 57 483 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 177 | 833 | 1 921 | 3 598 | 12 006 | 17 035 | 23 941 | 35 873 | 41 642 | 57 483 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 177 | 833 | 1 921 | 3 598 | 12 006 | 17 035 | 23 941 | 35 873 | 41 642 | 57 483 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | -3 | -583 | -1 912 | -3 056 | -11 215 | -8 831 | -14 983 | -24 953 | -34 600 | -29 270 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 292 | 1 704 | 3 371 | 5 497 | 13 281 | 17 463 | 129 330 | 74 878 | 33 497 | 45 049 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 354 | 1 063 | 2 093 | 4 259 | 5 624 | 6 873 | 10 544 | 16 052 | 20 635 |
| Simplified system for small taxpayers | .. | 354 | 1 063 | 2 093 | 4 259 | 5 624 | 6 873 | 10 544 | 16 052 | 20 635 |
| 6200 Other | 292 | 1 351 | 2 308 | 3 404 | 9 021 | 11 839 | 122 457 | 64 334 | 17 445 | 24 414 |
| Tax debt payments | 135 | 24 | 38 | 293 | 1 340 | 1 306 | 110 721 | 46 131 | -8 646 | -1 070 |
| Special payments | 79 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other national level | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other provincial level | 78 | 1 309 | 2 269 | 3 110 | 7 681 | 10 533 | 11 736 | 18 203 | 26 092 | 25 485 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available (but include provincial revenues).

Heading 2000: The figures may be under-estimated as they exclude certain types of social security contributions for which data are not readily available..

Heading 5212: In ECLAC data, property tax on motor vehicles is classified in category 4000.

Heading 5300: The figures are negative as they represent general reimbursements of exports and specific taxes on goods and services.

Heading 6200: The tax debt payments from 2016 include revenue following the implementation of a new voluntary disclosure regime in July 2016 (Law 27260).

Source: Subsecretaría de Ingresos Públicos, Dirección Nacional de Investigaciones y Análisis Fiscal, Ministerio de Hacienda (Undersecretary of Public Revenue, National Direction of Research and Fiscal Analysis, Ministry of Finance).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235506>

Table 5.3. Bahamas
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BSD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total tax revenue | 505 | 965 | 1 360 | 1 277 | 1 490 | 1 761 | 1 940 | 2 118 | 2 126 | 2 509 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 66 | 115 | 155 | 167 | 245 | 260 | 261 | 277 | 290 | 310 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 91 | 98 | 102 | 110 | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | 104 | 149 | 157 | 154 | 161 | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 66 | 115 | 155 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 290 | 310 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 56 | 208 | 450 | 269 | 268 | 298 | 204 | 233 | 237 | 345 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 19 | 32 | 79 | 92 | 104 | 107 | 104 | 121 | 124 | 109 |
| 4110 Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4120 Others | 19 | 32 | 79 | 92 | 104 | 107 | 104 | 121 | 124 | 109 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 37 | 176 | 371 | 177 | 164 | 191 | 100 | 112 | 114 | 235 |
| Stamp Tax from Imports | 0 | 102 | 143 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stamp Tax from Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All Other Stamp Tax | 37 | 74 | 228 | 162 | 164 | 191 | 100 | 112 | 114 | 235 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 386 | 620 | 737 | 780 | 986 | 1 203 | 1 475 | 1 608 | 1 598 | 1 854 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 354 | 552 | 638 | 657 | 772 | 993 | 1 297 | 1 386 | 1 407 | 1 623 |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 219 | 628 | 638 | 681 | 897 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 219 | 628 | 638 | 681 | 897 |
| 5112 Sales tax | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 354 | 552 | 638 | 657 | 772 | 775 | 669 | 747 | 726 | 727 |
| 5121 Excises | 0 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 249 | 262 | 231 | 289 | 257 | 242 |
| Fuel surcharges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other excises | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 230 | 287 | 255 | 241 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 289 | 435 | 507 | 348 | 336 | 307 | 263 | 286 | 270 | 284 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 6 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 13 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 59 | 104 | 117 | 106 | 178 | 197 | 162 | 163 | 180 | 187 |
| Departure tax | 27 | 64 | 77 | 70 | 125 | 147 | 135 | 135 | 143 | 147 |
| Gaming tax | 27 | 20 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 37 | 40 |
| Hotel occupancy tax | 5 | 20 | 26 | 25 | 45 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 32 | 69 | 99 | 123 | 214 | 209 | 178 | 222 | 192 | 231 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 32 | 69 | 99 | 123 | 214 | 209 | 178 | 222 | 192 | 231 |
| Motor vehicle tax | 10 | 14 | 20 | 21 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 37 | 35 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Table 5.3. Bahamas (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BSD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 22 | 55 | 78 | 102 | 185 | 180 | 149 | 193 | 155 | 195 |
| Company fees and registration | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| International business companies | 0 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 22 | 33 | 54 | 78 | 163 | 159 | 149 | 193 | 155 | 195 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | -4 | 21 | 17 | 60 | -8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | -4 | 21 | 17 | 60 | -8 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Incentive acts and other refunds | -8 | 14 | -5 | 11 | -8 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other taxes | 4 | 7 | 22 | 49 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

.. Not available

Note: Fiscal year ending on 30th June. For example, the data for 2019 represent July 2018 to June 2019.

The data are on a cash basis.

The data for 2018 and 2019 are preliminary and taken from the Central Bank of The Bahamas.

The figures exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

Heading 2000: The data are estimated for 2018 and 2019.

Heading 2400: This heading includes refunds of social security contributions as reported by the National Insurance Board (NIB).

Heading 4400: This heading includes all stamp taxes.

Heading 5111: A value added tax was enforced on 1st January 2015.

Heading 5121: Fuel surcharges for different petroleum products are identified and separated from other excises between 2016 and 2019 in this edition.

Source: The Central Bank of The Bahamas; Ministry of Finance of The Bahamas; National Insurance Board of The Bahamas.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235525>

Table 5.4. Barbados
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BBD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total tax revenue | 1 026 | 1 892 | 2 824 | 2 736 | 2 715 | 2 813 | 3 041 | 3 218 | 3 385 | 3 358 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 250 | 599 | 947 | 766 | 678 | 714 | 802 | 783 | 921 | 823 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 140 | 293 | 335 | 395 | 441 | 433 | 492 | 463 | 482 | 455 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 140 | 293 | 335 | 395 | 441 | 433 | 492 | 463 | 482 | 455 |
| Personal income tax | 140 | 293 | 335 | 395 | 413 | 397 | 488 | 463 | 482 | 455 |
| Consolidation tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 36 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 95 | 269 | 521 | 294 | 156 | 215 | 248 | 275 | 355 | 309 |
| 1210 On profits | 95 | 269 | 521 | 294 | 156 | 215 | 248 | 275 | 355 | 309 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 15 | 37 | 91 | 76 | 81 | 66 | 63 | 45 | 83 | 59 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 134 | 295 | 487 | 565 | 532 | 546 | 547 | 562 | 572 | 586 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 134 | 295 | 487 | 565 | 532 | 546 | 547 | 562 | 572 | 586 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 147 | 108 | 125 | 130 | 207 | 143 | 145 | 148 | 172 | 226 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 46 | 95 | 103 | 118 | 196 | 133 | 135 | 138 | 161 | 215 |
| Property tax | 46 | 95 | 103 | 118 | 164 | 133 | 135 | 138 | 161 | 215 |
| Municipal solid waste tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 101 | 13 | 22 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Stamp duties | 101 | 13 | 22 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 495 | 889 | 1 265 | 1 276 | 1 298 | 1 410 | 1 547 | 1 726 | 1 719 | 1 723 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 424 | 788 | 1 151 | 1 105 | 1 193 | 1 291 | 1 423 | 1 610 | 1 599 | 1 607 |
| 5110 General taxes | 197 | 492 | 790 | 768 | 806 | 861 | 920 | 1 039 | 990 | 967 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 0 | 492 | 790 | 768 | 806 | 861 | 890 | 887 | 941 | 967 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 197 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 152 | 49 | 0 |
| Social responsibility levy | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 152 | 49 | 0 |
| Consumption tax | 197 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 227 | 296 | 362 | 337 | 386 | 430 | 503 | 570 | 608 | 640 |
| 5121 Excises | 91 | 175 | 164 | 146 | 136 | 169 | 226 | 303 | 271 | 251 |
| Excises | 0 | 160 | 164 | 146 | 136 | 169 | 226 | 303 | 271 | 251 |
| Levies | 91 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 118 | 121 | 197 | 191 | 224 | 232 | 245 | 219 | 282 | 314 |
| Import duties | 118 | 121 | 197 | 191 | 224 | 232 | 245 | 219 | 214 | 232 |
| Fuel tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 82 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 29 | 33 | 49 | 55 | 76 |
| Hotel and restaurant tax | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Banks and other asset tax | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 27 | 29 | 33 | 49 | 45 | 47 |
| Room rate levy | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 28 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.4. Barbados (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BBD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 71 | 101 | 114 | 171 | 105 | 119 | 124 | 116 | 121 | 115 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 71 | 101 | 114 | 171 | 105 | 119 | 124 | 116 | 121 | 115 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 71 | 101 | 114 | 171 | 105 | 119 | 124 | 116 | 121 | 115 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st March. For example, the data for 2019 represent April 2019 to March 2020.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

Heading 1300: This heading includes withholding taxes levied on both individuals and corporate entities.

Heading 2000: Social security contributions refer to contribution income of National Insurance Scheme obtained from Actuarial Reviews of the National Insurance, Unemployment and Severance Funds. Data for 2015-19 are best-estimate projections in the 15th Actuarial Review.

Heading 5123: Fuel tax is classified under heading 5123 in this edition. It was previously under heading 5213.

Heading 5126: Room rate levy is classified under heading 5126 in this edition. It was previously under heading 5213.

Heading 5213: This heading includes miscellaneous indirect taxes levied on a recurrent basis such as revenues from various licenses.

Source: The Central Bank of Barbados; National Insurance Board of Barbados.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235544>

Table 5.5. Belize / Belice
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BZD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total tax revenue | 178 | 318 | 652 | 740 | 927 | 947 | 1 005 | 1 054 | 1 129 | 1 190 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 37 | 76 | 180 | 248 | 272 | 254 | 261 | 269 | 286 | 300 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 21 | 19 | 45 | 52 | 74 | 82 | 88 | 93 | 101 | 103 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 21 | 19 | 45 | 52 | 74 | 82 | 88 | 93 | 101 | 103 |
| Income tax (PAYE) | 20 | 19 | 45 | 52 | 74 | 82 | 88 | 93 | 101 | 103 |
| Income tax on individuals | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 12 | 51 | 127 | 189 | 183 | 159 | 162 | 166 | 173 | 185 |
| Income tax (companies) | 12 | 1 | 11 | 51 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Income tax (business tax) | 0 | 51 | 115 | 138 | 167 | 158 | 162 | 166 | 170 | 181 |
| Income tax (supplemental petroleum tax) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| Income tax (arrears) | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Income tax (withholding) | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 10 | 18 | 53 | 60 | 72 | 77 | 80 | 83 | 87 | 100 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 10 | 18 | 53 | 60 | 72 | 77 | 80 | 83 | 87 | 100 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 34 | 13 | 31 | 23 | 35 | 35 | 31 | 32 | 49 | 41 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 1 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 4110 Households | 1 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 4120 Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 33 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 26 | 44 | 35 |
| Stamp duties on customs | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stamp duties (other departments) | 5 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 26 | 44 | 24 |
| Stamp duties (land transactions) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 97 | 211 | 389 | 409 | 548 | 580 | 633 | 670 | 707 | 749 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc. | 94 | 207 | 380 | 400 | 540 | 571 | 630 | 662 | 696 | 737 |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 82 | 175 | 199 | 270 | 275 | 292 | 292 | 317 | 348 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 0 | 0 | 174 | 199 | 270 | 275 | 292 | 292 | 317 | 348 |
| 5112 Sales tax | .. | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 94 | 125 | 205 | 200 | 269 | 296 | 338 | 369 | 379 | 389 |
| 5121 Excises | 35 | 47 | 72 | 31 | 38 | 39 | 159 | 187 | 193 | 191 |
| Revenue replacement duty | 18 | 39 | 49 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Excise duties | 17 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 157 | 186 | 191 | 190 |
| Excise on locally refined petroleum products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Excise on locally extracted crude oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 50 | 64 | 113 | 144 | 196 | 221 | 154 | 139 | 139 | 140 |
| Import duties | 50 | 64 | 92 | 123 | 167 | 190 | 123 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Environmental tax | 0 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 40 | 41 | 43 |
| Imports into EPZs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.5. Belize / Belice (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BZD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 8 | 14 | 21 | 25 | 35 | 35 | 24 | 43 | 47 | 58 |
| Goods in transit - administration charge | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Goods in transit - social fee | 0 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 23 | 23 |
| Taxes on foreign currency transactions | 6 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 23 | 13 | 25 | 23 | 34 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 3 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 3 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st March. For example, the data for 2019 represent April 2019 to March 2020.

The data are on a cash basis.

The data for 2019 represent the revised estimates for the 2019/20 fiscal year reported in the *Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for Fiscal Year 2020/2021*.

Heading 2000: Social security contributions refer to total contributions to the Social Security Fund excluding government contributions to the National Health Insurance (NHI) fund. The government contributions are government subsidies to the social security system and hence are not considered as tax revenues according to the OECD classification described in the Interpretative Guide.

Heading 4400: This heading includes all stamp duties. Stamp duties for land transactions have been added in this edition.

Source: Ministry of Finance of Belize; Social Security Board Belize.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235563>

Table 5.6. Bolivia
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BOB

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total tax revenue | 1 005 | 10 462 | 22 912 | 31 549 | 63 508 | 67 264 | 65 492 | 67 072 | 69 535 | 69 785 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 68 | 1 209 | 3 433 | 6 294 | 12 723 | 12 809 | 10 876 | 10 152 | 10 591 | 11 356 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 68 | 214 | 217 | 263 | 439 | 508 | 496 | 502 | 525 | 518 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 68 | 214 | 217 | 263 | 439 | 508 | 496 | 502 | 525 | 518 |
| Value added supplementary scheme | 62 | 161 | 195 | 237 | 401 | 461 | 442 | 441 | 475 | 464 |
| Fiscal notes on value added supplementary scheme | 6 | 52 | 23 | 26 | 38 | 47 | 55 | 61 | 50 | 53 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 0 | 995 | 3 215 | 6 031 | 12 284 | 12 302 | 10 379 | 9 650 | 10 066 | 10 838 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | 995 | 3 215 | 6 031 | 12 284 | 12 302 | 10 379 | 9 650 | 10 066 | 10 838 |
| Corporate tax | .. | 804 | 2 922 | 5 089 | 9 062 | 10 260 | 8 638 | 8 655 | 9 165 | 9 724 |
| Fiscal notes on corporate tax | .. | 191 | 293 | 942 | 3 222 | 2 041 | 1 742 | 995 | 901 | 1 115 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 1 977 | 3 598 | 5 265 | 12 513 | 14 235 | 14 828 | 15 915 | 16 767 | 17 500 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | 1 977 | 3 598 | 5 265 | 12 513 | 14 235 | 14 828 | 15 915 | 16 767 | 17 500 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | 1 977 | 3 598 | 5 265 | 12 513 | 14 235 | 14 828 | 15 915 | 16 767 | 17 500 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 1 | 3 | 334 | 367 | 433 | 424 | 455 | 492 | 543 | 522 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 1 | 3 | 11 | 20 | 32 | 36 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | 1 | 3 | 11 | 20 | 32 | 36 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4320 Gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 324 | 347 | 401 | 388 | 439 | 491 | 543 | 522 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 907 | 6 656 | 14 261 | 17 791 | 33 910 | 34 759 | 33 441 | 34 022 | 35 215 | 34 187 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc. | 907 | 6 656 | 14 261 | 17 791 | 33 910 | 34 759 | 33 441 | 34 022 | 35 215 | 34 187 |
| 5110 General taxes | 584 | 3 953 | 9 568 | 12 541 | 24 714 | 25 247 | 24 327 | 24 591 | 25 615 | 25 405 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 432 | 2 949 | 7 487 | 10 259 | 20 580 | 20 756 | 19 902 | 20 199 | 20 977 | 20 391 |
| VAT (internal market) | 178 | 1 204 | 3 001 | 4 100 | 9 273 | 9 914 | 10 318 | 9 910 | 10 155 | 10 000 |
| VAT (imports) | 178 | 1 445 | 3 734 | 5 193 | 9 389 | 9 738 | 8 458 | 9 154 | 9 387 | 8 594 |
| VAT fiscal notes (internal market) | 56 | 223 | 654 | 581 | 760 | 666 | 622 | 439 | 411 | 271 |
| VAT fiscal notes (imports) | 20 | 76 | 99 | 385 | 1 158 | 438 | 504 | 696 | 1 024 | 1 526 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 151 | 1 005 | 2 081 | 2 282 | 4 134 | 4 491 | 4 425 | 4 392 | 4 638 | 5 014 |
| Transactions tax | 136 | 943 | 1 905 | 2 174 | 4 081 | 4 463 | 4 386 | 4 323 | 4 547 | 4 652 |
| Fiscal note on transactions tax | 15 | 62 | 176 | 107 | 53 | 28 | 39 | 69 | 92 | 362 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 324 | 2 702 | 4 693 | 5 250 | 9 196 | 9 511 | 9 114 | 9 430 | 9 600 | 8 782 |
| 5121 Excises | 118 | 2 047 | 3 546 | 3 658 | 5 663 | 5 853 | 6 040 | 6 032 | 6 191 | 5 187 |
| Excises (internal market) | 61 | 244 | 598 | 933 | 1 365 | 1 486 | 1 687 | 1 450 | 1 649 | 1 456 |
| Excises (Imports) | 22 | 298 | 485 | 379 | 1 051 | 1 109 | 917 | 953 | 1 091 | 785 |
| Special tax on hydrocarbons and derivatives | 0 | 1 348 | 2 073 | 1 070 | 1 998 | 2 581 | 2 695 | 3 105 | 3 076 | 1 911 |
| Fiscal notes on excises | 35 | 118 | 119 | 155 | 328 | 262 | 103 | 442 | 272 | 442 |
| Fiscal notes on special tax on hydrocarb. and deriv. | 0 | 40 | 271 | 1 121 | 921 | 415 | 638 | 82 | 103 | 594 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 204 | 640 | 1 114 | 1 545 | 3 102 | 3 254 | 2 893 | 3 198 | 3 185 | 3 376 |
| Customs and import duties | 163 | 616 | 1 079 | 1 504 | 2 879 | 3 057 | 2 786 | 3 043 | 2 937 | 2 976 |
| Fiscal notes on customs and import duties | 41 | 24 | 34 | 41 | 223 | 197 | 107 | 155 | 248 | 399 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.6. Bolivia (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BOB

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 2 | 15 | 33 | 47 | 120 | 127 | 175 | 200 | 224 | 218 |
| Air departure tax | 2 | 15 | 33 | 47 | 90 | 102 | 116 | 122 | 128 | 130 |
| Tax on gambling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 25 | 59 | 78 | 96 | 88 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 311 | 277 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 30 | 617 | 1 286 | 1 832 | 3 929 | 5 037 | 5 893 | 6 491 | 6 419 | 6 220 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 4 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| Simplified tax regime | 3 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| Integrated tax system | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 26 | 611 | 1 278 | 1 819 | 3 908 | 5 012 | 5 858 | 6 461 | 6 386 | 6 184 |
| Municipal taxes | 0 | 575 | 961 | 1 381 | 2 145 | 2 585 | 3 073 | 3 737 | 3 561 | 3 203 |
| Other taxes | 20 | 35 | 279 | 422 | 1 716 | 2 378 | 2 696 | 2 685 | 2 784 | 2 866 |
| Fiscal notes on other taxes | 3 | 0 | 31 | 3 | 25 | 23 | 63 | 8 | 9 | 88 |
| Unified agricultural regime | 2 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 28 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Central tax revenues have been updated with new information from Servicio de Impuestos Nacionales (SIN) and Aduana Nacional de Bolivia (ANB). The figures exclude local government tax revenues for the period 1990-1993 as the data are not available.

Heading 1210: Corporate tax under heading 1210 includes revenues from IUE (corporate tax), IUE-RE (corporate tax remittances) and IUM (mining profits). Fiscal notes on corporate tax include fiscal notes on IUE and JUM.

Heading 2000: The figures in this edition include social security contributions to Bolivia's pension system and healthcare related funds.

Heading 5113: This heading includes both IT (transactions tax) and its fiscal notes.

Heading 5127: This heading includes IVME (tax on the sales of foreign currency).

Heading 6200: Other taxes include revenues from conceptos varios (miscellaneous concepts), programa transitorio (transitional programme) and otros ingresos en efectivo (other cash revenue). Fiscal notes on other taxes include fiscal notes on conceptos varios

Source: Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas de Bolivia (Ministry of Economy and Public Finance of Bolivia); Servicio de Impuestos Nacionales (National Tax Service); Aduana Nacional de Bolivia (National Customs of Bolivia).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235582>

Table 5.7. Brazil / Brasil
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million BRL

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total tax revenue | 3 | 352 456 | 913 145 | 1 259 118 | 1 835 289 | 1 919 188 | 2 017 949 | 2 123 999 | 2 286 010 | 2 401 994 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 1 | 68 667 | 193 054 | 258 738 | 381 844 | 400 993 | 453 127 | 458 312 | 490 793 | 537 937 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 0 | 3 406 | 60 336 | 87 828 | 140 420 | 148 739 | 161 833 | 177 377 | 196 314 | 220 195 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 0 | 3 406 | 60 336 | 87 828 | 140 420 | 148 739 | 161 833 | 177 377 | 196 314 | 220 195 |
| Withholding income tax (IRRF) | 0 | 0 | 47 631 | 71 579 | 114 638 | 121 540 | 133 549 | 146 872 | 163 801 | 182 495 |
| Other personal income taxes | 0 | 3 406 | 12 706 | 16 248 | 25 782 | 27 199 | 28 284 | 30 504 | 32 513 | 37 700 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 0 | 25 430 | 99 062 | 128 255 | 171 352 | 164 057 | 197 941 | 184 501 | 194 814 | 207 505 |
| 1210 On profits | 0 | 25 430 | 99 062 | 128 255 | 171 352 | 164 057 | 197 941 | 184 501 | 194 814 | 207 505 |
| Corporate income tax | 0 | 16 680 | 65 767 | 82 474 | 109 020 | 104 910 | 131 181 | 113 815 | 119 063 | 127 130 |
| Social contribution on net profits (CSLL) | 0 | 8 750 | 33 295 | 45 780 | 62 332 | 59 147 | 66 760 | 70 686 | 75 751 | 80 374 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 39 831 | 33 656 | 42 656 | 70 072 | 88 196 | 93 353 | 96 434 | 99 666 | 110 237 |
| Withholding tax on non-resident income (remittances abroad) | .. | .. | 7 868 | 11 537 | 19 703 | 24 669 | 24 892 | 27 270 | 35 331 | 39 307 |
| Withholding tax on capital income | .. | .. | 21 384 | 24 887 | 41 288 | 53 692 | 59 404 | 59 470 | 53 585 | 57 184 |
| Withholding tax on other income | .. | .. | 4 404 | 6 232 | 9 082 | 9 836 | 9 057 | 9 694 | 10 749 | 13 746 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 1 | 83 469 | 214 508 | 316 530 | 482 515 | 503 222 | 528 423 | 556 408 | 585 684 | 617 445 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | 51 984 | 75 509 | 111 311 | 114 653 | 121 969 | 128 517 | 139 970 | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | 51 984 | 75 509 | 111 311 | 114 653 | 121 969 | 128 517 | 139 970 | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 2200 Employers | 0 | 18 709 | 161 934 | 240 280 | 351 454 | 369 094 | 389 923 | 408 005 | 430 521 | 128 710 |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | 0 | 18 709 | 161 934 | 240 280 | 351 454 | 369 094 | 389 923 | 408 005 | 430 521 | 128 710 |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 1 | 64 760 | 590 | 741 | 19 750 | 19 474 | 16 531 | 19 885 | 15 192 | 488 736 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 1 | 64 760 | 590 | 741 | 19 750 | 19 474 | 16 531 | 19 885 | 15 192 | 488 736 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 5 437 | 13 985 | 21 348 | 35 953 | 37 891 | 38 629 | 39 824 | 42 223 | 42 527 |
| Payroll-based contribution to education | 0 | 2 791 | 7 089 | 11 049 | 18 411 | 19 039 | 19 473 | 20 010 | 21 979 | 21 977 |
| 'S' System contributions | 0 | 2 646 | 6 592 | 9 925 | 16 884 | 18 153 | 18 428 | 19 075 | 19 820 | 20 549 |
| Other payroll taxes | 0 | 0 | 304 | 374 | 658 | 699 | 728 | 739 | 423 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 0 | 23 524 | 61 870 | 52 847 | 72 698 | 83 677 | 85 931 | 91 687 | 99 861 | 110 821 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 4 753 | 13 140 | 17 929 | 27 673 | 32 626 | 35 459 | 39 700 | 44 900 | 48 683 |
| Tax on rural land property (ITR) | 0 | 234 | 317 | 485 | 900 | 1 105 | 1 126 | 1 273 | 1 419 | 1 630 |
| Tax on urban land property (IPNU) | 0 | 4 519 | 12 822 | 17 444 | 26 773 | 31 521 | 34 333 | 38 427 | 43 481 | 47 053 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 329 | 1 207 | 2 518 | 4 698 | 6 461 | 7 345 | 7 242 | 7 330 | 8 625 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 18 442 | 47 523 | 32 400 | 40 327 | 44 591 | 43 126 | 44 745 | 47 630 | 53 513 |
| Tax on financial operations (IOF) | 0 | 3 096 | 7 818 | 26 571 | 29 756 | 34 681 | 33 645 | 34 660 | 36 615 | 40 945 |
| Tax on real estate property transfers (ITBI) | 0 | 950 | 3 383 | 5 840 | 10 507 | 9 904 | 9 482 | 10 062 | 11 013 | 12 568 |
| Other | 0 | 14 396 | 36 323 | -12 | 63 | 5 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 0 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 2 | 169 181 | 406 743 | 578 496 | 816 930 | 844 372 | 855 787 | 918 927 | 1 010 015 | 1 028 896 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 2 | 163 887 | 388 675 | 551 730 | 775 518 | 799 376 | 808 229 | 870 841 | 957 625 | 981 655 |
| 5110 General taxes | 1 | 136 743 | 335 395 | 483 061 | 685 125 | 704 240 | 724 180 | 780 810 | 853 288 | 878 380 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 1 | 82 279 | 187 190 | 268 117 | 384 287 | 396 428 | 413 175 | 441 039 | 479 310 | 508 832 |
| Tax on the circulation of goods and services (ICMS) | 1 | 82 279 | 187 190 | 268 117 | 384 287 | 396 428 | 413 175 | 441 039 | 479 310 | 508 832 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 54 464 | 148 205 | 214 944 | 300 839 | 307 811 | 311 005 | 339 771 | 373 977 | 369 548 |
| Contribution to COFINS | 0 | 38 707 | 100 946 | 140 939 | 194 696 | 199 876 | 201 517 | 221 670 | 244 287 | 237 372 |
| Contribution to PIS | 0 | 8 339 | 21 813 | 30 714 | 41 950 | 42 632 | 44 797 | 49 380 | 54 461 | 51 390 |
| Contribution to PASEP | 0 | 1 312 | 4 049 | 9 880 | 9 491 | 9 958 | 10 026 | 11 395 | 12 066 | 12 626 |
| Tax on general services (ISS) | 0 | 6 106 | 20 673 | 32 756 | 53 888 | 54 455 | 53 838 | 56 403 | 62 126 | 68 160 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 723 | 656 | 813 | 890 | 826 | 922 | 1 038 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 0 | 27 144 | 53 280 | 68 669 | 90 392 | 95 136 | 84 049 | 90 031 | 104 338 | 103 276 |

Table 5.7. Brazil / Brasil (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

| Million BRL | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 5121 Excises | 0 | 18 699 | 39 241 | 45 053 | 49 227 | 51 320 | 47 853 | 52 863 | 57 913 | 55 233 |
| Vehicles | .. | .. | 5 238 | 5 787 | 4 940 | 4 367 | 3 299 | 4 467 | 5 713 | 5 639 |
| Beverages | .. | .. | 2 595 | 2 431 | 3 401 | 2 599 | 2 684 | 2 944 | 2 768 | 3 641 |
| Tobacco | .. | .. | 2 806 | 3 704 | 5 688 | 5 692 | 5 718 | 5 210 | 5 208 | 5 559 |
| Fuels | .. | .. | 7 943 | 7 759 | 26 | 3 271 | 6 001 | 5 821 | 3 928 | 2 793 |
| Other excises | .. | .. | 20 660 | 25 372 | 35 172 | 35 391 | 30 150 | 34 421 | 40 297 | 37 601 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 0 | 8 445 | 12 157 | 21 072 | 36 612 | 38 870 | 31 308 | 32 284 | 40 575 | 42 842 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 61 | 47 | 162 | 99 | 139 | 66 | 129 | 91 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 0 | 1 017 | 1 286 | 1 892 | 1 863 | 1 809 | 1 807 | 1 623 | 0 |
| Contribution on revenues of telecom companies | .. | .. | 935 | 1 186 | 1 628 | 1 657 | 1 608 | 1 610 | 1 440 | .. |
| Contribution on billing of IT companies | .. | .. | 80 | 100 | 262 | 206 | 200 | 196 | 182 | .. |
| Other taxes on specific services | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 805 | 1 212 | 2 499 | 2 983 | 2 940 | 3 011 | 4 097 | 5 110 |
| CIDE on remittances abroad | .. | .. | 805 | 1 212 | 2 499 | 2 983 | 2 940 | 3 011 | 4 097 | 5 110 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 5 294 | 18 068 | 26 765 | 41 412 | 44 997 | 47 559 | 48 087 | 52 389 | 47 241 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 0 | 5 294 | 16 687 | 24 417 | 38 209 | 41 992 | 44 817 | 45 225 | 48 668 | 47 241 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 0 | 5 294 | 16 523 | 24 197 | 36 422 | 40 460 | 43 336 | 43 810 | 45 432 | 47 241 |
| Motor vehicle property tax (IPVA) | 0 | 5 294 | 14 627 | 21 367 | 32 453 | 36 219 | 39 093 | 40 509 | 43 120 | 46 213 |
| Contributions to DPVAT | 0 | 0 | 1 896 | 2 830 | 3 969 | 4 242 | 4 243 | 3 302 | 2 312 | 1 027 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 0 | 0 | 164 | 220 | 1 787 | 1 531 | 1 481 | 1 415 | 3 235 | 0 |
| CONDECINE | .. | .. | 39 | 49 | 981 | 1 062 | 1 225 | 1 133 | 1 084 | .. |
| Others | .. | .. | 125 | 170 | 806 | 469 | 256 | 281 | 2 151 | .. |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 1 381 | 2 349 | 3 204 | 3 005 | 2 741 | 2 862 | 3 722 | 0 |
| AFRMM | .. | .. | 1 381 | 2 349 | 3 204 | 3 005 | 2 741 | 2 862 | 3 722 | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 2 178 | 22 986 | 31 159 | 45 349 | 49 033 | 56 053 | 58 840 | 57 434 | 64 368 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 0 | 2 178 | 22 986 | 31 159 | 45 349 | 49 033 | 56 053 | 58 840 | 57 434 | 64 368 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Data between 2002 and 2018 have been updated with detailed information from Carga Tributária no Brasil by the Secretaria da Receita Federal do Brasil. Data for 2019 are sourced from latest reports of Secretaria do Tesouro Nacional.

Heading 2000: Contributions to the General Social Security Regime (RGPS) for private sectors and contributions to the Own Social Security Schemes (RPPS) for public servants have been divided into employer and employee contributions in this edition. Contributions to military pensions, a share of contributions to the RPPS, have been classified under heading 2110 in this edition. They were previously under heading 2410. Contributions to the health fund for military police and military fire department have been classified under heading 2410 in this edition. They were previously under heading 6200.

Heading 3000: This heading includes contributions to aviation education and contributions to professional maritime education in this edition. They were previously under heading 6200. The rural contribution has been added and classified under heading 3000 in this edition. It refers to a rural industrial contribution levied on the payroll of companies which is no longer mandatory following a union contribution reform in 2017.

Heading 5113: Contributions to PASEP are included in contributions to PIS before 2000 as they cannot be distinguished. The contribution on revenues of electricity permissionaires and concessionaires has been classified under heading 5113 in this edition. It was previously under heading 6200.

Heading 5123: This heading includes tax on exports before 2002.

Heading 5126: This heading includes contributions on revenues of telecommunications companies, contributions on the billing of IT companies, contributions to bingo games and contributions on betting in equestrian competitions in this edition. They were previously under heading 6200. The additional tax on domestic airline tickets has been added and classified under this heading in this edition.

Heading 5213: This heading includes contributions to the development of the national film industry (CONDECINE), contributions on Lojas Francas (duty free stores) and contributions to the promotion of public broadcasting in this edition. They were previously under heading 6200.

Heading 5220: This heading includes the additional tax on freight for renovation of the merchant navy in this edition. It was previously under heading 5126.

Heading 6100: "Contributions to FUNDAF" has been removed in this edition as the components of these contributions have been identified using a new data source, and these have been allocated to their respective categories.

Heading 6200: Federal fees (Taxes Federais) and share of union contributions (Cota-Parte Contrib. Sindical) have been added in this edition. Share of union contributions refers to the 20% of total compulsory union contributions which are directly managed by the government. Since union contributions are no longer mandatory after a reform in 2017, data will not be included after this year. Voluntary contributions to Montepio Civil, other economic contributions (fees and penalties), contributions to the National Integration Program (PIN) and contributions to PROTERRA have been removed in this edition as they are not considered as tax revenues according to the OECD classification described in the Interpretative Guide.

Source: Secretaria da Receita Federal do Brasil, Ministério da Economia (Special Department of Federal Revenue of Brazil under Ministry of Economy); Secretaria do Tesouro Nacional, Ministério da Economia (National Treasury Secretariat under Ministry of Economy).

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235601>

Table 5.8. Chile
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million CLP

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total tax revenue | 1 777 218 | 7 901 998 | 20 598 963 | 21 845 693 | 29 145 219 | 32 532 354 | 34 129 982 | 36 238 558 | 40 314 703 | 40 991 994 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 412 974 | 1 841 630 | 9 412 056 | 8 329 060 | 9 628 037 | 11 840 521 | 11 445 244 | 12 516 154 | 14 418 859 | 14 283 183 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 99 154 | 604 100 | 989 348 | 1 492 837 | 2 114 296 | 3 199 876 | 2 990 653 | 3 500 023 | 2 701 416 | 2 937 532 |
| Second category tax | 65 552 | 490 980 | 993 129 | 1 449 099 | 2 140 345 | 2 350 120 | 2 458 249 | 2 585 694 | 2 848 205 | 3 015 794 |
| Global complementary tax | 33 603 | 113 120 | -3 781 | 43 738 | -26 050 | -36 757 | -213 365 | 50 495 | -146 789 | -78 261 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 886 513 | 745 769 | 863 834 | 0 | 0 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 219 586 | 882 896 | 6 054 487 | 4 448 745 | 6 196 077 | 6 839 133 | 7 147 331 | 7 658 420 | 8 920 497 | 9 597 472 |
| First category tax | 200 891 | 815 747 | 5 084 996 | 3 913 870 | 5 182 214 | 6 183 830 | 6 688 868 | 7 049 471 | 7 836 379 | 8 880 080 |
| Surtax on state owned enterprises | 16 074 | 47 634 | 113 334 | 194 203 | 100 851 | 132 352 | 88 362 | 193 058 | 184 442 | 122 054 |
| Mining tax | 0 | 0 | 835 452 | 298 558 | 801 647 | 323 507 | 106 560 | 101 970 | 184 382 | 277 861 |
| Other | 2 621 | 19 516 | 20 705 | 42 114 | 111 365 | 199 444 | 263 541 | 313 921 | 715 293 | 317 477 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 94 233 | 354 634 | 2 368 221 | 2 387 478 | 1 317 664 | 1 801 512 | 1 307 260 | 1 357 711 | 2 796 947 | 1 748 179 |
| Additional tax | 59 082 | 350 301 | 1 462 715 | 1 414 057 | 1 454 847 | 1 429 758 | 1 331 564 | 1 453 577 | 2 127 948 | 1 902 585 |
| Other | 35 151 | 4 332 | 905 507 | 973 421 | -137 183 | 371 755 | -24 304 | -95 865 | 668 998 | -154 406 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 159 559 | 576 758 | 1 148 647 | 1 493 987 | 2 110 087 | 2 252 489 | 2 441 419 | 2 627 558 | 2 786 173 | 2 994 906 |
| 2100 Employees | 154 021 | 553 937 | 1 098 620 | 1 433 159 | 2 044 356 | 2 188 575 | 2 373 777 | 2 553 916 | 2 703 261 | 2 894 725 |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | 154 021 | 553 937 | 1 098 620 | 1 433 159 | 2 044 356 | 2 188 575 | 2 373 777 | 2 553 916 | 2 703 261 | 2 894 725 |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2200 Employers | 5 538 | 22 821 | 50 027 | 60 828 | 65 731 | 63 914 | 67 642 | 73 643 | 82 912 | 100 181 |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | 5 538 | 22 821 | 50 027 | 60 828 | 65 731 | 63 914 | 67 642 | 73 643 | 82 912 | 100 181 |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 109 319 | 554 037 | 1 013 571 | 898 607 | 1 228 961 | 1 421 274 | 1 731 723 | 1 950 217 | 2 086 866 | 2 217 646 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 59 968 | 302 244 | 496 311 | 662 368 | 924 062 | 1 056 920 | 1 171 399 | 1 229 195 | 1 373 495 | 1 482 267 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 3 444 | 10 906 | 28 501 | 39 338 | 31 340 | 92 236 | 100 490 | 202 376 | 125 649 | 62 824 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 45 907 | 240 886 | 488 759 | 196 901 | 273 559 | 272 118 | 459 834 | 518 645 | 587 721 | 672 555 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 118 722 | 5 041 769 | 9 023 666 | 11 185 156 | 16 127 855 | 17 597 378 | 18 629 617 | 19 858 881 | 21 470 498 | 21 749 749 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 074 009 | 4 789 827 | 8 578 636 | 10 532 904 | 15 131 675 | 16 515 485 | 17 449 222 | 18 597 180 | 19 953 036 | 20 162 591 |
| 5110 General taxes | 664 421 | 3 306 350 | 6 781 501 | 8 399 926 | 12 133 710 | 13 273 958 | 14 073 050 | 15 069 540 | 16 211 646 | 16 348 944 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 664 421 | 3 306 350 | 6 781 501 | 8 399 926 | 12 133 710 | 13 273 958 | 14 073 050 | 15 069 540 | 16 211 646 | 16 348 944 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 409 588 | 1 483 477 | 1 797 135 | 2 132 978 | 2 997 965 | 3 241 527 | 3 376 172 | 3 527 640 | 3 741 389 | 3 813 647 |
| 5121 Excises | 166 050 | 816 160 | 1 299 844 | 1 561 205 | 2 224 223 | 2 412 773 | 2 568 863 | 2 682 659 | 2 796 033 | 2 862 327 |
| Cigarettes and tobacco | 60 604 | 283 275 | 455 595 | 647 637 | 856 595 | 981 422 | 1 009 034 | 978 696 | 981 456 | 973 335 |
| Gasoline and diesel | 105 445 | 532 885 | 844 249 | 913 568 | 1 361 724 | 1 388 218 | 1 502 039 | 1 629 561 | 1 727 392 | 1 811 132 |
| Oil stabilisation fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fisheries Law Extraction Rights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 890 | 8 558 | 9 998 | 11 749 | 19 623 | 17 662 |
| Additional tax on new motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 34 575 | 47 792 | 62 654 | 67 561 | 60 197 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 222 486 | 548 571 | 300 416 | 267 331 | 337 839 | 343 491 | 308 871 | 321 156 | 347 555 | 331 846 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 21 052 | 118 746 | 196 875 | 304 442 | 435 903 | 485 263 | 498 438 | 523 824 | 597 802 | 619 474 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.8. Chile (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million CLP

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 44 714 | 251 942 | 445 030 | 652 252 | 996 180 | 1 081 893 | 1 180 395 | 1 261 702 | 1 517 462 | 1 587 157 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 44 714 | 251 942 | 445 030 | 652 252 | 996 180 | 1 081 893 | 1 180 395 | 1 261 702 | 1 402 110 | 1 459 057 |
| Motor vehicles | 24 469 | 93 880 | 155 158 | 218 219 | 365 316 | 397 608 | 434 137 | 482 009 | 539 918 | 590 600 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 20 245 | 158 062 | 289 872 | 434 033 | 630 864 | 684 285 | 746 258 | 779 693 | 862 192 | 868 457 |
| Municipal permits | 18 401 | 136 138 | 263 996 | 396 944 | 578 671 | 630 943 | 692 974 | 725 954 | 806 734 | 812 276 |
| Mining patents | 3 374 | 34 730 | 25 184 | 36 213 | 50 448 | 51 767 | 51 641 | 52 254 | 53 854 | 54 696 |
| Other | -1 530 | -12 806 | 692 | 876 | 1 745 | 1 575 | 1 643 | 1 485 | 1 604 | 1 485 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 352 | 128 100 |
| Tax on polluting fixed sources | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 352 | 128 100 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | -23 356 | -112 195 | 1 023 | -61 117 | 50 279 | -579 308 | -118 021 | -714 253 | -447 692 | -253 490 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | -23 356 | -112 195 | 1 023 | -61 117 | 50 279 | -579 308 | -118 021 | -714 253 | -447 692 | -253 490 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Heading 5121: In ECLAC data, figures from the Oil Prices Stabilisation Fund (FEPP) are considered as non-tax revenues.

Source: Servicio de Impuestos Internos (Chile's Tax Service).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235620>

Table 5.9. Colombia
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million COP

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total tax revenue | 2 579 426 | 30 598 630 | 82 697 457 | 98 455 335 | 149 150 432 | 160 157 693 | 164 800 001 | 174 735 823 | 190 299 911 | 209 039 764 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 771 694 | 7 103 525 | 24 010 404 | 26 218 852 | 50 083 349 | 52 656 876 | 54 326 726 | 57 615 236 | 64 043 928 | 67 518 500 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 47 210 | 1 499 345 | 4 751 580 | 5 192 384 | 8 344 422 | 9 210 448 | 9 833 084 | 10 367 606 | 12 215 963 | 12 888 180 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 47 210 | 1 499 345 | 4 751 580 | 5 192 384 | 8 344 422 | 9 210 448 | 9 833 084 | 10 367 606 | 12 215 963 | 12 888 180 |
| Income tax | 47 210 | 1 499 345 | 4 751 580 | 5 192 384 | 8 344 422 | 9 210 448 | 9 833 084 | 10 367 606 | 12 215 963 | 12 882 271 |
| Simple tax regime | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 908 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 359 758 | 5 119 828 | 18 427 899 | 20 405 209 | 40 435 726 | 41 398 731 | 42 351 554 | 44 970 528 | 48 529 320 | 51 151 754 |
| 1210 On profits | 359 758 | 5 119 828 | 18 427 899 | 20 405 209 | 40 435 726 | 41 398 731 | 42 351 554 | 44 970 528 | 48 529 320 | 51 151 754 |
| Income tax | 359 758 | 5 119 828 | 18 427 899 | 20 405 209 | 27 974 251 | 27 472 562 | 28 240 820 | 40 124 337 | 48 396 597 | 51 036 347 |
| Pro Equity Income Tax - CREE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 461 475 | 13 926 169 | 14 110 734 | 4 846 190 | 132 723 | 99 798 |
| Simple tax regime | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 609 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 364 726 | 484 352 | 830 925 | 621 258 | 1 303 200 | 2 047 697 | 2 142 087 | 2 277 102 | 3 298 645 | 3 478 566 |
| Income tax | 364 726 | 484 352 | 830 925 | 621 258 | 1 303 200 | 2 047 697 | 2 142 087 | 2 277 102 | 3 298 645 | 3 478 566 |
| Pro Equity Income Tax - CREE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 203 596 | 4 989 000 | 9 694 000 | 11 478 085 | 13 715 710 | 13 585 138 | 15 443 016 | 13 351 711 | 18 192 049 | 19 875 398 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 203 596 | 4 989 000 | 9 694 000 | 11 478 085 | 13 715 710 | 13 585 138 | 15 443 016 | 13 351 711 | 18 192 049 | 19 875 398 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 203 596 | 4 989 000 | 9 694 000 | 11 478 085 | 13 715 710 | 13 585 138 | 15 443 016 | 13 351 711 | 18 192 049 | 19 875 398 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 1 286 803 | 2 798 906 | 4 022 503 | 2 627 958 | 2 797 308 | 2 998 237 | 3 200 238 | 3 461 352 | 3 604 071 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 56 160 | 2 027 654 | 6 459 259 | 8 535 238 | 15 984 365 | 18 156 105 | 18 090 331 | 17 950 494 | 15 265 472 | 18 984 414 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 56 160 | 991 070 | 2 298 829 | 3 338 935 | 5 424 320 | 6 061 965 | 6 571 134 | 7 310 244 | 7 981 989 | 8 743 115 |
| 4110 Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4120 Others | 56 160 | 991 070 | 2 298 829 | 3 338 935 | 5 424 320 | 6 061 965 | 6 571 134 | 7 310 244 | 7 981 989 | 8 743 115 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 1 170 908 | 1 970 530 | 4 118 075 | 5 352 940 | 4 440 142 | 3 868 595 | 467 925 | 923 255 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | 1 170 908 | 1 970 530 | 4 118 075 | 5 352 940 | 4 440 142 | 3 868 595 | 467 925 | 923 255 |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 1 036 584 | 2 989 522 | 3 225 773 | 6 441 969 | 6 741 200 | 7 079 055 | 6 771 655 | 6 815 558 | 8 190 516 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 127 528 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 127 528 |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 388 653 | 14 180 450 | 36 766 741 | 44 411 642 | 60 969 982 | 65 716 566 | 66 962 420 | 75 381 123 | 81 408 789 | 89 767 476 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 388 653 | 14 048 655 | 36 447 297 | 44 038 074 | 59 908 784 | 64 688 081 | 65 786 951 | 74 003 567 | 79 935 336 | 88 064 039 |
| 5110 General taxes | 672 368 | 9 585 866 | 26 910 512 | 33 333 802 | 45 197 474 | 48 684 900 | 49 355 123 | 58 565 799 | 64 316 019 | 71 237 059 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 583 078 | 8 445 776 | 23 377 821 | 28 811 682 | 38 749 869 | 41 659 696 | 41 878 886 | 50 619 849 | 55 879 110 | 61 938 202 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 89 290 | 1 140 090 | 3 532 691 | 4 522 121 | 6 447 605 | 7 025 204 | 7 476 238 | 7 945 950 | 8 436 909 | 9 298 856 |
| Industry and commerce tax (State) | 89 290 | 1 140 090 | 3 532 691 | 4 522 121 | 6 447 605 | 7 025 204 | 7 476 238 | 7 945 950 | 8 436 909 | 9 298 856 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 716 285 | 4 462 789 | 9 536 785 | 10 704 271 | 14 711 310 | 16 003 181 | 16 431 827 | 15 437 768 | 15 619 317 | 16 826 980 |
| 5121 Excises | 404 699 | 2 718 692 | 5 276 999 | 6 052 273 | 10 724 586 | 11 412 250 | 12 318 641 | 11 616 844 | 12 061 132 | 12 993 986 |
| Oil | 141 270 | 833 004 | 1 211 511 | 1 418 766 | 2 980 883 | 3 297 392 | 3 335 157 | 1 352 793 | 1 517 546 | 1 585 141 |
| Tobacco (State) | 52 898 | 213 412 | 330 016 | 390 472 | 481 589 | 524 357 | 595 476 | 887 534 | 1 145 879 | 1 278 561 |
| Beer (State) | 85 722 | 471 135 | 1 203 838 | 1 432 453 | 2 108 721 | 2 305 895 | 2 549 949 | 2 572 771 | 2 637 674 | 2 611 470 |
| Liquors (State) | 124 808 | 520 394 | 834 390 | 929 328 | 1 345 827 | 1 253 466 | 1 574 864 | 1 907 802 | 1 800 605 | 2 147 129 |
| Restaurant, vehicles sale and mobile telephony | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 648 467 | 1 684 179 | 1 700 069 | 1 948 718 | 2 047 419 | 2 207 848 |
| Carbon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 474 596 | 288 373 | 436 914 |
| Plastic bags | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 546 | 28 099 | 37 331 |
| Medicinal cannabis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 145 |
| Diesel surcharge | 0 | 85 716 | 388 091 | 500 405 | 579 952 | 598 993 | 590 233 | 546 243 | 579 613 | 599 600 |
| Petrol surcharge | 0 | 595 031 | 1 309 154 | 1 380 848 | 1 579 147 | 1 747 969 | 1 972 893 | 1 919 830 | 2 015 922 | 2 089 846 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 311 586 | 1 744 097 | 4 259 786 | 4 651 999 | 3 986 724 | 4 590 931 | 4 113 187 | 3 820 924 | 3 558 185 | 3 832 994 |
| Custom duties | 180 989 | 1 744 097 | 4 259 786 | 4 651 999 | 3 986 724 | 4 590 931 | 4 113 187 | 3 820 924 | 3 558 185 | 3 832 994 |
| Imports surcharge | 130 597 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.9. Colombia (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million COP

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 131 795 | 319 444 | 373 568 | 1 061 198 | 1 028 485 | 1 175 469 | 1 377 556 | 1 473 453 | 1 703 437 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | 131 795 | 319 444 | 373 568 | 1 061 198 | 1 028 485 | 1 175 469 | 1 377 556 | 1 473 453 | 1 703 437 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | 131 795 | 319 444 | 373 568 | 1 061 198 | 1 028 485 | 1 175 469 | 1 377 556 | 1 473 453 | 1 703 437 |
| Tax on motor vehicle ownership | .. | 131 795 | 319 444 | 373 568 | 1 061 198 | 1 028 485 | 1 175 469 | 1 377 556 | 1 473 453 | 1 703 437 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 159 323 | 1 011 197 | 2 968 147 | 3 789 014 | 5 769 069 | 7 245 701 | 6 979 271 | 7 237 021 | 7 928 320 | 9 289 906 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 159 323 | 1 011 197 | 2 968 147 | 3 789 014 | 5 769 069 | 7 245 701 | 6 979 271 | 7 237 021 | 7 928 320 | 9 289 906 |
| Stamp tax | 0 | 401 497 | 759 787 | 357 160 | 72 425 | 101 668 | 97 492 | 75 493 | 79 868 | 85 799 |
| Other | 78 306 | 79 287 | 86 297 | 126 602 | 260 721 | 318 271 | 357 863 | 403 473 | 461 160 | 533 852 |
| Other (sub-national) | 81 017 | 530 413 | 2 122 062 | 3 305 252 | 5 435 923 | 6 825 762 | 6 523 916 | 6 758 055 | 7 387 293 | 8 670 255 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Includes the reported consolidated revenues of the territorial entities (departments and municipalities).

