



REVENUE STATISTICS IN LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN 2025

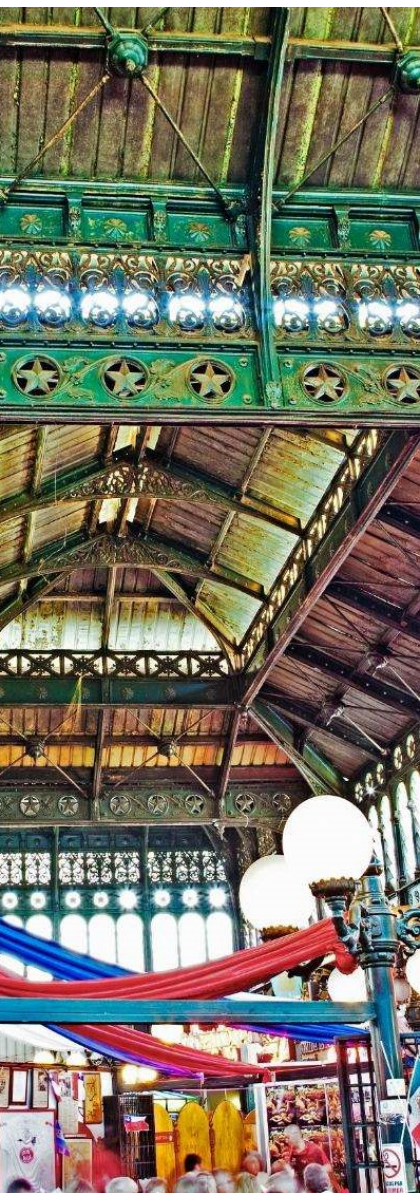
Tax and non-tax revenue trends in the LAC region

XXXVII Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy

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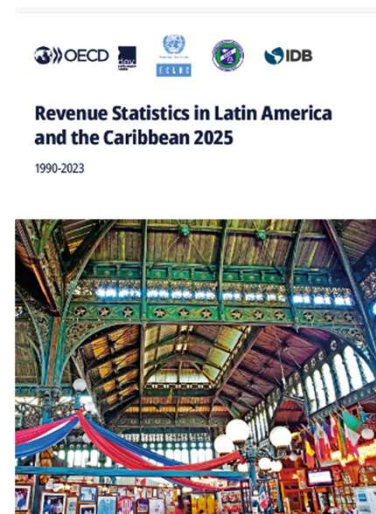


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Revenue Statistics in Latin America & the Caribbean 2025

- ***Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean*** provides comprehensive, detailed and harmonised statistics on tax revenue in 27 LAC countries since 1990
- A strong partnership between UN-ECLAC, CIAT, IDB and the OECD for more than 10 years
- Report, data, country notes and other material for analysis are freely available online in English and Spanish
- Inclusion in the **OECD's *Global Revenue Statistics* dataset** enables comparison of harmonised tax revenue data for over 135 countries
- The 2025 edition includes tax revenues up to 2023 and for the first time a special feature on non-tax revenues
- Second special feature analyses revenue from non-renewable natural resources



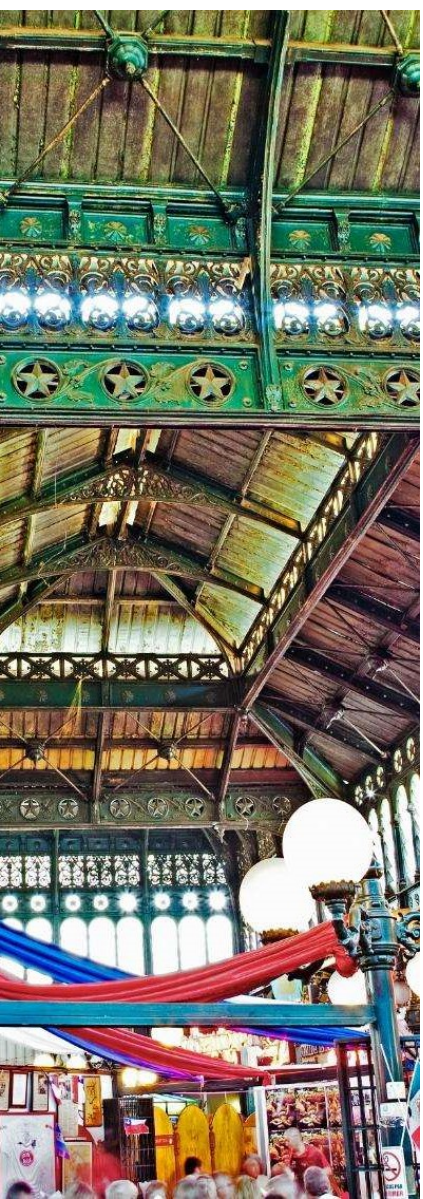
REVENUE STATISTICS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 2025

