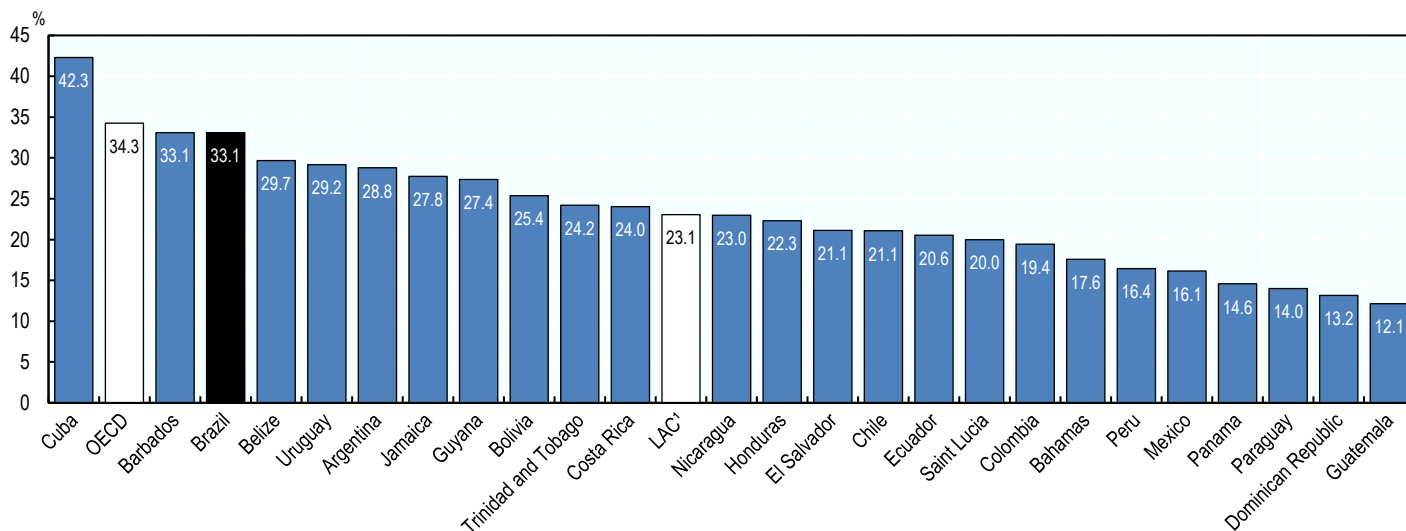


# Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 - Brazil

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2018

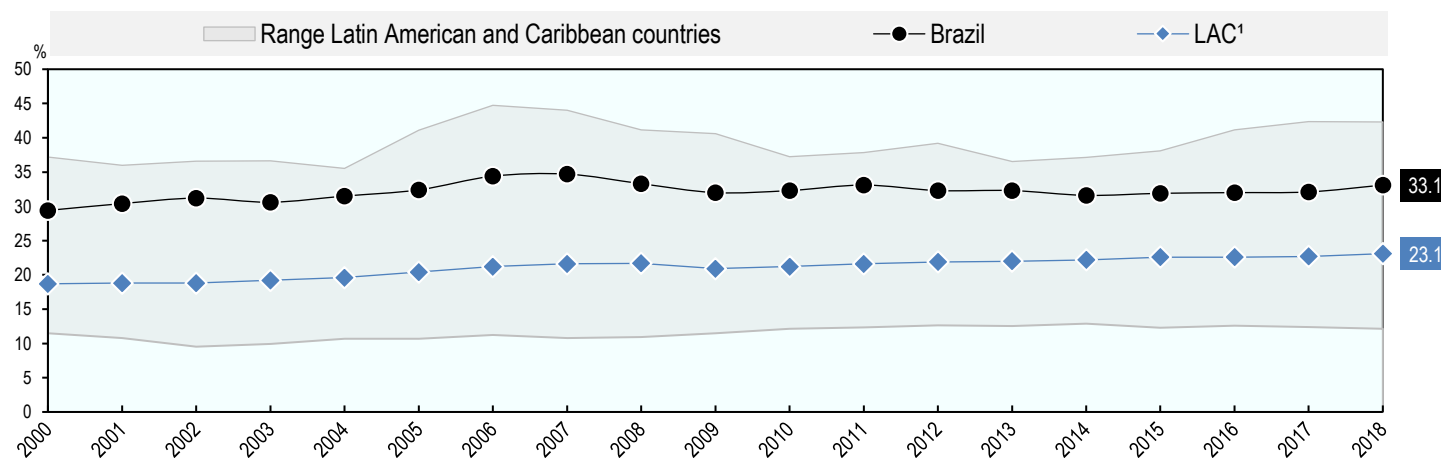
Brazil's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018 (33.1%) was above the LAC average (23.1%)<sup>1</sup> in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 10.0 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.3%).