Heading 1000: The income tax figures under headings 1100, 1200 and 1300 are estimated as 2019 data are only available for simple tax regime and Pro Equity Income Tax - CREE.

Heading 2000: Before 2013, social security contributions did not include all the contributions entering FOSYGA (Solidarity and Guarantee Fund). Only the portion of the contributions used to finance the subsidised regime (up to 1.5 pp of the 12.5% of the monthly wage paid by employers and employees as an obligatory health contribution) was included. The part of the contributions entering FOSYGA to finance the contributory regime was classified in the social security sector as "other incomes". From 2013 onwards, all of the health contributions entering FOSYGA are classified as social security contributions. The portion of the contributions not entering FOSYGA that is both collected and spent by the health insurers - EPS - is not part of the fiscal accounts.

Source: Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales de Colombia, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público y Banco Central de Colombia.
(National Tax and Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and Central Bank of Colombia).StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235639>

Table 5.10. Costa Rica
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million CRC

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total tax revenue | 117 711 | 978 114 | 3 213 401 | 4 382 367 | 6 330 931 | 6 923 575 | 7 528 752 | 7 893 642 | 8 339 991 | 8 855 885 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 11 820 | 128 805 | 531 552 | 748 093 | 1 091 470 | 1 247 308 | 1 416 218 | 1 562 063 | 1 699 258 | 1 854 866 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 123 194 | 202 849 | 349 139 | 386 241 | 414 247 | 446 519 | 483 645 | 540 954 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | 123 194 | 202 849 | 349 139 | 386 241 | 414 247 | 446 519 | 483 645 | 535 412 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | 348 826 | 450 312 | 574 137 | 659 951 | 742 011 | 843 879 | 915 284 | 1 058 086 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | .. | 348 826 | 450 312 | 574 137 | 659 951 | 742 011 | 843 879 | 915 284 | 955 908 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 11 820 | 128 805 | 59 531 | 94 932 | 168 194 | 201 116 | 259 961 | 271 664 | 300 330 | 255 827 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 33 990 | 297 069 | 885 053 | 1 450 531 | 2 114 124 | 2 305 133 | 2 539 755 | 2 640 785 | 2 859 467 | 3 026 691 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | 3 447 | 37 313 | 107 398 | 207 206 | 294 486 | 318 652 | 331 124 | 361 161 | 368 865 | 381 940 |
| Government contributions | 3 447 | 37 313 | 107 398 | 207 206 | 294 486 | 318 652 | 331 124 | 361 161 | 368 865 | 381 940 |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 30 543 | 259 756 | 777 654 | 1 243 325 | 1 819 638 | 1 986 481 | 2 208 631 | 2 279 624 | 2 490 602 | 2 644 751 |
| Contributions by employees and non-government employers | 30 543 | 249 182 | 727 844 | 1 139 265 | 1 648 831 | 1 785 522 | 1 985 151 | 1 971 472 | 2 157 256 | 2 274 644 |
| Contributions for the special regimes | 0 | 10 574 | 49 811 | 104 060 | 170 806 | 200 959 | 223 480 | 237 004 | 247 939 | 292 634 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 7 575 | 61 796 | 170 996 | 260 664 | 388 869 | 423 616 | 453 369 | 471 206 | 498 577 | 522 529 |
| Contributions by non-government employers | 7 484 | 59 129 | 165 677 | 248 259 | 372 869 | 406 296 | 435 328 | 453 128 | 478 523 | 501 734 |
| Contributions by government employers | 91 | 2 666 | 5 320 | 12 405 | 16 000 | 17 321 | 18 041 | 18 078 | 20 054 | 20 795 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 1 566 | 8 396 | 42 658 | 63 706 | 114 313 | 123 261 | 134 332 | 145 955 | 149 310 | 167 952 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 1 200 | 5 390 | 23 293 | 48 963 | 81 613 | 90 003 | 97 869 | 107 156 | 113 586 | 125 398 |
| Land tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Additional land tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax on sumptuary constructions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Immovable property tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 527 | 4 013 | 4 076 | 4 098 | 4 255 | 4 468 | 4 699 |
| Municipal immovable property tax | 1 200 | 5 390 | 23 293 | 45 436 | 77 600 | 85 927 | 93 771 | 102 901 | 109 119 | 120 698 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 366 | 3 007 | 19 366 | 14 743 | 32 700 | 33 258 | 36 462 | 38 799 | 35 724 | 42 554 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 53 509 | 456 851 | 1 505 510 | 1 766 914 | 2 468 087 | 2 661 902 | 2 794 229 | 2 875 333 | 2 918 471 | 3 081 941 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 49 867 | 425 713 | 1 406 100 | 1 600 302 | 2 222 962 | 2 388 900 | 2 508 186 | 2 575 411 | 2 608 864 | 2 756 759 |
| 5110 General taxes | 21 326 | 222 775 | 797 850 | 920 298 | 1 306 110 | 1 368 601 | 1 420 938 | 1 466 986 | 1 513 677 | 1 662 503 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 21 326 | 222 775 | 797 850 | 920 298 | 1 266 798 | 1 336 075 | 1 414 358 | 1 453 348 | 1 487 620 | 1 634 986 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 313 | 32 526 | 6 580 | 13 638 | 26 057 | 27 517 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 28 541 | 202 939 | 608 250 | 680 004 | 916 851 | 1 020 299 | 1 087 248 | 1 108 425 | 1 095 187 | 1 094 256 |
| 5121 Excises | 11 096 | 157 204 | 447 168 | 523 617 | 706 016 | 798 412 | 846 864 | 870 225 | 858 424 | 864 985 |
| Fuels and energy | 0 | 0 | 250 577 | 320 638 | 404 901 | 457 827 | 472 644 | 510 260 | 517 666 | 552 017 |
| Alcohol beverages | 0 | 8 229 | 23 802 | 28 035 | 36 293 | 43 095 | 43 400 | 43 176 | 45 610 | 43 849 |
| Non alcoholic beverages | 0 | 0 | 18 263 | 26 566 | 34 874 | 36 353 | 39 764 | 39 781 | 40 182 | 41 247 |
| Soaps | 0 | 0 | 883 | 1 317 | 1 493 | 2 562 | 2 912 | 2 332 | 2 712 | 3 020 |
| Cement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 | 340 | 304 | 267 | 311 | 289 | 216 |
| Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 277 | 33 681 | 32 560 | 30 590 | 30 766 | 27 185 |
| Abolished specific taxes on production and consumption | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other specific taxes on consumption | 11 096 | 148 975 | 153 643 | 146 834 | 195 838 | 224 590 | 255 317 | 243 775 | 221 200 | 197 452 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.10. Costa Rica (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million CRC

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 15 052 | 40 485 | 134 576 | 126 134 | 169 120 | 174 568 | 185 544 | 179 188 | 175 368 | 164 224 |
| Import duties | 13 977 | 32 336 | 107 565 | 103 851 | 142 226 | 148 666 | 158 559 | 152 756 | 149 017 | 140 919 |
| Custom duties | 1 075 | 8 149 | 27 011 | 22 284 | 26 894 | 25 902 | 26 986 | 26 432 | 26 351 | 23 305 |
| Import duties on animals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 2 113 | 2 238 | 2 432 | 3 973 | 4 853 | 4 468 | 5 073 | 5 638 | 5 468 | 5 412 |
| Export duties | 2 113 | 2 088 | 2 260 | 3 816 | 3 067 | 2 701 | 3 250 | 3 673 | 3 594 | 3 502 |
| Export duties Law 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Export duties Law 5519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax on banana exports | 0 | 150 | 172 | 157 | 176 | 156 | 184 | 199 | 193 | 184 |
| Export duties on ground transportation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 610 | 1 611 | 1 638 | 1 766 | 1 682 | 1 726 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 280 | 2 929 | 23 242 | 24 767 | 34 081 | 38 687 | 44 934 | 48 290 | 50 554 | 54 556 |
| Casinos and gambling | 0 | 225 | 442 | 445 | 940 | 1 455 | 1 609 | 891 | 1 060 | 1 241 |
| Port cargo movements | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overseas departure tax | 0 | 0 | 22 799 | 24 322 | 33 141 | 37 232 | 43 325 | 47 399 | 49 494 | 53 315 |
| 10% on public shows | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pro-national airport's stamp tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stamp tax on the use of borders and ports | 280 | 2 697 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 83 | 832 | 1 513 | 2 782 | 3 093 | 3 512 | 3 695 | 3 785 | 3 841 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 071 | 1 320 | 1 389 | 1 589 | 1 238 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 3 642 | 31 138 | 99 410 | 166 612 | 245 125 | 273 003 | 286 044 | 299 922 | 309 607 | 325 182 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 3 642 | 31 138 | 99 410 | 166 612 | 245 125 | 273 003 | 286 044 | 299 922 | 309 607 | 325 182 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 1 425 | 15 374 | 52 511 | 94 102 | 130 000 | 145 894 | 156 517 | 164 034 | 171 523 | 181 198 |
| Property tax on vehicles, aircraft and boats | 1 425 | 15 374 | 52 511 | 94 102 | 130 000 | 145 894 | 156 517 | 164 034 | 171 523 | 181 198 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 2 217 | 15 763 | 46 899 | 72 510 | 115 125 | 127 109 | 129 527 | 135 888 | 138 084 | 143 984 |
| Local taxes | 1 262 | 11 898 | 43 874 | 68 808 | 110 120 | 122 248 | 124 862 | 130 639 | 132 514 | 137 979 |
| Hunting and fishing licences | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spirits licence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenue stamps | 955 | 3 866 | 3 025 | 3 702 | 5 005 | 4 861 | 4 664 | 5 249 | 5 571 | 6 004 |
| Sport stamp tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 9 251 | 25 198 | 77 632 | 92 460 | 154 069 | 162 355 | 190 850 | 198 300 | 214 908 | 201 906 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 9 251 | 25 198 | 77 632 | 92 460 | 154 069 | 162 355 | 190 850 | 198 300 | 214 908 | 201 906 |
| Transfers of vehicles, aircraft and boats | 497 | 2 530 | 9 937 | 12 311 | 19 099 | 20 999 | 23 022 | 21 872 | 22 265 | 23 223 |
| Tax revenue from decentralised units | 2 764 | 15 048 | 22 257 | 29 969 | 46 591 | 49 334 | 67 584 | 68 127 | 63 329 | 67 968 |
| Other taxes | 5 990 | 7 620 | 45 438 | 50 180 | 88 379 | 92 022 | 100 243 | 108 181 | 129 268 | 110 654 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Heading 2000: In ECLAC data, social security contributions also include INA (National Institute of Apprenticeship), IMAS (Joint Social Aid Institute), and FODESAF (Social Development and Family Allowances Fund).

Heading 3000: In Costa Rica and for ECLAC, social security contributions from decentralised institutions are classified under heading 2000.

Heading 5123: Revenues from import duties on animals have been added in this edition.

Heading 5212: In ECLAC data, tax on ownership of vehicles, aircraft and boats is classified in category 4000.

Heading 6200: The figures include the tax revenue of decentralised bodies (other than social security contributions). The tax revenue of decentralised bodies is classified under central government. In Costa Rica this revenue is classified under a separate unit (decentralised) considered to be separate from the central government.

In ECLAC data, the tax on the transfer of used vehicles Law No. 7088 of 30/11/87 is classified as a property tax.

Source: Secretaría Técnica de la Autoridad Presupuestaria, Ministerio de Finanzas y Contraloría General de la República (Technical Secretary of the Budgeting Authority, Ministry of Finance and National General Comptroller).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235658>

Table 5.11. Cuba
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million CUP

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total tax revenue | 6 265 | 11 367 | 25 787 | 23 949 | 29 940 | 33 182 | 37 597 | 41 021 | 42 307 | 43 504 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 14 | 1 826 | 3 403 | 3 603 | 5 995 | 6 676 | 8 018 | 9 931 | 11 094 | 12 257 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 14 | 291 | 404 | 554 | 1 308 | 1 848 | 2 343 | 3 279 | 4 002 | 4 762 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 0 | 1 535 | 2 999 | 3 049 | 4 687 | 4 828 | 5 675 | 6 651 | 7 092 | 7 495 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 691 | 1 181 | 2 412 | 2 974 | 3 622 | 4 322 | 4 710 | 5 108 | 5 206 | 5 727 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 691 | 1 181 | 2 412 | 2 974 | 3 622 | 4 322 | 4 710 | 5 108 | 5 206 | 5 727 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 691 | 1 181 | 2 412 | 2 974 | 3 622 | 4 322 | 4 710 | 5 108 | 5 206 | 5 727 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 970 | 3 417 | 4 414 | 2 939 | 2 753 | 2 411 | 1 385 | 1 273 | 1 415 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 5 443 | 6 732 | 15 875 | 12 283 | 15 912 | 17 742 | 20 309 | 22 055 | 21 969 | 20 995 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 5 443 | 6 732 | 15 875 | 12 283 | 15 912 | 17 742 | 20 309 | 22 055 | 21 969 | 20 995 |
| 5110 General taxes | 5 017 | 6 131 | 14 464 | 10 525 | 14 171 | 15 611 | 17 690 | 17 961 | 17 623 | 16 619 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 5 017 | 6 131 | 14 464 | 10 525 | 14 171 | 15 611 | 17 690 | 17 961 | 17 623 | 16 619 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 426 | 602 | 1 412 | 1 758 | 1 740 | 2 131 | 2 618 | 4 094 | 4 346 | 4 376 |
| 5121 Excises | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5128 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 117 | 657 | 681 | 675 | 1 472 | 1 690 | 2 149 | 2 543 | 2 766 | 3 110 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Table 5.11. Cuba (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures for the sub-categories under the heading 5120 are not available.

Central and local government tax revenues are only available between 2002 and 2012.

There are minor discrepancies between national tax revenue data and the sum of central and local tax revenues mainly due to rounding.

Heading 5112: Taxes on circulation and sales (Impuesto de circulación y sobre Ventas) are larger for national data than the combined central and local data by approximately CUP 538.8 million in 2012.

Source: Ministerio de Finanzas y Precios de la República de Cuba (Ministry of Finance and Prices of the Republic of Cuba); Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas de Cuba (National Statistics Office of Cuba).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235677>

Table 5.12. Dominican Republic / República Dominicana

Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million DOP

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total tax revenue | 6 424 | 48 310 | 218 887 | 245 327 | 395 248 | 416 611 | 455 827 | 503 494 | 560 962 | 617 802 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 1 670 | 10 782 | 55 232 | 53 643 | 125 098 | 119 819 | 135 700 | 155 024 | 170 561 | 194 281 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 4 088 | 14 665 | 17 088 | 31 525 | 35 549 | 40 193 | 43 553 | 51 425 | 59 448 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | 4 070 | 14 577 | 16 901 | 31 119 | 35 187 | 39 775 | 43 097 | 51 031 | 58 842 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | 18 | 87 | 187 | 406 | 361 | 418 | 456 | 394 | 606 |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 4 679 | 29 203 | 21 475 | 72 865 | 61 695 | 69 362 | 83 047 | 83 778 | 91 545 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | 4 605 | 29 063 | 21 325 | 72 628 | 61 455 | 69 079 | 82 785 | 83 521 | 91 291 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | 74 | 140 | 151 | 238 | 240 | 283 | 262 | 257 | 254 |
| Casinos | .. | 59 | 140 | 151 | 173 | 184 | 228 | 237 | 228 | 225 |
| Racetracks | .. | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phone gaming | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 56 | 55 | 25 | 30 | 28 |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 1 670 | 2 015 | 11 365 | 15 080 | 20 708 | 22 576 | 26 144 | 28 425 | 35 358 | 43 289 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 53 | 490 | 860 | 1 845 | 1 515 | 1 483 | 1 550 | 2 635 | 2 514 | 2 553 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | 775 | 1 720 | 1 355 | 1 321 | 1 392 | 1 535 | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | 85 | 125 | 160 | 163 | 158 | 1 099 | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 53 | 490 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 514 | 2 553 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 53 | 490 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 514 | 2 553 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 927 | 1 385 | 2 091 | 2 366 | 2 636 | 2 912 | 3 282 | 3 502 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 74 | 689 | 9 996 | 13 315 | 18 183 | 19 044 | 20 717 | 22 942 | 25 716 | 29 564 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 9 | 115 | 594 | 555 | 1 579 | 1 755 | 1 871 | 2 166 | 2 527 | 2 904 |
| 4110 Households | 9 | 115 | 594 | 555 | 1 579 | 1 755 | 1 871 | 2 166 | 2 527 | 2 904 |
| 4120 Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 1 281 | 2 449 | 3 458 | 3 445 | 3 544 | 4 113 | 4 609 | 5 155 |
| Tax on assets | .. | .. | 1 281 | 2 449 | 3 454 | 3 445 | 3 544 | 4 113 | 4 609 | 5 155 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 11 | 96 | 143 | 231 | 325 | 418 | 388 | 455 | 526 | 715 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 40 | 377 | 7 375 | 8 658 | 11 394 | 12 067 | 13 265 | 13 995 | 15 675 | 17 594 |
| Tax on checks | 0 | 0 | 3 833 | 4 262 | 5 620 | 5 951 | 6 591 | 7 117 | 8 139 | 8 646 |
| Real estate operations | 22 | 217 | 3 291 | 3 864 | 4 876 | 5 169 | 5 668 | 5 802 | 6 320 | 7 526 |
| Tax on the transfer of immovable property | 18 | 160 | 252 | 533 | 898 | 947 | 1 005 | 1 076 | 1 215 | 1 422 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 3 | 32 | 270 | 488 | 677 | 591 | 681 | 711 | 553 | 931 |
| 4510 On net wealth | 3 | 32 | 270 | 488 | 677 | 591 | 681 | 711 | 553 | 931 |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 11 | 70 | 333 | 934 | 751 | 769 | 969 | 1 503 | 1 827 | 2 266 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 4 467 | 35 853 | 150 325 | 175 139 | 248 361 | 273 898 | 295 223 | 319 980 | 358 888 | 387 900 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 4 398 | 35 135 | 143 884 | 168 641 | 239 526 | 263 435 | 282 288 | 306 680 | 344 706 | 370 718 |
| 5110 General taxes | 970 | 9 912 | 66 613 | 81 226 | 130 447 | 147 039 | 159 212 | 169 629 | 194 725 | 214 324 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 970 | 9 912 | 66 613 | 81 226 | 130 447 | 147 039 | 159 212 | 169 629 | 194 725 | 214 324 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 3 429 | 25 224 | 77 271 | 87 415 | 109 080 | 116 396 | 123 076 | 137 051 | 149 981 | 156 394 |
| 5121 Excises | 495 | 6 614 | 47 888 | 56 024 | 72 399 | 74 586 | 78 105 | 89 681 | 97 278 | 102 087 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 251 | 2 451 | 13 101 | 15 054 | 19 779 | 22 371 | 23 617 | 25 694 | 28 882 | 30 610 |
| Tobacco products | 102 | 469 | 3 284 | 4 529 | 4 382 | 4 532 | 4 117 | 5 120 | 4 355 | 3 923 |
| Petroleum products | 89 | 3 143 | 29 985 | 34 598 | 44 335 | 43 315 | 45 698 | 53 075 | 57 053 | 60 828 |
| Other excises | 52 | 551 | 1 518 | 1 843 | 3 904 | 4 367 | 4 674 | 5 792 | 6 988 | 6 725 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 1 548 | 13 459 | 19 337 | 19 455 | 21 315 | 25 212 | 27 286 | 28 703 | 32 096 | 32 478 |
| Import duties | 615 | 13 456 | 19 336 | 19 455 | 21 238 | 24 378 | 26 397 | 27 276 | 30 931 | 32 478 |
| Others | 933 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 76 | 834 | 889 | 1 426 | 1 165 | 0 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 6 | 4 | 83 | 146 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.12. Dominican Republic / República Dominicana (cont.)
 Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million DOP

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 344 | 1 590 | 9 211 | 11 411 | 14 956 | 16 245 | 17 361 | 18 287 | 20 173 | 21 318 |
| Telecommunications | 85 | 0 | 3 867 | 4 886 | 6 129 | 6 375 | 6 607 | 6 781 | 7 146 | 7 313 |
| Insurance premiums | 33 | 584 | 2 211 | 3 088 | 3 965 | 4 301 | 4 828 | 5 236 | 5 976 | 6 782 |
| Departure tax | 204 | 809 | 3 131 | 3 428 | 4 839 | 5 535 | 5 892 | 6 252 | 6 933 | 7 180 |
| Hotels | 22 | 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 0 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 24 | 35 | 34 | 18 | 119 | 43 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 1 037 | 3 556 | 753 | 379 | 397 | 346 | 323 | 380 | 435 | 511 |
| Exchange commission | 857 | 3 412 | 233 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Consular fees | 77 | 32 | 342 | 132 | 142 | 137 | 149 | 153 | 153 | 156 |
| Others | 103 | 112 | 178 | 176 | 256 | 209 | 174 | 227 | 281 | 355 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 69 | 718 | 6 441 | 6 498 | 8 835 | 10 463 | 12 935 | 13 300 | 14 182 | 17 183 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 69 | 718 | 2 301 | 2 265 | 2 736 | 2 958 | 3 365 | 3 553 | 3 804 | 4 906 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 45 | 268 | 1 391 | 1 277 | 1 289 | 1 558 | 1 932 | 2 081 | 2 310 | 3 407 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 24 | 450 | 910 | 988 | 1 447 | 1 400 | 1 433 | 1 472 | 1 494 | 1 499 |
| Licences to carry firearms | 17 | 237 | 316 | 296 | 200 | 171 | 190 | 176 | 192 | 182 |
| Licences to operate gambling houses | 0 | 114 | 217 | 211 | 1 221 | 1 208 | 1 210 | 1 250 | 1 262 | 1 268 |
| Licences to operate slot machines | 4 | 60 | 371 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 4 | 39 | 7 | 24 | 26 | 21 | 34 | 46 | 41 | 49 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 4 140 | 4 234 | 6 099 | 7 505 | 9 570 | 9 747 | 10 378 | 12 277 |
| Vehicle property registration | .. | .. | 4 140 | 4 234 | 5 683 | 6 990 | 8 903 | 9 072 | 9 667 | 11 442 |
| Ecological taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 416 | 515 | 667 | 675 | 711 | 835 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 159 | 495 | 1 546 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 159 | 495 | 1 546 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

Heading 2000: The data exclude social security contributions to general government managed by the private sector. An additional breakdown has been available since 2015 to distinguish between social security contributions paid by employees and those paid by employers.

Heading 3000: This heading includes the mandatory non-pensions contributions to the Instituto de Formación Técnica Profesional (INFOTEP). The tax revenue is classified under the central government. In Dominican Republic this revenue is classified under a separate unit (decentralised) considered to be different to the central government.

Heading 5211: In ECLAC data, the vehicle transfer tax is classified as a property tax (4000).

Source: Ministerio de Hacienda (Ministry of Finance); Instituto Nacional de Formación Técnica Profesional (National Institute for Technical and Vocational Training).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235696>

Table 5.13. Ecuador
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million USD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total tax revenue | 1 078 | 2 125 | 7 698 | 11 133 | 19 577 | 21 146 | 19 883 | 20 745 | 22 238 | 21 608 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 139 | 268 | 1 743 | 2 363 | 4 219 | 4 780 | 4 386 | 4 134 | 5 238 | 4 670 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 10 | 39 | 80 | 177 | 192 | 224 | 180 | 193 | 197 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | 10 | 39 | 80 | 177 | 192 | 224 | 180 | 193 | 197 |
| Personal income tax | .. | 10 | 39 | 80 | 177 | 192 | 164 | 176 | 193 | 197 |
| Solidarity contribution on remuneration | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 53 | 424 | 485 | 1 121 | 1 575 | 1 377 | 1 074 | 1 894 | 1 308 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | 53 | 424 | 485 | 1 121 | 1 575 | 1 377 | 1 074 | 1 894 | 1 308 |
| Corporate income tax | .. | 53 | 424 | 474 | 1 045 | 1 507 | 943 | 991 | 1 808 | 1 232 |
| Income tax on oil companies and others | .. | 0 | 0 | 11 | 77 | 68 | 79 | 63 | 81 | 75 |
| Solidarity contribution on profits | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 355 | 19 | 4 | 0 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 139 | 206 | 1 279 | 1 798 | 2 920 | 3 013 | 2 784 | 2 880 | 3 151 | 3 165 |
| Withholding tax | 0 | 190 | 1 047 | 1 560 | 2 584 | 2 702 | 2 411 | 2 578 | 2 858 | 2 847 |
| Income tax advances | 0 | 14 | 227 | 298 | 381 | 335 | 335 | 343 | 353 | 394 |
| Income tax refunds | 0 | 0 | 0 | -75 | -113 | -99 | -32 | -112 | -132 | -151 |
| Other income taxes (local) | 1 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 69 | 75 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 75 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 243 | 228 | 1 792 | 2 541 | 4 718 | 5 057 | 4 741 | 5 415 | 5 541 | 5 863 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 243 | 228 | 1 792 | 2 541 | 4 718 | 5 057 | 4 741 | 5 415 | 5 541 | 5 863 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 16 | 17 | 91 | 159 | 261 | 303 | 639 | 347 | 375 | 343 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 13 | 8 | 48 | 68 | 124 | 134 | 142 | 162 | 135 | 121 |
| Rural land tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 4110 Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4120 Others | 13 | 8 | 48 | 66 | 113 | 125 | 134 | 155 | 133 | 121 |
| Tax on urban properties | 12 | 7 | 40 | 55 | 96 | 106 | 113 | 129 | 133 | 121 |
| Tax on rural properties | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 44 | 49 | 47 | 35 | 30 | 35 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 44 | 49 | 47 | 35 | 30 | 35 |
| Tax on foreign assets | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 44 | 49 | 47 | 35 | 30 | 35 |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 29 | 15 | 26 | 27 | 24 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 11 | 29 | 15 | 26 | 27 | 24 |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 343 | 19 | 7 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 343 | 19 | 7 | .. |
| Solidarity contribution on equity | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 202 | 16 | 6 | .. |
| Solidarity contribution on foreign assets | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 141 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 3 | 9 | 40 | 50 | 83 | 91 | 92 | 106 | 176 | 164 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 679 | 1 609 | 4 072 | 6 066 | 10 378 | 10 996 | 10 098 | 10 830 | 11 061 | 10 710 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 671 | 1 580 | 3 958 | 5 863 | 9 905 | 10 503 | 9 639 | 10 371 | 10 605 | 10 247 |
| 5110 General taxes | 306 | 928 | 2 819 | 3 801 | 6 454 | 6 431 | 6 116 | 6 718 | 6 705 | 6 618 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 302 | 923 | 2 787 | 3 759 | 6 376 | 6 352 | 6 042 | 6 643 | 6 633 | 6 539 |
| VAT (internal operations) | .. | 557 | 1 518 | 2 506 | 4 513 | 4 778 | 4 375 | 4 672 | 4 789 | 4 885 |
| VAT (imports) | .. | 381 | 1 486 | 1 668 | 2 035 | 1 722 | 1 329 | 1 646 | 1 947 | 1 800 |
| 2% contribution on VAT | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 402 | 412 | 4 | 0 |
| VAT refunds | .. | -14 | -218 | -416 | -172 | -148 | -65 | -87 | -107 | -146 |
| Other VATs (local) | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 4 | 5 | 32 | 41 | 78 | 79 | 74 | 75 | 72 | 79 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 365 | 652 | 1 139 | 2 062 | 3 451 | 4 072 | 3 524 | 3 653 | 3 900 | 3 629 |

Table 5.13. Ecuador (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million USD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5121 Excises | 90 | 89 | 269 | 508 | 783 | 806 | 769 | 919 | 955 | 885 |
| Beer | .. | 29 | 81 | 119 | 166 | 188 | 194 | 237 | 239 | 246 |
| Cigarettes | .. | 30 | 74 | 117 | 178 | 195 | 158 | 126 | 112 | 103 |
| Fizzy drinks | .. | 9 | 16 | 40 | 53 | 59 | 109 | 103 | 94 | 93 |
| Vehicles | .. | 6 | 11 | 55 | 106 | 98 | 50 | 67 | 63 | 42 |
| Alcohol and alcoholic products | .. | 4 | 11 | 23 | 45 | 44 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 40 |
| Non-returnable plastic bottles | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 28 | 31 | 35 | 36 |
| Telephone | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 37 | 32 | 29 |
| Water heaters | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 32 | 26 | 2 |
| Perfumes | .. | 0 | 0 | 17 | 19 | 44 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 21 |
| Non-alcoholic drinks | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Other excises (internal operations) | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Excises on imports | .. | 10 | 76 | 138 | 188 | 142 | 124 | 209 | 271 | 257 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 227 | 217 | 679 | 1 153 | 1 357 | 2 026 | 1 633 | 1 468 | 1 561 | 1 418 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 26 | 343 | 192 | 30 | 52 | 146 | 157 | 169 | 178 | 186 |
| Contribution to comprehensive cancer care | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 90 | 97 | 104 | 116 |
| Prepaid television services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 40 | 54 | 56 | 60 | 64 | 60 |
| Club membership fees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Casino services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Telecommunications | 0 | 0 | 188 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital circulation tax | 0 | 322 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Departure tax | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax on credit operations | 18 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other service taxes (local) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 22 | 4 | 0 | 371 | 1 260 | 1 094 | 965 | 1 098 | 1 206 | 1 140 |
| Foreign Currency Exit Tax (ISD) | 0 | 0 | .. | 371 | 1 260 | 1 094 | 965 | 1 098 | 1 206 | 1 140 |
| Tax on purchase of foreign currency | 22 | 4 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 8 | 29 | 114 | 203 | 472 | 493 | 459 | 460 | 456 | 464 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 5 | 28 | 114 | 203 | 460 | 473 | 441 | 441 | 456 | 464 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 5 | 23 | 85 | 168 | 363 | 358 | 328 | 323 | 334 | 345 |
| Motor vehicle tax | 5 | 23 | 85 | 168 | 248 | 245 | 216 | 212 | 215 | 223 |
| Environmental tax on vehicle pollution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 113 | 112 | 111 | 119 | 122 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 1 | 5 | 29 | 35 | 97 | 115 | 113 | 118 | 122 | 118 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 22 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 22 |
| Simplified taxation system of Ecuador (RISE) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 22 |
| Other tax refunds | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2 | -18 | -10 | -1 | -3 | -2 | -2 |
| Other taxes (local) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Central tax revenues mainly come from Servicio de Rentas Internas while some are from the Central Bank.

Local tax revenues in 2018 have been updated with data from the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations (CIAT). Local tax revenues in 2019 are estimated as data are not available.

Heading 2000: The data are collected from non-financial public sector operations published by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

Heading 5123: The data are collected from general budget of the consolidated state government published by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

Heading 5126: This heading includes the tax on credit operations from the general budget of the consolidated state government published by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

Heading 5127: This heading includes the tax on purchase of foreign currency from the general budget of the consolidated state government published by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

Source: Servicio de Rentas Internas (Internal Revenue Service); Banco Central del Ecuador (Central Bank of Ecuador), Centro Interamericano de Administraciones Tributarias (Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235715>

Table 5.14. El Salvador
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million USD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total tax revenue | 543 | 1 669 | 3 192 | 3 447 | 4 478 | 4 659 | 4 963 | 5 230 | 5 539 | 5 629 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 95 | 429 | 933 | 996 | 1 521 | 1 545 | 1 659 | 1 733 | 1 819 | 1 885 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 395 | 590 | 686 | 774 | 732 | 759 | 795 | 836 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | 395 | 590 | 686 | 774 | 732 | 759 | 795 | 836 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | 573 | 420 | 693 | 622 | 763 | 804 | 845 | 848 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | .. | 573 | 420 | 693 | 622 | 763 | 804 | 845 | 848 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 95 | 429 | -35 | -14 | 142 | 148 | 164 | 170 | 180 | 201 |
| Withholding income tax | .. | .. | 0 | 41 | 170 | 178 | 195 | 209 | 220 | 249 |
| Income tax refunds | .. | .. | -35 | -55 | -28 | -30 | -31 | -39 | -40 | -48 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 104 | 325 | 391 | 470 | 571 | 608 | 655 | 684 | 705 | 722 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | 75 | 137 | 165 | 200 | 214 | 228 | 239 | 246 | 251 |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | 75 | 137 | 165 | 200 | 214 | 228 | 239 | 246 | 251 |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2200 Employers | .. | 176 | 254 | 306 | 370 | 393 | 427 | 444 | 459 | 471 |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | 176 | 254 | 306 | 370 | 393 | 427 | 444 | 459 | 471 |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 104 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 104 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 19 | 21 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 26 | 12 | 24 | 19 | 51 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 119 | 44 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 10 | 12 | 21 | 16 | 46 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 113 | 37 |
| Property transfers | 10 | 12 | 21 | 16 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 29 |
| Checks and electronic transfers of funds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 56 | 5 |
| Withholding for liquidity control | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 3 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 259 | 903 | 1 775 | 1 878 | 2 217 | 2 278 | 2 413 | 2 578 | 2 763 | 2 850 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 259 | 903 | 1 770 | 1 863 | 2 193 | 2 254 | 2 386 | 2 550 | 2 732 | 2 821 |
| 5110 General taxes | 133 | 714 | 1 389 | 1 433 | 1 720 | 1 764 | 1 813 | 1 903 | 2 054 | 2 109 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 0 | 714 | 1 389 | 1 433 | 1 720 | 1 764 | 1 813 | 1 903 | 2 054 | 2 109 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 127 | 189 | 381 | 431 | 473 | 490 | 573 | 647 | 678 | 712 |
| 5121 Excises | 65 | 49 | 169 | 224 | 261 | 285 | 355 | 423 | 437 | 466 |
| Alcoholic beverages | .. | .. | 15 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 |
| Cigarettes | .. | .. | 27 | 38 | 34 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 24 |
| Soft drinks | .. | .. | 25 | 31 | 43 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 52 |
| Beer | .. | .. | 30 | 29 | 49 | 55 | 61 | 65 | 73 | 82 |
| Weapons, ammunition and explosives | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ad-valorem on fuels | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Special contribution- Sugar | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Special contribution- Public transportation | .. | .. | 0 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 48 |
| Special contribution- FOVIAL | .. | .. | 70 | 69 | 74 | 80 | 86 | 89 | 93 | 96 |
| Special contribution- Public security | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 56 | 116 | 118 | 129 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 61 | 141 | 204 | 151 | 181 | 194 | 206 | 211 | 227 | 232 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 0 | 8 | 56 | 31 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.14. El Salvador (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million USD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 31 | 29 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 5 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 13 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | 5 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 13 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 58 | 0 | 49 | 63 | 91 | 86 | 91 | 88 | 96 | 89 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 58 | 0 | 49 | 63 | 91 | 86 | 91 | 88 | 96 | 89 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Heading 1000: Disaggregated individual and corporate income taxes are not available before 2002.

Heading 2000: The figures include social security contributions paid to the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security (ISSS), National Public Employees Pension Institute (INPEP), Social Security Institute of the Armed Forces (IPSFA) and Salvadoran Institute of Teacher Welfare (ISBM). The figures exclude payments to privately managed pension funds (AFPs) and may include small amount of voluntary contributions which are undistinguishable from the public social security contribution data. Data since 2004 have been updated with more detailed information from the Department of Financial Analysis and Statistics in this edition.

Heading 3000: Vocational training contributions to the Instituto Salvadoreño de Formación Profesional (INSAFORP) have been added in this edition. The tax revenue is classified under the central government. In El Salvador this revenue is classified under a separate unit considered to be different to the central government.

Source: Dirección General de Tesorería en Ministerio de Hacienda (General Treasury Directorate in Ministry of Finance); Dirección General de Contabilidad Gubernamental en Ministerio de Hacienda (General Directorate of Government Accounting in Ministry of Finance); Departamento de Análisis Financiero y Estadística en Ministerio de Hacienda (Department of Financial Analysis and Statistics in Ministry of Finance); Instituto Salvadoreño del Seguro Social (Salvadoran Social Security Institute); Centro Interamericano de Administraciones Tributarias (Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations)

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235734>

Table 5.15. Guatemala
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million GTQ

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total tax revenue | 2 569 | 16 531 | 36 702 | 41 537 | 59 170 | 60 817 | 66 401 | 69 691 | 72 505 | 77 121 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 507 | 3 295 | 8 654 | 10 319 | 17 752 | 17 534 | 20 572 | 20 693 | 20 893 | 21 930 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 25 | 143 | 877 | 1 225 | 1 784 | 1 826 | 2 082 | 2 468 | 2 603 | 2 813 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 25 | 143 | 877 | 1 225 | 1 784 | 1 826 | 2 082 | 2 468 | 2 603 | 2 813 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 482 | 3 149 | 5 729 | 6 520 | 12 426 | 11 801 | 14 418 | 13 846 | 13 633 | 14 287 |
| 1210 On profits | 482 | 3 149 | 5 729 | 6 520 | 12 426 | 11 801 | 14 418 | 13 846 | 13 633 | 14 287 |
| Corporate income tax | 482 | 1 858 | 5 720 | 6 518 | 12 423 | 11 801 | 14 417 | 13 839 | 13 633 | 14 285 |
| Commercial and agricultural enterprises | 0 | 1 291 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 2 | 2 048 | 2 574 | 3 543 | 3 907 | 4 072 | 4 380 | 4 656 | 4 829 |
| Extraordinary and temporary solidarity tax in support of peace agreements | .. | 0 | 2 047 | 44 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 10 | 63 |
| Solidarity tax | .. | 0 | 0 | 2 530 | 3 533 | 3 906 | 4 070 | 4 352 | 4 646 | 4 766 |
| Extraordinary and temporary solidarity tax | .. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 436 | 2 569 | 5 069 | 6 312 | 9 263 | 9 778 | 10 974 | 11 523 | 12 102 | 12 957 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 436 | 2 569 | 5 069 | 6 312 | 9 263 | 9 778 | 10 974 | 11 523 | 12 102 | 12 957 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 436 | 2 569 | 5 069 | 6 312 | 9 263 | 9 778 | 10 974 | 11 523 | 12 102 | 12 957 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 381 | 447 | 673 | 736 | 792 | 862 | 903 | 933 |
| Contributions to INTECAP | .. | .. | 199 | 233 | 351 | 384 | 414 | 449 | 469 | 484 |
| Contributions to IRTRA | .. | .. | 183 | 214 | 322 | 352 | 379 | 413 | 434 | 449 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 149 | 347 | 832 | 1 202 | 1 035 | 1 050 | 957 | 1 247 | 1 354 | 1 177 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 153 | 426 | 621 | 661 | 693 | 565 | 710 | 865 | 685 |
| 4110 Households | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4120 Others | .. | 153 | 426 | 621 | 661 | 693 | 565 | 710 | 865 | 685 |
| Property tax | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Property tax (municipal) | .. | 147 | 426 | 620 | 660 | 692 | 564 | 709 | 863 | 683 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 149 | 194 | 406 | 581 | 373 | 357 | 393 | 537 | 489 | 492 |
| Stamp duty | 104 | 182 | 392 | 572 | 359 | 336 | 370 | 508 | 463 | 451 |
| Tax on property transfer | 45 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 20 | 23 | 29 | 26 | 40 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 477 | 10 317 | 21 764 | 23 255 | 30 447 | 31 719 | 33 105 | 35 365 | 37 253 | 40 124 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 449 | 10 131 | 21 411 | 22 750 | 29 128 | 30 088 | 31 356 | 33 586 | 35 420 | 38 216 |
| 5110 General taxes | 762 | 6 259 | 15 382 | 16 980 | 23 153 | 23 271 | 24 215 | 26 187 | 27 733 | 29 920 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 762 | 6 259 | 15 382 | 16 980 | 23 153 | 23 271 | 24 215 | 26 187 | 27 733 | 29 920 |
| VAT domestic | 361 | 2 903 | 6 647 | 7 995 | 11 325 | 12 023 | 13 308 | 14 380 | 14 573 | 15 897 |
| VAT imports | 401 | 4 189 | 10 532 | 11 127 | 14 094 | 13 630 | 13 361 | 14 148 | 15 560 | 16 331 |
| Tax credit refunds | 0 | -834 | -1 797 | -2 142 | -2 267 | -2 381 | -2 455 | -2 342 | -2 401 | -2 307 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 687 | 3 872 | 6 029 | 5 770 | 5 975 | 6 816 | 7 140 | 7 400 | 7 687 | 8 296 |
| 5121 Excises | 181 | 1 797 | 2 946 | 3 101 | 3 579 | 4 289 | 4 422 | 4 518 | 4 668 | 5 107 |
| Tobacco and derivatives | 76 | 205 | 355 | 347 | 404 | 369 | 365 | 348 | 337 | 363 |
| Beer | 0 | 97 | 144 | 159 | 243 | 293 | 306 | 314 | 322 | 365 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 0 | 77 | 87 | 97 | 86 | 88 | 90 | 96 | 103 | 109 |
| Soft drinks | 0 | 15 | 195 | 220 | 300 | 328 | 348 | 348 | 365 | 396 |
| Other beverages | 0 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cement | 0 | 0 | 117 | 99 | 100 | 312 | 117 | 114 | 123 | 131 |
| Oil and derivatives | 105 | 1 389 | 2 047 | 2 179 | 2 445 | 2 899 | 3 195 | 3 296 | 3 417 | 3 743 |

Table 5.15. Guatemala (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million GTQ

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 506 | 1 806 | 2 654 | 2 368 | 2 044 | 2 157 | 2 323 | 2 455 | 2 576 | 2 712 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 269 | 429 | 301 | 352 | 370 | 396 | 427 | 443 | 477 |
| Departure tax | .. | 135 | 229 | 224 | 252 | 263 | 280 | 300 | 312 | 338 |
| INGUATE | .. | 40 | 78 | 73 | 96 | 104 | 110 | 120 | 125 | 132 |
| Transportation and communications | .. | 94 | 122 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 28 | 186 | 353 | 505 | 1 320 | 1 631 | 1 750 | 1 779 | 1 834 | 1 908 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 28 | 186 | 353 | 505 | 1 320 | 1 631 | 1 750 | 1 779 | 1 834 | 1 908 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 747 | 914 | 967 | 953 | 953 | 999 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 28 | 186 | 353 | 505 | 572 | 717 | 782 | 826 | 881 | 909 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Local government tax revenues include revenues from the municipal property tax (IUSI).

Heading 1000: Personal and corporate income taxes also include taxes on income from financial products.

Heading 2000: Figures include contributions to the Guatemalan Social Security Institute (IGSS) and payments by public employees to the government's pension fund.

Heading 3000: Contributions to INTECAP and contributions to IRTRA have been added and classified as payroll taxes in this edition. The tax revenues are classified under the central government. In Guatemala these revenues are classified under a separate unit considered to be different to the central government.

Heading 4400: Before 2000, tax on property transfer under heading 4400 also includes other central government property tax under heading 4120 as they cannot be distinguished.

Heading 5121: Other beverages contain all alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages before 2000.

