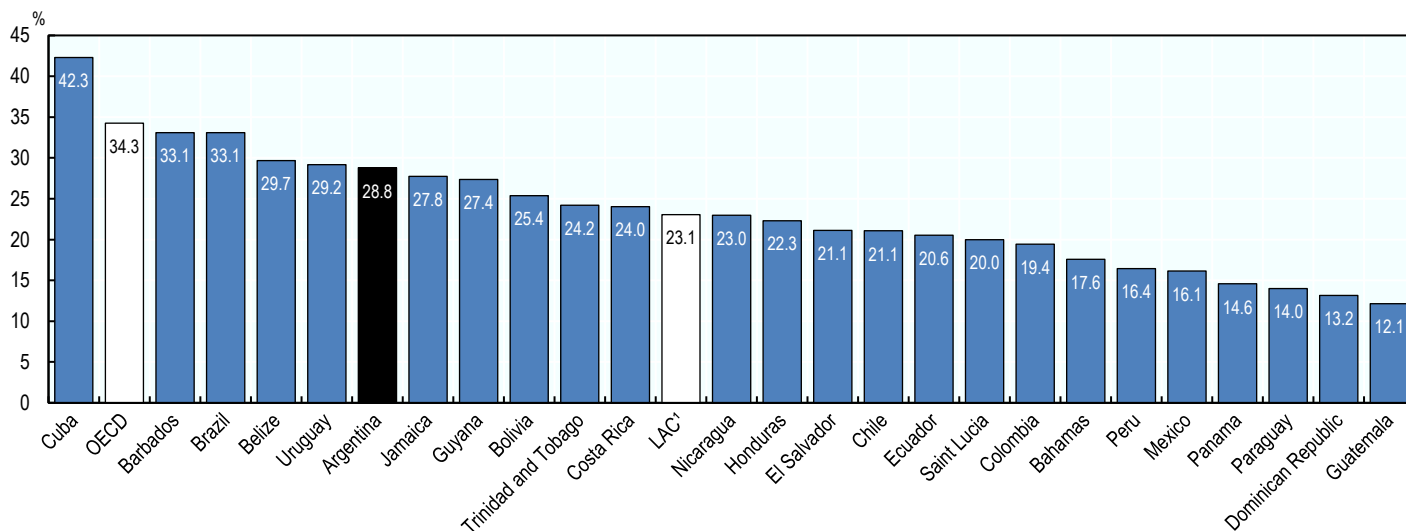


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 - Argentina

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

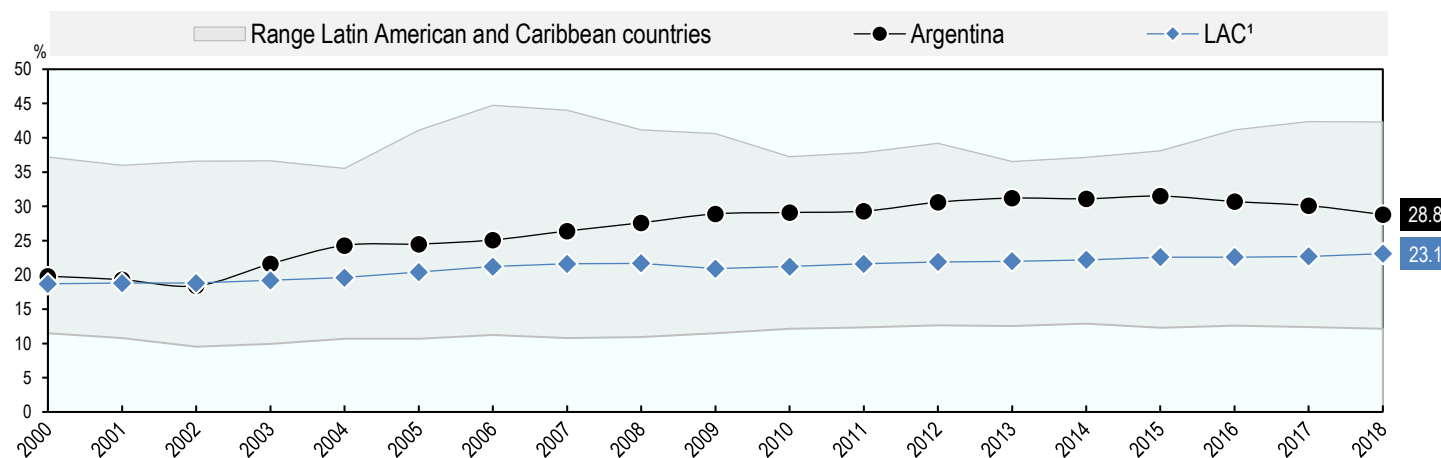
Argentina's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018 (28.8%) was above the LAC average (23.1%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 5.7 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.3%).



