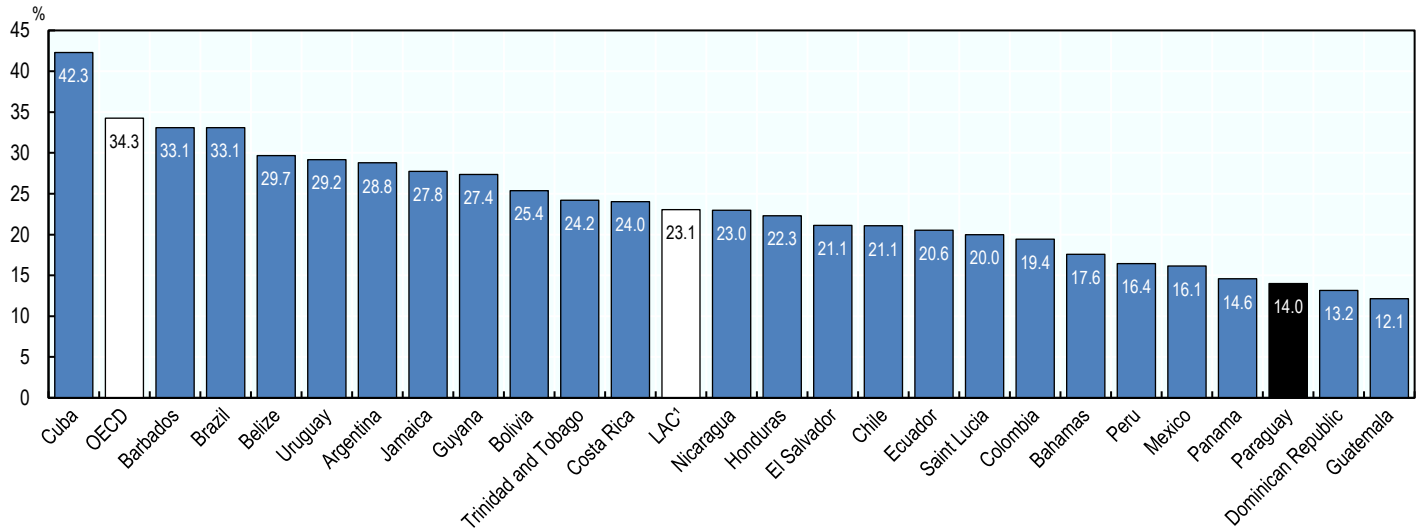


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 - Paraguay

Tax-to-GDP ratio

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

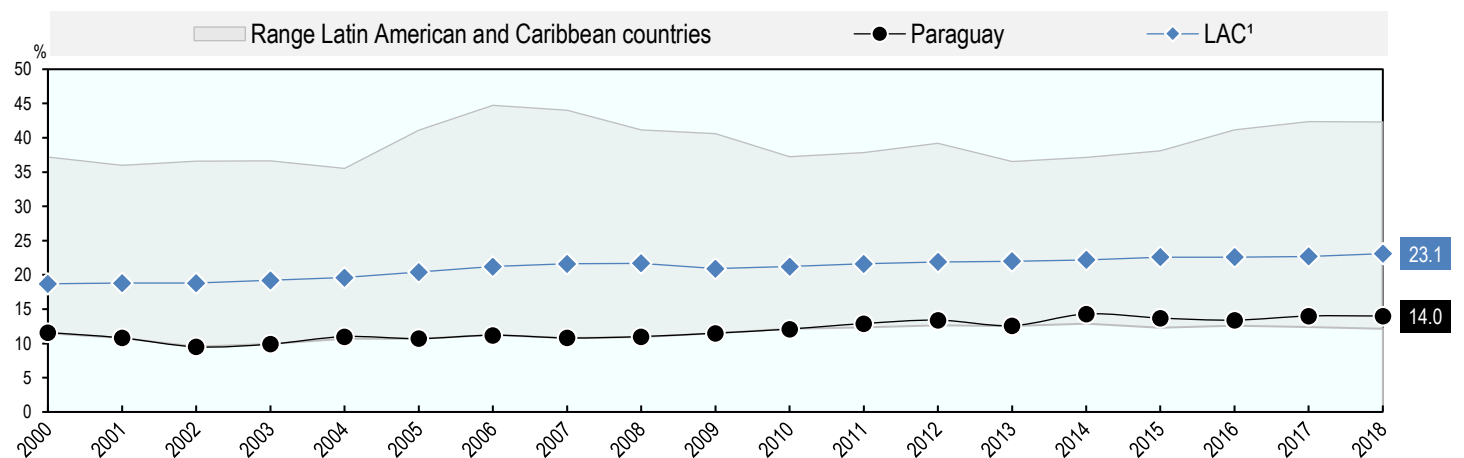
Paraguay's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018 (14.0%) was below the LAC average (23.1%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 9.1 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.3%).