Source: Superintendencia de Administración Tributaria (Superintendency of Tax Administration); Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas (Ministry of Public Finance); Contraloría General de Cuentas (General Comptroller's Office).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235753>

Table 5.16. Guyana
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million GYD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total tax revenue | 5 232 | 42 750 | 85 991 | 111 906 | 151 382 | 159 895 | 170 305 | 191 513 | 220 421 | 250 240 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 1 752 | 16 179 | 29 520 | 39 561 | 51 611 | 55 011 | 61 127 | 68 088 | 78 956 | 94 504 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 333 | 7 734 | 12 832 | 17 816 | 21 389 | 23 300 | 26 773 | 26 564 | 32 037 | 35 249 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 333 | 7 734 | 12 832 | 17 816 | 21 389 | 23 300 | 26 773 | 26 564 | 32 037 | 35 249 |
| Personal | 306 | 7 157 | 12 832 | 15 419 | 17 900 | 19 894 | 22 727 | 21 669 | 25 808 | 29 213 |
| Self-employed | 27 | 577 | 0 | 2 397 | 3 490 | 3 407 | 4 045 | 4 895 | 6 229 | 6 036 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 1 375 | 8 266 | 16 460 | 21 427 | 29 794 | 31 200 | 33 852 | 41 183 | 46 198 | 58 346 |
| 1210 On profits | 1 375 | 8 266 | 16 460 | 21 427 | 29 794 | 31 200 | 33 852 | 41 183 | 46 198 | 58 346 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 43 | 179 | 229 | 317 | 428 | 511 | 502 | 341 | 721 | 908 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 191 | 4 868 | 8 061 | 10 047 | 14 985 | 16 644 | 18 211 | 19 911 | 21 178 | 23 728 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 191 | 4 868 | 8 061 | 10 047 | 14 985 | 16 644 | 18 211 | 19 911 | 21 178 | 23 728 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 53 | 701 | 962 | 2 068 | 3 062 | 3 676 | 3 572 | 4 027 | 4 875 | 4 917 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 40 | 681 | 943 | 1 562 | 2 381 | 3 201 | 3 172 | 3 579 | 4 377 | 4 312 |
| 4110 Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 588 | 659 | 781 | 1 016 | 933 |
| 4120 Others | 40 | 681 | 943 | 1 562 | 2 381 | 2 613 | 2 513 | 2 798 | 3 361 | 3 379 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 13 | 20 | 19 | 31 | 42 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 44 | 41 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | 13 | 20 | 19 | 31 | 42 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 44 | 41 |
| 4320 Gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 476 | 640 | 438 | 363 | 409 | 454 | 565 |
| Stamp duties | .. | .. | .. | 476 | 640 | 438 | 363 | 409 | 454 | 565 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 2 200 | 20 798 | 46 544 | 59 360 | 81 104 | 83 924 | 86 445 | 97 502 | 113 216 | 124 952 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 2 162 | 20 530 | 45 937 | 58 846 | 80 431 | 83 227 | 85 499 | 96 386 | 111 770 | 123 710 |
| 5110 General taxes | 1 399 | 14 861 | 22 755 | 27 044 | 37 307 | 35 374 | 37 468 | 42 728 | 48 155 | 52 735 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 0 | 0 | 21 329 | 27 044 | 37 307 | 35 374 | 36 268 | 42 423 | 48 036 | 52 676 |
| Imports | .. | .. | .. | 14 877 | 20 370 | 19 366 | 18 477 | 23 261 | 27 819 | 29 302 |
| Domestic supply | .. | .. | .. | 12 168 | 16 937 | 16 008 | 17 791 | 19 162 | 20 216 | 23 374 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 1 399 | 14 861 | 1 426 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 200 | 305 | 119 | 60 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 763 | 5 669 | 23 182 | 31 802 | 43 124 | 47 853 | 48 031 | 53 659 | 63 615 | 70 975 |
| 5121 Excises | 32 | 609 | 16 057 | 22 070 | 29 267 | 33 827 | 31 083 | 35 162 | 41 659 | 45 979 |
| Motor vehicle (imports) | .. | .. | .. | 7 702 | 8 800 | 8 499 | 7 088 | 5 443 | 6 781 | 7 977 |
| Petroleum products (imports) | .. | .. | .. | 9 437 | 13 759 | 19 355 | 18 007 | 21 745 | 26 359 | 29 124 |
| Tobacco (imports) | .. | .. | .. | 1 077 | 1 317 | 1 224 | 1 063 | 1 078 | 1 204 | 1 427 |
| Alcoholic beverages (imports) | .. | .. | .. | 719 | 1 169 | 875 | 884 | 844 | 867 | 785 |
| Alcoholic beverages (domestic) | .. | .. | .. | 2 358 | 3 190 | 3 377 | 4 040 | 4 348 | 4 468 | 4 486 |
| Purchase tax - motor cars | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Environmental tax | .. | .. | .. | 777 | 1 033 | 496 | 0 | 1 703 | 1 979 | 2 179 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 544 | 3 943 | 6 005 | 8 302 | 12 167 | 12 357 | 14 887 | 16 273 | 19 321 | 22 140 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 94 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 33 | 29 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 92 | 1 110 | 1 112 | 1 423 | 1 676 | 1 658 | 2 048 | 2 201 | 2 603 | 2 827 |
| Entertainment tax | 12 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Travel tax | 80 | 1 084 | 1 112 | 1 423 | 1 676 | 1 658 | 2 048 | 2 201 | 2 603 | 2 827 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.16. Guyana (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million GYD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 38 | 268 | 607 | 514 | 673 | 697 | 945 | 1 116 | 1 446 | 1 242 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 38 | 268 | 607 | 514 | 673 | 697 | 945 | 1 116 | 1 446 | 1 242 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 27 | 239 | 306 | 475 | 637 | 653 | 868 | 1 039 | 1 095 | 1 150 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 12 | 29 | 301 | 39 | 35 | 44 | 78 | 77 | 352 | 92 |
| Other licences | 12 | 29 | 301 | 39 | 35 | 44 | 78 | 77 | 352 | 92 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 1 037 | 204 | 904 | 870 | 620 | 640 | 950 | 1 985 | 2 196 | 2 139 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 1 037 | 204 | 904 | 870 | 620 | 640 | 950 | 1 985 | 2 196 | 2 139 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Central government tax revenues are based on Budget Estimates by the Ministry of Finance. Data on local government tax revenues include payments of local taxes by public corporations and come from Bank of Guyana.

Heading 1210: Corporate income tax is classified under heading 1210 instead of its parent heading 1200 in this edition.

Heading 2000: The figures include contributions to National Insurance Scheme.

Heading 4100: Disaggregated property tax data on companies and individuals have become available since 2008 in this edition based on new data from the Ministry of Finance.

Heading 4400: Stamp duties are classified under heading 4400 in this edition. They were previously under heading 6200.

Heading 5121: Components of excises have been identified and added in this edition based on more detailed data from the Ministry of Finance.

Source: Ministry of Finance; Bank of Guyana; National Insurance Scheme.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235772>

Table 5.17. Honduras
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million HNL

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total tax revenue | 2 118 | 18 299 | 46 161 | 54 544 | 84 448 | 96 889 | 112 502 | 120 190 | 128 781 | 134 720 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 431 | 2 907 | 11 833 | 13 232 | 21 347 | 25 003 | 29 584 | 33 055 | 36 071 | 34 533 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 157 | 992 | 3 919 | 4 528 | 7 312 | 8 147 | 9 566 | 10 533 | 11 368 | 11 365 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 157 | 992 | 3 919 | 4 528 | 7 312 | 8 147 | 9 566 | 10 533 | 11 368 | 11 365 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 274 | 1 916 | 7 915 | 8 705 | 14 034 | 16 856 | 20 018 | 22 522 | 24 702 | 23 167 |
| 1210 On profits | 274 | 1 916 | 7 915 | 8 705 | 14 034 | 16 856 | 20 018 | 22 522 | 24 702 | 23 167 |
| Corporate income tax | 274 | 1 916 | 6 877 | 7 400 | 12 756 | 15 206 | 18 020 | 20 668 | 22 083 | 20 538 |
| Income tax surcharge | 0 | 0 | 1 038 | 1 305 | 1 265 | 1 637 | 1 985 | 1 841 | 2 601 | 2 612 |
| Special contribution of the cooperative sector | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 17 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 179 | 1 727 | 6 037 | 8 671 | 12 467 | 13 524 | 15 550 | 17 911 | 19 302 | 21 068 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 179 | 1 727 | 6 037 | 8 671 | 12 467 | 13 524 | 15 550 | 17 911 | 19 302 | 21 068 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 179 | 1 727 | 6 037 | 8 671 | 12 467 | 13 524 | 15 550 | 17 911 | 19 302 | 21 068 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 398 | 485 | 746 | 1 007 | 869 | 925 | 1 025 | 1 005 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 16 | 266 | 439 | 994 | 2 300 | 2 635 | 2 726 | 3 046 | 3 243 | 3 428 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 16 | 189 | 291 | 254 | 275 | 298 | 330 | 344 | 435 | 446 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 78 | 148 | 359 | 389 | 334 | 294 | 349 | 278 | 341 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 636 | 2 003 | 2 102 | 2 353 | 2 531 | 2 641 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 380 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 380 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 401 | 12 436 | 25 985 | 28 937 | 44 945 | 52 217 | 58 638 | 63 111 | 66 735 | 69 468 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 401 | 12 436 | 25 985 | 28 937 | 44 945 | 52 217 | 58 638 | 63 111 | 66 735 | 69 468 |
| 5110 General taxes | 344 | 5 146 | 14 170 | 16 050 | 27 734 | 32 273 | 36 521 | 39 228 | 41 562 | 42 891 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 344 | 5 146 | 14 170 | 16 050 | 27 734 | 32 273 | 36 521 | 39 228 | 41 562 | 42 891 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 1 057 | 7 290 | 11 815 | 12 887 | 17 211 | 19 944 | 22 117 | 23 883 | 25 173 | 26 577 |
| 5121 Excises | 256 | 4 592 | 7 606 | 8 458 | 11 588 | 13 349 | 14 953 | 16 405 | 17 011 | 18 285 |
| Beer | 70 | 376 | 358 | 376 | 525 | 668 | 824 | 974 | 1 150 | 1 339 |
| Soft drinks | 25 | 240 | 419 | 514 | 754 | 838 | 890 | 938 | 979 | 1 075 |
| Liquors | 32 | 48 | 80 | 121 | 188 | 194 | 190 | 192 | 227 | 217 |
| Petroleum products | 43 | 347 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cigarettes | 57 | 369 | 582 | 607 | 610 | 598 | 564 | 563 | 565 | 514 |
| Fuel tax | 0 | 2 954 | 5 578 | 6 288 | 8 874 | 10 317 | 11 594 | 12 773 | 13 061 | 14 131 |
| Other | 28 | 258 | 589 | 551 | 638 | 735 | 890 | 965 | 1 028 | 1 010 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 498 | 2 083 | 2 869 | 2 505 | 2 974 | 3 541 | 3 998 | 4 244 | 4 485 | 4 474 |
| Petroleum | 0 | 297 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 498 | 1 786 | 2 869 | 2 505 | 2 974 | 3 541 | 3 998 | 4 244 | 4 485 | 4 474 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 217 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 84 | 72 | 79 | 90 | 18 |
| Bananas | 39 | 5 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coffee | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary export tax | 163 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special contribution of the mining sector | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 107 | 84 | 72 | 79 | 90 | 18 |
| Other | 15 | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.17. Honduras (cont.)
 Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million HNL

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 91 | 86 | 84 | 80 | 49 |
| Special contribution of mobile services | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 67 | 60 | 55 | 49 | 35 |
| Special contribution of the food and services sector | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 9 |
| Special contribution of casino games and slot machines | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 87 | 610 | 1 340 | 1 924 | 2 451 | 2 880 | 3 007 | 3 070 | 3 508 | 3 750 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 91 | 962 | 1 469 | 2 225 | 2 644 | 2 503 | 5 136 | 2 142 | 2 404 | 5 220 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 91 | 962 | 1 469 | 2 225 | 2 644 | 2 503 | 5 136 | 2 142 | 2 404 | 5 220 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Figures for local tax revenues may include non-tax revenues and central government transfers which are not considered as tax revenues according to the OECD classification described in the Interpretative Guide but it has not been possible to distinguish the different components within the aggregate data.

Heading 3000: The employer contributions to National Institute of Vocational Training (INFOP) have been added and classified as payroll tax in this edition. The tax revenue is classified under the central government. In Honduras this revenue is classified under a separate unit considered to be different to the central government.

Source: Servicio de Administración de Rentas (Revenue Administration Service); Secretaría de Finanzas (Ministry of Finance).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235791>

Table 5.18. Jamaica
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million JMD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total tax revenue | 7 748 | 87 713 | 219 435 | 287 139 | 381 799 | 427 640 | 467 350 | 517 091 | 562 009 | 602 592 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 3 944 | 39 277 | 97 924 | 118 708 | 134 698 | 149 990 | 158 409 | 155 790 | 173 122 | 186 434 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 1 687 | 17 441 | 48 220 | 54 798 | 70 868 | 74 538 | 72 175 | 60 306 | 62 644 | 69 323 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 1 687 | 17 441 | 48 220 | 54 798 | 70 868 | 74 538 | 72 175 | 60 306 | 62 644 | 69 323 |
| PAYE | 1 489 | 16 515 | 45 533 | 50 828 | 66 645 | 70 075 | 67 591 | 54 879 | 57 472 | 63 716 |
| Other individuals | 198 | 926 | 2 687 | 3 969 | 4 223 | 4 463 | 4 584 | 5 427 | 5 173 | 5 607 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 1 280 | 7 627 | 19 758 | 33 091 | 32 606 | 40 198 | 47 530 | 61 401 | 62 504 | 67 623 |
| 1210 On profits | 1 280 | 7 627 | 19 758 | 33 091 | 32 606 | 40 198 | 47 530 | 61 401 | 62 504 | 67 623 |
| Bauxite/alumina | 134 | 430 | 1 626 | 866 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other companies | 1 146 | 7 197 | 18 132 | 32 224 | 31 991 | 39 668 | 46 823 | 60 431 | 61 427 | 67 251 |
| Minimum business tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 615 | 529 | 707 | 970 | 1 077 | 372 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 977 | 14 209 | 29 946 | 30 820 | 31 224 | 35 255 | 38 704 | 34 083 | 47 974 | 49 488 |
| Tax on dividends | 68 | 854 | 1 928 | 1 059 | 1 904 | 979 | 1 408 | 1 801 | 1 987 | 2 368 |
| Tax on interests | 605 | 9 535 | 18 120 | 16 970 | 10 103 | 13 519 | 14 451 | 6 417 | 17 446 | 15 827 |
| Education tax | 305 | 3 821 | 9 898 | 12 792 | 19 217 | 20 757 | 22 845 | 25 865 | 28 541 | 31 294 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | 6 349 | 8 199 | 15 865 | 16 449 | 17 978 | 19 249 | 21 033 | 24 569 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | 6 349 | 8 199 | 15 865 | 16 449 | 17 978 | 19 249 | 21 033 | 24 569 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 965 | 4 262 | 12 617 | 9 939 | 18 009 | 19 411 | 21 149 | 23 583 | 24 793 | 19 117 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 67 | 639 | 1 788 | 2 600 | 6 138 | 7 271 | 7 101 | 8 523 | 8 478 | 9 020 |
| 4110 Households | 67 | 639 | 1 788 | 2 600 | 6 138 | 7 271 | 7 101 | 8 523 | 8 478 | 9 020 |
| Municipal property tax | 0 | 639 | 1 788 | 2 600 | 6 138 | 7 271 | 7 101 | 8 523 | 8 478 | 9 020 |
| Other property taxes | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4120 Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 898 | 3 623 | 10 829 | 7 339 | 11 870 | 12 140 | 14 048 | 15 060 | 16 315 | 10 097 |
| Stamp duty | 898 | 3 623 | 10 829 | 7 339 | 11 870 | 12 140 | 14 048 | 15 060 | 16 315 | 10 097 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 2 824 | 43 907 | 101 639 | 149 544 | 212 319 | 240 795 | 268 569 | 316 601 | 340 651 | 370 321 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 2 760 | 43 107 | 100 317 | 147 500 | 209 302 | 237 456 | 265 064 | 311 911 | 335 189 | 363 429 |
| 5110 General taxes | 297 | 22 356 | 65 030 | 84 409 | 121 073 | 138 501 | 149 111 | 171 584 | 187 576 | 203 297 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 293 | 22 356 | 63 948 | 82 407 | 118 756 | 135 827 | 146 030 | 168 112 | 183 646 | 199 150 |
| General consumption tax | 293 | 22 356 | 63 948 | 82 407 | 118 756 | 135 827 | 146 030 | 168 112 | 183 646 | 199 150 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sales tax on used cars | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 1 082 | 2 002 | 2 318 | 2 674 | 3 081 | 3 472 | 3 930 | 4 147 |
| Environmental levy | .. | .. | 1 082 | 2 002 | 2 318 | 2 674 | 3 081 | 3 472 | 3 930 | 4 147 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 2 463 | 20 752 | 35 287 | 63 091 | 88 228 | 98 955 | 115 953 | 140 327 | 147 613 | 160 133 |
| 5121 Excises | 1 158 | 9 751 | 13 289 | 38 112 | 41 347 | 49 202 | 59 327 | 75 152 | 75 169 | 80 773 |
| Special consumption tax | 1 115 | 9 751 | 13 289 | 38 112 | 41 347 | 49 202 | 59 327 | 75 112 | 75 103 | 80 693 |
| Quarry tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 66 | 80 |
| Other excises | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 782 | 8 498 | 18 640 | 19 959 | 26 289 | 28 771 | 34 033 | 37 737 | 41 243 | 44 809 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.18. Jamaica (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million JMD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 523 | 2 503 | 3 359 | 5 020 | 20 592 | 20 982 | 22 593 | 27 438 | 31 202 | 34 550 |
| Travel tax | 86 | 1 999 | 2 144 | 3 512 | 9 344 | 9 979 | 12 726 | 18 659 | 20 114 | 21 954 |
| Telephone call tax | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 687 | 6 157 | 4 810 | 3 543 | 3 247 | 3 568 |
| Betting, gaming and lottery | 50 | 504 | 1 215 | 1 508 | 2 661 | 2 797 | 2 802 | 2 639 | 5 205 | 6 152 |
| Accommodation tax | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 901 | 2 050 | 2 254 | 2 598 | 2 636 | 2 877 |
| Bank and trust | 204 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Entertainment tax | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 64 | 800 | 1 322 | 2 045 | 3 017 | 3 339 | 3 505 | 4 690 | 5 463 | 6 892 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 64 | 800 | 1 322 | 2 045 | 3 017 | 3 339 | 3 505 | 4 690 | 5 463 | 6 892 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 47 | 751 | 1 012 | 1 775 | 2 666 | 2 901 | 3 032 | 3 768 | 4 334 | 4 863 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 17 | 49 | 310 | 270 | 351 | 438 | 473 | 922 | 1 129 | 2 029 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 16 | 266 | 907 | 748 | 909 | 994 | 1 245 | 1 868 | 2 410 | 2 151 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 16 | 266 | 907 | 748 | 909 | 994 | 1 245 | 1 868 | 2 410 | 2 151 |
| Contractors levy | 16 | 266 | 907 | 748 | 909 | 994 | 1 245 | 1 868 | 2 410 | 2 151 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December, except for 1990-2003 which refer to fiscal year ending 31st March due to data availability.

The data are on a cash basis.

Heading 2000: The figures include contributions to National Insurance Scheme (NIS).

Source: Ministry of Finance and the Public Service; Tax Administration Jamaica.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235810>

Table 5.19. Mexico / México
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million MXN

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total tax revenue | 102 005 | 767 216 | 1 382 103 | 1 716 243 | 2 394 279 | 2 953 480 | 3 343 314 | 3 527 032 | 3 797 888 | 3 765 880 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 34 673 | 276 548 | 554 099 | 683 604 | 979 251 | 1 230 555 | 1 427 114 | 1 571 954 | 1 671 513 | 1 694 804 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 238 938 | 313 473 | 514 208 | 609 384 | 681 784 | 754 109 | 804 236 | 829 501 |
| Tax on income of individuals | .. | .. | 238 938 | 313 473 | 514 208 | 609 384 | 681 784 | 754 109 | 804 236 | 829 501 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | 217 790 | 246 745 | 441 317 | 592 443 | 700 925 | 769 193 | 809 834 | 803 643 |
| Tax on income of corporations | .. | .. | 217 790 | 246 745 | 441 317 | 592 443 | 700 925 | 769 193 | 809 834 | 803 643 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 34 673 | 276 548 | 97 370 | 123 386 | 23 726 | 28 728 | 44 405 | 48 652 | 57 443 | 61 660 |
| Tax on income of other individuals and corporations | .. | 244 841 | 54 785 | 66 937 | 31 076 | 36 268 | 44 225 | 46 004 | 50 878 | 54 686 |
| Tax on asset | .. | 13 913 | 15 670 | -624 | -735 | -502 | -918 | -1 069 | -396 | -585 |
| Credit on salary | .. | 17 794 | 23 177 | 9 708 | 2 423 | 993 | 1 144 | 1 036 | 1 172 | 1 951 |
| Oil yields tax | .. | 0 | 3 738 | 2 296 | 4 669 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IETU | .. | 0 | 0 | 45 069 | -13 707 | -11 777 | -4 039 | -1 648 | 319 | -195 |
| Imposed by Activity Exploration and extraction of hydrocarbon | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 746 | 3 994 | 4 330 | 5 470 | 5 803 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 17 165 | 138 223 | 236 727 | 277 459 | 378 373 | 409 249 | 434 998 | 467 619 | 509 087 | 552 058 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 17 165 | 138 223 | 236 727 | 277 459 | 378 373 | 409 249 | 434 998 | 467 619 | 509 087 | 552 058 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | 138 223 | 236 727 | 277 459 | 378 373 | 409 249 | 434 998 | 467 619 | 509 087 | 552 058 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 1 797 | 11 217 | 28 071 | 36 911 | 64 713 | 70 221 | 76 762 | 84 099 | 93 303 | 0 |
| Substitute tax on salary | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payroll tax | .. | 11 101 | 20 277 | 27 813 | 64 581 | 69 866 | 76 304 | 83 608 | 92 833 | 0 |
| Tax on remuneration to the personal work | .. | 65 | 7 578 | 8 841 | 0 | 152 | 225 | 246 | 270 | 0 |
| Tax on professions and fees | .. | 36 | 68 | 71 | 51 | 106 | 99 | 103 | 111 | 0 |
| Tax on operations by contract | .. | 15 | 148 | 186 | 81 | 96 | 134 | 141 | 90 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 1 914 | 13 964 | 33 161 | 38 955 | 54 978 | 57 673 | 63 273 | 67 836 | 77 110 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 1 036 | 9 948 | 19 425 | 25 724 | 37 751 | 37 961 | 40 357 | 44 680 | 49 445 | 0 |
| 4110 Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4120 Others | 1 036 | 9 948 | 19 425 | 25 724 | 37 751 | 37 961 | 40 357 | 44 680 | 49 445 | 0 |
| Property tax | .. | 9 948 | 19 425 | 25 724 | 37 751 | 37 961 | 40 357 | 44 680 | 49 445 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 870 | 4 017 | 13 736 | 13 231 | 17 227 | 19 712 | 22 917 | 23 156 | 27 665 | 0 |
| Alienation of immovable property | .. | 1 763 | 1 076 | 1 122 | 1 308 | 1 595 | 1 723 | 1 623 | 1 823 | 0 |
| Transfer of ownership of real estate | .. | 2 236 | 8 147 | 5 027 | 5 008 | 6 671 | 9 593 | 7 016 | 8 658 | 0 |
| Purchasing property | .. | 18 | 4 513 | 7 082 | 10 911 | 11 447 | 11 600 | 14 516 | 17 184 | 0 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 44 837 | 319 612 | 513 140 | 651 915 | 880 153 | 1 141 170 | 1 295 653 | 1 283 049 | 1 381 659 | 1 477 876 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 44 171 | 310 325 | 491 928 | 630 123 | 859 302 | 1 120 610 | 1 274 738 | 1 262 770 | 1 364 208 | 1 477 157 |
| 5110 General taxes | 26 635 | 189 606 | 409 013 | 504 509 | 667 085 | 707 213 | 791 700 | 816 048 | 922 238 | 933 327 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 26 635 | 189 606 | 409 013 | 504 509 | 667 085 | 707 213 | 791 700 | 816 048 | 922 238 | 933 327 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 17 519 | 120 720 | 82 915 | 125 614 | 192 217 | 413 397 | 483 038 | 446 722 | 441 970 | 543 831 |
| 5121 Excises | 10 072 | 86 163 | 47 008 | 86 098 | 160 754 | 361 538 | 420 448 | 378 537 | 358 577 | 470 993 |
| Special tax on production and services | .. | 81 544 | 41 532 | 81 427 | 154 327 | 354 294 | 411 390 | 367 834 | 347 436 | 460 496 |
| Tax on new automobiles | .. | 4 619 | 5 476 | 4 671 | 6 427 | 7 244 | 9 058 | 10 703 | 11 142 | 10 497 |
| Tax on luxury goods and services | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.19. Mexico / México (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million MXN

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 6 998 | 33 285 | 33 344 | 26 602 | 36 841 | 45 366 | 51 889 | 53 793 | 67 232 | 66 295 |
| Step customs officer | .. | 423 | 1 156 | 2 071 | 2 913 | 1 270 | 1 336 | 1 463 | 1 690 | 1 554 |
| Import taxes | .. | 32 861 | 32 188 | 24 531 | 33 928 | 44 096 | 50 553 | 52 330 | 65 543 | 64 741 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 75 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax on exports | .. | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 132 | 1 042 | 2 146 | 10 958 | -7 417 | 1 763 | 5 630 | 7 778 | 8 692 | -405 |
| IDE | .. | 0 | 0 | 8 022 | -12 322 | -3 323 | -1 262 | -739 | -629 | -405 |
| Tax on lodging | .. | 504 | 1 059 | 1 384 | 2 067 | 2 561 | 3 009 | 3 598 | 3 945 | 0 |
| Public entertainment tax | .. | 240 | 365 | 462 | 543 | 689 | 858 | 839 | 909 | 0 |
| Tax on lotteries, raffles and gambling | .. | 267 | 705 | 923 | 1 218 | 1 416 | 1 828 | 2 717 | 2 947 | 0 |
| Tax on commercials | .. | 4 | 17 | 166 | 216 | 210 | 906 | 1 082 | 1 231 | 0 |
| Various indirect taxes | .. | 28 | 0 | 1 | 861 | 209 | 291 | 282 | 288 | 0 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 242 | 226 | 414 | 1 956 | 2 040 | 4 730 | 5 070 | 6 613 | 7 468 | 6 947 |
| Mining fees | .. | 226 | 414 | 1 956 | 2 040 | 4 730 | 5 070 | 6 613 | 7 468 | 6 947 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 666 | 9 287 | 21 212 | 21 793 | 20 851 | 20 560 | 20 915 | 20 279 | 17 451 | 719 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 666 | 9 287 | 21 212 | 21 793 | 20 851 | 20 560 | 20 915 | 20 279 | 17 451 | 719 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 567 | 8 878 | 20 692 | 21 319 | 20 370 | 19 880 | 20 192 | 19 530 | 16 533 | 0 |
| Tax on motor vehicles | .. | 8 878 | 20 692 | 21 319 | 20 370 | 19 880 | 20 192 | 19 530 | 16 533 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 301 | 275 | 281 | 367 | 439 | 503 | 554 | 640 | 645 |
| Tax on federal auto transport | .. | 301 | 275 | 281 | 367 | 439 | 503 | 554 | 640 | 645 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 99 | 108 | 246 | 193 | 114 | 240 | 220 | 194 | 278 | 74 |
| Sport fishing | .. | 40 | 98 | 59 | 65 | 62 | 68 | 71 | 73 | 73 |
| Sport hunting | .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax on commercial activities | .. | 63 | 147 | 50 | 33 | 64 | 46 | 28 | 115 | 0 |
| Trade in books and magazines | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax on industrial activities | .. | 2 | 0 | 82 | 13 | 93 | 78 | 77 | 73 | 0 |
| Mining | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 28 | 18 | 17 | 0 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 1 619 | 7 651 | 16 905 | 27 398 | 36 810 | 44 612 | 45 514 | 52 475 | 65 217 | 41 142 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 1 619 | 7 651 | 16 905 | 27 398 | 36 810 | 44 612 | 45 514 | 52 475 | 65 217 | 41 142 |
| Accessories | .. | 5 504 | 12 403 | 22 206 | 23 717 | 23 211 | 28 480 | 32 153 | 45 864 | 41 063 |
| Unallocable between 1000 and 5000 caused in exercices fiscal previous liquidation slopes or of payment | .. | 374 | 222 | 30 | 504 | 4 168 | 329 | 281 | 400 | 79 |
| Additional state and local taxes | .. | 1 773 | 4 280 | 5 162 | 12 590 | 17 232 | 16 705 | 20 042 | 18 952 | 0 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

The 2019 data for tax revenues at the state and local levels of government are not available. They comprise revenues in categories 3000, 4000, 5000 and 6000.

Heading 1000: In ECLAC data, income taxes are presented net of credit on salary figures.

Heading 2000: In ECLAC data, social security contributions are presented net of transfers from the Federal government for the payment of IMSS (Mexican Social Security Institute) pensions.

Some amounts of social security contributions are treated as non-tax revenue to align with the reporting to other international organisations.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Department.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235829>

Table 5.20. Nicaragua
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million NIO

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Total tax revenue | .. | 9 300 | 25 811 | 36 162 | 67 119 | 77 567 | 88 483 | 98 803 | 95 457 | 107 333 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 1 144 | 5 746 | 8 351 | 18 033 | 21 313 | 24 911 | 28 557 | 29 258 | 33 036 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 299 | 1 488 | 1 857 | 3 768 | 4 432 | 5 396 | 6 468 | 6 780 | 6 561 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | 299 | 1 488 | 1 857 | 3 768 | 4 432 | 5 396 | 6 468 | 6 780 | 6 561 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 845 | 4 258 | 6 494 | 14 265 | 16 881 | 19 515 | 22 089 | 22 478 | 26 475 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | 845 | 4 258 | 6 494 | 14 265 | 16 881 | 19 515 | 22 089 | 22 478 | 26 475 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 1 678 | 4 921 | 8 090 | 15 161 | 18 194 | 21 296 | 23 868 | 24 624 | 27 586 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | 1 678 | 4 921 | 8 090 | 15 161 | 18 194 | 21 296 | 23 868 | 24 624 | 27 586 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | 1 678 | 4 921 | 8 090 | 15 161 | 18 194 | 21 296 | 23 868 | 24 624 | 27 586 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 11 | 338 | 423 | 714 | 771 | 834 | 896 | 961 | 1 196 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 0 | 318 | 403 | 627 | 682 | 744 | 808 | 881 | 1 129 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 11 | 20 | 20 | 87 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 80 | 67 |
| Stamp duties | .. | 11 | 20 | 20 | 87 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 80 | 67 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 5 584 | 14 522 | 18 951 | 32 597 | 36 599 | 40 697 | 44 563 | 39 815 | 44 608 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | 5 584 | 14 283 | 18 608 | 31 923 | 35 798 | 39 855 | 43 619 | 38 780 | 43 674 |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 2 931 | 9 155 | 11 932 | 22 265 | 23 787 | 26 273 | 29 201 | 25 791 | 27 933 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | .. | 2 931 | 8 025 | 10 353 | 19 385 | 20 714 | 22 822 | 25 551 | 21 905 | 24 116 |
| 5112 Sales tax | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | .. | 0 | 1 129 | 1 579 | 2 880 | 3 073 | 3 452 | 3 650 | 3 886 | 3 817 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | 2 653 | 5 128 | 6 676 | 9 659 | 12 011 | 13 581 | 14 419 | 12 990 | 15 741 |
| 5121 Excises | .. | 2 034 | 4 099 | 5 541 | 7 755 | 9 773 | 10 950 | 11 764 | 10 931 | 13 616 |
| Alcoholic beverages | .. | 84 | 144 | 198 | 230 | 264 | 305 | 355 | 353 | 583 |
| Beer | .. | 203 | 480 | 645 | 1 184 | 1 370 | 1 476 | 1 649 | 1 663 | 1 857 |
| Cigarettes | .. | 70 | 158 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soft drinks | .. | 123 | 146 | 248 | 423 | 501 | 525 | 545 | 523 | 470 |
| Petroleum products | .. | 1 359 | 2 108 | 2 699 | 3 938 | 4 396 | 5 021 | 5 534 | 5 395 | 5 589 |
| Gaming machines | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 120 |
| Excises on imports | .. | 196 | 1 025 | 1 559 | 1 902 | 3 105 | 3 505 | 3 541 | 2 763 | 4 805 |
| Other excises | .. | -1 | 37 | 148 | 78 | 136 | 117 | 140 | 145 | 193 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | .. | 619 | 1 030 | 1 135 | 1 904 | 2 238 | 2 631 | 2 654 | 2 058 | 2 125 |
| Custom duties | .. | 452 | 1 004 | 1 094 | 1 828 | 2 155 | 2 509 | 2 623 | 2 058 | 2 125 |
| Temporary protection duty | .. | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| On products originating in Colombia or Honduras | .. | 72 | 26 | 41 | 76 | 83 | 123 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | 0 | 239 | 343 | 674 | 801 | 842 | 943 | 1 035 | 934 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 18 | 20 | 41 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 61 |

Table 5.20. Nicaragua (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million NIO

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | 18 | 20 | 41 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 61 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 221 | 323 | 633 | 741 | 783 | 884 | 976 | 874 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 284 | 347 | 614 | 690 | 745 | 919 | 798 | 907 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | 284 | 347 | 614 | 690 | 745 | 919 | 798 | 907 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Comparable statistics for 1990 cannot be shown due to the devaluation of the Nicaraguan cordoba.

Heading 1000: Personal income tax and corporate income tax are separated between 2000 and 2019 in this edition.

Heading 5113: The fixed quota tax has been added in this edition. It has revenues in 2018 and 2019.

Source: Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit); Centro Interamericano de Administraciones Tributarias (Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235848>

Table 5.21. Panama / Panamá
 Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million PAB

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total tax revenue | 948 | 1 942 | 3 298 | 4 815 | 7 832 | 8 193 | 9 004 | 9 366 | 9 631 | 9 394 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 217 | 485 | 940 | 1 317 | 1 998 | 2 066 | 2 400 | 2 451 | 2 672 | 2 445 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 140 | 295 | 393 | 440 | 722 | 799 | 870 | 1 088 | 1 193 | 1 135 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 140 | 295 | 393 | 440 | 722 | 799 | 870 | 1 088 | 1 193 | 1 135 |
| Payroll | 115 | 222 | 303 | 353 | 602 | 689 | 733 | 931 | 1 049 | 992 |
| Personal income tax | 14 | 20 | 28 | 35 | 58 | 45 | 54 | 68 | 54 | 49 |
| Panama Canal Authority withholding | 10 | 53 | 62 | 52 | 62 | 65 | 83 | 89 | 90 | 94 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 66 | 159 | 382 | 603 | 896 | 851 | 1 036 | 943 | 955 | 903 |
| 1210 On profits | 66 | 159 | 382 | 603 | 896 | 851 | 1 036 | 943 | 955 | 903 |
| Colón Free Zone | 5 | 3 | 12 | 20 | 43 | 36 | 36 | 41 | 53 | 45 |
| Corporate income tax | 61 | 155 | 370 | 584 | 853 | 815 | 1 000 | 902 | 901 | 858 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 11 | 31 | 164 | 273 | 380 | 416 | 494 | 420 | 524 | 407 |
| Dividends and complimentary tax | 11 | 31 | 89 | 166 | 243 | 265 | 282 | 253 | 307 | 266 |
| Capital gains | 0 | 0 | 75 | 107 | 137 | 151 | 212 | 167 | 217 | 142 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 325 | 742 | 1 104 | 1 637 | 2 886 | 3 152 | 3 426 | 3 654 | 3 797 | 3 894 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 325 | 742 | 1 104 | 1 637 | 2 886 | 3 152 | 3 426 | 3 654 | 3 797 | 3 894 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 36 | 40 | 59 | 134 | 111 | 111 | 127 | 130 | 140 |
| Education insurance | .. | 36 | 40 | 59 | 134 | 111 | 111 | 127 | 130 | 140 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 32 | 43 | 119 | 138 | 220 | 199 | 209 | 251 | 244 | 169 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 28 | 34 | 74 | 108 | 176 | 151 | 168 | 207 | 209 | 134 |
| 4110 Households | 28 | 34 | 74 | 108 | 176 | 151 | 168 | 207 | 209 | 134 |
| 4120 Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 3 | 9 | 45 | 30 | 45 | 48 | 41 | 44 | 36 | 35 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 349 | 608 | 1 057 | 1 623 | 2 553 | 2 627 | 2 823 | 2 849 | 2 754 | 2 716 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 332 | 546 | 961 | 1 473 | 2 319 | 2 376 | 2 555 | 2 570 | 2 474 | 2 435 |
| 5110 General taxes | 80 | 69 | 205 | 766 | 1 351 | 1 357 | 1 510 | 1 529 | 1 477 | 1 453 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 80 | 69 | 205 | 766 | 1 351 | 1 357 | 1 510 | 1 529 | 1 477 | 1 453 |
| ITBMS on sales | 31 | 69 | 205 | 399 | 794 | 798 | 974 | 983 | 957 | 980 |
| ITBMS on imports | 49 | 0 | 0 | 367 | 558 | 559 | 536 | 546 | 519 | 473 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 251 | 477 | 756 | 707 | 967 | 1 019 | 1 045 | 1 041 | 997 | 982 |
| 5121 Excises | 0 | 141 | 140 | 239 | 452 | 496 | 519 | 480 | 449 | 466 |
| Petroleum products | .. | 109 | 90 | 97 | 133 | 157 | 214 | 190 | 168 | 195 |
| Beer | .. | 18 | 25 | 31 | 42 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 53 | 54 |
| Cigarette | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 24 |
| Wine and liquor | .. | 12 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 16 |
| Soft drinks | .. | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| Automobiles | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 182 | 172 | 182 | 149 | 139 |
| Other excises | .. | 0 | 11 | 95 | 48 | 53 | 46 | 25 | 27 | 27 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 125 | 298 | 574 | 390 | 381 | 391 | 355 | 358 | 338 | 313 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.21. Panama / Panamá (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million PAB

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 1 | 37 | 41 | 78 | 134 | 133 | 171 | 203 | 211 | 203 |
| Insurance premiums | 0 | 17 | 24 | 47 | 63 | 46 | 52 | 86 | 90 | 86 |
| Cable and telecommunications | 0 | 16 | 8 | 17 | 45 | 39 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 41 |
| Gambling | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 50 |
| Banks, financial institutions and exchange houses | 0 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| Commercial activities and services | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 15 | 62 | 97 | 151 | 234 | 251 | 268 | 279 | 280 | 280 |
| Other indirect taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 52 | 59 | 65 | 69 | 66 | 61 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 12 | 58 | 83 | 115 | 182 | 192 | 204 | 210 | 214 | 219 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 12 | 46 | 68 | 115 | 182 | 192 | 204 | 210 | 214 | 219 |
| Commercial licences | 12 | 19 | 35 | 75 | 116 | 120 | 123 | 121 | 124 | 126 |
| Permission to conduct commercial and service activities | 0 | 25 | 31 | 38 | 62 | 69 | 77 | 84 | 86 | 89 |
| Permission to conduct industrial activities | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 4 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Building and construction | 0 | 4 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ship registration | 4 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 26 | 27 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 30 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 26 | 27 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 30 |
| Stamp duties | 17 | 27 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 30 |
| Others | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Tax revenue data are exclusive of documentos fiscales which are considered as wastable tax credits according to the OECD classification described in the Interpretative Guide.

Heading 2000: Social security contributions include regular and special contributions and professional risks premium collected by the Caja de Seguro Social (CSS). Data between 2014 and 2018 were previously collected from Contraloría General and have been replaced with data directly from CSS in this edition. Data before 2010 have been updated with information from CIAT.

Heading 3000: In ECLAC data, education insurance is classified as "Other taxes" (6000).

Heading 5126: In CIAT and ECLAC data, tax on banks, financial institutions and exchange houses is classified as a property tax (4000).

Heading 6200: Stamp duties before 2000 include tax on telephone calls and cables which cannot be distinguished due to data availability.

Source: Contraloría General de la República de Panamá (Comptroller General of the Republic of Panama); Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas de Panamá (Ministry of Economy and Finance of Panama); Caja de Seguro Social (Social Security Fund); Centro Interamericano de Administraciones Tributarias (Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235867>

Table 5.22. Paraguay
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million PYG

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total tax revenue | 608 021 | 3 587 445 | 9 669 201 | 15 638 531 | 24 895 179 | 25 855 185 | 27 466 261 | 30 731 221 | 31 954 693 | 33 008 733 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 73 726 | 470 388 | 1 228 684 | 2 096 498 | 3 678 392 | 3 922 384 | 4 429 169 | 5 086 803 | 5 265 609 | 6 022 875 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 15 042 | 11 966 | 31 263 | 361 079 | 409 238 | 396 573 | 526 704 | 626 525 | 620 038 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | 15 042 | 11 966 | 31 263 | 361 079 | 409 238 | 396 573 | 526 704 | 626 525 | 620 038 |
| IRAGRO-IMAGRO | .. | 15 042 | 11 200 | 30 113 | 277 157 | 283 401 | 256 019 | 326 555 | 360 003 | 327 328 |
| Personal income tax | .. | 0 | 766 | 1 150 | 83 921 | 125 837 | 140 554 | 200 150 | 266 523 | 292 710 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 455 346 | 1 216 718 | 2 065 235 | 3 317 314 | 3 513 146 | 4 032 596 | 4 560 099 | 4 639 084 | 5 402 837 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | 455 346 | 1 216 718 | 2 065 235 | 3 317 314 | 3 513 146 | 4 032 596 | 4 560 099 | 4 639 084 | 5 402 837 |
| Income tax on small businesses | .. | 0 | 4 620 | 9 380 | 9 063 | 14 563 | 18 567 | 22 848 | 25 540 | 26 824 |
| Single tax | .. | 4 238 | 8 411 | 715 | 72 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Single tax on maquiladoras companies | .. | 0 | 1 401 | 3 310 | 9 783 | 10 892 | 12 087 | 20 194 | 27 070 | 31 201 |
| IRACIS | .. | 451 108 | 1 202 286 | 2 051 830 | 3 298 396 | 3 487 686 | 4 001 939 | 4 517 056 | 4 586 475 | 5 344 811 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 73 726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 73 726 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 28 882 | 919 527 | 2 265 097 | 3 552 640 | 6 705 101 | 7 044 316 | 7 048 846 | 8 052 403 | 8 209 087 | 8 729 492 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 28 882 | 919 527 | 2 265 097 | 3 552 640 | 6 705 101 | 7 044 316 | 7 048 846 | 8 052 403 | 8 209 087 | 8 729 492 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 28 882 | 919 527 | 2 265 097 | 3 552 640 | 6 705 101 | 7 044 316 | 7 048 846 | 8 052 403 | 8 209 087 | 8 729 492 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 17 162 | 71 777 | 276 985 | 276 119 | 375 780 | 435 473 | 571 590 | 565 323 | 415 570 | 443 521 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 17 162 | 0 | 196 504 | 258 423 | 351 463 | 405 806 | 540 423 | 529 986 | 389 962 | 417 177 |
| 4110 Households | 17 162 | .. | 196 504 | 258 423 | 351 463 | 405 806 | 540 423 | 529 986 | 389 962 | 417 177 |
| Real estate tax | 17 162 | .. | 190 924 | 249 697 | 340 479 | 390 772 | 514 404 | 501 873 | 359 235 | 378 712 |
| Tax on vacant lots | 0 | .. | 2 046 | 2 925 | 4 147 | 4 818 | 10 284 | 13 600 | 17 411 | 20 985 |
| Large estate and land tax | 0 | .. | 3 533 | 5 801 | 6 837 | 10 216 | 15 736 | 14 513 | 13 315 | 17 480 |
| 4120 Others | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 71 777 | 80 466 | 15 955 | 23 482 | 29 601 | 29 897 | 33 872 | 24 583 | 24 912 |
| Real estate transfer tax | .. | 0 | 6 412 | 11 766 | 17 565 | 22 406 | 22 978 | 26 263 | 17 228 | 17 216 |
| Municipal Seal and Stamp Paper Tax | .. | 0 | 2 923 | 3 857 | 5 812 | 6 912 | 6 515 | 7 464 | 7 326 | 7 346 |
| Registration and stamp duties | .. | 71 777 | 71 130 | 332 | 106 | 282 | 403 | 144 | 30 | 350 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 742 | 835 | 66 | 1 269 | 1 466 | 1 025 | 1 432 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 438 444 | 2 080 878 | 5 813 827 | 9 462 461 | 13 898 774 | 14 279 329 | 15 225 947 | 16 813 348 | 17 901 774 | 17 610 929 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 438 444 | 2 080 878 | 5 685 560 | 9 245 877 | 13 617 105 | 13 860 634 | 14 746 697 | 16 356 200 | 17 550 296 | 17 230 758 |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 1 150 496 | 3 496 977 | 5 991 694 | 9 363 648 | 9 768 800 | 10 482 238 | 11 221 710 | 11 851 395 | 11 794 402 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 0 | 1 150 496 | 3 496 977 | 5 991 694 | 9 363 648 | 9 768 800 | 10 482 238 | 11 221 710 | 11 851 395 | 11 794 402 |
| 5112 Sales tax | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 438 444 | 930 382 | 2 188 583 | 3 254 183 | 4 253 457 | 4 091 834 | 4 264 459 | 5 134 490 | 5 698 901 | 5 436 356 |
| 5121 Excises | 300 219 | 456 561 | 1 335 412 | 1 710 531 | 2 455 139 | 2 404 222 | 2 589 108 | 2 890 013 | 3 156 091 | 2 992 813 |
| Fuels | 41 087 | 316 694 | 1 000 894 | 1 126 143 | 1 787 112 | 1 775 479 | 1 830 782 | 2 032 235 | 2 300 311 | 2 084 712 |
| Other excises | 259 132 | 136 194 | 309 463 | 537 887 | 655 783 | 616 342 | 745 189 | 843 123 | 841 900 | 886 475 |
| Animal health and quality service | 0 | 3 673 | 24 923 | 46 501 | 12 244 | 12 401 | 13 137 | 14 656 | 13 881 | 13 875 |
| Livestock trade | 0 | 0 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 751 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 138 225 | 473 821 | 838 494 | 1 524 252 | 1 776 724 | 1 659 535 | 1 642 818 | 2 206 934 | 2 512 883 | 2 420 302 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.22. Paraguay (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million PYG

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 0 | 14 677 | 19 401 | 21 594 | 28 076 | 32 533 | 37 542 | 29 927 | 23 241 |
| Advertising | .. | .. | 3 613 | 5 249 | 7 836 | 7 428 | 8 424 | 9 489 | 7 387 | 6 741 |
| Public transport | .. | .. | 4 173 | 4 363 | 4 923 | 4 297 | 4 316 | 4 080 | 4 196 | 3 420 |
| Gambling | .. | .. | 162 | 16 | 911 | 4 654 | 3 683 | 7 131 | 6 448 | 6 617 |
| Advertising and gambling | .. | .. | 5 361 | 8 884 | 7 924 | 9 357 | 12 715 | 14 821 | 9 796 | 4 447 |
| Other taxes on specific services | .. | .. | 1 368 | 888 | 0 | 2 341 | 3 395 | 2 021 | 2 099 | 2 017 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 126 958 | 216 347 | 280 834 | 395 856 | 451 842 | 426 115 | 350 893 | 379 208 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 107 077 | 183 622 | 220 649 | 329 518 | 386 360 | 365 303 | 315 178 | 329 087 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | 28 343 | 52 365 | 80 509 | 94 393 | 106 200 | 109 084 | 106 872 | 109 402 |
| Motor vehicle licences | .. | .. | 28 343 | 52 365 | 80 509 | 94 393 | 106 200 | 109 084 | 106 872 | 109 402 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | 78 735 | 131 257 | 140 140 | 235 125 | 280 161 | 256 219 | 208 305 | 219 685 |
| Licencing fees | .. | .. | 75 323 | 126 965 | 135 164 | 229 686 | 274 468 | 250 528 | 203 605 | 214 555 |
| slaughter tax | .. | .. | 3 363 | 4 271 | 4 976 | 5 074 | 5 584 | 5 395 | 4 635 | 4 991 |
| Tax to the owners of animals | .. | .. | 48 | 21 | 0 | 365 | 109 | 296 | 65 | 140 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 19 881 | 32 725 | 60 186 | 66 338 | 65 482 | 60 812 | 35 715 | 50 121 |
| Tax on construction | .. | .. | 16 168 | 31 696 | 60 129 | 65 403 | 64 284 | 60 092 | 34 999 | 49 375 |
| Luxury automobile tax | .. | .. | 2 750 | 91 | 57 | 54 | 152 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Trademarks registration | .. | .. | 962 | 938 | 0 | 881 | 1 045 | 713 | 716 | 746 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 1 309 | 237 | 835 | 22 838 | 27 409 | 31 034 | 585 | 962 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 49 807 | 44 875 | 84 608 | 250 812 | 237 132 | 173 684 | 190 709 | 213 344 | 162 652 | 201 917 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 49 807 | 44 875 | 84 608 | 250 812 | 237 132 | 173 684 | 190 709 | 213 344 | 162 652 | 201 917 |
| Taxes replaced | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 49 807 | 44 875 | 84 608 | 250 812 | 237 132 | 173 684 | 190 709 | 213 344 | 162 652 | 201 917 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures for years before 2006 exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available. This affects data in categories 4000, 5000 and 6000.