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

### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Brazil increased by 1.0 percentage point from 32.1% in 2017 to 33.1% in 2018. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.4 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 to 23.1%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.4 percentage points, from 18.7% in 2000 to 23.1% in 2018, whereas over the same period the tax-to-GDP ratio in Brazil has increased by 3.7 percentage points, from 29.4% to 33.1%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Brazil was 34.7% in 2007, and the lowest was 29.4% in 2000.



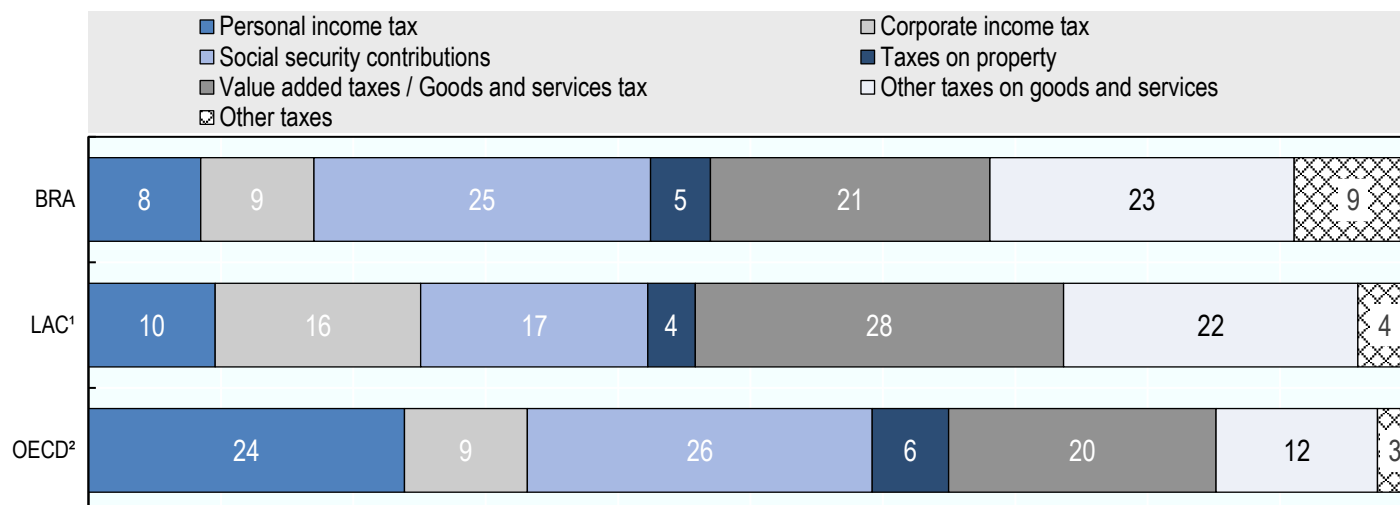
1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>

## Tax structures

### Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax revenue category in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Brazil in 2018 was derived from social security contributions (25.4%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2018 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (23.0%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador and Nicaragua are excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

2. Data for 2017 are used for the OECD average as the 2018 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

### Summary of the tax structure in Brazil

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Brazil		
	Brazilian Real, Millions			% in GDP		
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	458 312	489 863	+ 31 551	7.0	7.1	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Personal income, profits and gains	177 377	193 089	+ 15 712	2.7	2.8	+ 0.1
Corporate income, profits and gains	184 501	194 814	+ 10 312	2.8	2.8	+ 0.0
Social security contributions	555 054	579 228	+ 24 175	8.4	8.4	- 0.0
Taxes on property	91 664	103 608	+ 11 943	1.4	1.5	+ 0.1
Taxes on goods and services	912 634	1 004 186	+ 91 552	13.9	14.6	+ 0.7
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	441 039	480 524	+ 39 485	6.7	7.0	+ 0.3
Taxes on specific goods and services	91 086	105 703	+ 14 616	1.4	1.5	+ 0.2
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	52 863	57 949	+ 5 086	0.8	0.8	+ 0.0
Customs and import duties	32 284	40 575	+ 8 291	0.5	0.6	+ 0.1
Other taxes <sup>2</sup>	95 486	101 880	+ 6 393	1.5	1.5	+ 0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 113 150</b>	<b>2 278 765</b>	<b>+ 165 614</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>

1. The revenue from taxes on income, profits and gains may not add up to the sum of revenue from personal income tax and corporate income tax due to revenue that could not be allocated to these categories.

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

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