KEY FINDINGS



Key messages

- Tax revenues in the LAC region declined in 2023 after two years of rises
 - The average tax-to-GDP ratio decreased by 0.2 percentage points (p.p) compared to 2022 on average, to 21.3%
- Decrease occurred amid a challenging macroeconomic backdrop:
 - Continued **slowdown in economic activity**
 - **Lower global prices for non-renewable natural resources**
 - **Inflation** further eroding purchasing power
 - **Persistent socio-economic challenges** (e.g., poverty and extreme poverty remain above pre-pandemic levels in more than half of LAC countries)

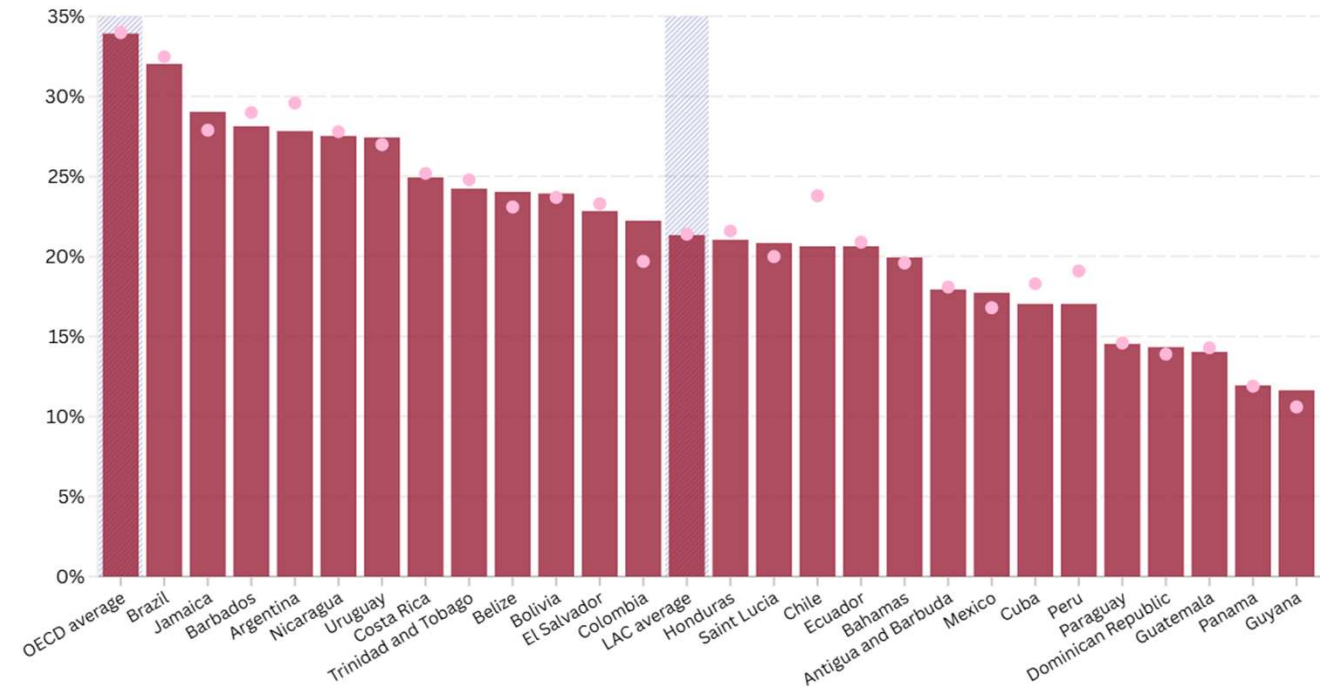


Average tax-to-GDP ratio in the LAC region was 21.3% in 2023

Tax-to-GDP ratios in the LAC region and OECD average, 2023

Total tax revenues as percentage of GDP

2022 2023



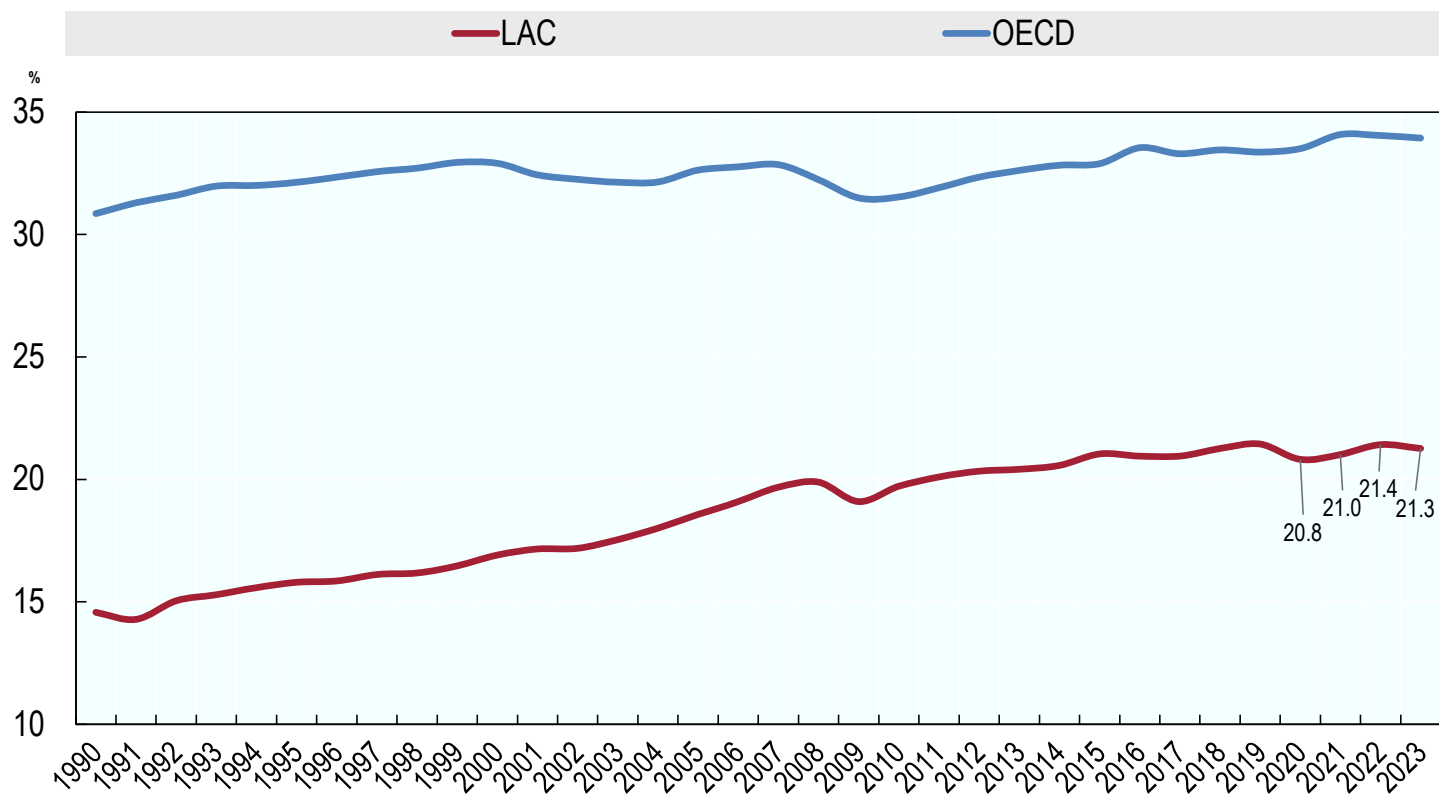
Source: [OECD Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2025](#)

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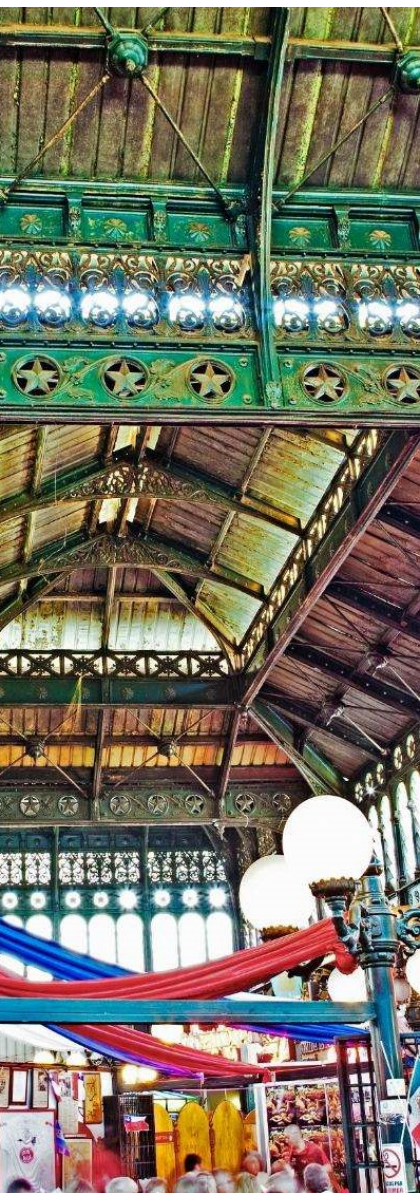