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 Paraguay did not change between 2017 and 2018 and remained at 14% of GDP for both years. 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 Paraguay has increased by 2.4 percentage points, from 11.6% to 14%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Paraguay was 14.3% in 2014, and the lowest was 9.5% in 2002.



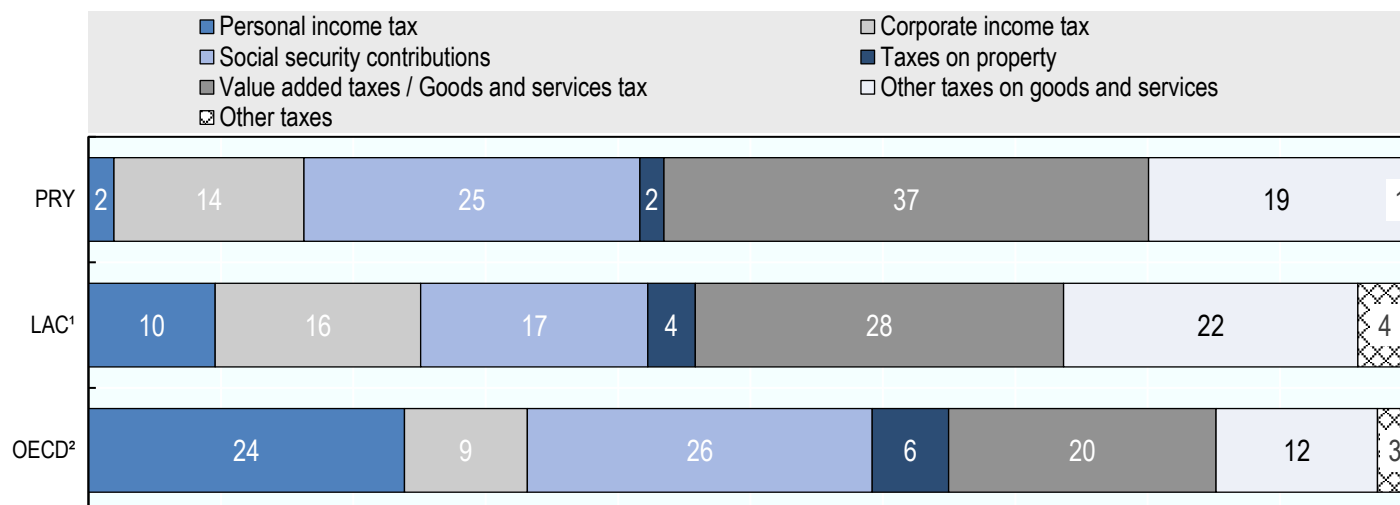
1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

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 Paraguay in 2018 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (36.6%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2018 was derived from social security contributions (25.4%).



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 Paraguay

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Paraguay		
	Paraguayan Guarani, Millions			% in GDP		
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	5 086 803	5 265 609	+ 178 806	2.3	2.3	- 0.0
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Personal income, profits and gains	526 704	626 525	+ 99 821	0.2	0.3	+ 0.0
Corporate income, profits and gains	4 560 099	4 639 084	+ 78 986	2.1	2.0	- 0.1
Social security contributions	8 052 403	8 209 087	+ 156 685	3.7	3.5	- 0.1
Taxes on property	539 060	586 379	+ 47 319	0.2	0.3	+ 0.0
Taxes on goods and services	16 837 338	18 086 188	+1 248 851	7.7	7.8	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	11 221 710	11 851 394	+ 629 684	5.1	5.1	0.0
Taxes on specific goods and services	5 132 512	5 709 165	+ 576 653	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	2 890 013	3 158 850	+ 268 837	1.3	1.4	+ 0.0
Customs and import duties	2 206 934	2 512 883	+ 305 948	1.0	1.1	+ 0.1
Other taxes ²	213 344	210 672	- 2 671	0.1	0.1	- 0.0
TOTAL	30 728 947	32 357 937	+1 628 990	14.0	14.0	- 0.0

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.