Heading 2000: Social security contributions before 1999 have been added in this edition and they do not include social security contributions collected by decentralised institutions as the data are not available.

Source: Subsecretaría de Estado de Tributación, Ministerio de Hacienda del Paraguay (Tax Undersecretary, Ministry of Finance of Paraguay); Centro Interamericano de Administraciones Tributarias (Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235886>

Table 5.23. Peru / Perú
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million PEN

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total tax revenue | 637 | 26 771 | 59 187 | 74 803 | 110 144 | 106 183 | 106 042 | 107 028 | 121 844 | 127 950 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 37 | 5 078 | 24 139 | 27 317 | 43 577 | 37 772 | 40 360 | 39 846 | 43 979 | 46 753 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 3 | 2 117 | 4 645 | 6 518 | 11 423 | 11 137 | 11 760 | 13 008 | 13 598 | 14 744 |
| First category | .. | 167 | 217 | 160 | 374 | 443 | 504 | 532 | 580 | 624 |
| Second category | .. | 7 | 611 | 869 | 1 214 | 1 287 | 1 536 | 1 581 | 1 772 | 2 412 |
| Fourth category | .. | 234 | 408 | 521 | 834 | 783 | 871 | 894 | 960 | 1 023 |
| Fifth category | .. | 1 641 | 3 241 | 4 735 | 8 473 | 8 044 | 8 248 | 8 444 | 9 162 | 9 760 |
| Tax debt payments | .. | 68 | 168 | 233 | 529 | 581 | 601 | 1 558 | 1 125 | 926 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 32 | 2 526 | 18 724 | 19 561 | 26 593 | 24 266 | 24 786 | 24 604 | 28 830 | 29 449 |
| 1210 On profits | 32 | 2 526 | 18 724 | 19 561 | 26 593 | 24 266 | 24 786 | 24 604 | 28 830 | 29 449 |
| Third category | .. | 2 023 | 13 258 | 14 652 | 18 536 | 16 817 | 16 496 | 15 499 | 17 268 | 17 679 |
| Income tax on mining | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 372 | 208 | 236 | 638 | 770 | 545 |
| Income tax special regime | .. | 47 | 60 | 118 | 275 | 310 | 335 | 323 | 344 | 354 |
| Other incomes corporate | .. | 18 | 95 | 148 | 193 | 167 | 215 | 233 | 251 | 257 |
| Tax debt payments | .. | 438 | 3 829 | 2 856 | 3 703 | 3 066 | 3 204 | 3 327 | 5 244 | 5 438 |
| Temporary tax on net assets | .. | 0 | 1 483 | 1 788 | 3 513 | 3 697 | 4 300 | 4 585 | 4 953 | 5 176 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 1 | 436 | 770 | 1 239 | 5 561 | 2 369 | 3 814 | 2 233 | 1 550 | 2 560 |
| Income tax on non-residents | 1 | 487 | 961 | 1 511 | 6 027 | 3 248 | 5 205 | 3 462 | 3 560 | 4 135 |
| Income tax refunds | 0 | -51 | -191 | -272 | -466 | -879 | -1 391 | -1 228 | -2 009 | -1 575 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 50 | 3 185 | 5 244 | 7 929 | 11 847 | 12 681 | 13 186 | 13 676 | 14 873 | 15 453 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | 566 | 1 005 | 2 468 | 3 211 | 3 508 | 3 646 | 3 796 | 4 216 | 4 202 |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | 566 | 978 | 1 700 | 3 100 | 3 371 | 3 550 | 3 662 | 3 940 | 4 023 |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 26 | 767 | 112 | 137 | 97 | 134 | 275 | 179 |
| Solidarity contribution for pension plan | .. | .. | 26 | 767 | 112 | 137 | 97 | 134 | 275 | 179 |
| 2200 Employers | .. | 2 515 | 4 221 | 5 454 | 8 631 | 9 170 | 9 536 | 9 878 | 10 653 | 11 245 |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | 2 432 | 4 039 | 5 216 | 8 413 | 8 926 | 9 282 | 9 591 | 10 299 | 10 883 |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | 83 | 182 | 238 | 218 | 244 | 255 | 287 | 354 | 362 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | 95 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | 95 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 50 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 50 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 1 176 | -40 | 57 | 0 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 99 | 99 |
| Extraordinary solidarity tax (IES) | .. | 1 151 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| IES refunds | .. | -2 | -48 | -2 | -86 | -1 | 0 | -2 | 0 | -3 |
| National Housing Fund (FONAVI) | .. | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contributions to SENATI | .. | 0 | 0 | 56 | 82 | 88 | 90 | 93 | 98 | 102 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 87 | 323 | 1 931 | 2 231 | 2 154 | 2 429 | 2 637 | 2 573 | 2 680 | 3 063 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 298 | 554 | 727 | 1 230 | 1 463 | 1 629 | 1 718 | 1 748 | 2 026 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 38 | 25 | 1 377 | 1 504 | 925 | 966 | 1 008 | 855 | 932 | 1 037 |
| Financial transactions tax | 0 | 0 | 1 031 | 944 | 153 | 161 | 168 | 175 | 200 | 224 |
| Real estate transfer tax | 0 | 25 | 347 | 560 | 772 | 805 | 840 | 680 | 732 | 813 |
| Tax Law Decree 519 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 454 | 16 263 | 27 142 | 36 353 | 49 933 | 51 102 | 48 247 | 50 061 | 58 551 | 60 366 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 454 | 16 239 | 27 075 | 36 199 | 49 668 | 50 820 | 47 943 | 49 774 | 58 257 | 60 064 |
| 5110 General taxes | 109 | 9 646 | 20 151 | 29 094 | 41 779 | 42 612 | 39 462 | 41 036 | 49 038 | 49 197 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 109 | 9 646 | 20 151 | 29 094 | 41 779 | 42 612 | 39 462 | 41 036 | 49 038 | 49 197 |
| VAT (internal) | 69 | 6 992 | 13 586 | 19 629 | 28 732 | 30 410 | 31 040 | 32 114 | 35 125 | 37 892 |
| VAT (imports) | 41 | 4 961 | 11 673 | 15 908 | 21 620 | 21 259 | 21 652 | 22 529 | 25 541 | 25 613 |
| VAT refunds | 0 | -2 307 | -5 107 | -6 442 | -8 573 | -9 056 | -13 231 | -13 606 | -11 628 | -14 307 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.23. Peru / Perú (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million PEN

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 345 | 6 593 | 6 924 | 7 105 | 7 889 | 8 208 | 8 482 | 8 737 | 9 219 | 10 867 |
| 5121 Excises | 232 | 3 518 | 4 445 | 4 875 | 5 488 | 5 796 | 6 175 | 6 588 | 7 011 | 8 668 |
| Fuels | 151 | 2 145 | 2 419 | 2 410 | 2 041 | 2 211 | 2 423 | 2 604 | 2 565 | 3 212 |
| Gasoline sales tax | 3 | 97 | 174 | 210 | 380 | 332 | 312 | 363 | 437 | 456 |
| Other excises | 78 | 1 304 | 1 872 | 2 258 | 3 094 | 3 284 | 3 479 | 3 711 | 4 295 | 5 005 |
| Excise tax refunds | 0 | -28 | -20 | -4 | -27 | -31 | -39 | -91 | -286 | -4 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 64 | 2 960 | 2 198 | 1 803 | 1 790 | 1 775 | 1 606 | 1 448 | 1 455 | 1 424 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 115 | 281 | 427 | 612 | 637 | 701 | 702 | 754 | 774 |
| Casinos and slot machines | .. | 81 | 109 | 187 | 279 | 279 | 298 | 297 | 318 | 310 |
| Tourism tax | .. | 0 | 87 | 105 | 127 | 144 | 173 | 174 | 193 | 215 |
| Municipal taxes on services | .. | 34 | 85 | 135 | 206 | 214 | 230 | 230 | 243 | 250 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 25 | 67 | 154 | 264 | 282 | 303 | 288 | 294 | 302 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | 25 | 67 | 154 | 264 | 282 | 303 | 288 | 294 | 302 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 9 | 745 | 770 | 914 | 2 633 | 2 108 | 1 522 | 780 | 1 662 | 2 215 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 84 | 82 | 108 | 158 | 179 | 185 | 140 | 133 | 135 |
| Single simplified regime | .. | 84 | 82 | 108 | 158 | 179 | 185 | 140 | 133 | 135 |
| University Development Fund | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 9 | 662 | 688 | 806 | 2 475 | 1 929 | 1 337 | 639 | 1 529 | 2 080 |
| Tax debt payments | 9 | 542 | 510 | 714 | 814 | 922 | 1 068 | 1 109 | 1 320 | 1 843 |
| Other taxes | 0 | 133 | 253 | 280 | 2 060 | 1 790 | 1 114 | 785 | 1 225 | 1 349 |
| Other tax refunds | 0 | -14 | -74 | -188 | -399 | -783 | -845 | -1 255 | -1 016 | -1 112 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures for years up to 2000 exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

Heading 2000: All contributions pertaining to pensions are only made by employees and contributions to healthcare are made by employers. The exceptions are special regimes which apply to self-employed and are levied on an income basis. Social security contributions at local level have been added in this edition.

Heading 3000: Contributions to SENATI have been added in this edition. The tax revenue is classified under the central government. In Peru this revenue is classified under a separate unit considered to be different to the central government.

Heading 5123: Import tax refunds are classified under 6200 because they cannot be distinguished from other tax refunds.

Source: Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria (National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration - SUNAT); Banco de la Nación (Bank of the Nation); Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (Ministry of Economy and Finance); Servicio Nacional de Adiestramiento en Trabajo Industrial (National Industrial Work Training Service).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235905>

Table 5.24. Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía
 Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million XCD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total tax revenue | .. | 480 | 765 | 828 | 981 | 1 045 | 1 090 | 1 100 | 1 163 | 1 179 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 137 | 196 | 224 | 224 | 242 | 259 | 247 | 268 | 256 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 49 | 71 | 83 | 101 | 105 | 106 | 124 | 131 | 134 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | 49 | 71 | 83 | 101 | 105 | 106 | 124 | 131 | 134 |
| Personal income tax | .. | 49 | 71 | 83 | 101 | 105 | 106 | 104 | 113 | 116 |
| Arrears on personal income tax | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 63 | 92 | 95 | 71 | 78 | 99 | 102 | 115 | 111 |
| 1210 On profits | .. | 63 | 92 | 95 | 71 | 78 | 99 | 102 | 115 | 111 |
| Corporate income tax | .. | 63 | 92 | 95 | 71 | 78 | 99 | 89 | 92 | 93 |
| Arrears on corporate income tax | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 23 | 18 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | 26 | 33 | 46 | 53 | 58 | 53 | 21 | 23 | 11 |
| Withholdings | .. | 7 | 5 | 14 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 16 |
| Arrears | .. | 25 | 35 | 42 | 33 | 44 | 39 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Tax Refunds | .. | -6 | -8 | -10 | -7 | -10 | -10 | -10 | -11 | -11 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 48 | 77 | 92 | 108 | 111 | 113 | 114 | 124 | 124 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | 48 | 77 | 92 | 108 | 111 | 113 | 114 | 124 | 124 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | 48 | 77 | 92 | 108 | 111 | 113 | 114 | 124 | 124 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 11 | 37 | 19 | 24 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 2 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 9 | 32 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 18 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 284 | 456 | 493 | 625 | 670 | 694 | 712 | 744 | 774 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | 277 | 430 | 467 | 603 | 642 | 663 | 685 | 717 | 745 |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 101 | 122 | 119 | 334 | 347 | 335 | 309 | 331 | 342 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 334 | 346 | 335 | 309 | 331 | 342 |
| VAT (domestic) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183 | 184 | 177 | 170 | 181 | .. |
| VAT (imports) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 151 | 163 | 159 | 139 | 149 | .. |
| 5112 Sales tax | .. | 101 | 122 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Consumption tax (domestic) | .. | 11 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Consumption tax (Imports) | .. | 90 | 112 | 114 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5113 Other | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | 176 | 308 | 348 | 268 | 295 | 328 | 376 | 386 | 402 |
| 5121 Excises | .. | 34 | 49 | 85 | 78 | 92 | 112 | 128 | 134 | 140 |
| Excise tax (domestic) | .. | 28 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Excise tax (imports) | .. | 0 | 43 | 68 | 67 | 74 | 87 | 103 | 109 | 114 |
| Fuel Surcharge | .. | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| Surcharge on international calls | .. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | .. | 108 | 194 | 187 | 164 | 179 | 189 | 202 | 207 | 205 |
| Import Duty | .. | 64 | 107 | 101 | 101 | 106 | 114 | 121 | 123 | 122 |
| Thruput Charge | .. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Service Charge (imports) and security charges | .. | 33 | 66 | 64 | 61 | 70 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 80 |
| Environmental Levy | .. | 9 | 18 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.24. Saint Lucia / Santa Lucía (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million XCD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | .. | 34 | 65 | 76 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 46 | 45 | 57 |
| Hotel occupancy tax | .. | 23 | 34 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Insurance premium tax | .. | 4 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Cellular tax | .. | 0 | 12 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Passenger facility fee | .. | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Travel tax | .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Airport tax | .. | 5 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 29 | 28 | 39 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and to perform activities | .. | 7 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 29 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | 7 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 29 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | 7 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 29 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st March. For example, the data for 2019 represent April 2019 to March 2020.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures do not include local tax revenues because data are not available.

Heading 1000: Arrears on PIT and CIT have been added as country specific taxes under headings 1100 and 1200 in this edition. They were previously grouped together under heading 1300.

Heading 2000: Social security contribution data have been added in this edition based on annual reports of National Insurance Corporation. Social security contributions follow financial year from July to June, instead of April to March. For example, social security contributions in 2019 are between 1st July 2018 and 30th June 2019. The figures for 2018 and 2019 are estimated.

Heading 4000: Property tax is classified under heading 4100 in this edition. It was previously under heading 4500.

Heading 5123: Data for security charge in 2019 is estimated.

Heading 5213: The figure in 2019 is estimated.

Source: The Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia; Department of Finance of Saint Lucia; National Insurance Corporation of Saint Lucia.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235924>

Table 5.25. Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago

Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million TTD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total tax revenue | 4 923 | 10 953 | 37 099 | 39 720 | 50 911 | 46 559 | 33 984 | 31 164 | 36 813 | 38 468 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 2 595 | 6 224 | 26 853 | 27 213 | 36 371 | 29 628 | 17 057 | 16 133 | 19 411 | 22 346 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 669 | 2 325 | 3 426 | 4 674 | 6 859 | 7 752 | 7 458 | 6 570 | 6 840 | 7 170 |
| 1110 On income and profits | 669 | 2 325 | 3 426 | 4 674 | 6 859 | 7 752 | 7 458 | 6 570 | 6 840 | 7 170 |
| Health surcharge | 92 | 149 | 170 | 185 | 210 | 264 | 226 | 218 | 184 | 191 |
| Insurance surrender tax | 6 | 7 | 16 | 22 | 29 | 42 | 46 | 48 | 57 | 65 |
| Individuals (Ch. 75:01) | 571 | 2 169 | 3 239 | 4 467 | 6 620 | 7 445 | 7 187 | 6 303 | 6 599 | 6 915 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 1 856 | 3 704 | 22 252 | 21 659 | 28 570 | 20 810 | 8 608 | 8 736 | 11 713 | 13 816 |
| 1210 On profits | 1 856 | 3 704 | 22 252 | 21 659 | 28 570 | 20 810 | 8 608 | 8 736 | 11 713 | 13 816 |
| Oil companies | 1 439 | 2 441 | 16 206 | 13 834 | 16 970 | 10 513 | 1 036 | 1 116 | 2 093 | 3 755 |
| Other companies | 383 | 1 041 | 4 797 | 6 630 | 10 151 | 9 481 | 7 003 | 6 919 | 8 858 | 8 694 |
| Business levy | 0 | 65 | 138 | 206 | 210 | 215 | 438 | 603 | 608 | 649 |
| National recovery impost | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unemployment Fund | 0 | 157 | 1 111 | 989 | 1 240 | 601 | 131 | 99 | 153 | 718 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 70 | 195 | 1 175 | 881 | 942 | 1 067 | 990 | 827 | 858 | 1 360 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 183 | 702 | 1 502 | 2 645 | 3 624 | 4 261 | 4 252 | 4 608 | 4 670 | 4 757 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 183 | 702 | 1 502 | 2 645 | 3 624 | 4 261 | 4 252 | 4 608 | 4 670 | 4 757 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 90 | 175 | 385 | 194 | 289 | 406 | 332 | 322 | 362 | 405 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 39 | 64 | 84 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 50 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 49 | 111 | 301 | 172 | 285 | 403 | 329 | 319 | 359 | 356 |
| Stamp duties | 49 | 111 | 301 | 172 | 285 | 403 | 329 | 319 | 359 | 356 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 2 055 | 3 852 | 8 358 | 9 667 | 10 627 | 12 264 | 12 344 | 10 101 | 12 370 | 10 960 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 973 | 3 603 | 8 010 | 9 282 | 10 047 | 11 678 | 11 765 | 9 675 | 12 026 | 10 657 |
| 5110 General taxes | 980 | 1 890 | 5 105 | 6 358 | 6 126 | 7 569 | 7 617 | 5 876 | 8 087 | 6 836 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 927 | 1 890 | 4 829 | 6 032 | 5 745 | 7 223 | 7 005 | 5 050 | 7 245 | 5 848 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 276 | 325 | 381 | 346 | 612 | 825 | 842 | 988 |
| Green Fund | .. | .. | 276 | 325 | 381 | 346 | 612 | 803 | 813 | 957 |
| Tax on online purchases | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 29 | 31 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 993 | 1 713 | 2 904 | 2 924 | 3 921 | 4 108 | 4 148 | 3 798 | 3 939 | 3 822 |
| 5121 Excises | 481 | 801 | 614 | 708 | 680 | 703 | 735 | 739 | 793 | 680 |
| Alcohol products | .. | .. | .. | 156 | 157 | 154 | 168 | 150 | 183 | 187 |
| Beer | .. | .. | .. | 202 | 172 | 189 | 181 | 202 | 202 | 173 |
| Petroleum products | .. | .. | .. | 105 | 94 | 88 | 132 | 102 | 98 | 23 |
| Cigarette products | .. | .. | .. | 243 | 235 | 243 | 226 | 253 | 269 | 262 |
| Malt beverages | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 33 | 41 | 35 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 260 | 748 | 2 004 | 1 905 | 2 861 | 3 014 | 3 016 | 2 684 | 2 732 | 2 672 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.25. Trinidad and Tobago / Trinidad y Tobago (cont.)

Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million TTD

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 49 | 163 | 284 | 311 | 380 | 391 | 397 | 375 | 414 | 470 |
| Insurance premium tax | 0 | 56 | 130 | 167 | 197 | 191 | 181 | 163 | 170 | 180 |
| Transaction tax on financial services | 0 | 23 | 42 | 53 | 75 | 75 | 87 | 93 | 97 | 103 |
| Hotel room tax | 0 | 23 | 48 | 46 | 56 | 64 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 55 |
| Betting and entertainment taxes | 4 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other taxes on goods and services | 45 | 44 | 63 | 33 | 52 | 61 | 75 | 67 | 95 | 132 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 202 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 81 | 249 | 348 | 386 | 580 | 586 | 580 | 426 | 344 | 303 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 81 | 249 | 348 | 386 | 580 | 586 | 580 | 426 | 344 | 303 |
| Motor vehicle taxes and duties | 76 | 239 | 338 | 375 | 569 | 575 | 569 | 415 | 334 | 291 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Liquor and miscellaneous business licence fees | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

.. Not available

Note: Fiscal year ending on 30th September. For example, the data for 2019 represent October 2018 to September 2019.

The data are on a cash basis.

The figures exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

Heading 2000: Social security contributions follow financial year from July to June, instead of October to September. For example, social security contributions in 2019 are between 1st July 2018 and 30th June 2019. The figures include total contribution income of National Insurance Board minus refunds. A small amount of voluntary contributions have been identified and removed from the figures since 2013.

Data for 2019 is estimated.

Source: Ministry of Finance; The National Insurance Board.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235943>

Table 5.26. Uruguay
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million UYU

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total tax revenue | 2 399 | 64 183 | 141 132 | 212 907 | 365 043 | 398 274 | 441 875 | 494 901 | 534 519 | 573 642 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 114 | 8 698 | 20 540 | 42 583 | 73 120 | 84 141 | 101 738 | 125 295 | 140 527 | 149 920 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 0 | 3 597 | 8 362 | 19 148 | 40 334 | 45 451 | 51 679 | 68 948 | 78 571 | 85 847 |
| Personal income tax (IRP) | .. | 3 597 | 3 519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | 4 262 | 16 790 | 35 367 | 39 613 | 44 817 | 60 570 | 69 083 | 75 944 |
| IRPF second category | .. | .. | 4 262 | 14 643 | 31 365 | 34 881 | 39 883 | 54 327 | 61 077 | 67 254 |
| Social security assistance | .. | .. | 0 | 2 651 | 5 518 | 6 576 | 7 480 | 9 448 | 11 091 | 12 336 |
| Personal income tax refunds | .. | .. | 0 | -504 | -1 517 | -1 844 | -2 545 | -3 204 | -3 085 | -3 646 |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | 581 | 2 358 | 4 967 | 5 838 | 6 862 | 8 377 | 9 488 | 9 903 |
| IRPF first category | .. | .. | 581 | 2 358 | 4 967 | 5 838 | 6 862 | 8 377 | 9 488 | 9 903 |
| 1200 Corporate | 114 | 5 102 | 11 829 | 21 772 | 29 549 | 34 814 | 45 535 | 51 169 | 56 316 | 58 071 |
| 1210 On profits | 114 | 5 102 | 11 829 | 21 772 | 29 549 | 34 814 | 45 535 | 51 169 | 56 316 | 58 071 |
| Income tax for economic activities (IRAE) | 0 | 0 | 709 | 21 437 | 29 407 | 34 720 | 45 461 | 51 081 | 56 316 | 58 071 |
| Industry and commerce income tax (IRIC) | 97 | 5 096 | 11 055 | 333 | 142 | 94 | 73 | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural income tax (IRA) | 10 | 3 | 65 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tax on agricultural activities (IMAGRO) | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 349 | 1 662 | 3 237 | 3 875 | 4 523 | 5 179 | 5 639 | 6 002 |
| Non-resident income tax (IRNR) | .. | .. | 349 | 1 662 | 3 237 | 3 875 | 4 523 | 5 179 | 5 639 | 6 002 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 717 | 17 679 | 28 485 | 49 742 | 100 993 | 109 282 | 119 101 | 131 545 | 139 561 | 151 589 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 717 | 17 679 | 28 485 | 49 742 | 100 993 | 109 282 | 119 101 | 131 545 | 139 561 | 151 589 |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | 717 | 17 679 | 28 485 | 49 742 | 100 993 | 109 282 | 119 101 | 131 545 | 139 561 | 151 589 |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 213 | 5 508 | 13 243 | 18 965 | 29 226 | 32 422 | 36 441 | 38 460 | 40 508 | 44 178 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 87 | 3 248 | 5 686 | 8 140 | 13 016 | 14 884 | 16 812 | 18 180 | 19 648 | 21 056 |
| Primary education tax | 0 | 378 | 691 | 1 064 | 1 612 | 2 386 | 2 474 | 2 781 | 2 961 | 3 271 |
| Farm property tax | 0 | 155 | 0 | 189 | 921 | 886 | 852 | 764 | 728 | 750 |
| Property tax surcharge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 541 | 503 | 511 | 543 | 476 | 471 |
| Primary education tax refunds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -3 | -2 |
| Other property taxes | 87 | 2 715 | 4 995 | 6 887 | 9 942 | 11 109 | 12 975 | 14 092 | 15 485 | 16 567 |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 94 | 1 769 | 5 392 | 8 760 | 13 714 | 14 776 | 16 652 | 17 057 | 17 473 | 19 717 |
| 4210 Individual | 64 | 108 | 340 | 382 | 629 | 606 | 684 | 711 | 760 | 707 |
| 4220 Corporate | 30 | 1 661 | 5 052 | 8 378 | 13 085 | 14 170 | 15 968 | 16 346 | 16 713 | 19 010 |
| Corporate wealth tax | 28 | 1 507 | 4 805 | 8 165 | 13 079 | 14 167 | 15 967 | 16 345 | 16 713 | 19 010 |
| Tax on financial investment companies (ISAFI) | 1 | 154 | 247 | 213 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 31 | 476 | 1 831 | 1 740 | 1 994 | 2 241 | 2 439 | 2 662 | 2 819 | 2 841 |
| Property transfer tax (ITP) | 11 | 372 | 1 405 | 1 347 | 1 442 | 1 601 | 1 724 | 1 927 | 1 984 | 1 859 |
| Tax on transfer of rights over athletes | 0 | 0 | 50 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Auction tax | 20 | 104 | 376 | 390 | 553 | 639 | 714 | 735 | 835 | 982 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 1 | 15 | 335 | 326 | 502 | 522 | 538 | 560 | 567 | 564 |
| Corporation control tax (ICOSA) | 1 | 15 | 236 | 325 | 502 | 522 | 538 | 560 | 567 | 564 |
| Financial system control tax (ICOSIFI) | 0 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 358 | 32 139 | 77 673 | 100 282 | 159 646 | 170 279 | 182 082 | 196 669 | 210 711 | 224 394 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 301 | 29 562 | 74 369 | 96 494 | 153 184 | 162 739 | 172 823 | 186 355 | 199 329 | 212 218 |
| 5110 General taxes | 660 | 18 009 | 50 943 | 69 951 | 108 918 | 114 627 | 123 262 | 129 663 | 137 400 | 145 846 |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 660 | 17 995 | 49 064 | 69 921 | 108 918 | 114 627 | 123 262 | 129 663 | 137 400 | 145 846 |
| 5112 Sales tax | 1 | 14 | 1 879 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Social security financing tax (COFIS) | 0 | 0 | 1 859 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other sales taxes | 1 | 14 | 20 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5113 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5.26. Uruguay (cont.)
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

Million UYU

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 641 | 11 553 | 23 426 | 26 543 | 44 266 | 48 111 | 49 561 | 56 692 | 61 928 | 66 372 |
| 5121 Excises | 393 | 7 896 | 13 409 | 17 300 | 27 770 | 31 197 | 32 528 | 37 779 | 39 214 | 42 183 |
| Fuels | 203 | 4 067 | 5 694 | 6 551 | 11 816 | 14 096 | 15 222 | 17 129 | 18 662 | 20 094 |
| Tobacco products | 80 | 1 741 | 3 085 | 4 236 | 4 913 | 5 778 | 6 144 | 6 995 | 7 518 | 7 703 |
| Motor vehicles | 20 | 656 | 1 333 | 2 289 | 3 924 | 4 017 | 3 960 | 4 313 | 3 789 | 3 799 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 19 | 464 | 804 | 1 172 | 1 926 | 2 131 | 2 330 | 2 547 | 2 687 | 2 754 |
| Agricultural products | 4 | 299 | 1 396 | 1 349 | 2 144 | 2 223 | 2 227 | 2 369 | 2 636 | 2 998 |
| Beer | 8 | 205 | 372 | 602 | 1 035 | 1 102 | 1 109 | 1 357 | 1 526 | 1 494 |
| Advances of import excises | 0 | 27 | -250 | -136 | 398 | 312 | -62 | 1 372 | 704 | 1 591 |
| Greases and lubricants | 5 | 119 | 306 | 390 | 519 | 525 | 559 | 623 | 652 | 677 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 22 | 212 | 415 | 562 | 883 | 789 | 774 | 766 | 617 | 677 |
| Other excises | 32 | 106 | 254 | 283 | 213 | 224 | 265 | 309 | 423 | 397 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 214 | 1 967 | 7 077 | 8 478 | 15 167 | 15 440 | 15 384 | 17 198 | 20 878 | 22 124 |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 1 | 32 | 274 | 325 | 520 | 582 | 658 | 664 | 770 | 858 |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 34 | 1 392 | 2 145 | 440 | 809 | 892 | 991 | 1 052 | 1 067 | 1 207 |
| Bank asset tax (IMABA) | 31 | 1 092 | 686 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Income tax for insurance companies | 3 | 76 | 336 | 366 | 691 | 763 | 845 | 902 | 916 | 1 004 |
| Other services taxes | 0 | 224 | 1 123 | 72 | 117 | 129 | 146 | 150 | 152 | 202 |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 265 | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 57 | 2 576 | 3 303 | 3 788 | 6 463 | 7 540 | 9 259 | 10 313 | 11 382 | 12 176 |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | 57 | 2 576 | 3 303 | 3 788 | 6 463 | 7 540 | 9 259 | 10 313 | 11 382 | 12 176 |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | 57 | 2 576 | 3 303 | 3 788 | 6 463 | 7 540 | 9 259 | 10 313 | 11 382 | 12 176 |
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | -3 | 159 | 1 191 | 1 335 | 2 057 | 2 151 | 2 513 | 2 933 | 3 212 | 3 560 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | -10 | -145 | 626 | 586 | 741 | 796 | 850 | 925 | 980 | 1 039 |
| Small business tax (minimum VAT) | 0 | 296 | 563 | 586 | 741 | 796 | 850 | 925 | 980 | 1 039 |
| Credit card tax | 0 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other tax refunds | -10 | -440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 7 | 303 | 565 | 748 | 1 316 | 1 355 | 1 663 | 2 008 | 2 232 | 2 521 |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Heading 2000: Figures for 1990-98 are estimated by the General Tax Directorate (DGI). The figures have included income from Social Security Bank (BPS) published by the Ministry of Economy and Finance since 1999.

Heading 5112: The tax on the sale of goods by public auctions recorded under other sales taxes is classified in category 4000 in ECLAC data.

Source: Dirección General Impositiva (General Tax Directorate); Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (Ministry of Economy and Finance).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235962>

Table 5.27. Venezuela
Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

VES

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total tax revenue | 4 115 | 108 486 | 838 614 | 1 200 840 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 3 444 | 46 856 | 375 642 | 368 365 | 1 878 840 | 2 847 864 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1110 On income and profits | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1120 On capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 3 148 | 33 683 | 199 585 | 86 998 | 676 007 | 473 879 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1210 On profits | 3 148 | 33 683 | 199 585 | 86 998 | 676 007 | 473 879 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oil | 3 148 | 33 683 | 199 585 | 86 998 | 676 007 | 473 879 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1220 On capital gains of corporates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 297 | 13 173 | 176 057 | 281 367 | 1 202 834 | 2 373 986 | 7 331 699 | 31 378 510 | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 202 | 5 905 | 42 176 | 96 896 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2110 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2120 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2210 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2220 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2310 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2320 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 202 | 5 905 | 42 176 | 96 896 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2410 On a payroll basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2420 On an income tax basis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 11 | 3 999 | 27 147 | 2 217 | 10 463 | 29 459 | 90 877 | 24 353 035 | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 4110 Households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4120 Others | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 4210 Individual | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4220 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 11 | 191 | 1 050 | 2 217 | 10 463 | 29 459 | 90 877 | 361 298 | .. | .. |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | 11 | 191 | 1 050 | 2 217 | 10 463 | 29 459 | 90 877 | 361 298 | .. | .. |
| 4320 Gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 3 808 | 26 097 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 991 737 | .. | .. |
| Bank debits | .. | 2 918 | 26 097 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Registration of immovable property rights | .. | 890 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Tax on Large Financial Transactions (IGTF) | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 991 737 | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 4510 On net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 457 | 51 726 | 393 649 | 733 363 | 3 462 719 | 9 128 199 | 25 580 149 | 148 669 517 | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 457 | 51 726 | 393 649 | 733 363 | 3 462 719 | 9 128 199 | 25 580 149 | 148 669 517 | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 32 716 | 278 954 | 561 005 | 2 721 869 | 7 027 427 | 19 070 779 | 112 990 174 | .. | .. |
| 5111 Value added taxes | 0 | 32 716 | 278 954 | 561 005 | 2 721 869 | 7 027 427 | 19 070 779 | 112 990 174 | .. | .. |
| 5112 Sales tax | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5113 Other | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 457 | 19 011 | 114 695 | 172 357 | 740 850 | 2 100 772 | 6 509 370 | 35 679 343 | .. | .. |
| 5121 Excises | 157 | 7 742 | 29 778 | 88 722 | 305 249 | 1 165 755 | 4 399 252 | 29 679 186 | .. | .. |
| Oil | 57 | 4 679 | 7 039 | 12 798 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Alcoholic beverages | 58 | 852 | 9 081 | 21 915 | 108 885 | 444 982 | 1 568 778 | 14 113 397 | .. | .. |
| Tobacco | 42 | 2 201 | 13 641 | 54 009 | 196 364 | 720 772 | 2 830 474 | 15 565 789 | .. | .. |
| Matches | 0 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5123 Customs and import duties | 300 | 9 716 | 82 713 | 81 333 | 433 979 | 932 598 | 2 103 519 | 5 986 482 | .. | .. |
| 5124 Taxes on exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5125 Taxes on investment goods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5126 Taxes on specific services | 0 | 1 552 | 2 204 | 2 302 | 1 621 | 2 419 | 6 600 | 13 675 | .. | .. |
| Telecommunications | 0 | 1 505 | 1 658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Casinos, bingo and slot machines | 0 | 47 | 546 | 2 302 | 1 621 | 2 419 | 6 600 | 13 675 | .. | .. |
| 5127 Other taxes on internat. trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5128 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5211 Paid by households: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5212 Paid by others: motor vehicles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Table 5.27. Venezuela (cont.)
 Details of tax revenue / Ingresos tributarios detallados

VES

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------|------|
| 5213 Paid in respect of other goods | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 237 | 158 333 | 263 062 | 1 225 170 | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 237 | 158 333 | 263 062 | 1 225 170 | .. | .. |

.. Not available

Note: Year ending 31st December.

The data are on a cash basis.

Data are not available for 2018 and 2019.

The figures exclude state and local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

The figures since 2015 should be interpreted with caution as they have been affected by the high rate of inflation over this period.

Total tax revenue data have not been available since 2014 due to missing data for social security contributions since 2014 and oil revenues since 2016 (classified in heading 1210 taxes on corporate profits).

Source: Servicio Nacional Integrado de Administración Aduanera (National Integrated Service of Customs); Ministerio de Finanzas (Ministry of Finance).

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934235981>

Chapter 6

Tax revenues by sub-sectors of general government

Capítulo 6

Ingresos tributarios por subsectores de gobierno general

Chapter 6 / Capítulo 6

Tax revenues by sub-sectors of general government

Revenues of Latin American, Caribbean and OECD countries have been attributed to the different levels of government according to the revised guidelines set out in the final version of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA). Under this, revenues are generally attributed to the level of government that exercises the authority to impose the tax or has the final discretion to set and vary the tax rate.

Ingresos tributarios por subsectores de gobierno general

Los ingresos de los países latinoamericanos, del Caribe y de los países de la OCDE se han atribuido a los diferentes niveles de gobierno de acuerdo con lo recogido en la versión final 2008 del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales (SCN). Según este los ingresos se atribuyen por lo general al nivel de gobierno que ejerce la facultad de aplicar el impuesto o que puede a su discreción establecer y modificar la tasa del impuesto.

Table 6.1. Antigua and Barbuda, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million XCD

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 38 | 92 | 89 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 0 | 33 | 37 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 37 | 59 | 52 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 13 | 49 | 52 | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 0 | 18 | 18 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 13 | 32 | 34 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 217 | 435 | 481 | 521 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | 217 | 429 | 478 | 517 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 0 | 179 | 307 | 333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | 217 | 250 | 171 | 185 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | 0 | 6 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 268 | 577 | 623 | 672 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million XCD

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------------|------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 113 | 143 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 113 | 143 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 113 | 143 |

.. Not available

1. Local government tax revenues are not available.

2. Figures for 2019 are estimated.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236000>

Table 6.2. Argentina, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million ARS

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 542 | 11 303 | 78 427 | 384 536 | 1 102 982 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 141 | 3 937 | 23 980 | 188 218 | 434 464 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 357 | 6 575 | 50 664 | 185 725 | 591 961 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 43 | 792 | 3 783 | 10 593 | 76 556 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 616 | 1 254 | 32 674 | 117 274 | 387 518 | 549 | 2 614 | 10 864 | 48 908 | 174 217 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 419 | 1 809 | 5 035 | 21 738 | 88 405 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 246 | 1 084 | 5 248 | 18 538 | 32 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 330 | 100 | 27 423 | 98 736 | 355 135 | 130 | 804 | 5 829 | 27 170 | 85 812 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 40 | 70 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 4 669 | 27 592 | 198 346 | 634 068 | 2 366 688 | 967 | 6 947 | 54 746 | 255 256 | 841 605 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 4 671 | 28 174 | 201 402 | 642 899 | 2 395 958 | 791 | 6 114 | 51 148 | 238 221 | 784 122 |
| 5110 General taxes | 1 594 | 19 009 | 116 386 | 433 076 | 1 532 597 | 791 | 6 114 | 51 148 | 238 221 | 784 122 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 3 077 | 9 166 | 85 016 | 209 822 | 863 362 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities ² | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 177 | 833 | 3 598 | 17 035 | 57 483 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | -3 | -583 | -3 056 | -8 831 | -29 270 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 214 | 395 | 2 386 | 6 931 | 19 565 | 78 | 1 309 | 3 110 | 10 533 | 25 484 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 354 | 2 093 | 5 624 | 20 635 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other ³ | 214 | 41 | 294 | 1 306 | -1 070 | 78 | 1 309 | 3 110 | 10 533 | 25 484 |
| Total tax revenue | 6 040 | 40 544 | 311 834 | 1 142 808 | 3 876 753 | 1 594 | 10 870 | 68 720 | 314 697 | 1 041 306 |

Million ARS

| | Local government ⁴ | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 583 | 9 670 | 102 460 | 415 410 | 1 225 673 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 486 | 37 990 | 163 590 | 475 772 |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 069 | 54 713 | 235 610 | 704 555 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98 | 1 115 | 9 757 | 16 210 | 45 346 |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities ² | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other ³ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 583 | 9 670 | 102 460 | 415 410 | 1 225 673 |

.. Not available

1. The figures may be under-estimated as they exclude certain types of social security contributions for which data are not readily available.

2. In ECLAC data, tax on ownership of motor vehicles is classified in category 4000.

3. The tax debt payments in 2016 include revenue following the implementation of a new voluntary disclosure regime in July 2016 (Law 27260).

4. The figures exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236019>

Table 6.3. Bahamas, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million BSD

| | Federal government ¹ | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 56 | 208 | 269 | 298 | 345 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 19 | 32 | 92 | 107 | 109 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 37 | 176 | 177 | 191 | 235 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 386 | 620 | 780 | 1 203 | 1 854 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 354 | 552 | 657 | 993 | 1 623 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 219 | 897 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 354 | 552 | 657 | 775 | 727 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 32 | 69 | 123 | 209 | 231 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | -4 | 21 | 60 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | -4 | 21 | 60 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 438 | 849 | 1 109 | 1 500 | 2 199 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million BSD

| | Local government ² | | | | | Social Security Funds ³ | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 115 | 167 | 260 | 310 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 98 | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 | 157 | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 115 | 0 | -1 | 310 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 115 | 167 | 260 | 310 |

.. Not available

1. The data for 2018 and 2019 are preliminary as published by the Central Bank of The Bahamas.

2. Local government tax revenues are not available.

3. The data for social security contributions are estimated for 2018 and 2019.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236038>

Table 6.4. Barbados, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million BBD

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 250 | 599 | 766 | 714 | 823 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 140 | 293 | 395 | 433 | 455 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 95 | 269 | 294 | 215 | 309 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 15 | 37 | 76 | 66 | 59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 147 | 108 | 130 | 143 | 226 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 46 | 95 | 118 | 133 | 215 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 101 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 495 | 889 | 1 276 | 1 410 | 1 723 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 424 | 788 | 1 105 | 1 291 | 1 607 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 197 | 492 | 768 | 861 | 967 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 227 | 296 | 337 | 430 | 640 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 71 | 101 | 171 | 119 | 115 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 892 | 1 596 | 2 171 | 2 266 | 2 771 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million BBD

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 | 295 | 565 | 546 | 586 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 | 295 | 565 | 546 | 586 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 | 295 | 565 | 546 | 586 |

.. Not available

1. Local government tax revenues are not available.

2. The data for social security contributions are government projections for 2015-19.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236057>

Table 6.5. Belize, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million BZD

| | Federal government ¹ | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 37 | 76 | 248 | 254 | 300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 21 | 19 | 52 | 82 | 103 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 12 | 51 | 189 | 159 | 185 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 33 | 11 | 16 | 29 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 33 | 11 | 16 | 29 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 97 | 211 | 409 | 580 | 749 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 94 | 207 | 400 | 571 | 737 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 82 | 199 | 275 | 348 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 94 | 125 | 200 | 296 | 389 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 167 | 298 | 673 | 864 | 1 083 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million BZD

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 60 | 77 | 100 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 18 | 60 | 77 | 100 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 60 | 77 | 100 |

.. Not available

1. The data for 2019 are revised estimates as presented by the Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for Fiscal Year 2020/2021.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236076>

Table 6.6. Bolivia, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million BOB

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 68 | 1 209 | 6 294 | 12 809 | 11 356 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 68 | 214 | 263 | 508 | 518 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 0 | 995 | 6 031 | 12 302 | 10 838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 1 | 3 | 367 | 424 | 522 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 1 | 3 | 20 | 36 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 347 | 388 | 522 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 907 | 6 656 | 17 791 | 34 759 | 34 187 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 907 | 6 656 | 17 791 | 34 759 | 34 187 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 584 | 3 953 | 12 541 | 25 247 | 25 405 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 324 | 2 702 | 5 250 | 9 511 | 8 782 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 30 | 42 | 451 | 2 452 | 3 017 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 4 | 6 | 12 | 25 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 26 | 36 | 439 | 2 427 | 2 981 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 1 005 | 7 910 | 24 903 | 50 444 | 49 082 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million BOB

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 977 | 5 265 | 14 235 | 17 500 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 977 | 5 265 | 14 235 | 17 500 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 575 | 1 381 | 2 585 | 3 203 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | 575 | 1 381 | 2 585 | 3 203 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 575 | 1 381 | 2 585 | 3 203 | .. | 1 977 | 5 265 | 14 235 | 17 500 |

.. Not available

1. The figures exclude local government tax revenues for the period 1990-1993 as the data are not available.

2. The data for social security contributions include contributions to Bolivia's pension system and healthcare related funds.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236095>

Table 6.7. Brazil, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million BRL

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 1 | 68 667 | 258 738 | 400 993 | 537 937 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 0 | 3 406 | 87 828 | 148 739 | 220 195 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 0 | 25 430 | 128 255 | 164 057 | 207 505 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 39 831 | 42 656 | 88 196 | 110 237 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 5 437 | 21 348 | 37 891 | 42 527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 0 | 17 726 | 27 044 | 35 791 | 42 575 | 0 | 329 | 2 518 | 6 461 | 8 625 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 234 | 485 | 1 105 | 1 630 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 329 | 2 518 | 6 461 | 8 625 |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 17 492 | 26 559 | 34 686 | 40 945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 | 75 502 | 256 256 | 357 270 | 405 691 | 1 | 87 573 | 289 483 | 432 647 | 555 045 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 | 75 502 | 250 857 | 348 492 | 404 664 | 1 | 82 279 | 268 117 | 396 428 | 508 832 |
| 5110 General taxes ¹ | 0 | 48 358 | 182 188 | 253 356 | 301 388 | 1 | 82 279 | 268 117 | 396 428 | 508 832 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 0 | 27 144 | 68 669 | 95 136 | 103 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 5 399 | 8 778 | 1 027 | 0 | 5 294 | 21 367 | 36 219 | 46 213 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes² | 0 | 1 479 | 5 548 | 5 423 | 16 516 | 0 | 322 | 17 038 | 28 983 | 26 145 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 0 | 1 479 | 5 548 | 5 423 | 16 516 | 0 | 322 | 17 038 | 28 983 | 26 145 |
| Total tax revenue | 1 | 168 811 | 568 934 | 837 368 | 1 045 245 | 1 | 88 224 | 309 040 | 468 091 | 589 815 |

Million BRL

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 83 469 | 316 530 | 503 222 | 617 445 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 509 | 114 653 | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 18 709 | 240 280 | 369 094 | 128 710 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 64 760 | 741 | 19 474 | 488 736 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 0 | 5 469 | 23 285 | 41 426 | 59 621 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 4 519 | 17 444 | 31 521 | 47 053 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 950 | 5 840 | 9 904 | 12 568 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 0 | 6 106 | 32 756 | 54 455 | 68 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 0 | 6 106 | 32 756 | 54 455 | 68 160 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes ¹ | 0 | 6 106 | 32 756 | 54 455 | 68 160 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes² | 0 | 377 | 8 572 | 14 627 | 21 707 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 0 | 377 | 8 572 | 14 627 | 21 707 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 0 | 11 952 | 64 613 | 110 507 | 149 488 | 1 | 83 469 | 316 530 | 503 222 | 617 445 |

.. Not available

- The PASEP (Program of Formation of the Patrimony of the Public Servants) contributions are added to the PIS (Social Integration Program) contributions in heading 5110 for the years prior to 2000.
- The FUNDAF (Special Fund for Development and Improvement of Auditing Activities) contributions are included in heading 6200 after 2008.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236114>

Table 6.8. Chile, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million CLP

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 412 974 | 1 841 630 | 8 329 060 | 11 840 521 | 14 283 183 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 99 154 | 604 100 | 1 492 837 | 3 199 876 | 2 937 532 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 219 586 | 882 896 | 4 448 745 | 6 839 133 | 9 597 472 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 94 233 | 354 634 | 2 387 478 | 1 801 512 | 1 748 179 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 66 738 | 232 728 | 371 386 | 434 658 | 495 073 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | 61 200 | 209 907 | 310 558 | 370 744 | 394 892 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | 5 538 | 22 821 | 60 828 | 63 914 | 100 181 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 59 682 | 255 371 | 245 044 | 379 603 | 759 291 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 10 331 | 3 578 | 8 805 | 15 249 | 23 912 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 3 444 | 10 906 | 39 338 | 92 236 | 62 824 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 45 907 | 240 886 | 196 901 | 272 118 | 672 555 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 063 677 | 4 719 255 | 10 330 378 | 16 181 720 | 19 839 047 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 060 304 | 4 684 525 | 10 294 165 | 16 129 953 | 19 656 251 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 664 421 | 3 306 350 | 8 399 926 | 13 273 958 | 16 348 944 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services ¹ | 395 883 | 1 378 175 | 1 894 239 | 2 855 995 | 3 307 307 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 3 374 | 34 730 | 36 213 | 51 767 | 182 796 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | -23 356 | -112 195 | -61 117 | -579 308 | -253 490 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | -23 356 | -112 195 | -61 117 | -579 308 | -253 490 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 1 579 715 | 6 936 788 | 19 214 751 | 28 257 194 | 35 123 104 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million CLP

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 821 | 344 030 | 1 122 601 | 1 817 831 | 2 499 833 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 821 | 344 030 | 1 122 601 | 1 817 831 | 2 499 833 |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 49 637 | 298 666 | 653 563 | 1 041 671 | 1 458 355 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 49 637 | 298 666 | 653 563 | 1 041 671 | 1 458 355 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 55 045 | 322 514 | 854 778 | 1 415 658 | 1 910 702 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 13 705 | 105 302 | 238 739 | 385 532 | 506 341 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services ¹ | 13 705 | 105 302 | 238 739 | 385 532 | 506 341 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 41 340 | 217 212 | 616 039 | 1 030 126 | 1 404 361 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 104 682 | 621 180 | 1 508 341 | 2 457 329 | 3 369 057 | 92 821 | 344 030 | 1 122 601 | 1 817 831 | 2 499 833 |

.. Not available

1. ECLAC classifies Oil Prices Stabilisation Fund (FEPP) revenues as non-tax revenues.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236133>

Table 6.9. Colombia, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million COP

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional ¹ | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 771 694 | 7 103 525 | 26 218 852 | 52 656 876 | 67 518 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | 47 210 | 1 499 345 | 5 192 384 | 9 210 448 | 12 888 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 359 758 | 5 119 828 | 20 405 209 | 41 398 731 | 51 151 754 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 364 726 | 484 352 | 621 258 | 2 047 697 | 3 478 566 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 1 286 803 | 4 022 503 | 2 797 308 | 3 604 071 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 0 | 1 036 584 | 5 196 303 | 12 094 140 | 10 241 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 1 970 530 | 5 352 940 | 923 255 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 1 036 584 | 3 225 773 | 6 741 200 | 8 190 516 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 127 528 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 035 934 | 11 108 594 | 35 382 852 | 51 831 190 | 70 638 176 | 263 429 | 1 481 725 | 3 406 301 | 4 986 314 | 7 465 044 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 035 934 | 11 108 594 | 35 382 852 | 51 831 190 | 70 638 176 | 263 429 | 1 349 930 | 3 032 733 | 4 456 650 | 6 493 375 |
| 5110 General taxes | 583 078 | 8 445 776 | 28 811 682 | 41 659 696 | 61 938 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 452 856 | 2 662 818 | 6 571 170 | 10 171 494 | 8 699 973 | 263 429 | 1 349 930 | 3 032 733 | 4 456 650 | 6 493 375 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 131 795 | 373 568 | 529 665 | 971 670 |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6000 Other taxes | 78 306 | 480 784 | 483 762 | 419 939 | 619 651 | 0 | 241 471 | 1 374 970 | 2 624 769 | 2 975 868 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6200 Other | 78 306 | 480 784 | 483 762 | 419 939 | 619 651 | .. | 241 471 | 1 374 970 | 2 624 769 | 2 975 868 |
| Total tax revenue | 1 885 934 | 21 016 290 | 71 304 272 | 119 799 453 | 152 621 696 | 263 429 | 1 723 196 | 4 781 271 | 7 611 084 | 10 440 912 |

Million COP

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 203 596 | 4 989 000 | 11 478 085 | 13 585 138 | 19 875 398 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 203 596 | 4 989 000 | 11 478 085 | 13 585 138 | 19 875 398 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 56 160 | 991 070 | 3 338 935 | 6 061 965 | 8 743 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 56 160 | 991 070 | 3 338 935 | 6 061 965 | 8 743 115 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 89 290 | 1 590 132 | 5 622 489 | 8 899 062 | 11 664 256 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 89 290 | 1 590 132 | 5 622 489 | 8 400 241 | 10 932 488 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 89 290 | 1 140 090 | 4 522 121 | 7 025 204 | 9 298 856 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 0 | 450 042 | 1 100 368 | 1 375 037 | 1 633 632 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 498 821 | 731 768 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 81 017 | 288 942 | 1 930 282 | 4 200 992 | 5 694 388 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 81 017 | 288 942 | 1 930 282 | 4 200 992 | 5 694 388 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 226 467 | 2 870 144 | 10 891 707 | 19 162 019 | 26 101 758 | 203 596 | 4 989 000 | 11 478 085 | 13 585 138 | 19 875 398 |

.. Not available

1. The data correspond to the reported consolidated revenues of the territorial entities (departments and municipalities).