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 Argentina decreased by 1.3 percentage points from 30.1% in 2017 to 28.8% 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 Argentina has increased by 9.0 percentage points, from 19.8% to 28.8%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Argentina was 31.5% in 2015, and the lowest was 18.4% in 2002.



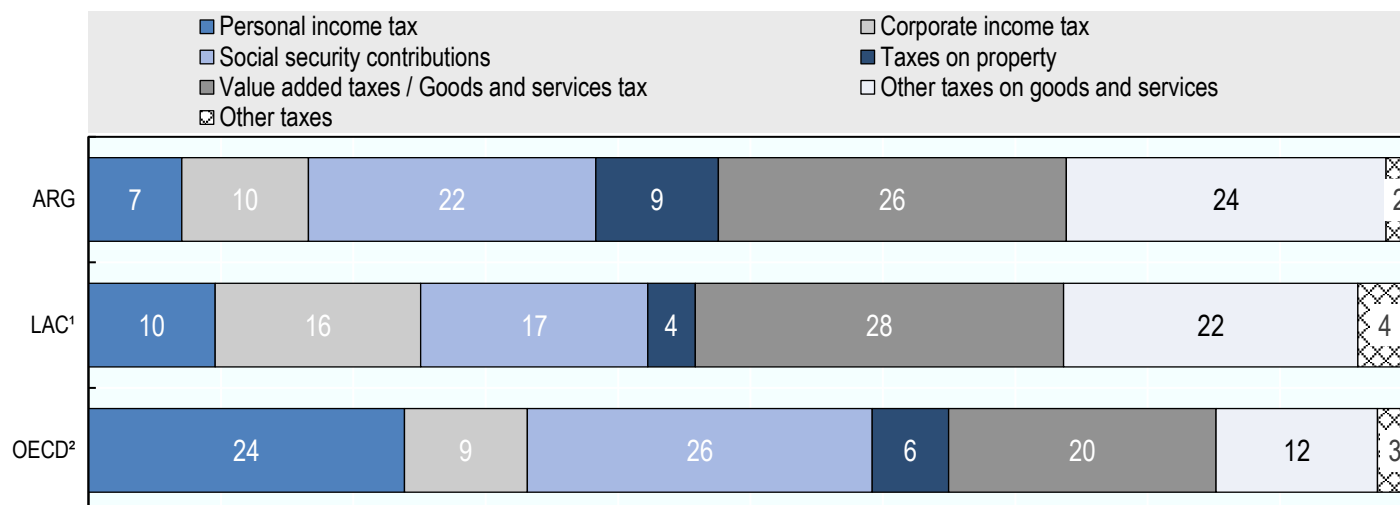
1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

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 Argentina in 2018 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (26.3%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2018 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (24.2%).



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 Argentina

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Argentina		
	Argentine Peso, Millions			% in GDP		
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	559 755	746 994	+ 187 238	5.3	5.1	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Personal income, profits and gains	236 284	296 224	+ 59 940	2.2	2.0	- 0.2
Corporate income, profits and gains	297 111	401 683	+ 104 572	2.8	2.8	- 0.0
Social security contributions	733 527	913 427	+ 179 900	6.9	6.3	- 0.6
Taxes on property	303 382	389 073	+ 85 691	2.9	2.7	- 0.2
Taxes on goods and services	1 529 578	2 120 200	+ 590 622	14.4	14.5	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	765 336	1 104 580	+ 339 244	7.2	7.6	+ 0.4
Taxes on specific goods and services	331 983	441 691	+ 109 708	3.1	3.0	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	182 818	205 182	+ 22 364	1.7	1.4	- 0.3
Customs and import duties	70 635	107 178	+ 36 543	0.7	0.7	+ 0.1
Other taxes ²	76 386	34 201	- 42 185	0.7	0.2	- 0.5
TOTAL	3 202 629	4 203 894	+1 001 266	30.1	28.8	- 1.3

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.