2. All of the health contributions pertaining to FOSYGA (Solidarity and Guarantee Fund) are classified as social security contributions from 2013. Prior to 2013, only the portion of the contributions used to finance the subsidised regime was included and the part to finance the contributory regime was classified in the social security sector as "other incomes".

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236152>

Table 6.10. Costa Rica, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million CRC

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 11 820 | 128 805 | 748 093 | 1 247 308 | 1 854 866 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 202 849 | 386 241 | 540 954 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | 450 312 | 659 951 | 1 058 086 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 11 820 | 128 805 | 94 932 | 201 116 | 255 827 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions¹ | 1 345 | 18 677 | 61 193 | 63 458 | 77 472 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | 1 345 | 18 677 | 61 193 | 63 458 | 77 472 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 366 | 3 007 | 18 270 | 37 334 | 47 254 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 3 527 | 4 076 | 4 699 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 366 | 3 007 | 14 743 | 33 258 | 42 554 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 52 248 | 444 870 | 1 696 593 | 2 536 562 | 2 940 121 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 49 867 | 425 630 | 1 598 789 | 2 385 807 | 2 752 919 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 21 326 | 222 775 | 920 298 | 1 368 601 | 1 662 503 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services ² | 28 541 | 202 856 | 678 491 | 1 017 206 | 1 090 415 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 2 380 | 19 240 | 97 804 | 150 755 | 187 202 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes³ | 9 251 | 23 956 | 92 452 | 162 200 | 201 844 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 9 251 | 23 956 | 92 452 | 162 200 | 201 844 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 75 030 | 619 314 | 2 616 600 | 4 046 862 | 5 121 557 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million CRC

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 645 | 278 392 | 1 389 338 | 2 241 674 | 2 949 219 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 447 | 37 313 | 207 206 | 318 652 | 381 940 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 198 | 241 079 | 1 182 132 | 1 923 022 | 2 567 279 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 575 | 61 796 | 260 664 | 423 616 | 522 529 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 1 200 | 5 390 | 45 436 | 85 927 | 120 698 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 1 200 | 5 390 | 45 436 | 85 927 | 120 698 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 262 | 11 981 | 70 321 | 125 341 | 141 820 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 0 | 83 | 1 513 | 3 093 | 3 841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services ² | .. | 83 | 1 513 | 3 093 | 3 841 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 1 262 | 11 898 | 68 808 | 122 248 | 137 979 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes³ | 0 | 1 242 | 8 | 155 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | 1 242 | 8 | 155 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 2 461 | 18 613 | 115 765 | 211 422 | 262 580 | 40 220 | 340 187 | 1 650 002 | 2 665 291 | 3 471 748 |

.. Not available

- The data include social security contributions paid by the governments for their employees as well as the contributions for special regimes (teachers and magistrates). In ECLAC data, social security contributions also include INA (National Institute of Apprenticeship), IMAS (Joint Social Aid Institute) and FODESAF (Social Development and Family Allowances Fund).
- In ECLAC data, the tax on ownership of vehicles, aircraft and boats is classified in category 4000.
- The tax revenue of decentralised bodies is classified under the central government. In Costa Rica this revenue is classified under a separate unit (decentralised) considered to be different to the central government.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236171>

Table 6.11. Cuba, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million CUP

| | Federal government ¹ | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------|--------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | 1 857 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | 1 857 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | 289 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | 5 757 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | 5 757 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | 4 924 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | 833 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | 569 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | 8 472 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million CUP

| | Local government ² | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|---------------|------|------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | 1 746 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 554 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | 1 193 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 691 | 1 181 | 2 974 | 4 322 | 5 727 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 691 | 1 181 | 2 974 | 4 322 | 5 727 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | 4 125 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | 6 526 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | 6 526 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | 5 601 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | 925 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | 106 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | 12 503 | .. | .. | 691 | 1 181 | 2 974 | 4 322 | 5 727 |

.. Not available

1. The figures include central government tax revenues between 2002 and 2012. Central tax revenues are not available for other years.

2. The figures include local government tax revenues between 2002 and 2012. Local tax revenues are not available for other years.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236190>

Table 6.12. Dominican Republic, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million DOP

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 1 670 | 10 782 | 53 643 | 119 819 | 194 281 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 4 088 | 17 088 | 35 549 | 59 448 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 4 679 | 21 475 | 61 695 | 91 545 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 1 670 | 2 015 | 15 080 | 22 576 | 43 289 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | 0 | 0 | 1 385 | 2 366 | 3 502 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 74 | 689 | 13 315 | 19 044 | 29 564 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 9 | 115 | 555 | 1 755 | 2 904 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 2 449 | 3 445 | 5 155 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 11 | 96 | 231 | 418 | 715 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 40 | 377 | 8 658 | 12 067 | 17 594 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 3 | 32 | 488 | 591 | 931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 11 | 70 | 934 | 769 | 2 266 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 4 467 | 35 853 | 175 139 | 273 898 | 387 900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 4 398 | 35 135 | 168 641 | 263 435 | 370 718 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 970 | 9 912 | 81 226 | 147 039 | 214 324 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 3 429 | 25 224 | 87 415 | 116 396 | 156 394 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 69 | 718 | 6 498 | 10 463 | 17 183 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 159 | 495 | 0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 159 | 495 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 6 371 | 47 820 | 243 482 | 415 128 | 615 249 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million DOP

| | Local government ² | | | | | Social Security Funds ³ | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 490 | 1 845 | 1 483 | 2 553 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 720 | 1 321 | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 163 | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 490 | 0 | 0 | 2 553 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 490 | 1 845 | 1 483 | 2 553 |

.. Not available

1. This heading includes the mandatory non-pensions contributions to the Instituto de Formacion Tecnico Profesinal (INFOTEP). The tax revenue is classified under the central government. In Dominican Republic this revenue is classified under a separate unit (decentralised) considered to be different to the central government.

2. The figures exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

3. The figures exclude social security contributions to general government managed by the private sector.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236209>

Table 6.13. Ecuador, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million USD

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 138 | 267 | 2 348 | 4 705 | 4 595 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 10 | 80 | 192 | 197 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 53 | 485 | 1 575 | 1 308 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 138 | 204 | 1 783 | 2 938 | 3 090 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 43 | 87 | 59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | 3 | 9 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | 35 | 49 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | 5 | 29 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 668 | 1 596 | 5 969 | 10 751 | 10 504 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 665 | 1 574 | 5 814 | 10 414 | 10 159 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 302 | 923 | 3 759 | 6 352 | 6 539 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 363 | 651 | 2 054 | 4 062 | 3 620 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 3 | 22 | 156 | 336 | 345 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 806 | 1 863 | 8 364 | 15 553 | 15 178 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million USD

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 1 | 2 | 15 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 75 | 75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 228 | 2 541 | 5 057 | 5 863 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 243 | 228 | 2 541 | 5 057 | 5 863 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 16 | 17 | 116 | 216 | 285 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 13 | 8 | 66 | 125 | 121 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 3 | 9 | 50 | 91 | 164 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 10 | 13 | 97 | 246 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 6 | 6 | 49 | 89 | 88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 4 | 5 | 41 | 79 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 5 | 7 | 48 | 157 | 118 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 29 | 34 | 228 | 537 | 568 | 243 | 228 | 2 541 | 5 057 | 5 863 |

.. Not available

1. Local tax revenues in 2018 have been updated with data from the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations (CIAT). The figures in 2019 are estimated.
2. Social security contributions are collected from non-financial public sector operations published by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236228>

Table 6.14. El Salvador, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million USD

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 95 | 429 | 996 | 1 545 | 1 885 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 590 | 774 | 836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | 420 | 622 | 848 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 95 | 429 | -14 | 148 | 201 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | 0 | 0 | 21 | 30 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 26 | 12 | 16 | 107 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 10 | 12 | 16 | 107 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 259 | 903 | 1 871 | 2 266 | 2 837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 259 | 903 | 1 863 | 2 254 | 2 821 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 133 | 714 | 1 433 | 1 764 | 2 109 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 127 | 189 | 431 | 490 | 712 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 58 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 438 | 1 344 | 2 903 | 3 947 | 4 798 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million USD

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|------------------|------|-----------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 325 | 470 | 608 | 722 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | 165 | 214 | 251 |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 176 | 306 | 393 | 471 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | 7 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | 7 | 12 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | 63 | 86 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | 63 | 86 | 89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | 74 | 104 | 109 | 104 | 325 | 470 | 608 | 722 |

.. Not available

- Vocational training contributions to the Instituto Salvadoreño de Formación Profesional (INSAFORP) have been added in this edition. The tax revenue is classified under the central government. In El Salvador this revenue is classified under a separate unit considered to be different to the central government.
- Social security contributions are those paid to the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security (ISSS), National Public Employees Pension Institute (INPEP), Social Security Institute of the Armed Forces (IPSFA) and Salvadoran Institute of Teacher Welfare (ISBM). The figures exclude contributions to the privately managed regime and may include small amount of voluntary contributions which are undistinguishable from the public social security contribution data.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236247>

Table 6.15. Guatemala, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million GTQ

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 507 | 3 295 | 10 319 | 17 534 | 21 930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 25 | 143 | 1 225 | 1 826 | 2 813 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 482 | 3 149 | 6 520 | 11 801 | 14 287 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 2 | 2 574 | 3 907 | 4 829 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | 0 | 0 | 447 | 736 | 933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 149 | 199 | 582 | 358 | 494 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 149 | 194 | 581 | 357 | 492 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 477 | 10 317 | 23 255 | 31 719 | 40 124 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 449 | 10 131 | 22 750 | 30 088 | 38 216 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 762 | 6 259 | 16 980 | 23 271 | 29 920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 687 | 3 872 | 5 770 | 6 816 | 8 296 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 28 | 186 | 505 | 1 631 | 1 908 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 2 133 | 13 815 | 34 605 | 50 347 | 63 481 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million GTQ

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 436 | 2 569 | 6 312 | 9 778 | 12 957 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 436 | 2 569 | 6 312 | 9 778 | 12 957 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 147 | 620 | 692 | 683 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 147 | 620 | 692 | 683 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 147 | 620 | 692 | 683 | 436 | 2 569 | 6 312 | 9 778 | 12 957 |

.. Not available

- Contributions to INTECAP and contributions to IRTRA have been added and classified as payroll taxes in this edition. The tax revenues are classified under the central government. In Guatemala these revenues are classified under a separate unit considered to be different to the central government.
- Corresponds to social security contributions to the Guatemalan Social Security Institute (IGSS) and payments by public employees to the government's pension fund.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236266>

Table 6.16. Guyana, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million GYD

| | Federal government ¹ | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 1 752 | 16 179 | 39 561 | 55 011 | 94 504 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 333 | 7 734 | 17 816 | 23 300 | 35 249 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 1 375 | 8 266 | 21 427 | 31 200 | 58 346 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 43 | 179 | 317 | 511 | 908 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 53 | 701 | 2 068 | 3 676 | 4 917 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 40 | 681 | 1 562 | 3 201 | 4 312 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 13 | 20 | 31 | 37 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 476 | 438 | 565 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 2 200 | 20 798 | 59 360 | 83 924 | 124 952 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 2 162 | 20 530 | 58 846 | 83 227 | 123 710 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 1 399 | 14 861 | 27 044 | 35 374 | 52 735 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 763 | 5 669 | 31 802 | 47 853 | 70 975 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 38 | 268 | 514 | 697 | 1 242 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 1 037 | 204 | 757 | 599 | 2 072 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 1 037 | 204 | 757 | 599 | 2 072 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 5 041 | 37 882 | 101 746 | 143 210 | 226 445 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million GYD

| | Local government ² | | | | | Social Security Funds ³ | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 191 | 4 868 | 10 047 | 16 644 | 23 728 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 191 | 4 868 | 10 047 | 16 644 | 23 728 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | 113 | 41 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | 113 | 41 | 68 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | 113 | 41 | 68 | 191 | 4 868 | 10 047 | 16 644 | 23 728 |

.. Not available

1. Central government tax revenues are based on Budget Estimates by the Ministry of Finance.

2. Local government tax revenues include payments of local taxes by public corporations and come from Bank of Guyana.

3. Social security figures include contributions to National Insurance Scheme.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236285>

Table 6.17. Honduras, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million HNL

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 431 | 2 907 | 13 232 | 25 003 | 34 533 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 157 | 992 | 4 528 | 8 147 | 11 365 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 274 | 1 916 | 8 705 | 16 856 | 23 167 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | 0 | 0 | 485 | 1 007 | 1 005 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 16 | 266 | 994 | 2 635 | 3 428 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 16 | 189 | 254 | 298 | 446 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 78 | 359 | 334 | 341 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 003 | 2 641 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 380 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 401 | 12 436 | 28 937 | 52 217 | 69 468 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 401 | 12 436 | 28 937 | 52 217 | 69 468 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 344 | 5 146 | 16 050 | 32 273 | 42 891 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 1 057 | 7 290 | 12 887 | 19 944 | 26 577 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 1 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 1 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 1 849 | 15 612 | 43 657 | 80 870 | 108 450 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million HNL

| | Local government ² | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 179 | 1 727 | 8 671 | 13 524 | 21 068 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 | 1 727 | 8 671 | 13 524 | 21 068 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 90 | 960 | 2 216 | 2 495 | 5 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 90 | 960 | 2 216 | 2 495 | 5 202 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 90 | 960 | 2 216 | 2 495 | 5 202 | 179 | 1 727 | 8 671 | 13 524 | 21 068 |

.. Not available

- The employer contributions to National Institute of Vocational Training (INFOP) have been added and classified as payroll tax in this edition. The tax revenue is classified under the central government. In Honduras this revenue is classified under a separate unit considered to be different to the central government.
- The figures may include non-tax revenues and central government transfers but it has not been possible to distinguish the different components of local government tax revenues.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236304>

Table 6.18. Jamaica, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million JMD

| | Federal government ¹ | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 3 944 | 39 277 | 118 708 | 149 990 | 186 434 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 1 687 | 17 441 | 54 798 | 74 538 | 69 323 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 1 280 | 7 627 | 33 091 | 40 198 | 67 623 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 977 | 14 209 | 30 820 | 35 255 | 49 488 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 965 | 3 623 | 7 339 | 12 140 | 10 097 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 898 | 3 623 | 7 339 | 12 140 | 10 097 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 2 824 | 43 907 | 149 544 | 240 795 | 370 321 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 2 760 | 43 107 | 147 500 | 237 456 | 363 429 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 297 | 22 356 | 84 409 | 138 501 | 203 297 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 2 463 | 20 752 | 63 091 | 98 955 | 160 133 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 64 | 800 | 2 045 | 3 339 | 6 892 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 16 | 266 | 748 | 994 | 2 151 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 16 | 266 | 748 | 994 | 2 151 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 7 748 | 87 074 | 276 340 | 403 919 | 569 003 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million JMD

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds ¹ | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 8 199 | 16 449 | 24 569 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 199 | 16 449 | 24 569 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 639 | 2 600 | 7 271 | 9 020 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 639 | 2 600 | 7 271 | 9 020 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 639 | 2 600 | 7 271 | 9 020 | .. | .. | 8 199 | 16 449 | 24 569 |

.. Not available

1. The figures refer to fiscal year ending 31st March for 1990-2003 and then calendar year ending 31st December.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236323>

Table 6.19. Mexico, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million MXN

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains¹ | 34 668 | 276 548 | 683 604 | 1 230 555 | 1 694 804 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | 313 473 | 609 384 | 829 501 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | 246 745 | 592 443 | 803 643 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 34 668 | 276 548 | 123 386 | 28 728 | 61 660 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 818 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 972 | 11 215 | 36 818 | 70 221 | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 894 | 7 018 | 13 137 | 22 481 | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 482 | 5 238 | 8 522 | 14 245 | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 405 | 1 781 | 4 615 | 8 235 | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 44 605 | 318 065 | 645 623 | 1 116 026 | 1 477 876 | 118 | 1 346 | 5 805 | 24 355 | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 44 029 | 309 283 | 627 187 | 1 115 525 | 1 477 157 | 45 | 910 | 2 470 | 4 357 | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 26 635 | 189 606 | 504 509 | 707 213 | 933 327 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 17 394 | 119 677 | 122 678 | 408 312 | 543 831 | 30 | 910 | 2 470 | 4 357 | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 576 | 8 782 | 18 436 | 501 | 719 | 73 | 436 | 3 335 | 19 998 | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 1 340 | 5 878 | 22 236 | 27 379 | 41 142 | 165 | 907 | 2 546 | 6 489 | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 6200 Other | 1 340 | 5 878 | 22 236 | 27 379 | 41 142 | 165 | 907 | 2 546 | 6 489 | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 81 434 | 600 491 | 1 351 463 | 2 373 960 | 3 213 821 | 2 152 | 20 485 | 58 307 | 123 545 | .. |

Million MXN

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains¹ | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 17 165 | 138 223 | 277 459 | 409 249 | 552 058 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 165 | 138 223 | 277 459 | 409 249 | 552 058 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 7 | 2 | 93 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 1 017 | 6 946 | 25 818 | 35 193 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 554 | 4 710 | 17 202 | 23 715 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 462 | 2 236 | 8 616 | 11 477 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 114 | 202 | 487 | 789 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 97 | 133 | 466 | 728 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 95 | 133 | 466 | 728 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 17 | 69 | 21 | 61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 114 | 866 | 2 616 | 10 743 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 114 | 866 | 2 616 | 10 743 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 1 254 | 8 016 | 29 014 | 46 726 | .. | 17 165 | 138 223 | 277 459 | 409 249 | 552 058 |

.. Not available

Note: The 2019 data for tax revenues at the state and local levels of government are not available. They comprise revenues in categories 3000, 4000, 5000 and 6000.

1. In ECLAC data, income taxes are presented net of credit on salary figures.

2. Some amounts of social security contributions are now treated as non-tax revenue to align with reporting to other international organisations. In ECLAC data, social security contributions are presented net of transfers from the Federal government for the payment of IMSS (Mexican Social Security Institute) pensions.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236342>

Table 6.20. Nicaragua, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million NIO

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 1 144 | 8 351 | 21 313 | 33 036 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 299 | 1 857 | 4 432 | 6 561 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 845 | 6 494 | 16 881 | 26 475 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 11 | 20 | 90 | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 11 | 20 | 90 | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 5 584 | 17 029 | 32 725 | 40 176 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | 5 584 | 17 029 | 32 725 | 40 176 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 2 931 | 10 353 | 20 714 | 24 435 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | 2 653 | 6 676 | 12 011 | 15 741 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 6 739 | 25 400 | 54 128 | 73 278 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million NIO

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 678 | 8 090 | 18 194 | 27 586 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 678 | 8 090 | 18 194 | 27 586 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 0 | 403 | 682 | 1 129 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | 403 | 682 | 1 129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 0 | 1 922 | 3 874 | 4 432 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | 1 579 | 3 073 | 3 498 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | 1 579 | 3 073 | 3 498 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | 343 | 801 | 934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 347 | 690 | 907 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | 347 | 690 | 907 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 882 | 2 672 | 5 246 | 6 468 | .. | 1 678 | 8 090 | 18 194 | 27 586 |

.. Not available

Note: Comparable statistics for 1990 cannot be shown due to the devaluation of the Nicaraguan cordoba.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236361>

Table 6.21. Panama, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million PAB

| | Federal government ³ | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 217 | 485 | 1 317 | 2 066 | 2 445 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 140 | 295 | 440 | 799 | 1 135 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 66 | 159 | 603 | 851 | 903 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 11 | 31 | 273 | 416 | 407 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | 0 | 36 | 59 | 111 | 140 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 32 | 43 | 138 | 199 | 169 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 28 | 34 | 108 | 151 | 134 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 3 | 9 | 30 | 48 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 349 | 565 | 1 547 | 2 496 | 2 562 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 332 | 546 | 1 473 | 2 376 | 2 435 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 80 | 69 | 766 | 1 357 | 1 453 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services ² | 251 | 477 | 707 | 1 019 | 982 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 15 | 19 | 75 | 120 | 126 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 26 | 27 | 41 | 37 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 26 | 27 | 41 | 37 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 624 | 1 157 | 3 102 | 4 910 | 5 346 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million PAB

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds ⁴ | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 325 | 742 | 1 637 | 3 152 | 3 894 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 325 | 742 | 1 637 | 3 152 | 3 894 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 43 | 76 | 131 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services ² | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | 43 | 76 | 131 | 154 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 43 | 76 | 131 | 154 | 325 | 742 | 1 637 | 3 152 | 3 894 |

.. Not available

1. In ECLAC data, education insurance is classified as "Other taxes" (6000).

2. In CIAT and ECLAC data, the tax on banks, financial institutions and currency exchange is classified as a property tax (4000).

3. The figures exclude documentos fiscales as they are not considered as tax revenues according to the OECD classification, described in the interpretative guide.

4. Social security contributions have been updated with data from Caja de Seguro Social and CIAT in this edition.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236380>

Table 6.22. Paraguay, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million PYG

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 73 726 | 470 388 | 2 096 498 | 3 922 384 | 6 022 875 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 15 042 | 31 263 | 409 238 | 620 038 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 455 346 | 2 065 235 | 3 513 146 | 5 402 837 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 73 726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 17 162 | 71 777 | 332 | 91 | 76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 17 162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 71 777 | 332 | 91 | 76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 438 444 | 2 080 878 | 9 226 584 | 13 837 266 | 17 214 152 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 438 444 | 2 080 878 | 9 226 493 | 13 837 212 | 17 214 152 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 1 150 496 | 5 991 694 | 9 768 800 | 11 794 402 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 438 444 | 930 382 | 3 234 799 | 4 068 411 | 5 419 750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 91 | 54 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 49 807 | 44 875 | 109 001 | 128 632 | 150 081 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 49 807 | 44 875 | 109 001 | 128 632 | 150 081 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 579 139 | 2 667 918 | 11 432 415 | 17 888 373 | 23 387 184 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million PYG

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 882 | 919 527 | 3 552 640 | 7 044 316 | 8 729 492 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 882 | 919 527 | 3 552 640 | 7 044 316 | 8 729 492 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | 275 787 | 435 382 | 443 444 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | 258 423 | 405 806 | 417 177 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | 15 623 | 29 510 | 24 836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | 1 742 | 66 | 1 432 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | 235 877 | 442 063 | 396 776 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | 19 384 | 23 423 | 16 606 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | 19 384 | 23 423 | 16 606 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | 216 256 | 395 802 | 379 208 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | 237 | 22 838 | 962 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | 141 811 | 45 052 | 51 836 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | 141 811 | 45 052 | 51 836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | 653 476 | 922 496 | 892 057 | 28 882 | 919 527 | 3 552 640 | 7 044 316 | 8 729 492 |

.. Not available

1. The figures for years before 2006 exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

2. Social security contributions before 1999 do not include contributions collected by decentralised institutions as the data are not available.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236399>

Table 6.23. Peru, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million PEN

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 37 | 5 078 | 27 317 | 37 772 | 46 753 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 3 | 2 117 | 6 518 | 11 137 | 14 744 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 32 | 2 526 | 19 561 | 24 266 | 29 449 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 1 | 436 | 1 239 | 2 369 | 2 560 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | 0 | 1 176 | 57 | 92 | 99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 87 | 0 | 944 | 161 | 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 38 | 0 | 944 | 161 | 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 454 | 16 205 | 36 064 | 50 606 | 59 814 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 454 | 16 205 | 36 064 | 50 606 | 59 814 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 109 | 9 646 | 29 094 | 42 612 | 49 197 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 345 | 6 558 | 6 970 | 7 994 | 10 617 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 9 | 697 | 888 | 2 088 | 2 202 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 84 | 108 | 179 | 135 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 9 | 614 | 780 | 1 909 | 2 067 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 587 | 23 156 | 65 270 | 90 719 | 109 092 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million PEN

| | Local government ² | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 3 185 | 7 929 | 12 681 | 15 453 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 566 | 2 468 | 3 508 | 4 202 |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 515 | 5 454 | 9 170 | 11 245 |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce¹ | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 323 | 1 287 | 2 268 | 2 839 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 298 | 727 | 1 463 | 2 026 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 25 | 560 | 805 | 813 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 59 | 290 | 496 | 552 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | 34 | 135 | 214 | 250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | 34 | 135 | 214 | 250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | 25 | 154 | 282 | 302 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 48 | 26 | 19 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | 48 | 26 | 19 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 430 | 1 603 | 2 784 | 3 404 | 50 | 3 185 | 7 929 | 12 681 | 15 453 |

.. Not available

1. Contributions to SENATI have been added in this edition. The tax revenue is classified under the central government. In Peru this revenue is classified under a separate unit considered to be different to the central government.

2. The figures for years up to 2000 exclude local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

StatLink  <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236418>

Table 6.24. Saint Lucia, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million XCD

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | 137 | 224 | 242 | 256 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | 49 | 83 | 105 | 134 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | 63 | 95 | 78 | 111 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | 26 | 46 | 58 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | 11 | 19 | 23 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | 9 | 16 | 12 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | 284 | 493 | 670 | 774 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | 277 | 467 | 642 | 745 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | 101 | 119 | 347 | 342 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | 176 | 348 | 295 | 402 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | 7 | 26 | 29 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | 432 | 737 | 935 | 1 055 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million XCD

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 92 | 111 | 124 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 92 | 111 | 124 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 92 | 111 | 124 |

.. Not available

1. Local government tax revenues are not available.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236437>

Table 6.25. Trinidad and Tobago, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million TTD

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 2 595 | 6 224 | 27 213 | 29 628 | 22 346 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 669 | 2 325 | 4 674 | 7 752 | 7 170 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 1 856 | 3 704 | 21 659 | 20 810 | 13 816 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 70 | 195 | 881 | 1 067 | 1 360 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 90 | 175 | 194 | 406 | 405 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 39 | 64 | 22 | 3 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 49 | 111 | 172 | 403 | 356 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 2 055 | 3 852 | 9 667 | 12 264 | 10 960 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 973 | 3 603 | 9 282 | 11 678 | 10 657 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 980 | 1 890 | 6 358 | 7 569 | 6 836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 993 | 1 713 | 2 924 | 4 108 | 3 822 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 81 | 249 | 386 | 586 | 303 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 4 740 | 10 251 | 37 074 | 42 298 | 33 711 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million TTD

| | Local government ¹ | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183 | 702 | 2 645 | 4 261 | 4 757 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183 | 702 | 2 645 | 4 261 | 4 757 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183 | 702 | 2 645 | 4 261 | 4 757 |

.. Not available

1. Data are not available for local government tax revenues.

2. The figures follow financial year from July to June.

StatLink <https://doi.org/10.1787/888934236456>

Table 6.26. Uruguay, tax revenues by subsectores of government

Million UYU

| | Federal government | | | | | State/Regional | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 114 | 8 698 | 42 583 | 84 141 | 149 920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | 0 | 3 597 | 19 148 | 45 451 | 85 847 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | 114 | 5 102 | 21 772 | 34 814 | 58 071 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 0 | 0 | 1 662 | 3 875 | 6 002 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 105 | 2 690 | 11 688 | 20 673 | 26 629 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 533 | 1 252 | 3 775 | 4 490 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 94 | 1 769 | 8 760 | 14 776 | 19 717 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 11 | 372 | 1 350 | 1 601 | 1 859 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 1 | 15 | 326 | 522 | 564 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 1 301 | 29 556 | 96 432 | 162 611 | 212 015 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 1 301 | 29 556 | 96 432 | 162 611 | 212 015 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes ¹ | 660 | 18 009 | 69 951 | 114 627 | 145 846 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 641 | 11 546 | 26 480 | 47 983 | 66 170 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | -10 | -145 | 586 | 796 | 1 039 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | -10 | -145 | 586 | 796 | 1 039 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 1 510 | 40 799 | 151 289 | 268 221 | 389 604 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Million UYU

| | Local government | | | | | Social Security Funds ² | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 717 | 17 679 | 49 742 | 109 282 | 151 589 |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 717 | 17 679 | 49 742 | 109 282 | 151 589 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 107 | 2 819 | 7 277 | 11 749 | 17 549 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 87 | 2 715 | 6 887 | 11 109 | 16 567 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 20 | 104 | 390 | 639 | 982 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 57 | 2 583 | 3 851 | 7 668 | 12 379 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 0 | 7 | 63 | 128 | 202 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 0 | 7 | 63 | 128 | 202 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 57 | 2 576 | 3 788 | 7 540 | 12 176 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 7 | 303 | 748 | 1 355 | 2 521 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | 7 | 303 | 748 | 1 355 | 2 521 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 171 | 5 705 | 11 876 | 20 772 | 32 449 | 717 | 17 679 | 49 742 | 109 282 | 151 589 |

.. Not available

1. The tax on the sale of goods by public auctions under this heading is classified in category 4000 in ECLAC data.

2. Figures for 1990-98 are estimated by the General Tax Directorate (DGI). Since 1999 the figures include income from Social Security Bank (BPS) published by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

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Table 6.27. Venezuela, tax revenues by subsectores of government

VES

| | Federal government ² | | | | | State/Regional ³ | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 3 444 | 46 856 | 368 365 | 2 847 864 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate ¹ | 3 148 | 33 683 | 86 998 | 473 879 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | 297 | 13 173 | 281 367 | 2 373 986 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | 11 | 3 999 | 2 217 | 29 459 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 11 | 191 | 2 217 | 29 459 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 0 | 3 808 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | 457 | 51 726 | 733 363 | 9 128 199 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | 457 | 51 726 | 733 363 | 9 128 199 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | 0 | 32 716 | 561 005 | 7 027 427 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | 457 | 19 011 | 172 357 | 2 100 772 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 158 333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | 158 333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | 3 913 | 102 581 | 1 103 944 | 12 163 855 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

VES

| | Local government ³ | | | | | Social Security Funds ^{2,4} | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1100 Of individuals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1200 Corporate ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1300 Unallocable between 1100 and 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 Social security contributions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 202 | 5 905 | 96 896 | .. | .. |
| 2100 Employees | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2200 Employers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2300 Self-employed or non-employed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2400 Unallocable between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 202 | 5 905 | 96 896 | .. | .. |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 4000 Taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4500 Non-recurrent taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, etc | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5110 General taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and perform activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5300 Unallocable between 5100 and 5200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6000 Other taxes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 6100 Paid solely by business | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6200 Other | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total tax revenue | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 202 | 5 905 | 96 896 | .. | .. |

.. Not available

1. Data for revenues from taxes on oil profits (classified in heading 1200) are not available from 2016.

2. Data are not available for 2018 and 2019. The figures for 2015-17 should be interpreted with caution as they have been affected by the high rate of inflation over this period.

3. The figures exclude state and local government tax revenues as the data are not available.

4. Data on social security contributions are not available from 2014.

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ANNEX A

The OECD classification of taxes and interpretative guide¹

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A.1. The OECD classification of taxes

1. 1000 **Taxes on income, profits and capital gains**
 - 1100 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains of individuals
 - 1110 On income and profits
 - 1120 On capital gains
 - 1200 Corporate taxes on income, profits and capital gains
 - 1210 On income and profits
 - 1220 On capital gains
 - 1300 Unallocable as between 1100 and 1200
2. 2000 **Social security contributions**
 - 2100 Employees
 - 2110 On a payroll basis
 - 2120 On an income tax basis
 - 2200 Employers
 - 2210 On a payroll basis
 - 2220 On an income tax basis
 - 2300 Self-employed or non-employed
 - 2310 On a payroll basis
 - 2320 On an income tax basis
 - 2400 Unallocable as between 2100, 2200 and 2300
 - 2410 On a payroll basis
 - 2420 On an income tax basis
3. 3000 **Taxes on payroll and workforce**
4. 4000 **Taxes on property**
 - 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property
 - 4110 Households
 - 4120 Other
 - 4200 Recurrent taxes on net wealth
 - 4210 Individual
 - 4220 Corporate
 - 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes
 - 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes
 - 4320 Gift taxes
 - 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions
 - 4500 Other non-recurrent taxes on property
 - 4510 On net wealth
 - 4520 Other non-recurrent taxes
 - 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property

5. 5000 Taxes on goods and services

5100 Taxes on production, sale, transfer, leasing and delivery of goods and rendering of services

 5110 General taxes

 5111 Value added taxes

 5112 Sales taxes

 5113 Turnover and other general taxes on goods and services

 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services

 5121 Excises

 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies

 5123 Customs and import duties

 5124 Taxes on exports

 5125 Taxes on investment goods

 5126 Taxes on specific services

 5127 Other taxes on international trade and transactions

 5128 Other taxes on specific goods and services

 5130 Unallocable as between 5110 and 5120

5200 Taxes on use of goods, or on permission to use goods or perform activities

 5210 Recurrent taxes

 5211 Paid by households in respect of motor vehicles

 5212 Paid by others in respect of motor vehicles

 5213 Other recurrent taxes

 5220 Non-recurrent taxes

 5300 Unallocable as between 5100 and 5200

6. 6000 Other taxes

 6100 Paid solely by business

 6200 Paid by other than business or unidentifiable

A.2. Coverage

General criteria

1. In the OECD classification the term “taxes” is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to the general government or to a supranational authority. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.
2. The term “tax” does not include fines, penalties and compulsory loans paid to government. Borderline cases between tax and non-tax revenues in relation to certain fees and charges are discussed in §12-15.
3. General government consists of the central administration, agencies whose operations are under its effective control, state and local governments and their administrations, certain social security schemes and autonomous governmental entities, excluding public enterprises. This definition of government follows that of the 2008 *System of National Accounts* (SNA).² In that publication, the general government sector and its sub-sectors are defined in Chapter 4, paragraphs 4.117 to 4.165.
4. Extra-budgetary units are part of the general government system. These are general government entities with individual budgets that are not fully covered by the main or general budget. These entities operate under the authority or control of a central, state, or local government. Extra-budgetary entities may have their own revenue sources, which may be supplemented by grants (transfers) from the general budget or from other sources. Even though their budgets may be subject to approval by the legislature, similar to that of budgetary accounts, they have discretion over the volume and composition of their spending. Such entities may be established to carry out specific government functions, such as road construction, or the nonmarket production of health or education services. Budgetary arrangements vary widely across countries, and various terms are used to describe these entities, but they are often referred to as “extra-budgetary funds” or “decentralised agencies.”
5. Compulsory, unrequited payments collected by national governments and paid to supranational authorities are also included as taxes under the definition in paragraph 1. Taxes that are collected by national governments and paid to a supranational authority are included as tax revenues at the level of the supranational authority in the SNA2008 (paragraphs 22.60-61, 22.88 and 22.99 refer) and the ESA2010 (paragraph 20.165 refers). In Revenue Statistics, these taxes include customs duties, contributions to the EU Single Resolution Fund, and any other taxes collected by EU member states on behalf of the European Union. They are included in the tax revenue amounts in the country tables (Chapter 5) of the country in which they are collected and are attributed to the supranational level of government (see §101).
6. In countries where the church forms part of general government, church taxes are included, provided they meet the criteria set out in §1 above. As the data refer to receipts of general government and to supranational authorities, levies paid to non-government bodies, welfare agencies or social insurance schemes outside general government, trade unions or trade associations, even where such levies are compulsory, are excluded. Compulsory payments to general government earmarked for such bodies are, however, included, provided that the government is not simply acting in an agency capacity.³ Profits from fiscal monopolies are distinguished from those of other public enterprises and are treated as taxes because they reflect the exercise of the taxing power of the state by the use of monopoly

powers (see §66-68), as are profits received by the government from the purchase and sale of foreign exchange at different rates (see §76).

7. Taxes paid by governments (e.g., social security contributions and payroll taxes paid by governments in their capacity as an employer, consumption taxes on their purchases or taxes on their property) are not excluded from the data provided. However, where it is possible to identify the amounts of revenue involved,⁴ they are shown in Table 5.39 of this Report.

8. The relationship between this classification and that of the System of National Accounts (SNA) is set out in Sections A.9 and A.11 below. Because of the differences between the two classifications, the data shown in national accounts are sometimes calculated or classified differently from the practice set out in this guide. These and other differences are mentioned where appropriate (e.g., in §31 below) but it is not possible to refer to all of them. There may also be some differences between this classification and that employed domestically by certain national administrations (e.g., see §13 below), so that OECD and national statistics data may not always be consistent: any such differences, however, are likely to be very slight in terms of amounts of revenues involved.

Social security contributions

9. Compulsory social security contributions, as defined in §40, and paid to general government, are treated here as tax revenues. They may, however, differ from other taxes in that the receipt of social security benefits depends, in most countries, upon appropriate contributions having been made, although the size of the benefits is not necessarily related to the amount of the contributions. Better comparability between countries is obtained by treating social security contributions as taxes, but they are listed under a separate heading so that they can be distinguished in any analysis.

10. The strict dividing line between tax revenues (compulsory unrequited payments to general government or a supranational authority) and non-tax compulsory payments (NTCPs) (payments that are either requited or made to other institutions) is clearly defined. However, within the range of different compulsory payments to governments existing across countries, it is not always straightforward in practice to decide whether specific payments are either taxes or NTCPs. For example, compulsory pension savings that are controlled by general government and that accumulate on an individual account earning a market return or a rate that compensates for inflation would at first sight be categorised as NTCPs as opposed to taxes. However, even these payments might still be ‘unrequited’ and therefore classify as taxes instead of NTCPs (for example if these pension savings are not paid out when the taxpayer dies before reaching the pension age and the funds are then used to provide a minimum pension to all taxpayers that are insured). These issues result in the social security revenue figures reported for most countries being based on the premise that all types of compulsory payments to general government are judged to some extent to have a re-distributional element. It should be noted that this conclusion is based on a typically broad interpretation of the term ‘unrequited’ in the tax definition.

11. Social security contributions which are either voluntary or not payable to general government (see §1) are not treated as taxes, though in some countries, as indicated in the country footnotes, there are difficulties in completely eliminating voluntary contributions and certain compulsory payments to the private sector from the revenue figures. Imputed social security contributions are also not treated as taxes.

Fees, user charges and licence fees

12. Apart from vehicle licence fees, which are universally regarded as taxes, it is not easy to distinguish between those fees and user charges which are to be treated as taxes and those which are not, since, whilst a fee or charge is levied in connection with a specific service or activity, the strength of the link between the fee and the service provided may vary considerably, as may the relation between the amount of the fee and the cost of providing the service. Where the recipient of a service pays a fee clearly related to the cost of providing the service, the levy may be regarded as required and under the definition of §1 would not be considered as a tax. In the following cases, however, a levy could be considered as ‘unrequired’:

- a) where the charge greatly exceeds the cost of providing the service;
- b) where the payer of the levy is not the receiver of the benefit (e.g., a fee collected from slaughterhouses to finance a service which is provided to farmers);
- c) where government is not providing a specific service in return for the levy which it receives even though a licence may be issued to the payer (e.g., where the government grants a hunting, fishing or shooting licence which is not accompanied by the right to use a specific area of government land);
- d) where benefits are received only by those paying the levy but the benefits received by each individual are not necessarily in proportion to his payments (e.g., a milk marketing levy paid by dairy farmers and used to promote the consumption of milk).

13. In marginal cases, however, the application of the criteria set out in §1 can be particularly difficult. The solution adopted — given the desirability of international uniformity and the relatively small amounts of revenue usually involved — is to follow the predominant practice among tax administrations rather than to allow each country to adopt its own view as to whether such levies are regarded as taxes or as non-tax revenue.⁵

14. A list of the main fees and charges in question and their normal⁶ treatment in this publication is as follows:

Non-tax revenues: court fees; driving licence fees; harbour fees; passport fees; radio and television licence fees where public authorities provide the service.

Taxes within heading 5200: permission to perform such activities as distributing films; hunting, fishing and shooting; providing entertainment or gambling facilities; selling alcohol or tobacco; permission to own dogs or to use or own motor vehicles or guns; severance taxes.

15. In practice it may not always be possible to isolate tax receipts from non-tax revenue receipts when they are recorded together. If it is estimated that the bulk of the receipts derive from non-tax revenues, the whole amount involved is treated as a non-tax revenue; otherwise, such government receipts are included and classified according to the rules provided in §33 below.

Royalties

16. The ownership of subsoil assets in the form of deposits of minerals or fossil fuels (coal, oil, or natural gas) depends upon the way in which property rights are defined by law and also on international agreements in the case of deposits below international waters. In

some cases, either the ground below which the mineral deposits are located, the deposits themselves or both may belong to a local or central government unit.

17. In such cases, these general government units may grant leases to other institutional units that permit them to extract these deposits over a specified period of time in return for a payment or series of payments. These payments are often described as 'royalties' but they are essentially rent that accrues to owners of natural resources in return for putting these assets at the disposal of other units for specified periods of time. The rent may take the form of periodic payments of fixed amounts, irrespective of the rate of extraction, or, more commonly, they may be a function of the quantity, volume, or value of the asset extracted. Enterprises engaged in exploration on government land may make payments to general government units in exchange for the right to undertake test drilling or otherwise investigate the existence and location of subsoil assets. Such payments are also recorded as rents even though no extraction may take place. These payments are therefore classified as non-tax revenues.

18. The same principles apply when other institutional units are granted leases that permit them to fell timber in natural forests on land owned by general government units. These payments are also classified as non-tax revenues.

19. These rents or royalties paid to general government should not be confused with taxes on income and profits, severance taxes, business licenses, or other taxes. If the payments are levied on the profits from the extraction activity, then they should be classified as taxes on incomes, profits and gains (1000). In addition, any severance payments that are imposed on the extraction of minerals and fossil fuels from reserves owned privately or by another government should be classified as taxes. Payments related to the gross value of production should be classified as other taxes on goods and services (5128). Payments for a license or permit to conduct extraction operations should be classified as taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities (5213).

Fines and penalties

20. In principle, fines and penalties charged on overdue taxes or penalties imposed for the attempted evasion of taxes should not be recorded as tax revenues. However, it may not be possible to separate payments of fines or other penalties from the revenues from the taxes to which they relate. In this case the fines and penalties relating to a particular tax are recorded together with the revenues from that tax and fines and penalties paid with revenue from unidentifiable taxes are classified as other taxes in Category 6000. Fines not relating to tax offences (e.g., for parking offences), or not identifiable as relating to tax offences, are also not treated as tax revenues.

A.3. Basis of reporting

Accrual reporting

21. The data reported in this publication for recent years are predominantly recorded on an accrual basis, i.e. recorded at the time that the tax liability was created. Further information is provided in the footnotes to the country table in Chapter 5 of the Report.

22. However, data for earlier years are still predominantly recorded on a cash basis, i.e. at the time at which the payment was received by government. Thus, for example, taxes withheld by employers in one year but paid to the government in the following year and taxes due in one year but actually paid in the following year are both included in the receipts of the

second year. Corrective transactions, such as refunds, repayments and drawbacks, are deducted from gross revenues of the period in which they are made.

23. Data on tax revenues are recorded without offsets for the administrative expenses connected with tax collection. Similarly, where the proceeds of tax are used to subsidise particular members of the community, the subsidy is not deducted from the yield of the tax, though the tax may be shown net of subsidies in the national records of some countries.

24. As regards fiscal monopolies (heading 5122), only the amount actually transferred to the government is included in government revenues. However, if any expenditures of fiscal monopolies are considered to be government expenditures (e.g., social expenditures undertaken by fiscal monopolies at the direction of the government) they are added back for the purpose of arriving at tax revenue figures (see §66 below).

The distinction between tax and expenditure provisions⁷

25. Because this publication is concerned only with the revenue side of government operations, no account being taken of the expenditure side, a distinction has to be made between tax and expenditure provisions. Normally there is no difficulty in making this distinction as expenditures are made outside the tax system and the tax accounts and under legislation separate from the tax legislation. In borderline cases, cash flow is used to distinguish between tax provisions and expenditure provisions. Insofar as a provision affects the flow of tax payments from the taxpayer to the government, it is regarded as a tax provision and is taken into account in the data shown in this publication. A provision, which does not affect this flow, is seen as an expenditure provision and is disregarded in the data recorded in this publication.

26. Tax allowances, exemptions and deductions against the tax base clearly affect the amount of tax paid to the government and are therefore considered as tax provisions. At the other extreme, those subsidies which cannot be offset against tax liability and which are clearly not connected with the assessment process, do not reduce tax revenues as recorded in this publication. Tax credits are amounts deductible from tax payable (as distinct from deductions from the tax base). Two types of tax credits are distinguished, those (referred to here as wastable tax credits) which are limited to the amount of the tax liability and therefore cannot give rise to a payment by the authorities to the taxpayer, and those (referred to as non-wastable tax credits) which are not so limited, so that the excess of the credit over the tax liability can be paid to the taxpayer.⁸ A wastable tax credit, like a tax allowance, clearly affects the amount of tax paid to the government, and is therefore considered as a tax provision. The practice followed for non-wastable tax credits⁹ is to distinguish between the 'tax expenditure component',¹⁰ which is that portion of the credit that is used to reduce or eliminate a taxpayer's liability, and the 'transfer component', which is the portion that exceeds the taxpayer's liability and is paid to that taxpayer. Reported tax revenues should be reduced by the amount of the tax expenditure component but not by the amount of the transfer component. In addition, the amounts of the tax expenditure and transfer components should be reported as memorandum items in the country tables. Countries that are unable to distinguish between the tax expenditure and transfer components should indicate whether or not the tax revenues have been reduced by the total of these components, and provide any available estimates of the amounts of the two components. Further information is given in Chapter 1 of the Report, which illustrates the effect of alternative treatments of non-wastable tax credits on tax to GDP.

Calendar and fiscal years

27. National authorities whose fiscal years do not correspond to the calendar year show data, where possible, on a calendar year basis to permit maximum comparability with the data of other countries. There remain a few countries where data refer to fiscal years. For these the GDP data used in the comparative tables also correspond to the fiscal years.

A.4. General classification criteria

The main classification criteria

28. The classification of receipts among the main headings (1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000 and 6000) is generally governed by the base on which the tax is levied: 1000 income, profits and capital gains; 2000 and 3000 earnings, payroll or number of employees; 4000 property; 5000 goods and services; 6000 multiple bases, other bases or unidentifiable bases. Where a tax is calculated on more than one base, the receipts are, where possible, split among the various headings (see §33 and §83). The headings 4000 and 5000 cover not only taxes where the tax base is the property, goods or services themselves but also certain related taxes. Thus, taxes on the transfer of property are included in 4400¹¹ and taxes on the use of goods or on permission to perform activities in 5200. In headings 4000 and 5000 a distinction is made in certain sub-headings between recurrent and non-recurrent taxes: recurrent taxes are defined as those levied at regular intervals (usually annually) and non-recurrent taxes are levied once and for all (see also §48 to §51, §54, §55 and §81 for particular applications of this distinction).

29. Earmarking of a tax for specific purposes does not affect the classification of tax receipts. However, as explained in §40 on the classification of social security contributions, the conferment of an entitlement to social benefits is crucial to the definition of the 2000 main heading.

30. The way that a tax is levied or collected (e.g., by use of stamps) does not affect classification.

Classification of taxpayers

31. In certain sub-headings, distinctions are made between different categories of taxpayers. These distinctions vary from tax to tax:

a) *Between individuals and corporations in relation to income and net wealth taxes*

The basic distinction is that corporation income taxes, as distinct from individual income taxes, are levied on the corporation as an entity, not on the individuals who own it, and without regard to the personal circumstances of these individuals. The same distinction applies to net wealth taxes on corporations and those on individuals. Taxes paid on the profits of partnerships and the income of institutions, such as life insurance or pension funds, are classified according to the same rule. They are classified as corporate taxes (1200) if they are charged on the partnership or institution as an entity without regard to the personal circumstances of the owners. Otherwise, they are treated as individual taxes (1100). Usually, there is different legislation for the corporation taxes and for the individual taxes.¹² The distinction made here between individuals and corporations does not follow the sector classification between households, enterprises, and so on of the System of National Accounts for income and outlay accounts. The SNA classification requires certain unincorporated businesses¹³ to be excluded from the household sector and included with non-financial enterprises and financial institutions. The tax on the profits of these businesses, however,

cannot always be separated from the tax on the other income of their owners, or can be separated only on an arbitrary basis. No attempt at this separation is made here and the whole of the individual income tax is shown together without regard to the nature of the income chargeable.

b) Between households and others in relation to taxes on immovable property

Here the distinction is that adopted by the SNA for the production and consumption expenditure accounts. The distinction is between households as consumers (i.e. excluding non-incorporated business) on the one hand and producers on the other hand. However, taxes on dwellings occupied by households, whether paid by owner-occupiers, tenants or landlords, are classified under households. This follows the common distinction made between taxes on domestic property versus taxes on business property. Some countries are not, however, in a position to make this distinction.

c) Between households and others in relation to motor vehicle licences

Here the distinction is between households as consumers on the one hand and producers on the other, as in the production and consumption expenditure accounts of the SNA.

d) Between business and others in relation to the residual taxes (6000)

The distinction is the same as in c) above between producers on the one hand and households as consumers on the other hand. Taxes which are included under the heading 6000 because they involve more than one tax base or because the tax base does not fall within any of the previous categories but which are identifiable as levyable only on producers and not on households are included under 'business'. The rest of the taxes which are included under the heading 6000 are shown as 'other' or non-identified.

Surcharges

32. Receipts from surcharges in respect of particular taxes are usually classified with the receipts from the relevant tax whether or not the surcharge is temporary. If, however, the surcharge has a characteristic which would render it classifiable in a different heading of the OECD list, receipts from the surcharge are classified under that heading separately from the relevant tax.

Unidentifiable tax receipts and residual sub-headings

33. A number of cases arise where taxes cannot be identified as belonging entirely to a heading or sub-heading of the OECD classification and the following practices are applied in such cases:

- a) The heading is known, but it is not known how receipts should be allocated between sub-headings: receipts are classified in the appropriate residual sub-heading (1300, 2400, 4520, 4600, 5130, 5300 or 6200).
- b) It is known that the bulk of receipts from a group of taxes (usually local taxes) is derived from taxes within a particular heading or sub-heading, but some of the taxes in the group whose amount cannot be precisely ascertained may be classifiable in other headings or sub-headings: receipts are shown in the heading or sub-heading under which most of the receipts fall.
- c) Neither the heading nor sub-heading of a tax (usually local) can be identified: the tax is classified in 6200 unless it is known that it is a tax on business in which case it is classified in 6100.

A.5. Commentaries on items of the list

1000 — Taxes on income, profits and capital gains

34. This heading covers taxes levied on the net income or profits (i.e. gross income minus allowable tax reliefs) of individuals and enterprises. Also covered are taxes levied on the capital gains of individuals and enterprises, and gains from gambling.

35. Included in the heading are:

- a) taxes levied predominantly on income or profits, though partially on other bases. Taxes on various bases which are not predominantly income or profits are classified according to the principles laid down in §33 and §83;
- b) taxes on property, which are levied on a presumed or estimated income as part of an income tax (see also §48(a), (c) and (d));
- c) compulsory payments to social security fund contributions that are levied on income but do not confer an entitlement to social benefits. When such contributions do confer an entitlement to social benefits, they are included in heading 2000 (see §40);
- d) receipts from integrated scheduler income tax systems are classified as a whole in this heading, even though certain of the scheduler taxes may be based upon gross income and may not take into account the personal circumstances of the taxpayer.

36. The main subdivision of this heading is between levies on individuals (1100) and those on corporate enterprises (1200). Under each subdivision a distinction is made between taxes on income and profits (1110 and 1210), and taxes on capital gains (1120 and 1220). If certain receipts cannot be identified as appropriate to either 1100 or 1200, or if in practice this distinction cannot be made (e.g., because there are no reliable data on the recipients of payments from which withholding taxes are deducted) they are classified in 1300 as not-allocable.

Treatment of credits under imputation systems

37. Under imputation systems of corporate income tax, a company's shareholders are wholly or partly relieved of their liability to income tax on dividends paid by the company out of income or profits liable to corporate income tax. In countries with such systems,¹⁴ part of the tax on the company's profits is available to provide relief against the shareholders' own tax liability. The relief to the shareholder takes the form of a tax credit, the amount of which may be less than, equal to, or more than the shareholder's overall tax liability. If the tax credit exceeds this tax liability the excess may be payable to the shareholder. As this type of tax credit is an integral part of the imputation system of corporate income tax, any payment to the shareholders is treated as a repayment of tax and not as expenditure (compare the treatment of other tax credits described in §26).

38. As the tax credit under imputation systems (even when exceeding tax liability) is to be regarded as a tax provision, the question arises whether it should be deducted from individual income tax receipts (1110) or corporate income tax receipts (1210). In this Report, the full amount of corporate income tax paid is shown under 1210 and no imputed tax is included under 1110. Thus, the full amount of the credit reduces the amount of 1110 whether the credit results in a reduction of personal income tax liability or whether an actual refund is made because the credit exceeds the income tax liability. (Where, however, such tax credits are deducted from corporation tax in respect of dividends paid to corporations the amounts are deducted from the receipts of 1210).

1120 and 1220 — Taxes on capital gains

39. These sub-headings comprise taxes imposed on capital gains, 1120 covering those levied on the gains of individuals and 1220 those levied on the gains of corporate enterprises, where receipts from such taxes can be separately identified. In many countries this is not the case and the receipts from such taxes are then classified with those from the income tax. Heading 1120 also includes taxes on gains from gambling.

2000 — Social security contributions

40. Classified here are all compulsory payments to general government that confer an entitlement to receive a (contingent) future social benefit. Such payments are usually earmarked to finance social benefits and are often paid to institutions of general government that provide such benefits. However, such earmarking is not part of the definition of social security contributions and is not required for a tax to be classified here. However, conferment of an entitlement is required for a tax to be classified under this heading. So, levies on income or payroll that are earmarked for social security funds but do not confer an entitlement to benefit are excluded from this heading and shown under personal income taxes (1100) or taxes on payroll and workforce (3000). Taxes on other bases, such as goods and services, which are earmarked for social security benefits are not shown here but are classified according to their respective bases because they generally confer no entitlement to social security benefits.

41. Contributions for the following types of social security benefits would, *inter alia*, be included: unemployment insurance benefits and supplements, accident, injury and sickness benefits, old-age, disability and survivors' pensions, family allowances, reimbursements for medical and hospital expenses or provision of hospital or medical services. Contributions may be levied on both employees and employers.

42. Contributions may be based on earnings or payroll ('on a payroll basis') or on net income after deductions and exemptions for personal circumstances ('on an income tax basis'), and the revenues from the two bases should be separately identified if possible. However, where contributions to a general social security scheme are on a payroll basis, but the contributions of particular groups (such as the self-employed) cannot be assessed on this basis and net income is used as a proxy for gross earnings, the receipts may still be classified as being on a payroll basis. In principle, this heading excludes voluntary contributions paid to social security schemes. When separately identifiable these are shown in the memorandum item on the financing of social security benefits. In practice, however, they cannot always be separately identified from compulsory contributions, in which case they are included in this heading.

43. Contributions to social insurance schemes, which are not institutions of general government and, to other types of insurance schemes, provident funds, pension funds, friendly societies or other saving schemes are not considered as social security contributions. Provident funds are arrangements under which the contributions of each employee and of the corresponding employer on his/her behalf are kept in a separate account earning interest and withdrawable under specific circumstances. Pension funds are separately organised schemes negotiated between employees and employers and carry provisions for different contributions and benefits, sometimes more directly tied to salary levels and length of service than under social security schemes. When contributions to these schemes are compulsory or quasi-compulsory (e.g., by virtue of agreement with professional and union organisations) they are shown in the memorandum item (refer to Table 5.38 of the Report).

44. Contributions by government employees and by governments in respect of their employees, to social security schemes classified within general government are included in this heading. Contributions to separate schemes for government employees, which can be regarded as replacing general social security schemes, are also regarded as taxes.¹⁵ Where, however, a separate scheme is not seen as replacing a general scheme and has been negotiated between the government, in its role as an employer, and its employees, it is not regarded as social security and contributions to it are not regarded as taxes, even though the scheme may have been established by legislation.

45. This heading excludes ‘imputed’ contributions, which correspond to social benefits paid directly by employers to their employees or former employees or to their representatives (e.g., when employers are legally obliged to pay sickness benefits for a certain period).

46. Contributions are divided into those of employees (2100), employers (2200), and self-employed or non-employed (2300), and then further sub-divided according to the basis on which they are levied. Employees are defined for this purpose as all persons engaged in activities of business units, government bodies, private non-profit institutions, or other paid employment, except the proprietors and their unpaid family members in the case of unincorporated businesses. Members of the armed forces are included, irrespective of the duration and type of their service, if they contribute to social security schemes. The contributions of employers are defined as their payments on account of their employees to social security schemes. Where employees or employers are required to continue the payment of social security contributions when the employee becomes unemployed these contributions, data permitting, are shown in 2100 and 2200 respectively. Accordingly, the sub-heading 2300 is confined to contributions paid by the self-employed and by those outside of the labour force (e.g., disabled or retired individuals).

3000 — Taxes on payroll and workforce

47. These consist of taxes payable by enterprises assessed either as a proportion of the wages or salaries paid or as a fixed amount per person employed. They do not include compulsory social security contributions paid by employers or any taxes paid by employees themselves out of their wages or salaries.

4000 — Taxes on property

48. This heading covers recurrent and non-recurrent taxes on the use, ownership or transfer of property. These include taxes on immovable property or net wealth, taxes on the change of ownership of property through inheritance or gift and taxes on financial and capital transactions. The following kinds of tax are excluded from this heading:

- a) taxes on capital gains resulting from the sale of a property (1120 or 1220);
- b) taxes on the use of goods or on permission to use goods or perform activities (5200); see §78;
- c) taxes on immovable property levied on the basis of a presumed net income which take into account the personal circumstances of the taxpayer. They are classified as income taxes along with taxes on income and capital gains derived from property (1100);
- d) taxes on the use of property for residence, where the tax is payable by either proprietor or tenant and the amount payable is a function of the user’s personal circumstances (pay, dependants, and so on). They are classified as taxes on income (1100);

- e) taxes on building in excess of permitted maximum density, taxes on the enlargement, construction or alteration of certain buildings beyond a permitted value and taxes on building construction. They are classified as taxes on permission to perform activities (5200);
- f) taxes on the use of one's own property for special trading purposes like selling alcohol, tobacco, meat or for exploitation of land resources (e.g., United States severance taxes). They are classified as taxes on permission to perform activities (5200).

4100 — Recurrent taxes on immovable property

49. This sub-heading covers taxes levied regularly in respect of the use or ownership of immovable property.

- These taxes are levied on land and buildings.
- They can be in the form of a percentage of an assessed property value based on a national rental income, sales price, or capitalised yield; or in terms of other characteristics of real property, (for example size or location) from which a presumed rent or capital value can be derived.
- Such taxes can be levied on proprietors, tenants, or both. They can also be paid by one level of government to another level of government in respect of property under the jurisdiction of the latter.
- Debts are not taken into account in the assessment of these taxes, and they differ from taxes on net wealth in this respect.

50. Taxes on immovable property are further sub-divided into those paid by households (4110) and those paid by other entities (4120), according to the criteria set out in §31(b) above.

4200 — Recurrent taxes on net wealth

51. This sub-heading covers taxes levied regularly (in most cases annually) on net wealth, i.e. taxes on a wide range of movable and immovable property, net of debt. It is sub-divided into taxes paid by individuals (4210) and taxes paid by corporate enterprises (4220) according to the criteria set out in §31(a) above. If separate figures exist for receipts paid by institutions, the tax payments involved are added to those paid by corporations.

4300 — Estate, inheritance and gift taxes

52. This sub-heading is divided into taxes on estates and inheritances (4310) and taxes on gifts (4320).¹⁶ Estate taxes are charged on the amount of the total estate whereas inheritance taxes are charged on the shares of the individual recipients; in addition, the latter may take into account the relationship of the individual recipients to the deceased.

4400 — Taxes on financial and capital transactions

53. This sub-heading comprises, *inter alia*, taxes on the issue, transfer, purchase and sale of securities, taxes on cheques, and taxes levied on specific legal transactions such as validation of contracts and the sale of immovable property. The heading does not include:

- a) taxes on the use of goods or property or permission to perform certain activities (5200);
- b) fees paid to cover court charges, charges for birth, marriage or death certificates, which are normally regarded as non-tax revenues (see §12);
- c) taxes on capital gains (1000);

- d) recurrent taxes on immovable property (4100);
- e) recurrent taxes on net wealth (4200);
- f) once-and-for-all levies on property or wealth (4500).

4500 — Other non-recurrent taxes on property

54. This sub-heading covers once-and-for-all, as distinct from recurrent, levies on property. It is divided into taxes on net wealth (4510) and other non-recurrent taxes on property (4520). Heading 4510 would include taxes levied to meet emergency expenditures, or for redistribution purposes. Heading 4520 would cover taxes levied to take account of increases in land value due to permission given to develop or provision of additional local facilities by general government, any taxes on the revaluation of capital and once-and-for-all taxes on particular items of property.

4600 — Other recurrent taxes on property

55. These rarely exist in OECD member countries, but the heading would include taxes on goods such as cattle, jewellery, windows, and other external signs of wealth.

5000 — Taxes on goods and services

56. All taxes and duties levied on the production, extraction, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods, and the rendering of services (5100), or in respect of the use of goods or permission to use goods or to perform activities (5200) are included here. The heading thus covers:

- a) multi-stage cumulative taxes;
- b) general sales taxes — whether levied at manufacture/production, wholesale or retail level;
- c) value-added taxes;
- d) excises;
- e) taxes levied on the import and export of goods;
- f) taxes levied in respect of the use of goods and taxes on permission to use goods, or perform certain activities;
- g) taxes on the extraction, processing or production of minerals and other products.

57. Borderline cases between this heading and heading 4000 (taxes on property) and 6100 (other taxes on business) are referred to in §48, §53 and §80. Residual sub-headings (5300) and (5130) cover tax receipts which cannot be allocated between 5100 and 5200 and between 5110 and 5120, respectively; see §33.

5100 — Taxes on the production, sale, transfer, leasing and delivery of goods and rendering of services

58. This sub-heading consists of all taxes, levied on transactions in goods and services on the basis of their intrinsic characteristics (e.g., value, weight of tobacco, strength of alcohol, and so on) as distinct from taxes imposed on the use of goods, or permission to use goods or perform activities, which fall under 5200.

5110 — General taxes on goods and services

59. This sub-heading includes all taxes, other than import and export duties (5123 and 5124), levied on the production, leasing, transfer, delivery or sales of a wide range of goods and/or the rendering of a wide range of services, irrespective of whether they are domestically

produced or imported and irrespective of the stage of production or distribution at which they are levied. It thus covers value-added taxes, sales taxes and multi-stage cumulative taxes. Receipts from border adjustments in respect of such taxes when goods are imported are added to gross receipts for this category, and repayments of such taxes when goods are exported are deducted. These taxes are subdivided into 5111 value-added taxes, 5112 sales taxes, 5113 turnover and other general taxes on goods and services.

60. Borderline cases arise between this heading and taxes on specific goods (5120) when taxes are levied on a large number of goods, for example, the United Kingdom purchase tax (repealed in 1973) and the Japanese commodity tax (repealed in 1988). In conformity with national views, the former United Kingdom purchase tax is classified as a general tax (5112) and the former Japanese commodity tax as excises (5121).

5111 — Value-added taxes

61. All general consumption taxes charged on value-added are classified in this sub-heading, irrespective of the method of deduction and the stages at which the taxes are levied. In practice, all OECD countries with value-added taxes normally allow immediate deduction of taxes on purchases by all but the final consumer and impose tax at all stages. In some countries the heading may include certain taxes, such as those on financial and insurance activities, either because receipts from them cannot be identified separately from those from the value-added tax, or because they are regarded as an integral part of the value-added tax, even though similar taxes in other countries might be classified elsewhere (e.g., 5126 as taxes on services or 4400 as taxes on financial and capital transactions).

5112 — Sales taxes

62. All general taxes levied at one stage only, whether at manufacturing or production, wholesale or retail stage are classified here.

5113 — Turnover and other general taxes on goods and services

63. These are multi-stage cumulative taxes and taxes where elements of consumption taxes are combined with multistage taxes. These taxes are levied each time a transaction takes place without deduction for taxes paid on inputs. Multi-stage taxes can be combined with elements of value-added or sales taxes.

5120 — Taxes on specific goods and services

64. Excises, profits generated and transferred from fiscal monopolies, and customs and imports duties as well as taxes on exports, foreign exchange transactions, investment goods and betting stakes and special taxes on services, which do not form part of a general tax of 5110, are included in this category.

5121 — Excises

65. Excises are taxes levied as a product specific unit tax on a predefined limited range of goods. Excises are usually levied at differentiated rates on nonessential or luxury goods, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and energy. Excises may be imposed at any stage of production or distribution and are usually assessed as a specific charge per unit based on characteristics by reference to the value, weight, strength, or quantity of the product. Included are special taxes on individual products such as sugar, sugar beets, matches, and chocolates; taxes levied at varying rates on a certain range of goods; and taxes levied on tobacco goods, alcoholic drinks, motor fuels, and hydrocarbon oils. If a tax collected principally on imported goods

also applies, or would apply, under the same law to comparable domestically produced goods, then the revenue from this tax is classified as arising from excises rather than from import duties. This principle applies even if there is no comparable domestic production or no possibility of such production. Taxes on the use of utilities such as water, electricity, gas, and energy are regarded as excises rather than taxes on specific services (5126). Excises exclude those taxes that are levied as general taxes on goods and services (5110); profits of fiscal monopolies (5122); customs and other import duties (5123); or taxes on exports (5124).

5122 — Profits of fiscal monopolies

66. This sub-heading covers that part of the profits of fiscal monopolies which is transferred to general government or which is used to finance any expenditures considered to be government expenditures (see §24). Amounts are shown when they are transferred to general government or used to make expenditures considered to be government expenditures.

67. Fiscal monopolies reflect the exercise of the taxing power of government by the use of monopoly powers. Fiscal monopolies are non-financial public enterprises exercising a monopoly in most cases over the production or distribution of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, salt, matches, playing cards and petroleum or agricultural products (i.e. on the kind of products which are likely to be, alternatively or additionally, subject to the excises of 5121), to raise the government revenues which in other countries are gathered through taxes on dealings in such commodities by private business units. The government monopoly may be at the production stage or, as in the case of government-owned and controlled liquor stores, at the distribution stage.

68. Fiscal monopolies are distinguished from public utilities such as rail transport, electricity, post offices, and other communications, which may enjoy a monopoly or quasi-monopoly position but where the primary purpose is normally to provide basic services rather than to raise revenue for government. Transfers from such other public enterprises to the government are considered as non-tax revenues. The traditional concept of fiscal monopoly is not generally extended to include state lotteries, the profits of which are usually accordingly regarded as non-tax revenues. However, they can be included as tax revenues if the prime reason for their operation is to raise revenues to finance government expenditure. Fiscal monopoly profits are distinguished from export and import monopoly profits (5127) transferred from marketing boards or other enterprises dealing with international trade.

5123 — Customs and other import duties

69. Taxes, stamp duties and surcharges restricted by law to imported products are included here. Also included are levies on imported agricultural products, which are imposed in member countries of the European Union and amounts, paid by certain of these countries under the Monetary Compensation Accounts (MCA) system.¹⁷ Customs duties collected by European Union member states on behalf of the European Union are reported under this heading at the supranational level of government in the country tables (in Chapter 5 of the Report). Excluded here are taxes collected on imports as part of a general tax on goods and services, or an excise applicable to both imported and domestically produced goods.

5124 — Taxes on exports

70. In the 1970s, export duties were levied in Australia, Canada and Portugal as a regular measure and they have been used in Finland for counter-cyclical purposes. Some member countries of the European Union pay, as part of the MCA system, a levy on exports (see

note 16 to §69). Where these amounts are identifiable, they are shown in this heading. This heading does not include repayments of general consumption taxes or excises or customs duties on exported goods, which should be deducted from the gross receipts under 5110, 5121 or 5123, as appropriate.

5125 — Taxes on investment goods

71. This sub-heading covers taxes on investment goods, such as machinery. These taxes may be imposed for a number of years or temporarily for counter-cyclical purposes. Taxes on industrial inputs which are also levied on consumers [e.g., the Swedish energy tax which is classified under (5121)] are not included here.

5126 — Taxes on specific services

72. All taxes assessed on the payment for specific services, such as taxes on insurance premiums, banking services, gambling and betting stakes (e.g., from horse races, football pools, lottery tickets), transport, entertainment, restaurant and advertising charges, fall into this category. Taxes levied on the gross income of companies providing the service (e.g., gross insurance premiums or gambling stakes received by the company) are also classified under this heading.

73. Tax revenues from bank levies and payments to deposit insurance and financial stability schemes are also included here:

- Compulsory payments of stability fees, bank levies and deposit insurance should generally be treated as tax revenues where the payments are made to general government or supranational authorities and are allocated to the governments' consolidated or general funds so that the government is free to make immediate use of the money for the purposes that it chooses. This principle would apply regardless of whether the government is promising to make payments to guarantee the banks' customer deposits in some future contingency.
- If the compulsory payments are made to general government and placed in funds that are earmarked to be entirely channelled back to the sector of the economy that comprises the companies that are subject to the payment, they would still generally be treated as tax revenues on the grounds that the funds would be available for the government and would reduce its budget deficit, the fee is unrequited for an individual entity and the amounts raised could be unrelated to any eventual pay out to depositors or expenditure on wider support for the financial sector.
- Payments to made to the smaller long-standing schemes for insuring 'retail' deposits, where the payment levels are consistent with the costs of insurance should be classified as fee for service.
- Any payments which involve governments realising the assets of a failed institution or receiving a priority claim on its assets in liquidation in order to fund payments of compensation to customers for their lost deposits would be treated as a fee for a service as opposed to tax revenues.
- Compulsory payments that are made to funds operated outside the government sector and non-state institutions backed by the deposit takers and all payments to voluntary schemes should not be treated as tax revenues.
- Contributions made to the EU Single Resolution Fund are also included here and recorded under the supranational level of government in the country tables.

74. Excluded from this sub-heading are:

- a) taxes on services forming part of a general tax on goods and services (5110);
- b) taxes on electricity, gas and energy (5121 as excises);
- c) taxes on individual gains from gambling (1120 as taxes on capital gains of individuals and non-corporate enterprises) and lump-sum taxes on the transfer of private lotteries or on the permission to set up lotteries (5200);¹⁸
- d) taxes on cheques and on the issue, transfer or redemption of securities (4400 as taxes on financial and capital transactions).

5127 — Other taxes on international trade and transactions

75. This sub-heading covers revenue received by the government from the purchase and sale of foreign exchange at different rates. When the government exercises monopoly powers to extract a margin between the purchase and sales price of foreign exchange, other than to cover administrative costs, the revenue derived constitutes a compulsory levy exacted in indeterminate proportions from both purchaser and seller of foreign exchange. It is the common equivalent of an import duty and export duty levied in a single exchange rate system or of a tax on the sale or purchase of foreign exchange. Like the profits of fiscal monopolies and import or export monopolies transferred to government, it represents the exercise of monopoly powers for tax purposes and is included in tax revenues.

76. The sub-heading covers also the profits of export or import monopolies, which do not however exist in OECD countries, taxes on purchase or sale of foreign exchange, and any other taxes levied specifically on international trade or transactions.

5128 — Other taxes on specific goods and services

77. This item includes taxes on the extraction of minerals, fossil fuels and other exhaustible resources from deposits owned privately or by another government together with any other unidentifiable receipts from taxes on specific goods and services. Taxes on the extraction of exhaustible resources are usually a fixed amount per unit of quality or weight, but can be a percentage of value. The taxes are recorded when the resources are extracted. Payments from the extraction of exhaustible resources from deposits owned by the government unit receiving the payment are classified as rent.

5200 — Taxes on use of goods or on permission to use goods or perform activities

78. This sub-heading covers taxes which are levied in respect of the use of goods as distinct from taxes on the goods themselves. Unlike the latter taxes – reported under 5100 –, they are not assessed on the value of the goods but usually as fixed amounts. Taxes on permission to use goods or to perform activities are also included here, as are pollution taxes not based upon the value of particular goods. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between compulsory user charges and licence fees which are regarded as taxes and those which are excluded as non-tax revenues. The criteria which are employed are noted in §12-13.

79. Although the sub-heading refers to the ‘use’ of goods, registration of ownership rather than use may be what generates liability to tax, so that the taxes of this heading may apply to the ownership of animals or goods rather than their use (e.g., race horses, dogs and motor vehicles) and may apply even to unusable goods (e.g., unusable motor vehicles or guns).

80. Borderline cases arise with:

- a) taxes on the permission to perform business activities which are levied on a combined income, payroll or turnover base and, accordingly, are classified following the rules in §83;
- b) taxes on the ownership or use of property of headings 4100, 4200 and 4600. The heading 4100 is confined to taxes on the ownership or tenancy of immovable property and – unlike the taxes of 5200 – they are related to the value of the property. The net wealth taxes and taxes on chattels of 4200 and 4600 respectively are confined to the ownership rather than the use of assets, apply to groups of assets rather than particular goods and again are related to the value of the assets,

5210 — Recurrent taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities

81. The principal characteristic of taxes classified here is that they are levied at regular intervals and that they are usually fixed amounts. The most important item in terms of revenue receipts is vehicle licence taxes. This sub-heading also covers taxes on permission to hunt, shoot, fish or to sell certain products and taxes on the ownership of dogs and on the performance of certain services, provided that they meet the criteria set out in §12-13. The sub-divisions of 5210 are user taxes on motor vehicles paid by households (5211) and those paid by others (5212). Sub-heading 5213 covers dog licences and user charges for permission to perform activities such as selling meat or liquor when the levies are on a recurring basis. It also covers recurrent general licences for hunting, shooting and fishing where the right to carry out these activities is not granted as part of a normal commercial transaction (e.g., the granting of the licence is not accompanied by the right to use a specific area which is owned by government).

5220 — Non-recurrent taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities

82. This section covers non-recurrent taxes levied on the use of goods or on permission to use goods or perform activities and taxes levied each time goods are used. It includes taxes levied on the emission or discharge into the environment of noxious gases, liquids or other harmful substances.

- Payments for tradable emission permits issued by governments under cap and trade schemes should be recorded here at the time the emissions occur. No revenue should be recorded for permits that governments issue free of charge. The accrual basis of recording means that there can be a timing difference between the cash being received by government for the permits and the time the emission occurs. In the national accounts, this timing gives rise to a financial liability for government during the period.
- Payments made for the collection and disposal of waste or noxious substances by public authorities should be excluded as they constitute a sale of services to enterprises.

83. Other taxes falling under heading 5200 that are not levied recurrently are also included here. Thus, once-and-for-all payments for permission to sell liquor or tobacco or to set up betting shops are included provided they meet the criteria set out in §12-13.

6000 — Other taxes

84. Taxes levied on a base, or bases, other than those described under headings 1000, 3000, 4000 and 5000, or on bases of which cannot be considered to be related to any one of these headings, are included here. Where taxes are levied on a multiple base and it is possible to estimate the receipts related to each base the separate amounts are included under the appropriate headings. If separate amounts cannot be estimated and it is known that most of the receipts are derived from one base, the whole of the receipts are classified according to that base. Otherwise, they are classified here. Other revenues included here are presumptive taxes not included elsewhere in the classification system, taxes on individuals in the form of a poll tax or capitation tax, stamp taxes not related to financial and capital transactions nor falling exclusively on a single category of transaction, expenditure taxes where personal deductions or exemptions are applied and unidentifiable tax receipts. A subdivision is made between taxes levied wholly or predominantly on business (6100) and those levied on others (6200).

A.6. Conciliation with National Accounts

85. This section of the tables provides a re-conciliation between the OECD calculation of total tax revenues and the total of all taxes and social contributions paid to general government as recorded in the country's National Accounts. Where the country is a member of the European Union (EU), the comparison is between the OECD calculation of total tax revenues and the sum of tax revenues and social contributions recorded in the combination of the general government and the institutions of the EU sectors of the National Accounts.

A.7. Memorandum item on the financing of social security benefits

86. In view of the varying relationship between taxation and social security contributions and the cases referred to in §40 to §46, a memorandum item collects together all payments earmarked for social security-type benefits, other than voluntary payments to the private sector. Data are presented as follows (refer Table 5.38 of the Report):

- a) Taxes of 2000 series.
- b) Taxes earmarked for social security benefits.
- c) Voluntary contributions to the government.
- d) Compulsory contributions to the private sector.

Guidance on the breakdown of (a) to (d) above is provided in §40 to §46.

A.8. Memorandum item on identifiable taxes paid by government

87. Identifiable taxes actually paid by government are presented in a memorandum item classified by the main headings of the OECD classification of taxes. In the vast majority of countries, only social security contributions and payroll taxes paid by government can be identified. These are, however, usually the most important taxes paid by governments (refer to Table 5.39 of the Report).

A.9. Relation of OECD classification of taxes to national accounting systems

88. A system of national accounts (SNA) seeks to provide a coherent framework for recording and presenting the main flows relating respectively to production, consumption, accumulation and external transactions of a given economic area, usually a country or a major region within a country. Government revenues are an important part of the transactions

recorded in SNA. The final version of the 2008 SNA was jointly published by five international organisations: the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the European Union, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Bank in August 2009. The System is a comprehensive, consistent and flexible set of macroeconomic accounts. It is designed for use in countries with market economies, whatever their stage of economic development, and also in countries in transition to market economies. The important parts of the SNA's conceptual framework and its definitions of the various sectors of the economy have been reflected in the OECD's classification of taxes.

89. There are, however, some differences between the OECD classification of taxes and SNA concepts that are listed below. They arise because the aim of the former is to provide the maximum disaggregation of statistical data on what are generally regarded as taxes by tax administrations.

- a) OECD includes compulsory social security contributions paid to general government in total tax revenues. Imputed and voluntary contributions plus those paid to private funds are not treated as taxes (§9 and §11 above);
- b) there are different points of view on whether or not some levies and fees are classified as taxes (§12 and §13 above);
- c) OECD excludes imputed taxes or subsidies resulting from the operation of official multiple exchange rates or from the central bank paying a rate of interest on required reserves that is different from other market rates;
- d) there are differences in the treatment of non-wastable tax credits

90. As noted in §1 and §2, headings 1000 to 6000 of the OECD list of taxes cover all unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority, other than compulsory loans and fines. Such unrequited payments including fines, but excluding compulsory loans can be obtained from adding together the following figures in the 2008 SNA

- value-added type taxes (D.211);
- taxes and duties on imports, excluding VAT (D.212);
- export taxes (D.213);
- taxes on products, excluding VAT, import and export taxes (D.214);
- other taxes on production (D.29);
- taxes on income (D.51);
- other current taxes (D.59);
- actual social contributions (D.611 and D613), excluding voluntary contributions and payments to employment-related schemes that are not social security schemes;
- capital taxes (D.91).

A.10. The OECD classification of taxes and the International Monetary Fund (GFS) system

91. The coverage and valuation of tax revenues in the GFS system and the 2008 SNA are very similar. Therefore, the differences between the OECD classification and that of the 2008 SNA (see §89 above) also apply to the GFS. In addition, the International Monetary Fund subdivides the OECD 5000 heading into section IV (Domestic Taxes on Goods and Services) and section V (Taxes on International Trade and Transactions). This reflects the fact that

while the latter usually yield insignificant amounts of revenue in OECD countries, this is not the case in many non-OECD countries.

A.11. Comparison of the OECD classification of taxes with other international classifications

92. The table below describes an item by item comparison of the OECD classification of taxes and the classifications used in the following:

- a) System of National Accounts (2008 SNA);
- b) European System of Accounts (2010 ESA);
- c) IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM2014).

93. These comparisons represent those that would be expected to apply in the majority of cases. However, in practice some flexibility should be used in their application. This is because in particular cases, countries can adopt varying approaches to the classification of revenues in National Accounts.

| OECD Classification | 2008 SNA | 2010 ESA | GFSM2014 |
|---|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1000 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | | | |
| 1100 Individuals | | | |
| 1110 Income and profits | D51-8.61a | D51A | 1111 |
| 1120 Capital gains | D51-8.61c, d | D51C, D | 1111 |
| 1200 Corporations | | | |
| 1210 Income and profits | D51-8.61b | D51B | 1112 |
| 1220 Capital gains | D51-8.61c | D51C | 1112 |
| 1300 Unallocable as between 1100 and 1200 | | | 1113 |
| 2000 Social security contributions | | | |
| 2100 Employees | D613-8.85 | D613 | 1211 |
| 2200 Employers | D611-8.83 | D611 | 1212 |
| 2300 Self-employed, non-employed | D613-8.85 | D613 | 1213 |
| 2400 Unallocable as between 2100, 2200 and 2300 | | | 1214 |
| 3000 Taxes on payroll and workforce | D29-7.97a | D29C | 112 |
| 4000 Taxes on property | | | |
| 4100 Recurrent taxes on immovable property | | | |
| 4110 Households | D59-8.63a | D59A | 1131 |
| 4120 Other | D29-7.97b | D29A | 1131 |
| 4200 Recurrent net wealth taxes | | | |
| 4210 Individual | D59-8.63b | D59A | 1132 |
| 4220 Corporations | D59-8.63b | D59A | 1132 |
| 4300 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | | | |
| 4310 Estate and inheritance taxes | D91-10.207b | D91A | 1133 |
| 4320 Gift taxes | D91-10.207b | D91A | 1133 |
| 4400 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | D59-7.96d; D29-7.97e | D214B, C | 114114; 1161 |
| 4500 Other non-recurrent taxes on property | D91-10.207a | D91B | 1135 |
| 4600 Other recurrent taxes on property | D59-8.63c | D59A | 1136 |
| 5000 Taxes on goods and services | | | |
| 5100 Taxes on production, sale and transfer of goods and services | | | |
| 5110 General taxes on goods and services | | | |
| 5111 Value-added taxes | D211-7.89 | D211; D29G | 11411 |
| 5112 Sales taxes | D2122-7.94a; | D21224; D214I | 11412 |
| | D214-7.96a | | |
| 5113 Other general taxes on goods and services | D214-7.96a | D214I | 11413 |

| OECD Classification | 2008 SNA | 2010 ESA | GFSM2014 |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 5120 Taxes on specific goods and services | | | |
| 5121 Excises | D2122-7.94b; D214-7.96b | D21223; D214A, B, D | 1142 |
| 5122 Profits of fiscal monopolies | D214-7.96e | D214J | 1143 |
| 5123 Customs and other import duties | D2121-7.93 | D2121; D21221, 2 | 1151 |
| 5124 On exports | D213-7.95a | D214K | 1152-4 |
| 5125 On investment goods | | | |
| 5126 On specific services | D2122-7.94c; D214-7.96c | D21225; D214E, F, G, H; D29F | 1144; 1156 |
| 5127 Other taxes on international trade and transactions | D2122-7.94d D29-7.95b D29-7.97g D59-8.64d | D21226; D29D; D59E | 1153; 1155-6 |
| 5128 Other taxes on specific goods and services | | | 1146 |
| 5130 Unallocable between 5110 and 5120 | | | |
| 5200 Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities | | | |
| 5210 Recurrent taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities | | | |
| 5211 Motor vehicle taxes households | D59-8.64c | D59D | 11451 |
| 5212 Motor vehicles taxes others | D29-7.97d | D214D; D29B | 11451 |
| 5213 Other recurrent taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities | D29-7.97c, d, f D59-8.64c | D29B, E, F; D59D | 11452 |
| 5220 Non-recurrent taxes on permission to use goods or perform activities | | | 11452 |
| 5300 Unallocable as between 5100 and 5200 | | | |
| 6000 Other taxes | | | |
| 6100 Payable solely by business | | | 1161 |
| 6200 Payable by other than business, or unidentifiable | D59-8.64a, b | D59B, C | 1162 |

A.12. Attribution of tax revenues by sub-sectors of general government

94. The OECD classification requires a breakdown of tax revenues by sub-sectors of government. The definition of each sub-sector and the criteria to be used to attribute tax revenues between these sub-sectors are set out below. They follow the guidance of the 2008 SNA and GFSM 2014.

Sub-sectors of general government to be identified

a) Central government

95. The central government sub-sector includes all governmental departments, offices, establishments and other bodies which are agencies or instruments of the central authority whose competence extends over the whole territory, with the exception of the administration of social security funds. Central government therefore has the authority to impose taxes on all resident and non-resident units engaged in economic activities within the country.

b) State, provincial or regional government

96. This sub-sector consists of intermediate units of government exercising a competence at a level below that of central government. It includes all such units operating independently of central government in a part of a country's territory encompassing a number of smaller localities, with the exception of the administration of social security funds. In unitary countries, regional governments may be considered to have a separate existence where they have substantial autonomy to raise a significant proportion of their revenues from sources within their control and their officers are independent of external administrative control in the actual operation of the unit's activities.

97. At present, federal countries comprise the majority of cases where revenues attributed to intermediate units of government are identified separately. Colombia and Spain are the only two unitary countries in this position. In the remaining unitary countries, regional revenues are included with those of local governments.

c) Local government

98. This sub-sector includes all other units of government exercising an independent competence in part of the territory of a country, with the exception of the administration of social security funds. It encompasses various urban and/or rural jurisdictions (e.g., local authorities, municipalities, cities, boroughs, districts).

d) Social security funds

99. Social security funds form a separate sub-sector of general government. The social security sub-sector is defined in the 2008 SNA by the following extracts from paragraphs 4.124 to 4.126 and 4.147:

“Social security schemes are social insurance schemes covering the community as a whole or large section of the community that are imposed and controlled by government units. The schemes cover a wide variety of programmes, providing benefits in cash or in kind for old age, invalidity or death, survivors, sickness and maternity, work injury, unemployment, family allowance, health care, etc. There is not necessarily a direct link between the amount of the contribution paid by an individual and the benefits he or she may receive.” (Paragraph 4.124).

“When social security schemes are separately organised from the other activities of government units and hold their assets and liabilities separately from the latter and engage in financial transactions on their own account they qualify as institutional units that are described as social security funds.” (Paragraph 4.125).

“The amounts raised, and paid out, in social security contributions and benefits may be deliberately varied in order to achieve objectives of government policy that have no direct connection with the concept of social security as a scheme to provide social benefits to members of the community. They may be raised or lowered in order to influence the level of aggregate demand in the economy, for example. Nevertheless, so long as they remain separately constituted funds, they must be treated as separate institutional units in the SNA. (Paragraph 4.126).

“The social security funds sub-sector (of general government) consists of the social security funds operating at all levels of government. Such funds are social insurance schemes covering the community as a whole or large section of the community that are imposed by government units.” (Paragraph 4.147).

100. This definition of social security funds is followed in the OECD classification with the two following exceptions which are excluded

- Schemes imposed by government and operated by bodies outside the general government sector, as defined in §3 of this manual; and
- Schemes to which all contributions are voluntary.

Supra-national authorities

101. This sub-sector covers the revenue-raising operations of supra-national authorities within a country. In practice, the only relevant supranational authority in the OECD area is that of the institutions of the European Union (EU). Tax revenues collected by member countries and paid to the EU are included in the Revenue Statistics at the supranational

level of government. Income taxes and social security contributions collected by European Institutions and paid by European civil servants who are resident of EU member countries should not be included.

Criteria to be used for the attribution of tax revenues

102. When a government collects taxes and pays them over in whole or in part to other governments, it is necessary to determine whether the revenues should be considered to be those of the collecting government which it distributes to others as grants, or those of the beneficiary governments which the collecting government receives and passes on only as their agent. The criteria to be used in the attribution of revenues are set out in §103 to §106 which replicate paragraphs 3.70 to 3.73 from the 2008 SNA.

103. In general, a tax is attributed to the government unit that

- a) exercises the authority to impose the tax (either as a principal or through the delegated authority of the principal),
- b) has final discretion to set and vary the rate of the tax

104. Where an amount is collected by one government for and on behalf of another government, and the latter government has the authority to impose the tax, and set and vary its rate, then the former is acting as an agent for the latter and the tax is reassigned. Any amount retained by the collecting government as a collection charge should be treated as a payment for a service. Any other amount retained by the collecting government, such as under a tax-sharing arrangement, should be treated as a current grant. If the collecting government was delegated the authority to set and vary the rate, then the amount collected should be treated as tax revenue of this government.

105. Where different governments jointly and equally set the rate of a tax and jointly and equally decide on the distribution of the proceeds, with no individual government having ultimate overriding authority, then the tax revenues are attributed to each government according to its respective share of the proceeds. If an arrangement allows one government unit to exercise ultimate overriding authority, then all of the tax revenue is attributed to that unit.

106. There may also be the circumstance where a tax is imposed under the constitutional or other authority of one government, but other governments individually set the tax rate in their jurisdictions. The proceeds of the tax generated in each respective government's jurisdiction are attributed as tax revenues of that government.

107. The levies paid by the member states of the EU take the form specific levies which include

- a) custom duties and levies on agricultural goods (5123);
- b) gross monetary compensation accounts (5123 if relating to imports and 5124 if relating to exports);
- c) contributions to the Single Resolution Fund (5126); and
- d) Steel, coal, sugar and milk levies (5128).

108. The custom duties collected by member states on behalf of the EU are recorded

- on a gross of collection fee basis;
- using figures adjusted so that duties are shown on a 'final destination' as opposed to a 'country of first entry' basis where such adjustments can be made. These adjustments concern in particular duties collected at important (sea) ports. Although the EU duties are collected by the authorities of the country of first entry, when possible these duties

should be excluded from the revenue of the collecting country and be included in the revenue of the country of final destination.

109. These are the specific EU levies that most clearly conform to the attribution criterion described in §101 above. Consequently, these amounts are footnoted as a memorandum item to the EU member state country tables (in Chapter 5) and are shown as supranational revenues against each of the tax headings identified in §107.

Notes

1. References in this OECD Interpretative Guide to Sections or Parts of “this Report” refer to OECD (2020), Revenue Statistics 2020, OECD Publishing, Paris.
2. All references to SNA are to the 2008 edition.
3. See section A.12 of this guide for a discussion of the concept of agency capacity.
4. It is usually possible to identify amounts of social security contributions and payroll taxes, but not other taxes paid by government.
5. If, however, a levy which is considered as non-tax revenue by most countries is regarded as a tax — or raises substantial revenue — in one or more countries, the amounts collected are footnoted at the end of the relevant country tables, even though the amounts are not included in total tax revenues.
6. Names, however, can frequently be misleading. For example, though a passport fee would normally be considered a non-tax revenue, if a supplementary levy on passports (as is the case in Portugal) were imposed in order to raise substantial amounts of revenue relative to the cost of providing the passport, the levy would be regarded as a tax under 5200.
7. A more detailed explanation of this distinction can be found in the special feature, ‘Current issues in reporting tax revenues’, in the 2001 edition of the Revenue Statistics.
8. Sometimes the terms ‘non-refundable’ and ‘refundable’ are used, but it may be considered illogical to talk of ‘refundable’ when nothing has been paid.
9. A different treatment, however, is accorded to non-wastable tax credits under imputation systems of corporate income tax (§37-39).
10. This is not strictly a true tax expenditure in the formal sense. Such tax expenditures require identification of a benchmark tax system for each country or, preferably, a common international benchmark. In practice, it has not been possible to reach agreement on a common international benchmark.
11. Unless based on the profit made on a sale, in which case they would be classified as capital gains taxes under 1120 or 1220.
12. In some countries, the same legislation applies to both individual and corporate enterprises for particular taxes on income. However, the receipts from such taxes are usually allocable between individuals and enterprises and can therefore be shown in the appropriate sub-heading.
13. For example, “... sufficiently self-contained and independent that they behave in the same way as corporations... (including) keeping a complete set of accounts” (2008 SNA, section 4.44).
14. In Canada — a country also referred to as having an imputation system — the (wastable) tax credit for the shareholder is in respect of domestic corporation tax deemed to have been paid whether or not a corporation tax liability has arisen. As there is no integral connection between the corporation tax liability and the credit given against income tax under such systems, these credits for dividends are treated, along with other tax credits, on the lines described in §26.
15. This may also apply where a scheme for government employees existed prior to the introduction of a general social security scheme.
16. In the 2008 SNA these are regarded as capital transfers and not as taxes (see section A.8).
17. This is the system by which the European Union adjusts for differences between the exchange rates used to determine prices under the Common Market Agricultural Policy and actual exchange rates. Payments under the system may relate to imports or exports and where these amounts are separately identifiable, they are shown under the appropriate heading (5123 or 5124). In this Report, these amounts are shown gross (i.e. without deducting any subsidies paid out under the MCA system).
18. Transfers of profits of State lotteries are regarded as non-tax revenues (see also §68).

ANEXO A

Guía de interpretación de la OCDE¹

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A.1. Clasificación de impuestos de la OCDE

1. 1000 Impuestos sobre la renta, las utilidades y las ganancias de capital
 - 1100 Impuestos sobre la renta, utilidades y ganancias de capital de personas físicas
 - 1110 Renta y utilidades
 - 1120 Ganancias de capital
 - 1200 Impuesto sobre la renta, utilidades y ganancias de capital de sociedades.
 - 1210 Renta y utilidades
 - 1220 Ganancias de capital
 - 1300 No clasificables entre 1100 y 1200
2. 2000 Contribuciones a la seguridad social
 - 2100 Empleados
 - 2110 Sobre la base de la nómina
 - 2120 Sobre la base del impuesto sobre la renta
 - 2200 Empleadores
 - 2210 Sobre la base de la nómina
 - 2220 Sobre la base del impuesto sobre la renta
 - 2300 Trabajadores por cuenta propia o no empleados
 - 2310 Sobre la base de la nómina
 - 2320 Sobre la base del impuesto sobre la renta
 - 2400 No clasificables entre 2100, 2200 y 2300
 - 2410 Sobre la base de la nómina
 - 2420 Sobre la base del impuesto sobre la renta
3. 3000 Impuestos sobre la nómina y la fuerza de trabajo
4. 4000 Impuestos sobre la propiedad
 - 4100 Impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad inmueble
 - 4110 Hogares
 - 4120 Otros
 - 4200 Impuestos recurrentes sobre la riqueza neta
 - 4210 Personas físicas
 - 4220 Sociedades
 - 4300 Impuestos sobre sucesiones, herencias y donaciones
 - 4310 Impuestos sobre sucesiones y herencias
 - 4320 Impuestos sobre donaciones
 - 4400 Impuestos sobre transacciones financieras y de capital
 - 4500 Otros impuestos no recurrentes sobre la propiedad
 - 4510 Otros impuestos sobre la riqueza neta
 - 4520 Otros impuestos no recurrentes
 - 4600 Otros impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad

5. 5000 Impuestos sobre los bienes y servicios

5100 Impuestos sobre la producción, venta, transferencia , arrendamiento y entrega de bienes y prestación de servicios

 5110 Impuestos generales

 5111 Impuestos sobre el valor agregado

 5112 Impuestos sobre las ventas

 5113 Otros impuestos generales sobre ingresos brutos y sobre bienes y servicios

 5120 Impuestos sobre bienes y servicios específicos

 5121 Impuestos selectivos

 5122 Utilidades de los monopolios fiscales

 5123 Derechos de aduanas y otros derechos de importación

 5124 Impuestos sobre las exportaciones

 5125 Impuestos sobre los bienes de inversión

 5126 Impuestos sobre servicios específicos

 5127 Otros impuestos sobre el comercio y las transacciones internacionales

 5128 Otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios específicos

 5130 No clasificables entre 5110 y 5120

5200 Impuestos sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para usar bienes y realizar actividades

 5210 Impuestos recurrentes

 5211 Pagados por los hogares sobre vehículos automotores.

 5212 Pagados por otros sobre vehículos automotores

 5213 Otros impuestos recurrentes

 5220 Impuestos no recurrentes

 5300 No clasificables entre 5100 y 5200

6. 6000 Otros impuestos

6100 Pagados únicamente por empresas

6200 Pagados por otros distintos de las empresas o no identificables

A.2. Cobertura

Criterios generales

1. En la clasificación de la OCDE, el término “impuestos” se circunscribe exclusivamente a los pagos sin contraprestación efectuados al gobierno general o una autoridad supranacional. Los impuestos carecen de contraprestación en el sentido en que, normalmente, las prestaciones proporcionadas por el gobierno a los contribuyentes no guardan relación directa con los pagos realizados por estos.
2. El término “impuestos” no incluye las multas, sanciones pecuniarias, ni préstamos obligatorios pagados al gobierno. La delimitación entre ingresos tributarios y no tributarios en relación con ciertas tasas y cargos se abordan en los § 12-15.
3. El gobierno general comprende la Administración central y los organismos que se hallan bajo su control efectivo, los gobiernos estatales y locales y sus respectivas administraciones, y ciertos regímenes de seguridad social y entidades gubernamentales autónomas, excluidas las empresas públicas. Esta definición del gobierno proviene del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales (SCN) 2008;² en esa publicación, el sector del gobierno general y sus subsectores se hallan definidos en el capítulo 4, párrafos 4.117 a 4.165 de la versión en inglés.
4. Las unidades extrapresupuestarias son parte del sistema de gobierno general. Estas son entidades del gobierno general con presupuestos individuales que no están completamente cubiertos por el presupuesto principal o general. Estas entidades operan bajo la autoridad o el control de un gobierno central, estatal o local. Las entidades extrapresupuestarias pueden tener sus propias fuentes de ingresos, que pueden complementarse con subvenciones (transferencias) del presupuesto general o de otras fuentes. A pesar de que sus presupuestos pueden estar sujetos a la aprobación de la legislatura, similar a la de las cuentas presupuestarias, tienen discreción sobre el volumen y la composición de sus gastos. Dichas entidades pueden establecerse para llevar a cabo funciones gubernamentales específicas, como la construcción de carreteras o la producción de servicios de salud o educación pública. Los arreglos presupuestarios varían ampliamente entre países, y se utilizan diversos términos para describir estas entidades, pero a menudo se los denomina “fondos extrapresupuestarios” o “agencias descentralizadas”.
5. Los pagos obligatorios y sin contraprestación recaudados por los gobiernos nacionales y abonados a las autoridades supranacionales se considerarán también como impuestos, según la definición del párrafo 1. Los ingresos tributarios que recaudan los gobiernos nacionales y que se pagan a una autoridad supranacional se asignan como ingresos fiscales a la autoridad supranacional en el SCN 2008 (véanse los párrafos 22.60-61, 22.88 y 22.99) y en el SEC 2010 (véase el párrafo 20.165). En las estadísticas tributarias, estos ingresos tributarios incluyen los derechos de aduana, las contribuciones al Fondo de Resolución Única de la UE y cualquier otro impuesto recaudado por los Estados miembros de la UE en nombre de la Unión Europea. Se incluyen en los importes de los ingresos tributarios en los cuadros de países (capítulo 5) del país en el que se recaudan y se atribuyen a la autoridad supranacional (véase el § 101).
6. En los países en los que la Iglesia forma parte del gobierno general y las autoridades supranacionales, se computan los impuestos eclesiásticos, siempre que reúnan los criterios establecidos en el § 1. Además, habida cuenta de que los datos hacen referencia a las entradas que recibe el gobierno general, quedan excluidos los gravámenes abonados a órganos no gubernamentales, organismos de bienestar o regímenes de seguro social externos al gobierno

general, y sindicatos u organizaciones profesionales, aun cuando dichos gravámenes sean obligatorios; sin embargo, los pagos obligatorios al gobierno general asignados a esos entes sí están incluidos aquí siempre que el gobierno no actúe como mero agente de estos³. Las utilidades de los monopolios fiscales se diferencian de las de otras empresas públicas, y se tratan como impuestos porque reflejan el ejercicio del poder tributario del Estado mediante el uso de prerrogativas monopolísticas (véanse los § 66-68), al igual que las utilidades percibidas por el gobierno por la compra y la venta de divisas a diferentes tipos de cambio (véase el § 76).

7. Los impuestos pagados por el gobierno (p. ej., contribuciones a la seguridad social e impuestos sobre la nómina pagados por el gobierno en su calidad de empleador, impuestos sobre el consumo en sus compras o impuestos sobre sus propiedades) no se han excluido de los datos presentados. Sin embargo, cuando ha sido posible identificar las cantidades de ingreso implicadas⁴, se han mostrado en el Cuadro 5.39 de la publicación *Estadísticas Tributarias en países de la OCDE*.

8. La relación entre esta clasificación y la del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales (SCN) se aclara en los apartados A.9 y A.11 infra.; dado que estas dos clasificaciones no coinciden en todos sus aspectos, en ocasiones, los datos presentados en las cuentas nacionales se calculan o clasifican de forma diferente a lo establecido en la presente guía y, aunque esas y otras diferencias se han mencionado en determinados casos (p. ej., en el § 31 infra.), no ha sido posible hacer referencia a todas ellas. Por otra parte, pueden darse asimismo ciertas disparidades entre la presente clasificación y la empleada internamente por algunas administraciones nacionales (véase el § 13), por lo que quizás las estadísticas de la OCDE y las nacionales no siempre concuerden; sin embargo, es más que probable que esas diferencias sean mínimas en lo que a la cuantía de ingresos se refiere.

Contribuciones a la seguridad social

9. Las contribuciones obligatorias a la seguridad social, tal y como se definen en el § 40, abonadas al gobierno general, se tratan aquí como ingresos tributarios. No obstante, pueden diferir de otros impuestos por el hecho de que la recepción de prestaciones de la seguridad social depende, en numerosos países, de que se hayan aportado las debidas contribuciones, aunque la magnitud de dichas prestaciones no tiene por qué estar supeditada obligatoriamente al importe de las contribuciones. Al tratar las contribuciones sociales como impuestos, se obtiene un mayor grado de comparabilidad entre países, aunque se han consignado en una categoría separada para poder distinguirlas en cualquier análisis.

10. La estricta distinción entre los ingresos tributarios (pagos obligatorios sin contraprestaciones directas a los gobiernos generales o una autoridad supranacional) y los pagos obligatorios no tributarios (NTCPs por sus siglas en inglés) (pagos que con derechos a contraprestaciones o que se realizan a otras instituciones) está claramente definida. Sin embargo, dentro del rango de diferentes pagos obligatorios realizados a los gobiernos en todos los países, no siempre es sencillo en la práctica decidir si los pagos específicos son impuestos o NTCPs. Por ejemplo, los ahorros de pensión obligatorios que son controlados por el gobierno general y que se acumulan en una cuenta individual obteniendo una rentabilidad del mercado o una tasa que compensa la inflación se clasificarían a primera vista como NTCPs en lugar de impuestos. Sin embargo, incluso estos pagos podrían no dar origen a “reembolsos” y clasificarse como impuestos en lugar de NTCPs (por ejemplo, si estos ahorros no se pagan cuando el contribuyente muere antes de alcanzar la edad de jubilación y los fondos se utilizan para proporcionar una pensión mínima a todos los contribuyentes que están asegurados). Estos problemas hacen que

las cifras de ingresos de la seguridad social reportadas para la mayoría de los países se basen en la premisa de que todos los tipos de pagos obligatorios a las administraciones públicas se consideran en cierta medida como elementos de redistribución. Cabe señalar que esta conclusión se basa en una interpretación generalmente amplia del término “no correspondido” en la definición del impuesto.

11. Por el contrario, las contribuciones a la seguridad social voluntarias o no pagaderas al gobierno general (véase el § 1) no se tratan como impuestos, aunque en ciertos países, tal y como se indica debidamente en cada caso en las notas que figuran al pie de los cuadros, plantea dificultades el eliminar tanto las contribuciones voluntarias como algunos pagos obligatorios al sector privado de las cifras de recaudo tributario. Las contribuciones a la seguridad social imputadas tampoco son considerados impuestos.

Tasas, cargos a usuarios y licencias

12. Aparte de las tasas por licencia de vehículos, universalmente consideradas como impuestos, no resulta fácil distinguir entre las tasas y cargos a usuarios que deben tratarse como impuestos y las que no, ya que, aunque toda tasa o cargo se impone en conexión con un servicio o una actividad específicos, la intensidad del vínculo entre el derecho cobrado y el servicio prestado puede variar considerablemente, al igual que puede hacerlo la relación entre la cuantía de la tasa y el costo que supone proporcionar el servicio en cuestión. En todo caso, cuando el beneficiario del servicio pague una tasa claramente relacionada con el costo que supone prestar un servicio, puede inferirse que el gravamen tiene contraprestación y, de acuerdo con la definición reseñada en el § 1, no se considerará como impuesto. En sentido contrario, puede estimarse que el gravamen “carece de contraprestación” cuando:

- a) el cargo excede con creces el costo que supone prestar el servicio;
- b) el pagador o sujeto pasivo del gravamen no sea el beneficiario del servicio (p. ej., tasas recaudadas de los mataderos para financiar un servicio proporcionado a los titulares de explotaciones agropecuarias);
- c) el gobierno no proporcione un servicio específico a cambio del pago del gravamen, aun y cuando se emita un permiso en beneficio del sujeto pasivo (p. ej., cuando el gobierno concede licencias de caza, pesca o tiro que no otorgan el derecho a usar una zona específica propiedad del gobierno);
- d) los servicios beneficien únicamente a los pagadores del gravamen, pero las utilidades recibidas por cada persona no guarden necesariamente proporción con sus pagos (p. ej., el gravamen sobre la comercialización de la leche que recae en los criadores de ganado lechero y que se utiliza para fomentar el consumo de la leche).

13. Pese a las anteriores consideraciones, en ciertos casos excepcionales la aplicación de los criterios plasmados en el § 1 puede resultar particularmente compleja. La solución adoptada – dada la conveniencia de uniformidad internacional y las cantidades de ingreso relativamente bajas implicadas por lo general – ha consistido en seguir la práctica dominante en la mayoría de las administraciones, en lugar de permitir que cada país aplique su propia visión sobre si estos gravámenes deben considerarse ingresos tributarios o no tributarios.⁵

14. Seguidamente, se ofrece una lista de las principales tasas y cargos en cuestión, y su tratamiento normal⁶ en esta publicación:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Ingresos no tributarios: | tasas procesales, permisos de conducir, tasas portuarias, tasas por expedición de pasaportes, licencias de radio y televisión cuando las autoridades públicas proporcionan el servicio de difusión. |
| Impuestos de la partida 5200: | permiso para realizar actividades tales como distribución cinematográfica; caza, pesca o tiro; suministro de instalaciones para actividades recreativas o de ocio o juegos de azar; venta de bebidas alcohólicas o tabaco; posesión de animales domésticos o uso de vehículos automotores; derechos sobre la extracción. |

15. En la práctica, puede que no siempre resulte posible aislar las entradas tributarias de las no tributarias cuando estas se registran conjuntamente. En ese caso, si se considera que la mayoría de las entradas proviene de ingresos no tributarios, se tratará el importe total como tal; de lo contrario, esas entradas del gobierno se incluirán y clasificarán según las normas recogidas en el § 33.

Regalías

16. La propiedad de los activos del subsuelo en forma de depósitos de minerales o combustibles fósiles (carbón, petróleo o gas natural) depende de la forma en que los derechos de propiedad están definidos por la ley y también de los acuerdos internacionales en el caso de depósitos bajo aguas internacionales. En algunos casos, ya sea en el terreno por debajo del cual se encuentran los depósitos minerales, los depósitos en sí o ambos pueden pertenecer a una unidad del gobierno local o central.

17. En tales casos, estas unidades del gobierno general pueden otorgar arrendamientos a otras unidades institucionales que les permitan extraer estos depósitos durante un período de tiempo específico a cambio de un pago o una serie de pagos. Estos pagos a menudo se describen como “regalías”, pero son esencialmente rentas que se acumulan a los propietarios de los recursos naturales a cambio de poner estos activos a disposición de otros agentes durante períodos de tiempo específicos. El alquiler puede tomar la forma de pagos periódicos de cantidades fijas, independientemente de la tasa de extracción, o, más comúnmente, pueden ser una función de la cantidad, el volumen o el valor del activo extraído. Las empresas dedicadas a la exploración en tierras del gobierno pueden hacer pagos a las unidades del gobierno general a cambio del derecho a realizar perforaciones de prueba o investigar de otro modo la existencia y ubicación de los activos del subsuelo. Dichos pagos también se registran como rentas aunque no se realice ninguna extracción. Por lo tanto, estos pagos se clasifican como ingresos no tributarios.

18. Los mismos principios se aplican cuando a otras unidades institucionales se les conceden arrendamientos que les permiten talar madera en bosques naturales en tierras que son propiedad de unidades del gobierno general. Estos pagos también se clasifican como ingresos no tributarios.

19. Estas rentas o regalías pagadas al gobierno general no deben confundirse con los impuestos sobre los ingresos y las ganancias, los impuestos sobre la extracción de recursos naturales, las licencias comerciales u otros impuestos. Si los pagos se aplican a las ganancias de la actividad de extracción, entonces deben clasificarse como impuestos sobre ingresos,

utilidades y ganancias (1000). Además, cualquier pago que se imponga a la extracción de minerales y combustibles fósiles de las reservas de propiedad privada o de otro gobierno se debe clasificar como impuestos. Los pagos relacionados con el valor bruto de la producción deben clasificarse como otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios (5128). Los pagos de una licencia o permiso para realizar operaciones de extracción se deben clasificar como impuestos sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para usar bienes o realizar actividades (5213).

Multas y sanciones pecuniarias

20. En principio, las multas y sanciones pecuniarias impuestas por el pago tardío de los impuestos o por el intento de evasión de los impuestos no deben registrarse como ingresos tributarios. Sin embargo, en ocasiones no es posible distinguir y separar los pagos por multas y penalidades del recaudo del impuesto a los que estos están relacionados. En este caso, las multas y sanciones pecuniarias vinculadas a un determinado impuesto se registran con los ingresos de ese impuesto. Las multas y penalidades pagadas sobre el recaudo de impuestos no identificados se clasifican como otros impuestos en la partida 6000. Las multas que no están relacionadas con delitos tributarios (por ejemplo, las infracciones por estacionamiento indebido), o que no puedan ser identificadas como ofensas tributarias, no serán tratadas como ingresos tributarios.

A.3. Principios de registro

Criterio de devengo

21. Los datos recogidos en esta publicación relativos a los últimos años se han registrado predominantemente según el criterio de devengo, esto es, se han computado en el momento en que nace la obligación. Se ofrece más información al respecto en las notas que figuran al pie de los cuadros de países en el Capítulo 5 del informe.

22. Sin embargo, los datos relativos a años anteriores han seguido registrándose principalmente según el criterio de caja, es decir, en el momento en que el gobierno recibió el pago. Por lo tanto, por ejemplo, los impuestos descontados por los empleadores en un año pero pagados al gobierno al año siguiente y los impuestos debidos un año pero liquidados el año después constan ambos en las entradas del segundo año. Las transacciones correctoras, tales como devoluciones, reembolsos y reintegros, se deducen de los ingresos brutos del periodo en que se realizan.

23. Los datos sobre ingresos tributarios se registran sin deducción de los gastos administrativos propios de la recaudación impositiva. De igual modo, cuando los recursos generados por un impuesto se emplean para subvencionar a miembros particulares de la comunidad, el subsidio no se descuenta del producto impositivo, aunque puede que el impuesto aparezca sin los subsidios en los registros nacionales de algunos países.

24. En lo que a los monopolios fiscales se refiere (5122), únicamente se incluye en los ingresos del gobierno el importe realmente transferido a este. Sin embargo, si cualquier gasto de los monopolios fiscales se considera gasto del gobierno (p. ej., gastos sociales emprendidos por los monopolios fiscales en beneficio del gobierno), se añadirán posteriormente con el fin de llegar a cifras de ingreso tributario (véase el § 66 infra.).

Distinción entre disposiciones tributarias y disposiciones relativas al gasto⁷

25. Dado que la presente publicación aborda únicamente la actividad del gobierno desde el punto de vista del ingreso, sin tener en cuenta los aspectos relacionados con el gasto, resulta preciso realizar una distinción entre las disposiciones que rigen estos dos elementos. Por lo

general, no existe dificultad alguna en diferenciar ambos aspectos, ya que los gastos operan en un ámbito externo al sistema tributario y sus cuentas, y se rigen por una legislación separada de la impositiva. En los casos de difícil delimitación, se emplea el flujo de caja para distinguir entre disposiciones tributarias y disposiciones relativas al gasto. En la medida en que una disposición incida en el flujo de pagos tributarios del contribuyente al gobierno, se entenderá que reviste un carácter tributario y se tendrá en cuenta en los datos recogidos en esta publicación. Cualquier disposición que no afecte a ese flujo se reputará como relativa al gasto y no se tendrá en consideración en la información plasmada en la publicación.

26. Las desgravaciones, exenciones y deducciones tributarias sobre la base imponible afectan claramente a la cantidad transferida al gobierno y, por ende, se consideran disposiciones de naturaleza tributaria. En el extremo opuesto, los subsidios o exoneraciones que no compensen la obligación tributaria y que estén claramente desvinculados del proceso de evaluación, no reducen los ingresos tributarios consignados en esta publicación. De particular interés en este ámbito resultan los créditos fiscales, que son cantidades deducibles del impuesto liquidable (lo que los diferencia de las deducciones sobre la base imponible). Cabe distinguir dos tipos de créditos fiscales: los créditos fiscales no exigibles (a veces denominados desaprovechables), limitados al importe de la obligación tributaria y que, por ende, no pueden generar un pago de las autoridades al contribuyente; y los créditos fiscales exigibles (o no desaprovechables), que no están sujetos a dicho límite, de forma que toda cantidad que excede la obligación tributaria puede abonarse al contribuyente⁸. Al igual que las desgravaciones, un crédito fiscal no exigible afecta claramente a la cantidad transferida al gobierno y, por ende, se considerará como tributario. La práctica seguida para los créditos fiscales exigibles⁹ consiste en distinguir entre “el componente de gasto tributario”¹⁰ que es la porción del crédito empleada en reducir o eliminar la obligación del contribuyente y el “componente de transferencia”, constituido por la parte que excede la obligación del contribuyente y que se paga a este. Al registrar los ingresos tributarios deberá restarse la parte equivalente al componente de gasto tributario, pero no la correspondiente al componente de transferencia. Además, las cantidades de ambos componentes deberán figurar como partidas informativas en los cuadros de países. Los países que no puedan diferenciar entre estos dos componentes deberán indicar si se ha restado de los ingresos tributarios el total de ellos y presentar las evaluaciones disponibles del valor que ambos representan. Para mayor información, consultese el Capítulo 1 de la publicación Revenue Statistics de la OCDE, que examina el efecto de los diversos tratamientos de los créditos fiscales exigibles en la relación impuestos sobre PIB.

Calendario y ejercicio fiscal

27. Las autoridades nacionales cuyos ejercicios fiscales no coinciden con el año calendario deben presentar los datos, siempre que sea posible, sobre la base del año calendario, a fin de permitir el mayor grado posible de comparación con la información de otros países. Subsisten algunos países en los que los datos hacen referencia a los ejercicios fiscales; para ellos, los datos relativos al PIB utilizados en los cuadros comparativos corresponden igualmente a los ejercicios fiscales.

A.4. Criterios generales de clasificación

Principales criterios de clasificación

28. El desglose de las entradas fiscales en las diversas categorías (1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000 y 6000) se rige en general por la base sobre la cual recae el impuesto: 1000, renta, utilidades y ganancias de capital; 2000 y 3000, remuneraciones, nómina o número de empleados (fuerza

de trabajo); 4000, propiedad; 5000, bienes y servicios; 6000, bases múltiples, otras bases o bases no identificables. Cuando un impuesto se calcula sobre más de una base, las entradas que genera se distribuyen, en la medida de lo posible, entre las diversas categorías (véanse los § 33 y 83). Las categorías 4000 y 5000 no sólo cubren aquellos impuestos en los que la base tributaria está constituida por la propiedad, los bienes o los servicios en sí mismos, sino también ciertos impuestos afines; y así, por ejemplo, los impuestos sobre transmisiones patrimoniales se incluyen en la partida 4400,¹¹ y los impuestos sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para realizar actividades, en la 5200. En las categorías 4000 y 5000, se distingue en ocasiones entre impuestos recurrentes y no recurrentes: son impuestos recurrentes los que se recaudan a intervalos regulares (por lo general, anualmente), y no recurrentes, los que se imponen una sola vez (véanse los § 48 al § 51, § 54, § 55 y § 81 para profundizar en las aplicaciones particulares de esta distinción).

29. La asignación de un impuesto a fines específicos no afecta a la clasificación de las entradas fiscales que genera. Sin embargo, tal y como se explica en el § 40 en relación con la clasificación de las contribuciones a la seguridad social, el hecho de que estas confieran un derecho a recibir prestaciones sociales es decisivo para la definición de la categoría 2000.

30. La forma en que se establece o recauda un impuesto (p.ej., mediante el uso de timbres) no afecta a su clasificación.

Clasificación de los contribuyentes

31. En ocasiones, se distingue entre diversas clases de contribuyentes. Esas distinciones dependen de cada impuesto.

- a) *Entre personas físicas y sociedades en relación con los impuestos sobre la renta y sobre la riqueza neta*

La distinción básica aquí es que los impuestos sobre la renta de las sociedades (impuesto de sociedades), a diferencia de los impuestos sobre la renta de las personas físicas, gravan a la sociedad como entidad y no a sus propietarios, independientemente de las circunstancias personales de estos; la misma distinción se aplica a los impuestos sobre la riqueza neta de las sociedades y de las personas físicas. Los impuestos liquidados sobre las utilidades de las asociaciones y sobre la renta de las instituciones, tales como seguros de vida o fondos de pensiones, se clasifican siguiendo la misma regla, y así, se considerarán impuestos sobre las sociedades (1200) si se cargan a la asociación o institución como persona jurídica sin tener en cuenta las circunstancias personales de sus propietarios, o impuestos sobre las personas físicas en el caso contrario (1100). Por lo general, los impuestos aplicados a las sociedades y a las personas físicas se rigen por legislaciones diferentes.¹² La distinción realizada aquí entre personas físicas y sociedades no sigue la categorización por sectores entre hogares, empresas, etcétera, del Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales para las cuentas de ingresos y desembolsos. La clasificación del SCN requiere que ciertas empresas no constituidas en sociedad¹³ se excluyan del sector de los hogares y vengan a sumarse a las empresas no financieras y las instituciones financieras. Sin embargo, el impuesto sobre las utilidades de esos negocios no siempre puede separarse del impuesto sobre la renta de sus propietarios o, como mucho, puede deslindarse sólo arbitrariamente. Por ello, no se ha intentado reproducir aquí esa separación, y la totalidad del impuesto sobre la renta de las personas físicas se ha recogido en un solo bloque, independientemente de la naturaleza del ingreso imponible.

b) Entre hogares y otros en relación con los impuestos sobre la propiedad inmueble

Esta distinción es la misma que la adoptada por el SCN para las cuentas de gasto del consumo final de los hogares y de producción. Se trata pues de diferenciar a los hogares como consumidores (esto es, excluidas las empresas no constituidas en sociedad), por una parte, y a los productores, por otra. Los impuestos sobre las viviendas ocupadas por los hogares, tanto a cargo de los propietarios-ocupantes como de los arrendatarios o de los arrendadores, se incluyen en los hogares, lo que coincide con la diferenciación que suele hacerse comúnmente entre los impuestos sobre la propiedad doméstica y los impuestos sobre la propiedad empresarial. No obstante, algunos países no se hallan en situación de operar esta distinción.

c) Entre hogares y otros en relación con las licencias de vehículos automotores

Se distingue aquí entre los hogares como consumidores, por una parte, y los productores, por otra, al igual que en las cuentas de gasto del consumo final de los hogares y de producción del SCN.

d) Entre empresas y otros en relación con los impuestos residuales (6000)

La distinción es la misma que en c), esta vez, entre los productores, por una parte, y los hogares como consumidores, por otra. Los impuestos recogidos en la categoría 6000 bien porque gravan más de una base tributaria, o bien porque su base no entra dentro del ámbito de ninguna de las categorías anteriores pero es identificable como imponible sobre los productores, y no sobre los hogares, se incluyen en ‘empresas’. El resto de los impuestos de la categoría 6000 se imputan a ‘otros’ o no identificables.

Recargos

32. Las entradas procedentes de recargos relacionados con impuestos particulares se clasifican por lo general en base al impuesto correspondiente, ya sea el recargo temporal o no. Pero si el recargo posee una característica que lo califica para ser clasificado en una categoría diferente de la lista de la OCDE, las entradas generadas por el recargo se recogen en dicha categoría, separadas de las del correspondiente impuesto.

Entradas tributarias no identificables y partidas residuales

33. En un cierto número de casos, no logra determinarse que los impuestos pertenezcan enteramente a una categoría o partida de la clasificación de la OCDE y, en esos casos, se aplican las siguientes pautas:

- a) Se conoce la categoría, pero no la forma de distribuir las entradas entre las diversas subdivisiones: las entradas se clasifican en la correspondiente partida o subpartida residual (1300, 2400, 4520, 4600, 5130, 5300 o 6200).
- b) Se sabe que la mayor parte de las entradas procedentes de un grupo de impuestos (normalmente, impuestos locales) proviene de impuestos de una categoría o una partida particulares, pero algunos de los impuestos del grupo cuya cuantía no puede determinarse con exactitud pueden clasificarse en otras categorías o partidas: las entradas se consignan en la categoría o partida a la que pertenezca la mayoría de ellas.
- c) No puede identificarse ni la categoría ni la partida correspondiente al impuesto (normalmente, local): el impuesto se incorpora a la partida 6200, a menos que se conozca que se trata de un impuesto sobre las empresas, en cuyo caso se incluye en la partida 6100.

A.5. Comentarios sobre ítems de la lista

1000 – Impuestos sobre la renta, las utilidades y las ganancias de capital

34. Esta categoría cubre los impuestos aplicados a la renta o a las utilidades netas (esto es, la renta bruta menos las deducciones permitidas) de las personas físicas y las sociedades, así como los impuestos a los que se someten las ganancias de capital de esos mismos sujetos pasivos, y las ganancias obtenidas en juegos de azar.

35. Se incluyen en esta categoría:

- a) los impuestos que gravan predominantemente la renta o las utilidades, aunque recaigan parcialmente sobre otras bases; los impuestos aplicados a varias bases que no sean mayoritariamente la renta o las utilidades se clasifican de acuerdo con los principios establecidos en los § 33 y 83;
- b) los impuestos sobre la propiedad aplicados a un ingreso presunto o estimado como parte de un impuesto sobre la renta (véase el § 48(a), (c) y (d));
- c) los pagos obligatorios al fondo de contribuciones de la seguridad social impuestos sobre la renta que no confieran un derecho a prestaciones sociales; si esas contribuciones otorgan derecho a prestaciones sociales, se incluyen en la categoría 2000 (véase el § 40);
- d) el producto de los sistemas integrados de impuestos sobre la renta de régimen cedular se clasifican como un todo en esta categoría, aunque algunos de los impuestos cedulares puedan basarse en la renta bruta y no tener en cuenta las circunstancias personales del contribuyente.

36. La principal división de esta categoría se efectúa entre los gravámenes a personas físicas (1100) y aquellos a sociedades (1200). A su vez, en cada partida, se separa entre impuestos sobre la renta y las utilidades (1110 y 1210) e impuestos sobre las ganancias de capital (1120 y 1220). Si algunas entradas no pueden atribuirse pertinente a la partida 1100 o a la 1200, o si no puede realizarse esta distinción en la práctica (p. ej., por falta de datos fiables sobre los receptores de los pagos de los que se deducen los impuestos con retención en la fuente), las entradas se incorporan a la partida 1300 como “no clasificables”.

Tratamiento de los créditos fiscales en los sistemas de imputación

37. En los sistemas de imputación del impuesto de sociedades, los accionistas están exentos, total o parcialmente, de responder en concepto del impuesto sobre la renta por los dividendos abonados por la compañía a partir de la renta o de las utilidades sometidas al impuesto de sociedades. En los países con este sistema,¹⁴ una parte del impuesto sobre las utilidades de la sociedad está disponible para exonerar a los accionistas de su propia obligación tributaria. La exoneración del accionista reviste la forma de un crédito fiscal, cuyo importe puede ser inferior, igual o superior al pasivo tributario total del accionista. Si el crédito fiscal excede al pasivo tributario, puede que ese exceso sea pagadero al accionista. Dado que este tipo de crédito fiscal es parte integrante del sistema de imputación del impuesto sobre la renta de las sociedades, cualquier pago a los accionistas se trata como devolución tributaria, y no como gasto (compárese con el tratamiento de otros créditos fiscales descrito en el § 26).

38. Puesto que en los sistemas de imputación el crédito fiscal (incluso cuando excede la obligación tributaria) debe considerarse como disposición tributaria, se plantea la cuestión de determinar si deberá deducirse de las entradas en concepto de impuesto sobre la renta de las personas físicas (1110) o de las entradas atribuibles al impuesto sobre la renta de las

sociedades (1210). En este informe, la cantidad total pagada a título del impuesto sobre la renta de las sociedades se recoge en la subpartida 1210, y el impuesto no imputado en la subpartida 1110. Por lo tanto, la cuantía total del crédito se resta de esta última subpartida, tanto si el crédito da lugar a una reducción de la obligación tributaria por renta personal, como si se realiza un reembolso porque el crédito fiscal excede el pasivo tributario por este concepto. (No obstante, si los créditos fiscales se deducen del impuesto de sociedades por dividendos repartidos a otras sociedades, las correspondientes cantidades se descuentan de las entradas registradas en la subpartida 1210.)

1120 y 1220 – Impuestos sobre las ganancias de capital

39. Como su nombre indica, estas subpartidas engloban los impuestos sobre las ganancias de capital, ya de las personas físicas (1120), ya de las sociedades (1220), siempre que las entradas procedentes de estos impuestos puedan identificarse por separado. Ese no es el caso en numerosos países, y las entradas de estos impuestos se clasifican junto con las del impuesto sobre la renta. La subpartida 1120 contiene asimismo los impuestos sobre las ganancias obtenidas en juegos de azar.

2000 – Contribuciones a la seguridad social

40. Entran en esta categoría todos los pagos obligatorios a las administraciones públicas que confieren un derecho a recibir una prestación social futura (contingente). Esos pagos suelen estar asignados al financiamiento de prestaciones sociales y, a menudo, se pagan a las instituciones del gobierno general que proporcionan dichas prestaciones. Sin embargo, esa asignación no forma parte de la definición de las contribuciones a la seguridad social y no es necesaria para que un impuesto sea clasificado en esta categoría, pero, para que un impuesto se incluya aquí, sí será preciso que confiera un derecho. Y así, los gravámenes sobre la renta o la nómina asignados a los fondos de seguridad social pero que no confieran el derecho a recibir prestaciones sociales quedan excluidos de la presente categoría y se registran bien entre los impuestos sobre la renta de las personas físicas (1100), bien junto con los impuestos sobre la nómina y la fuerza de trabajo (3000). Los impuestos aplicados sobre otras bases, como los bienes y servicios, no se consignarán aquí aunque estén asignados a prestaciones de la seguridad social, sino que se catalogarán según sus respectivas bases, ya que por lo general no otorgarán derecho alguno a prestaciones sociales.

41. Entre otras, se incluirán aquí las contribuciones a los siguientes tipos de prestaciones de la seguridad social: prestaciones y suplementos por seguro de desempleo; prestaciones por accidente, lesión o enfermedad; pensiones por jubilación, invalidez y supervivencia; ayudas familiares; reembolsos de gastos médicos u hospitalarios o prestación de servicios médicos u hospitalarios. Las contribuciones pueden recaudarse tanto de los empleados como de los empleadores.

42. Las contribuciones pueden tener como base bien las remuneraciones o la nómina ('sobre la base de la nómina'), bien la renta neta tras deducciones y exenciones por circunstancias personales ('sobre la base del impuesto sobre la renta'), y el producto de ambas bases deberá identificarse separadamente en la medida de lo posible. Cuando las contribuciones al régimen general de la seguridad social se basen en la nómina, pero las de grupos particulares (tales como los trabajadores por cuenta propia) no puedan evaluarse en función de esta base y se emplee en ese caso la renta neta como una aproximación de las remuneraciones brutas, las entradas seguirán clasificándose sobre la base de la nómina. En principio, esta categoría excluye las contribuciones voluntarias aportadas a los regímenes de seguridad social, que,

cuando sea posible identificarlas de forma separada, se recogerán en la partida informativa sobre el financiamiento de las prestaciones sociales; sin embargo, en la práctica, estas aportaciones no siempre pueden desvincularse de las contribuciones obligatorias, en cuyo caso se incluirán igualmente en esta categoría.

43. Las contribuciones a los regímenes de seguro social no vinculados a instituciones del gobierno general, así como las aportaciones a otros tipos de sistemas de seguro, tales como planes de previsión o planes de pensiones, mutualidades u otros planes de ahorro, no se consideran contribuciones a la seguridad social. Los planes de previsión son acuerdos por los que las contribuciones de cada empleado y la parte correspondiente del empleador en nombre de aquél se conservan en una cuenta separada que genera interés, de la que pueden retirarse en circunstancias específicas. Por su parte, los planes de pensiones son regímenes organizados separadamente, negociados entre empleados y empleadores, que llevan disposiciones sobre diversas contribuciones y prestaciones, a veces más directamente vinculadas a los niveles salariales y a la duración del servicio que en otros esquemas sociales. Cuando las contribuciones a esos regímenes son obligatorias o cuasiobligatorias (p. ej., en virtud de un acuerdo con sindicatos u organizaciones profesionales), se hacen constar en la partida informativa (véase el Cuadro 5.38 de este Reporte).

44. Las contribuciones de los empleados del gobierno y de este con respecto a sus empleados a los regímenes de seguridad social incluidos en el gobierno general se clasifican en esta categoría. También se consideran impuestos las contribuciones de los empleados del gobierno a regímenes diferentes que puedan reputarse sustitutivos de los regímenes generales de seguridad social.¹⁵ Por el contrario, cuando un régimen diferente no pueda considerarse sustitutivo de uno general y haya sido negociado entre el gobierno, en su papel de empleador, y sus empleados, no se estimará como régimen de seguridad social y, por lo tanto, las contribuciones a él no se tendrán como impuestos, aunque el régimen haya sido instaurado por la legislación.

45. Esta categoría excluye las contribuciones ‘imputadas’, que corresponden a las prestaciones sociales pagadas directamente por los empleadores a sus empleados, antiguos empleados o personas a cargo de estos (p. ej., cuando los empleadores están legalmente obligados a correr con las prestaciones por enfermedad durante cierto tiempo).

46. Las contribuciones se dividen en tres partidas principales – empleados (2100), empleadores (2200) y trabajadores por cuenta propia o no empleados (2300) – y se subdividen posteriormente en función de la base que gravan. A efectos de la presente publicación, se entiende por empleados todas las personas contratadas en actividades de unidades empresariales, órganos gubernamentales, instituciones privadas sin ánimo de lucro u otro tipo de empleo remunerado, con excepción de los dueños de empresas no constituidas en sociedad y de los miembros no remunerados de sus familias. También se consideran empleados los miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas, independientemente de la duración y del tipo de su servicio, siempre que coticen a regímenes de la seguridad social. Por su parte, las contribuciones de los empleadores se definen como las aportaciones que estos realizan por cuenta de sus empleados a los sistemas de seguridad social. Si los empleados o los empleadores tienen la obligación de continuar cotizando a la seguridad social en el caso de desempleo de un empleado, esas contribuciones se muestran en las partidas 2100 y 2200, respectivamente, siempre que los datos lo permitan. En consecuencia, la partida 2300 queda reservada a las contribuciones abonadas por los trabajadores por cuenta propia y por quienes no se hallan incluidos en la población activa (p. ej., incapacitados o jubilados).

3000 – Impuestos sobre la nómina y la fuerza de trabajo

47. Consiste en los impuestos pagados por las firmas o empresas, ya sea como una proporción de los salarios o la nómina, ya como una cantidad fija por persona empleada. No incluyen pagos a la seguridad social obligatorios pagados por empleadores u otros impuestos pagados por los empleados mismos de sus salarios o remuneraciones.

4000 – Impuestos sobre la propiedad

48. Esta categoría engloba los impuestos, recurrentes y no recurrentes, sobre el uso, la titularidad o la transmisión de la propiedad, lo que incluye impuestos sobre la propiedad inmueble y la riqueza neta, sobre el cambio de titularidad en la propiedad por herencia o donación, y sobre transacciones financieras y de capital. Quedan excluidas de esta categoría los siguientes tipos de impuestos:

- a) los impuestos sobre las ganancias de capital procedentes de la venta de propiedad (1120 o 1220);
- b) los impuestos sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para usar bienes o realizar actividades (5200): véase el § 78;
- c) los impuestos sobre los bienes inmuebles gravados sobre la base de un ingreso neto presunto que tiene en cuenta las circunstancias personales del contribuyente: se clasifican como impuestos sobre la renta junto con los impuestos sobre la renta y sobre las ganancias de capital derivadas de la propiedad (1100);
- d) los impuestos sobre el uso de la propiedad con fines residenciales, tanto si debe responder del impuesto el propietario como el arrendatario, siempre que la cantidad debida tenga en cuenta las circunstancias personales del usuario (ingresos, personas a cargo, etcétera): se integran en los impuestos sobre la renta (1100);
- e) los impuestos sobre los edificios con una densidad máxima superior a la permitida; sobre la ampliación, construcción o modificación de ciertos edificios más allá de un valor umbral; y sobre la construcción de edificios: todos ellos se integran en los impuestos sobre el permiso para realizar actividades (5200);
- f) los impuestos sobre el uso de la propiedad propia para fines comerciales especiales, tales como la venta de bebidas alcohólicas, tabaco o carne, o para la explotación de tierras (p. ej., impuestos sobre la extracción en Estados Unidos): se integran en los impuestos sobre el permiso para realizar actividades (5200).

4100 – Impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad inmueble

49. Esta partida comprende los impuestos con que se grava de forma regular el uso o la titularidad de bienes inmuebles.

- Estos impuestos gravan las tierras y los edificios.
- Pueden consistir en un porcentaje del valor tasado de una propiedad, basado a su vez en un ingreso por alquiler hipotético, en el precio de venta, en un rendimiento capitalizado o en otras características de la propiedad inmueble (por ejemplo, el tamaño o la ubicación) de las que quepa inferir un alquiler o un valor de capital hipotéticos.
- Estos impuestos pueden aplicarse a los propietarios, a los arrendatarios o a ambos. También pueden pagarse de un nivel de gobierno a otro en relación con los bienes bajo jurisdicción de este último.
- Para la evaluación de estos impuestos, no se tienen en cuenta las deudas y, en ese sentido, difieren de los impuestos sobre la riqueza neta.

50. Los impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad inmueble se subdividen a su vez en los pagados por los hogares (4110) y los abonados por otros sujetos pasivos (4120), de acuerdo con los criterios establecidos en el § 31(b) supra.

4200 – Impuestos recurrentes sobre la riqueza neta

51. Esta partida abarca los impuestos con que se grava periódicamente (por lo general, anualmente) la riqueza neta, esto es, los impuestos sobre un amplio abanico de bienes muebles e inmuebles, descontadas sus deudas. Esta partida se subdivide a su vez en los impuestos pagados por las personas físicas (4210) y los abonados por las sociedades (4220), de acuerdo con los criterios establecidos en el § 31(a) supra. Si existen cifras separadas para las entradas correspondientes a pagos realizados por instituciones, se añaden a la subpartida de las sociedades.

4300 – Impuestos sobre sucesiones, herencias y donaciones

52. Esta partida se divide entre impuestos sobre sucesiones o herencias (4310) e impuestos sobre donaciones (4320).¹⁶ Los impuestos sobre sucesiones gravan el valor total de la sucesión o del caudal hereditario, mientras los impuestos sobre herencias se aplican a las cuotas recibidas por los causahabientes individualmente considerados o en función de la relación de estos con el difunto.

4400 – Impuestos sobre transacciones financieras y de capital

53. Esta partida incluye, entre otros, los impuestos sobre la emisión, transmisión, compra y venta de valores, sobre los cheques, y sobre transacciones legales específicas, tales como la validación de contratos o la venta de bienes inmuebles. La partida no incluye:

- a) los impuestos sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para realizar ciertas actividades (5200);
- b) las tasas abonadas en concepto de costos procesales o expedición de actas de nacimiento, matrimonio o defunción, que suelen considerarse como ingresos no tributarios (véase el § 12);
- c) los impuestos sobre ganancias de capital (1000);
- d) los impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad inmueble (4100);
- e) los impuestos recurrentes sobre la riqueza neta (4200);
- f) otros impuestos no recurrentes sobre la propiedad o la riqueza (4500).

4500 – Otros impuestos no recurrentes sobre la propiedad¹⁶

54. Esta partida cubre los gravámenes sobre la propiedad que, a diferencia de los impuestos recurrentes, se recaudan una sola vez. Se divide en impuestos no recurrentes sobre la riqueza neta (4510) y otros impuestos no recurrentes sobre la propiedad (4520). La subpartida 4510 contiene los impuestos que se recaudan a fin de hacer frente a gastos excepcionales o de redistribuir la riqueza. Por su parte, la subpartida 4520 comprende los impuestos que gravan los incrementos de valor de la tierra, debido, por ejemplo, a permisos para su desarrollo concedidos por el gobierno general o a la provisión por parte de este de instalaciones locales adicionales; cualesquiera impuestos sobre la reevaluación del capital; y aquellos impuestos gravados una sola vez sobre determinados tipos de propiedad.

4600 – Otros impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad

55. Aunque este tipo de impuestos rara vez se dan en los países miembros de la OCDE, esta partida incluye los impuestos sobre bienes tales como ganado bovino, joyas, ventanas y otros signos externos de riqueza.

5000 – Impuestos sobre los bienes y servicios

56. Se incluyen en esta categoría todos los impuestos y derechos sobre la producción, extracción, venta, transmisión, arrendamiento y entrega de bienes, así como sobre la prestación de servicios (5100), y también los impuestos aplicados al uso de bienes y al permiso para usar bienes o realizar actividades (5200). Por lo tanto, esta categoría comprende:

- a) los impuestos acumulativos de etapas múltiples;
- b) los impuestos generales sobre las ventas aplicados, ya sea en la fabricación/producción, ya sea en la venta al por mayor o al por menor;
- c) los impuestos sobre el valor agregado;
- d) los impuestos selectivos;
- e) los impuestos sobre las importaciones y exportaciones de bienes;
- f) los impuestos sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para usar bienes o realizar ciertas actividades;
- g) los impuestos sobre la extracción, el procesamiento o la producción de minerales y otros productos.

57. Los casos de difícil delimitación entre esta categoría y la categoría 4000 (impuestos sobre la propiedad) o la partida 6100 (otros impuestos pagados únicamente por empresas) se tratan en los § 48, § 53 y § 80. La partida 5300 y la subpartida 5130, ambas residuales, incluyen, respectivamente, las entradas tributarias que no hayan podido clasificarse entre las partidas 5100 y 5200 o entre las subpartidas 5110 y 5120, respectivamente, veáse § 33.

5100 – Impuestos sobre la producción, venta, transmisión, arrendamiento y entrega de bienes, y la prestación de servicios

58. Esta partida comprende todos los impuestos aplicados a transacciones de bienes y servicios por las características intrínsecas de estos (p. ej., valor, peso del tabaco, graduación de las bebidas alcohólicas, etcétera) a diferencia de los impuestos determinados por el uso de bienes o por el permiso para usar bienes o realizar actividades, que entran dentro del ámbito de la partida 5200.

5110 – Impuestos generales

59. En esta subpartida, se incluyen todos los impuestos, aparte de los derechos de importación y exportación (5123 y 5124, respectivamente), que gravan la producción, el arrendamiento, la transmisión, la entrega o la venta de un amplio abanico de bienes o la prestación de una gran variedad de servicios, independientemente de que sean de producción nacional o importados, o de la etapa de producción o de distribución en la que recaigan. Por ende, comprende los impuestos sobre el valor agregado, los impuestos sobre las ventas y los impuestos acumulativos de etapas múltiples. A las entradas brutas generadas, se añaden las entradas por ajustes fronterizos en concepto de esos impuestos cuando se importan bienes, y se restan las devoluciones de dichos impuestos cuando se exportan bienes. Esta subpartida se divide a su vez en los epígrafes 5111, impuestos sobre

el valor agregado; 5112, impuestos sobre las ventas; y 5113, otros impuestos generales sobre los ingresos brutos y sobre bienes y servicios.

60. Suelen plantearse dificultades de delimitación entre esta subpartida y la dedicada a los impuestos sobre bienes y servicios específicos (5120) cuando los impuestos se aplican a un gran número de bienes, como, por ejemplo, en el caso del impuesto sobre las compras del Reino Unido (abolido en 1973) o el impuesto sobre mercancías de Japón (abolido en 1988). De acuerdo con las respectivas perspectivas nacionales, el antiguo impuesto sobre las compras británico se ha clasificado como impuesto general (5112), mientras el desaparecido impuesto sobre mercancías japonés se ha incluido entre los impuestos selectivos (5121).

5111 – Impuestos sobre el valor agregado

61. Todos los impuestos generales al consumo cargados sobre el valor agregado entran dentro de este epígrafe, independientemente del método de deducción y de las etapas en las que recaiga el impuesto. En la práctica, todos los países de la OCDE con este tipo de impuestos permiten que todos los intermediarios, excepto el consumidor final, se deduzcan inmediatamente los impuestos sobre las compras e imponen tributación en todas las etapas. Para algunos países, puede que se incluyan en este epígrafe otros impuestos, tales como los aplicados sobre actividades financieras y de seguros, o bien porque las entradas que generan no pueden identificarse separadamente de las procedentes del impuesto sobre el valor agregado, o bien porque se considera que forman parte de este último, aunque esos mismos impuestos puedan clasificarse diferentemente en terceros países (p. ej., como impuestos sobre servicios específicos (5126) o impuestos sobre transacciones financieras y de capital (4400)).

5112 – Impuestos sobre las ventas

62. Se clasifican aquí todos los impuestos generales aplicados a una sola etapa, ya sea en la fabricación/producción, o en la venta al por mayor o al por menor.

5113 – Otros impuestos generales sobre los ingresos brutos y sobre bienes y servicios

63. Estos son impuestos acumulativos de etapas múltiples impuestos en los que el impuesto al consumo se combina con otros impuestos multifásicos. Estos impuestos se aplican cada vez que se realiza una transacción sin deducción del valor de los impuestos pagados sobre los insumos. Los impuestos multifásicos pueden combinarse con elementos de los impuestos sobre el valor agregado o sobre las ventas.

5120 – Impuestos sobre bienes y servicios específicos

64. Se incluyen en esta subpartida los impuestos selectivos, las utilidades generadas y transferidas por los monopolios fiscales, y los derechos de aduana y otros derechos de importación, así como los impuestos sobre las exportaciones, las transacciones de divisas, los bienes de inversión y las apuestas, y los impuestos especiales sobre los servicios que no formen parte de uno de los impuestos generales de la subpartida 5110.

5121 – Impuestos selectivos

65. Los impuestos selectivos gravan la unidad de un producto específico de una gama predefinida y limitada de bienes. Los impuestos generalmente se aplican a tasas diferenciadas sobre bienes no esenciales o de lujo, bebidas alcohólicas, tabaco y la energía. Los selectivos pueden imponerse en cualquier etapa de la producción o distribución y generalmente se

aplican como un cargo específico por unidad en función de las características del bien con referencia al valor, peso, intensidad o cantidad del producto. Se incluyen impuestos especiales sobre productos como el azúcar, la remolacha azucarera, fósforos y chocolates; e impuestos que gravan a tasas variables una cierta gama de bienes; e impuestos aplicados a los productos de tabaco, bebidas alcohólicas, combustibles para motores e hidrocarburos. Si un impuesto recaudado principalmente sobre bienes importados también se aplica, o se aplicaría, bajo la misma ley a bienes comparables de producción nacional, entonces los ingresos de este impuesto se clasifican como impuestos selectivos más que de derechos de importación. Este principio se aplica incluso si no hay producción nacional comparable o no hay posibilidad de tal producción. Los impuestos sobre el uso de servicios como agua, electricidad, gas y energía se consideran como impuestos selectivos más que impuestos sobre servicios específicos (5126). Los selectivos no incluyen los gravámenes que se aplican como impuestos generales sobre bienes y servicios (5110); beneficios de los monopolios fiscales (5122); derechos de aduana y otros derechos de importación (5123); o impuestos a las exportaciones (5124).

5122 – Utilidades de los monopolios fiscales

66. Este epígrafe comprende la parte de las utilidades de los monopolios fiscales transferida al gobierno general o usada para financiar gastos considerados como gastos del gobierno (véase el § 24). Las cantidades implicadas se registran cuando se transfieren al gobierno general o cuando se usan para gastos considerados como gastos del gobierno.

67. Los monopolios fiscales reflejan el ejercicio del poder tributario del gobierno mediante el uso de prerrogativas monopolísticas. Se trata de empresas públicas no financieras que ejercen un monopolio, en la mayoría de los casos sobre la producción o la distribución de tabaco, bebidas alcohólicas, sal, fósforos, cartas de juego, productos derivados del petróleo y productos agrícolas (es decir, sobre el tipo de productos susceptibles de estar sometidos, alternativa o adicionalmente, a los impuestos selectivos del epígrafe 5121), con el fin de recaudar ingresos para el gobierno que en otros países se obtienen gravando las operaciones que sobre dichos bienes efectúan las unidades empresariales privadas. El monopolio del gobierno puede intervenir en la etapa de producción o, en el caso de los establecimientos de licores propiedad del gobierno o bajo control de éste, en la etapa de distribución.

68. Cabe distinguir los monopolios fiscales de los servicios públicos, tales como el transporte ferroviario, la electricidad, los servicios de correos y otras comunicaciones, que pueden gozar también de una posición monopolística o quasi-monopolística, pero cuyo fin primero suele ser la prestación de servicios básicos y no la obtención de ingresos para el gobierno; las transferencias de esas otras empresas públicas al gobierno se consideran ingresos no tributarios. Generalmente, el concepto tradicional de monopolio fiscal no abarca a las loterías estatales, cuyas utilidades usualmente se consideran, en consecuencia, ingresos no tributarios. No obstante, se pueden considerar como ingresos tributarios si su función principal es la de recaudar para financiar gasto gubernamental. Las utilidades de los monopolios fiscales se han separado de las de los monopolios de importación y exportación (5127) transferidas de juntas de comercialización u otras empresas dedicadas al comercio internacional.

5123 – Derechos de aduana y otros derechos de importación

69. Se incluyen aquí los impuestos, derechos de timbre y sobrecargas limitados por ley a los productos importados, así como los gravámenes sobre los productos agrícolas importados impuestos en los países miembros de la Unión Europea y las cantidades satisfechas por

algunos de esos países a tenor del sistema de montantes compensatorios monetarios (MCM).¹⁷ Los derechos de aduana recaudados por los Estados miembros de la Unión Europea en nombre de ésta ya se registran en este epígrafe a nivel de autoridad supranacional en los cuadros de países (Capítulo 4 de la publicación Revenue Statistics de la OCDE). Quedan excluidos aquí los impuestos recaudados de las importaciones como parte de un impuesto general sobre los bienes y servicios, así como los impuestos selectivos aplicables tanto a bienes importados como a bienes de producción nacional.

5124 – Impuestos sobre las exportaciones

70. En los años 1970, los derechos de exportación se aplicaban en Australia, Canadá y Portugal como una medida de carácter regular, y en Finlandia se han utilizado con fines contracíclicos. Algunos países miembros de la Unión Europea pagan un gravamen sobre las exportaciones, en el marco del sistema MCM (véase la nota a pie de página § 16 en el § 69). Cuando las cantidades recaudadas son identificables, se integran en este epígrafe, que no incluye, sin embargo, las devoluciones de impuestos generales al consumo, de impuestos selectivos o de derechos de aduana sobre los bienes exportados, que se deducirán de las entradas brutas de 5110, 5121 o 5123, según corresponda.

5125 – Impuestos sobre los bienes de inversión

71. Este epígrafe cubre los impuestos sobre los bienes de inversión, tales como la maquinaria. Estos impuestos pueden cargarse por un cierto número de años o temporalmente con fines contracíclicos. No se incluyen aquí aquellos impuestos sobre los insumos industriales que recaen también en los consumidores (p. ej., el impuesto sobre la energía en Suecia, que se clasifica en 5121).

5126 – Impuestos sobre servicios específicos

72. Todos los impuestos sobre el pago por servicios específicos, tales como los impuestos sobre las primas de seguro, los servicios bancarios, los juegos de azar y las apuestas (p. ej., carreras de caballos, quinielas de fútbol, lotería), el transporte, las actividades recreativas o de ocio, los restaurantes y la publicidad, entran dentro de este epígrafe. También se clasifican aquí los impuestos sobre el ingreso bruto de las empresas que prestan el servicio (p. ej., primas de seguro o apuestas brutas recibidas por una empresa).

73. Los ingresos tributarios procedentes de gravámenes bancarios y pagos a sistemas de seguro de depósitos y de estabilidad financiera se han incluido también en este epígrafe

- Los pagos obligatorios de tasas de estabilidad, gravámenes bancarios y primas de seguro de depósitos se tratarán por lo general como ingresos tributarios cuando se abonen al gobierno general o una autoridad supranacional y se asignen a los fondos consolidados o generales de este, de forma que el gobierno pueda utilizar libre e inmediatamente el dinero para los fines que elija. Este principio se aplicará independientemente de que el gobierno prometa revertir esos pagos para garantizar los depósitos de los clientes de los bancos en caso de necesidad futura.
- Si los pagos obligatorios se abonan al gobierno general y se destinan a fondos afectados exclusivamente a volver al sector de la economía que engloba a las sociedades sujetas a dichos pagos, éstos seguirán considerándose ingresos tributarios dado que los fondos estarán disponibles para el gobierno y podrán reducir su déficit presupuestario, que la tasa no conlleva contraprestación para una entidad individual y que las cantidades recaudadas no tienen relación con cualquier pago posterior a

los depositantes o cualquier gasto realizado como medio de respaldo más amplio al sector financiero.

- Se clasificarán como tasa por servicio los pagos que deban aportarse a sistemas permanentes más reducidos para garantizar los depósitos de “particulares” cuando los niveles de pago concuerden con el costo del seguro.
- También se clasificarán como tasa por servicio, y no como ingreso tributario, los pagos que impliquen que el gobierno ejecute los activos de una institución en quiebra o tenga un derecho prioritario sobre la liquidación de activos de esta con objeto de financiar los pagos de compensación a los clientes por la pérdida de sus depósitos.
- a) Los pagos obligatorios a fondos gestionados fuera del sector público y a instituciones no estatales apoyadas por depositantes, así como todos los pagos a planes voluntarios, no deben tratarse como ingresos tributarios.
- b) También se incluyen aquí las contribuciones al Fondo de Resolución Única de la UE, que se atribuyen a la autoridad supranacional en los cuadros de los países.

74. Se excluyen de este epígrafe:

- a) los impuestos sobre servicios que formen parte de un impuesto general sobre los bienes y servicios (5110);
- b) los impuestos sobre la electricidad, el gas y la energía (5121, impuestos selectivos);
- c) los impuestos sobre las ganancias de las personas físicas en los juegos de azar (1120, impuestos sobre las ganancias de capital de las personas físicas o de las empresas no constituidas en sociedad) y los impuestos fijos sobre la transferencia de loterías privadas o sobre el permiso para crear loterías (5200);¹⁸
- d) los impuestos sobre los cheques y sobre la emisión, transmisión o compra y venta de valores (4400, impuestos sobre transacciones financieras y de capital).

5127 – Otros impuestos sobre el comercio y las transacciones internacionales

75. Este epígrafe abarca los ingresos percibidos por el gobierno por la compra y la venta de divisas a diferentes tipos de cambio. Cuando el gobierno ejerce poderes monopolísticos para obtener un margen entre los precios de compra y de venta de divisas superior al que sería necesario para cubrir los costos administrativos, el ingreso generado constituye un gravamen obligatorio impuesto en proporciones indeterminadas tanto sobre el comprador como sobre el vendedor de divisas. Es un equivalente común de los derechos de importación y exportación cargados en un sistema con tipo de cambio único o de un impuesto sobre la compraventa de divisas. Al igual que las utilidades de los monopolios fiscales o de los monopolios de importación y exportación transferidas al gobierno, representa el ejercicio de las prerrogativas monopolísticas con fines fiscales y, por lo tanto, se incluye en los ingresos tributarios.

76. El epígrafe engloba asimismo las utilidades de los monopolios de importación y exportación, que, sin embargo, son inexistentes en los países de la OCDE; los impuestos sobre la compraventa de divisas; y cualesquiera otros impuestos que recaigan sobre el comercio o las transacciones internacionales.

5128 – Otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios específicos

77. Este epígrafe incluye los impuestos sobre la extracción de minerales, combustibles fósiles y otros recursos agotables de yacimientos de propiedad privada o de otro nivel de gobierno, así como cualesquiera otras entradas no identificables procedentes de impuestos

sobre bienes y servicios específicos. Los impuestos sobre la extracción de recursos agotables suelen traducirse en un importe fijo por cantidad o peso, pero también pueden adoptar un valor porcentual. Los impuestos se registran en el momento de extracción de los recursos. Los pagos por extracción de recursos agotables de yacimientos propiedad de la unidad de gobierno que recibe el pago se clasifican como alquiler.

5200 – Impuestos sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para usar bienes o realizar actividades

78. Esta partida incluye los impuestos aplicados al uso de bienes a diferencia de los impuestos sobre los propios bienes. Al contrario que los impuestos de este último tipo (registrados en la partida 5100), los impuestos considerados aquí no se basan en el valor de los bienes, sino que suelen revestir la forma de importes fijos. Los impuestos sobre el permiso para usar bienes o realizar actividades entran asimismo en esta partida, como, por ejemplo, los impuestos sobre la contaminación que no se basan en el valor de bienes particulares. En ocasiones, resulta complejo distinguir entre cargos obligatorios a los usuarios y tasas de licencia que se consideran como impuestos y aquellos que quedan excluidos por reputarse como ingresos no tributarios; los criterios de deslinde empleados se explican en los § 12 y § 13.

79. Aunque el título de esta partida menciona el “uso” de bienes, es posible que sea el registro de la propiedad, y no el uso, lo que dé lugar a la obligación tributaria, y que los impuestos contenidos aquí se apliquen más al hecho de ser titular de ciertos animales o bienes (p. ej., caballos de carreras, perros y vehículos automotores) que al uso que se hace de ellos, o que recaigan incluso en bienes inutilizables (p. ej., vehículos automotores o armas inservibles).

80. Se plantean casos de difícil delimitación con respecto a:

- a) los impuestos sobre el permiso para realizar actividades empresariales que parten de una base combinada de renta, nómina o volumen de ventas, que se clasifican de acuerdo con las normas del § 83;
- b) los impuestos sobre la propiedad o el uso de la propiedad de las partidas 4100, 4200 y 4600; la partida 4100 se dedica exclusivamente a los impuestos sobre la titularidad o la posesión de bienes inmuebles y, a diferencia de los impuestos de la partida 5200, recaen siempre sobre el valor de la propiedad; los impuestos sobre la riqueza neta (4200) y otros impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad (4600) se circunscriben al hecho de ser titular de propiedades, y no al uso de activos; se aplican a grupos de activos, y no a bienes particulares; y están en todo caso relacionados con el valor de los activos en cuestión.

5210 – Impuestos recurrentes sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para usar bienes o realizar actividades

81. La principal característica de los impuestos consignados aquí es que se recaudan a intervalos regulares y se cobran por lo general según una cantidad fija. En términos de ingresos, el elemento más importante está constituido por los impuestos por licencia de vehículos, aunque también integran esta subpartida los impuestos sobre los permisos de caza, pesca o tiro o sobre la venta de ciertos productos, así como los impuestos sobre la propiedad de animales domésticos y sobre la prestación de ciertos servicios siempre que estos reúnan los criterios establecidos en los § 12 y § 13. Los epígrafes en que se divide la partida 5210 son: los impuestos sobre vehículos automotores pagados por los hogares (5211) y los satisfechos por otros sujetos pasivos (5212); por su parte, el epígrafe 5213 abarca

las licencias a propietarios de animales domésticos y los cargos a usuarios por el permiso de realizar actividades, tales como la venta de carne o de bebidas alcohólica cuando los gravámenes se imponen de forma recurrente, así como las licencias generales periódicas de caza, pesca y tiro cuando el derecho a emprender esas actividades no se otorga como parte de una transacción comercial normal (p. ej., la concesión de la licencia no implica el derecho a usar una zona específica propiedad del gobierno).

5220 – Impuestos no recurrentes sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para usar bienes o realizar actividades

82. Se incluyen aquí los impuestos no recurrentes aplicados sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para utilizar bienes o realizar actividades, así como los impuestos aplicados cada vez que se utilizan los bienes.

- Entran en esta subpartida los impuestos sobre la emisión o liberación en el medio ambiente de gases y líquidos nocivos y otras sustancias peligrosas. Los pagos por permisos negociables de emisión expedidos por los gobiernos en el marco de programas de límites máximos y comercio de emisiones deberán registrarse aquí en la fecha en que se produzcan las emisiones. No se computarán ingresos por los permisos que los gobiernos expidan a título gratuito. El registro según el criterio de devengo implica que habrá una diferencia temporal entre el momento en que el gobierno reciba el pago por los permisos y el momento en que se produzca la emisión. En las cuentas nacionales, esta diferencia genera un pasivo para el gobierno durante ese periodo.
- Se excluirán los pagos efectuados por la recogida y eliminación de desechos o sustancias nocivas por parte de los poderes públicos, ya que constituyen una venta de servicios a las empresas.

83. También se incluyen aquí otros impuestos que entran dentro del ámbito de aplicación de la partida 5200 y que no se recauden recurrentemente. Por lo tanto, quedarán comprendidos los pagos únicos por permisos para la venta de alcohol o tabaco o para la creación de centros de apuestas, siempre que cumplan los criterios de los § 12-13.

6000 – Otros impuestos

84. Esta categoría recoge los impuestos que reposan en una o varias bases diferentes de las descritas en las categorías 1000, 3000, 4000 y 5000, o en bases que no puedan considerarse relacionadas a ninguna de estas categorías, se incluyen aquí. Los impuestos de base múltiple, y si es posible estimar las entradas relacionadas con cada base las cantidades desglosadas se repartirán en las correspondientes categorías de acuerdo a su base. Si no pueden calcularse los valores por separado y se sabe que la mayoría de las entradas proceden de una base determinada, el total de estas se atribuirán de acuerdo con dicha base. En caso contrario, las entradas se clasificarán aquí. Otros ingresos incluidos aquí son los impuestos presuntos no incluidos en el sistema de clasificación, los impuestos a las personas en forma de impuesto de capitación, impuestos de sellos no relacionados con las transacciones financieras y de capital que no pertenecen exclusivamente a una sola categoría de transacción, impuestos a los gastos donde se aplican deducciones o exenciones personales y recibos de impuestos no identificables. Esta categoría se subdivide entre los impuestos pagados completa o principalmente por las empresas (6100) y los abonados por otros sujetos pasivos (6200).

A.6. Conciliación con las cuentas nacionales

85. Esta sección de los cuadros reconcilia el cálculo de la recaudación tributaria total realizado por la OCDE y el total de todos los impuestos y contribuciones sociales pagados al gobierno general tal y como figuran en el registro de las cuentas nacionales de cada país. Cuando el país es miembro de la Unión Europea (UE), la comparación se establece entre el cálculo de la recaudación tributaria total realizado por la OCDE y la suma de los ingresos tributarios y contribuciones sociales registrado en la combinación del gobierno general y de las instituciones de los sectores de la UE de las cuentas nacionales.

A.7. Partida informativa sobre el financiamiento de las prestaciones sociales

86. A la vista de la variedad de relaciones entre la tributación y las contribuciones a la seguridad social y de los casos mencionados en los § 40 al § 46, se ha previsto una partida informativa que recopile todos los pagos asignados a las prestaciones tipo de la seguridad social, aparte de los pagos voluntarios al sector privado. Los datos se presentan de la forma siguiente (véase el Cuadro 5.38 de este Reporte):

- a) Impuestos de la categoría 2000.
- b) Impuestos asignados a las prestaciones de la seguridad social.
- c) Contribuciones voluntarias al gobierno.
- d) Contribuciones obligatorias al sector privado.

Los § 40 al § 46 ofrecen las debidas orientaciones para efectuar el desglose entre las rúbricas (a) a (d).

A.8. Partida informativa sobre impuestos identificables pagados por el gobierno

87. Los impuestos identificables realmente pagados por el gobierno se presentan en una partida informativa, desglosados según las principales categorías de la clasificación de impuestos de la OCDE. En la vasta mayoría de los países, sólo pueden identificarse las contribuciones a la seguridad social y los impuestos sobre la nómina satisfechos por el gobierno, que, sin embargo, suelen ser los gravámenes más importantes liquidados por los gobiernos (véase el Cuadro 5.39 de este Reporte).

A.9. Relación de la clasificación de impuestos de la OCDE con el Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales

88. El Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales (SCN) pretende proporcionar un marco coherente para registrar y presentar los principales flujos relacionados con la producción, el consumo, la acumulación y las transacciones con el exterior de una determinada zona económica, por lo general, un país o una región destacada de un país, y, en este sentido, los ingresos del gobierno constituyen una importante parte de las transacciones registradas en todo sistema de cuentas nacionales. En agosto de 2009, la versión final del SCN 2008 se publicó conjuntamente por cinco organizaciones internacionales: la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, el Fondo Monetario Internacional, la Unión Europea, la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos, y el Banco Mundial. La publicación está diseñada para ser empleada en países con economías de mercado, sea cual sea su estadio de desarrollo económico, así como en países en transición hacia economías de mercado. Las principales partes del marco conceptual y las definiciones de los diversos sectores económicos del SCN se han plasmado en la clasificación de impuestos de la OCDE.

89. Sin embargo, existen ciertas diferencias, reseñadas seguidamente, entre la clasificación de impuestos de la OCDE y los conceptos del SCN, debidas a que la finalidad de la clasificación de la OCDE consiste en lograr la máxima desagregación posible de los datos estadísticos en relación con lo que, por lo general, las Administraciones tributarias consideran como impuestos. Y así:

- a) la OCDE incluye las contribuciones a la seguridad social obligatorias, pagadas al gobierno general en la recaudación tributaria total. No se consideran como impuestos las contribuciones imputadas y voluntarias, además de aquellas pagadas a fondos privados (véanse los § 9 y § 11 supra.);
- b) los puntos de vista sobre la calificación de algunos gravámenes y tasas como impuestos son diferentes (§ 12 y § 13 supra.);
- c) la OCDE excluye los impuestos imputados o los subsidios procedentes de la aplicación de múltiples tipos de cambio oficiales, o del pago de una tasa diferente a otras del mercado sobre reservas requeridas que pueda hacer el banco central;
- d) los créditos fiscales exigibles se tratan de forma diferente.

90. Tal y como se ha apuntado en los § 1 y § 2, las categorías 1000 a 6000 de la lista de impuestos de la OCDE cubren todos los pagos sin contraprestación al gobierno general o una autoridad supranacional, aparte de las multas y los préstamos obligatorios. Esos pagos sin contraprestación, incluidas las multas pero excluidos los préstamos obligatorios, pueden obtenerse añadiendo los siguientes valores del SCN 2008:

- impuestos sobre el valor agregado (D211);
- impuestos y derechos sobre las importaciones, IVA no incluido (D212);
- impuestos sobre las exportaciones (D213);
- impuestos sobre los productos, IVA e impuestos sobre las importaciones y exportaciones no incluidos (D214);
- otros impuestos sobre la producción (D29);
- impuestos sobre la renta (D51);
- otros impuestos corrientes (D59);
- las contribuciones efectivas a la seguridad social (D.611 y D1613), con exclusión de las contribuciones voluntarias y los pagos a planes de seguro social relacionados con el empleo que no sean planes de seguridad social;
- impuestos sobre el capital (D91).

A.10. Relación de la clasificación de impuestos de la OCDE con el sistema de estadísticas de finanzas públicas del Fondo Monetario Internacional

91. La cobertura y la valoración de los ingresos tributarios en el sistema de estadísticas de finanzas públicas (EFP) y en el SCN 2008 son muy similares. Por lo tanto, a excepción del tratamiento dado a los créditos fiscales exigibles, las diferencias entre la clasificación de la OCDE y la del SCN 2008 (véase el § 89 supra.) son de aplicación igualmente al sistema de EFP. Además, el Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI) escinde la categoría única 5000 de la OCDE en dos categorías distintas dedicadas a los impuestos nacionales sobre bienes y servicios (114) y a los impuestos sobre el comercio y las transacciones internacionales (115). Esto refleja el hecho de que, mientras estos últimos impuestos suelen generar insignificantes cantidades de ingresos en la zona de la OCDE, ese no es el caso en la mayoría de los países no pertenecientes a la Organización.

A.11. Comparación de la clasificación de impuestos de la OCDE con otras clasificaciones internacionales

92. El cuadro siguiente recoge una comparación ítem por ítem entre la clasificación de impuestos de la OCDE y las clasificaciones empleadas en:

- a) el Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales (SCN 2008);
- b) el Sistema Europeo de Cuentas (SEC 2010);
- d) el Manual de estadísticas de finanzas públicas del FMI (MEFP 2014).

93. Estas comparaciones representan equivalencias que podrán aplicarse en la mayoría de los casos. Con todo, deberán emplearse con cierta flexibilidad, ya que, en casos particulares, los países pueden adoptar enfoques diferentes para la clasificación de los ingresos en las cuentas nacionales.

| | Clasificación de la OCDE | SCN 2008 | SEC 2010 | MEFP 2014 |
|------|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1000 | Impuestos sobre los ingresos, utilidades y ganancias de capital | | | |
| 1100 | Personas | | | |
| 1110 | Ingresos y utilidades | D51-8.61a | D51A | 1111 |
| 1120 | Ganancias de capital | D51-8.61c, d | D51C, D | 1111 |
| 1200 | Corporaciones | | | |
| 1210 | Ingresos y ganancias | D51-8.61b | D51B | 1112 |
| 1220 | Ganancias de capital | D51-8.61c | D51C | 1112 |
| 1300 | No clasificables entre 1100 y 1200 | | | 1113 |
| 2000 | Contribuciones a la seguridad social | | | |
| 2100 | Empleados | D613-8.85 | D613 | 1211 |
| 2200 | Empleadores | D611-8.83 | D611 | 1212 |
| 2300 | Auto-empleados y no empleados | D613-8.85 | D613 | 1213 |
| 2400 | No asignables entre 2100, 2200 y 2300 | | | 1214 |
| 3000 | Impuestos sobre la nómina y fuerza de trabajo | D29-7.97a | D29C | 112 |
| 4000 | Impuestos sobre la propiedad | | | |
| 4100 | Impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad inmueble | | | |
| 4110 | Hogares | D59-8.63a | D59A | 1131 |
| 4120 | Other | D29-7.97b | D29A | 1131 |
| 4200 | Impuestos recurrentes sobre la riqueza neta | | | |
| 4210 | Hogares | D59-8.63b | D59A | 1132 |
| 4220 | Corporaciones | D59-8.63b | D59A | 1132 |
| 4300 | Impuestos sobre sucesiones, herencias y donaciones | | | |
| 4310 | Impuestos sobre sucesiones y herencias | D91-10.207b | D91A | 1133 |
| 4320 | Impuestos sobre donaciones | D91-10.207b | D91A | 1133 |
| 4400 | Impuestos sobre transacciones financieras y de capital | D59-7.96d; D29-7.97e | D214B, C | 114114; 1161 |
| 4500 | Otros impuestos no recurrentes sobre la propiedad | D91-10.207a | D91B | 1135 |
| 4600 | Otros impuestos recurrentes sobre la propiedad | D59-8.63c | D59A | 1136 |
| 5000 | Impuestos sobre los bienes y servicios | | | |
| 5100 | Impuestos sobre la producción, venta y transmisión de bienes y prestación de servicios | | | |
| 5110 | Impuestos generales sobre bienes y servicios | | | |
| 5111 | Impuestos sobre el valor agregado | D211-7.89 | D211; D29G | 11411 |
| 5112 | Impuestos sobre las ventas | D2122-7.94a; D214-7.96a | D2122; D214I | 11412 |
| 5113 | Otros impuestos generales sobre los ingresos brutos y sobre bienes y servicios | D214-7.96a | D214I | 11413 |

| Clasificación de la OCDE | SCN 2008 | SEC 2010 | MEFP 2014 |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 5120 Impuestos sobre bienes y servicios específicos | | | |
| 5121 Impuestos selectivos | D2122-7.94b; D214-7.96b | D21223; D214A, B, D | 1142 |
| 5122 Utilidades de los monopolios fiscales | D214-7.96e | D214J | 1143 |
| 5123 Derechos de aduanas y otros derechos de importación | D2121-7.93 | D2121; D21221, 2 | 1151 |
| 5124 Sobre las exportaciones | D213-7.95a | D214K | 1152-4 |
| 5125 Sobre los bienes de inversión | | | |
| 5126 Sobre servicios específicos | D2122-7.94c; D214-7.96c | D21225; D214E, F, G, H; D29F | 1144; 1156 |
| 5127 Otros impuestos sobre el comercio y las transacciones internacionales | D2122-7.94d D29-7.95b D29-7.97g D59-8.64d | D21226; D29D; D59E | 1153; 1155-6 |
| 5128 Otros impuestos sobre bienes y servicios específicos | | | 1146 |
| 5130 No clasificables entre 5110 y 5120 | | | |
| 5200 Impuestos sobre el uso de bienes y sobre el permiso para usar bienes y realizar actividades | | | |
| 5210 Impuestos recurrentes | | | |
| 5211 Sobre vehículos automotores: hogares | D59-8.64c | D59D | 11451 |
| 5212 Sobre vehículos automotores: otros | D29-7.97d | D214D; D29B | 11451 |
| 5213 Otros impuestos recurrentes en el uso de bienes y en el permiso para el uso de bienes y la realización de actividades | D29-7.97c, d, f D59-8.64c | D29B, E, F; D59D | 11452 |
| 5220 Impuestos no recurrentes sobre el permiso para el uso de bienes o la realización de actividades | | | 11452 |
| 5300 No clasificables entre 5100 y 5200 | | | |
| 6000 Otros impuestos | | | |
| 6100 Pagados únicamente por empresas | | | 1161 |
| 6200 Pagados por otros distintos de las empresas o no identificables | D59-8.64a, b | D59B, C | 1162 |

A.12. Atribución de ingresos tributarios por subsectores del gobierno general

94. La clasificación de la OCDE requiere un desglose de los ingresos tributarios por subsectores del gobierno general. Seguidamente, se establecen la definición de cada subsector y los criterios que deben emplearse para atribuir los ingresos tributarios entre ellos, que siguen las orientaciones del SCN 2008 y del MEFP 2014.

Identificación de los subsectores del gobierno general

a) Gobierno central

95. El subsector del gobierno central incluye todos los departamentos, oficinas y establecimientos del gobierno, así como otros órganos que constituyen organismos o instrumentos de la autoridad central, cuya competencia se extiende a todo el territorio, con excepción de la administración de los fondos de seguridad social. En consecuencia, el gobierno central tiene la facultad de someter a tributación a todas las unidades residentes y no residentes que emprendan actividades económicas en el país.

b) Gobierno estatal, provincial o regional

96. Este subsector está compuesto por unidades intermedias del gobierno que ejercen su competencia a un nivel inferior al del gobierno central. Incluye a todas las unidades que operan independientemente del gobierno central en una parte del territorio de un país que engloba numerosas pequeñas localidades, con la excepción de la administración de los fondos de seguridad social. En los países unitarios, puede considerarse que los gobiernos regionales tienen una existencia separada, en la que cuentan con la suficiente autonomía como para recaudar sus ingresos de fuentes bajo su control, y sus funcionarios son independientes del control administrativo externo en el ejercicio de las actividades de la unidad.

97. En la actualidad, los países federales representan la mayoría de los casos en los que los ingresos atribuidos a unidades intermedias del gobierno se identifican de forma separada. España es el único país unitario en ese caso; en el resto de los países unitarios, los ingresos regionales se computan junto con los de los gobiernos locales.

c) Gobierno local

98. Este subsector incluye todas las demás unidades del gobierno que ejercen una competencia independiente en parte del territorio de un país, con excepción de la administración de los fondos de seguridad social. Engloba varios entes urbanos o rurales (p. ej., autoridades locales, municipios, ciudades, delegaciones, distritos).

d) Fondos de seguridad social

99. Los fondos de seguridad social forman un subsector separado del gobierno general. El SCN 2008 define el subsector de la seguridad social según lo expuesto en sus párrafos 4.124 a 4.126 y 4.147, citados seguidamente:

“Los regímenes de seguridad social son sistemas de seguros sociales que cubren a la comunidad en su conjunto o a amplios sectores de la misma, y que son impuestos y controlados por unidades del gobierno. Los sistemas abarcan una gran variedad de programas, y ofrecen prestaciones en dinero o en especie por vejez, invalidez o muerte, supervivencia, enfermedad y maternidad, accidentes de trabajo, desempleo, ayudas familiares, asistencia sanitaria, etc. No existe necesariamente una relación directa entre la cuantía de la contribución pagada por un individuo y las prestaciones que este pueda recibir.” (Párrafo 4.124)

“Cuando los sistemas de seguridad social se organizan por separado de las demás actividades de las unidades del gobierno, mantienen sus activos y pasivos separados de estas últimas, y realizan operaciones financieras por cuenta propia, se califican de unidades institucionales, que reciben el nombre de fondos de seguridad social.” (Párrafo 4.125)

“Las cantidades recaudadas y pagadas por contribuciones y prestaciones de la seguridad social pueden modificarse deliberadamente con el fin de alcanzar determinados objetivos de la política del gobierno que no tengan relación directa con el concepto de la seguridad social como sistema destinado a ofrecer prestaciones sociales a los miembros de la comunidad. Pueden aumentarse o disminuirse, por ejemplo, con el fin de influir en el nivel de la demanda agregada de la economía. No obstante, mientras se mantengan como fondos constituidos por separado, han de ser tratados, en el SCN, como unidades institucionales diferentes.” (Párrafo 4.126)

“El subsector de los fondos de seguridad social [del gobierno general] está conformado por los fondos de seguridad social que operan en todos los niveles del gobierno. Dichos fondos son sistemas de seguros sociales que cubren a la comunidad en su conjunto o a amplios sectores de la misma, y que son impuestos por unidades del gobierno.” (Párrafo 4.147)

100. La clasificación de la OCDE sigue esta definición de los fondos de seguridad social con las dos siguientes excepciones, por las se excluyen:

- los sistemas impuestos por el gobierno pero administrados por órganos externos al sector del gobierno general, tal y como se ha definido en el § 3 de este manual; y
- los sistemas en los que todas las contribuciones son voluntarias.

Autoridades supranacionales

101. Este subsector engloba las operaciones de recaudación fiscal de autoridades supranacionales dentro de un país. En la práctica, la única autoridad supranacional que cabe tener en cuenta en la zona de la OCDE es la que conforman las instituciones de la Unión Europea (UE). Los ingresos tributarios recaudados por los países miembros y remitidos a la UE se incluyen en las estadísticas tributarias a nivel de autoridad supranacional. No se deben incluir los impuestos sobre la renta y las contribuciones a la seguridad social recaudados por las instituciones de la Unión Europea y pagados por funcionarios de la Unión Europea residentes en países miembros de la Unión Europea.

Criterios de atribución de los ingresos tributarios

102. Cuando un gobierno recauda impuestos y los transfiere, en todo o en parte, a otros gobiernos, es necesario determinar si esos ingresos se imputarán al gobierno recaudador que los distribuye a otros en forma de donaciones, o si se atribuirán a los gobiernos beneficiarios para los que el gobierno recaudador actúa como mero agente, recibiendo el producto de los impuestos y transfiriéndolos posteriormente. Los criterios de atribución de los ingresos se establecen en los § 103-106 siguientes, y siguen lo dispuesto en los puntos 3.70 a 3.73 del SCN 2008.

103. Por regla general, un impuesto se atribuye a la unidad de gobierno que:

- a) ejerce la facultad de aplicar el impuesto (como entidad principal o a través de la autoridad delegada por la entidad principal); y
- b) puede a su discreción establecer y modificar la tasa del impuesto.

104. Cuando un gobierno recauda impuestos para y en nombre de otro, y este último tiene la facultad de aplicar el impuesto y establecer y modificar su tasa impositiva, entonces el gobierno recaudador actúa como agente de este, y el impuesto se reasigna. Cualquier cantidad retenida por el gobierno recaudador como cargo por la recaudación deberá tratarse como pago por un servicio. Cualquier otra cantidad retenida por el gobierno recaudador, por ejemplo, en el marco de un arreglo de coparticipación de impuestos, deberá tratarse como una donación corriente. Si se delegó al gobierno recaudador la autoridad para establecer y modificar la tasa impositiva entonces las cantidades recaudadas deberán tratarse como ingresos tributarios de este gobierno.

105. Cuando diferentes gobiernos establecen conjuntamente y por igual la tasa de un impuesto y el uso de los recursos, sin que ninguno de ellos tenga la autoridad final y exclusiva, entonces los ingresos tributarios se atribuyen a cada gobierno según la proporción de recursos que le corresponda; si el acuerdo permite a una unidad del gobierno ejercer el control final y exclusivo, entonces todos los ingresos tributarios se atribuirán a dicha unidad.

106. También puede ocurrir que un gobierno tenga la autoridad constitucional o de otra índole de aplicar un impuesto, pero que otros gobiernos establezcan individualmente la tasa de ese impuesto en sus jurisdicciones; los recursos generados por el impuesto en

cuestión en la jurisdicción de cada gobierno se atribuirán como ingresos tributarios a los respectivos gobiernos.

107. Los gravámenes satisfechos por los Estados miembros de la Unión Europea (UE) revisten la forma de:

- a) derechos de aduana y gravámenes sobre los bienes agrícolas (5123);
- b) cuentas de compensación monetaria brutas (5123 en relación con las importaciones y 5124 en relación con las exportaciones);
- c) contribuciones al Fondo de la Resolución Única (5126); y
- d) gravámenes sobre el acero, el carbón, el azúcar y la leche (5128).

108. Los derechos de aduana recaudados por los Estados miembros de la UE en nombre de esta se registran de la siguiente forma:

- sobre la base de un coeficiente de recaudación bruta;
- ajustando los resultados, siempre que sea posible, de forma que esos derechos se muestren en relación con una base de “destino final”, por oposición a la base de “país de primera entrada”; estos ajustes atañen particularmente a los derechos colectados en importantes puertos (marítimos); aunque los derechos de la UE se perciben por las autoridades del país de primera entrada, siempre que sea posible cabrá excluir esos derechos del ingreso del país recaudador e incluirlos en el ingreso del país de destino final.

109. Son los gravámenes específicos de la UE los que cumplen más claramente con el criterio de asignación descrito en el § 101 anterior. Por consiguiente, estas cantidades se indican en notas a pie de página en los cuadros por país de los Estados miembros de la UE (en el capítulo 5) y aparecen como ingresos supranacionales en cada uno de los epígrafes fiscales identificados en el § 107.

Notas

1. Las referencias a la publicación *Revenue Statistics* de la OCDE en esta Guía Interpretativa, aluden a OECD (2020), *Revenue Statistics 2020*, OECD Publishing, Paris.
2. Todas las referencias al SCN deberán entenderse hechas a la edición de 2008.
3. Véase el apartado A.12 de la presente guía para el análisis del concepto de agente.
4. Por lo general, es posible identificar la cuantía de las contribuciones a la seguridad social y de los impuestos sobre la nómina, pero no otros impuestos asumidos por el gobierno.
5. Sin embargo, si un gravamen considerado como ingreso no tributario en la mayoría de los países se califica de tributario – o permite recaudar sustanciales ingresos – en uno o más países, las entradas en concepto de dicho gravamen se indican en las notas que figuran al pie de los cuadros de países, pero no se incluyen en la recaudación tributaria total.
6. Obsérvese, no obstante, que los nombres pueden dar lugar a confusión. Por ejemplo, aunque una tasa sobre los pasaportes se trataría normalmente como ingreso no tributario, si se impone un gravamen suplementario sobre los pasaportes (como en el caso de Portugal) con el fin de conseguir un ingreso sustancialmente mayor que el costo que supone proporcionar el pasaporte, dicho gravamen deberá considerarse como un impuesto sobre el uso de bienes (5200).
7. Para una explicación más detallada de esta distinción, consultese el estudio especial sobre cuestiones de actualidad en relación con el registro de los ingresos tributarios *Current issues in reporting tax revenues*, en la edición 2001 de *Revenue Statistics*.
8. En ocasiones, se emplean asimismo los términos “no reembolsable” y “reembolsable”, pero puede parecer ilógico hablar de “reembolsable” cuando no se ha pagado nada.
9. Con la excepción del diferente tratamiento dado a los créditos fiscales exigibles en los sistemas de imputación del impuesto sobre sociedades (§ 37-39)

10. No se trata aquí de verdaderos gastos tributarios en sentido formal, ya que tales gastos requieren que se identifique un sistema tributario de referencia para cada país o, mejor si cabe, una referencia internacional común y, en la práctica, no se ha logrado acuerdo sobre esta última.
11. A menos que se basen en la plusvalía obtenida con la venta, en cuyo caso se clasificarían como impuestos sobre las ganancias de capital, en las subpartidas 1120 o 1220.
12. Con todo, algunos países aplican la misma legislación a ambos en impuestos particulares sobre la renta, aunque las entradas procedentes de dichos impuestos suelen ser fácilmente atribuibles a uno u otro caso y pueden, por lo tanto, consignarse en la debida partida.
13. Por ejemplo, “[...] que son suficientemente autónomas e independientes y se comportan como si fueran sociedades [...] (incluido en el hecho de llevar) conjuntos completos de cuentas” (SCN 2008, 4.44).
14. En Canadá, país en el que se considera que rige un sistema de imputación, el crédito fiscal (no exigible) para el accionista nace en relación con el impuesto nacional sobre sociedades que se reputa haber pagado, tanto si ha surgido una obligación tributaria para la sociedad como si no. Habida cuenta de que no existe una conexión íntegra entre la obligación tributaria de la sociedad y el crédito concedido en relación con el impuesto sobre la renta en esos sistemas, los créditos por dividendos se tratan, junto con otros créditos fiscales, según lo descrito en el § 26.
15. Esto puede darse, por ejemplo, cuando ya existía un régimen para los empleados del gobierno previo a la introducción de un régimen general de seguridad social.
16. En el SCN 2008, se consideran transferencias de capital y no impuestos (véase la sección A.8.).
17. Mediante este sistema, la Unión Europea ajusta las diferencias entre los tipos de cambio empleados para determinar los precios de la política agrícola común (PAC) y los tipos de cambio reales. Los pagos realizados en este sistema pueden estar relacionados con importaciones o exportaciones y, cuando ha sido posible identificar por separado las respectivas cantidades, se han mostrado en el correspondiente epígrafe (5123 o 5124). En el presente informe, esas cantidades se han consignado en valores brutos (esto es, sin deducir ningún subsidio otorgado en el marco del sistema MCM).
18. Las transferencias de las utilidades de las loterías del Estado se consideran ingresos no tributarios (véase el § 68).

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