After two years of rises, tax revenues fell by 0.2 p.p. on average in 2023

Tax-to-GDP ratios, LAC and OECD averages, 1990-2023

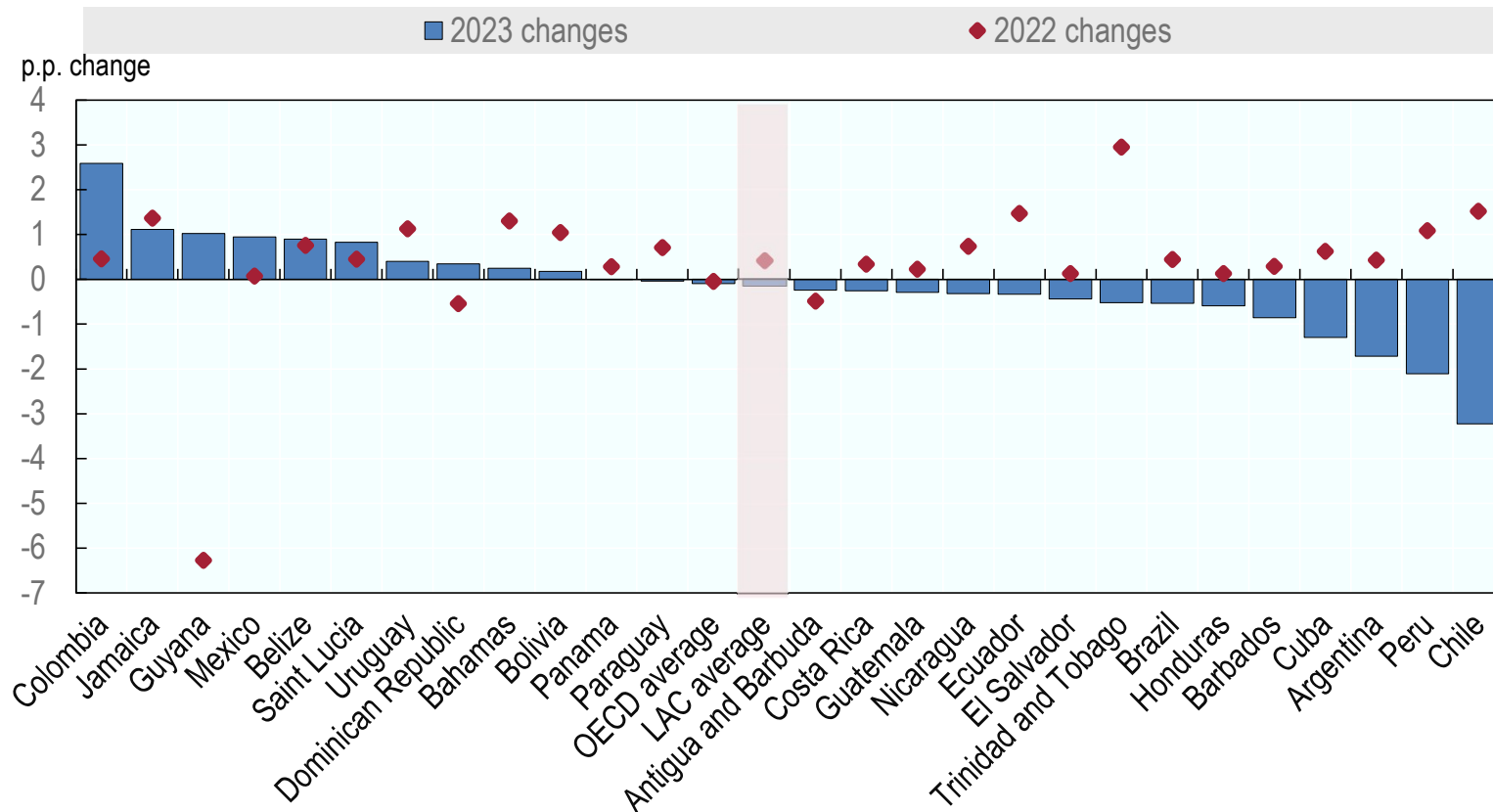


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Tax-to-GDP ratios fell in 14 out of 26 LAC countries in 2023

Year-on year changes in tax-to-GDP ratio by country in 2022 and 2023



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Lower income tax revenues caused the overall decline in tax revenues in 2023

Year-on-year changes in tax revenues as % of GDP ,
2021-2023 and tax structure in 2023

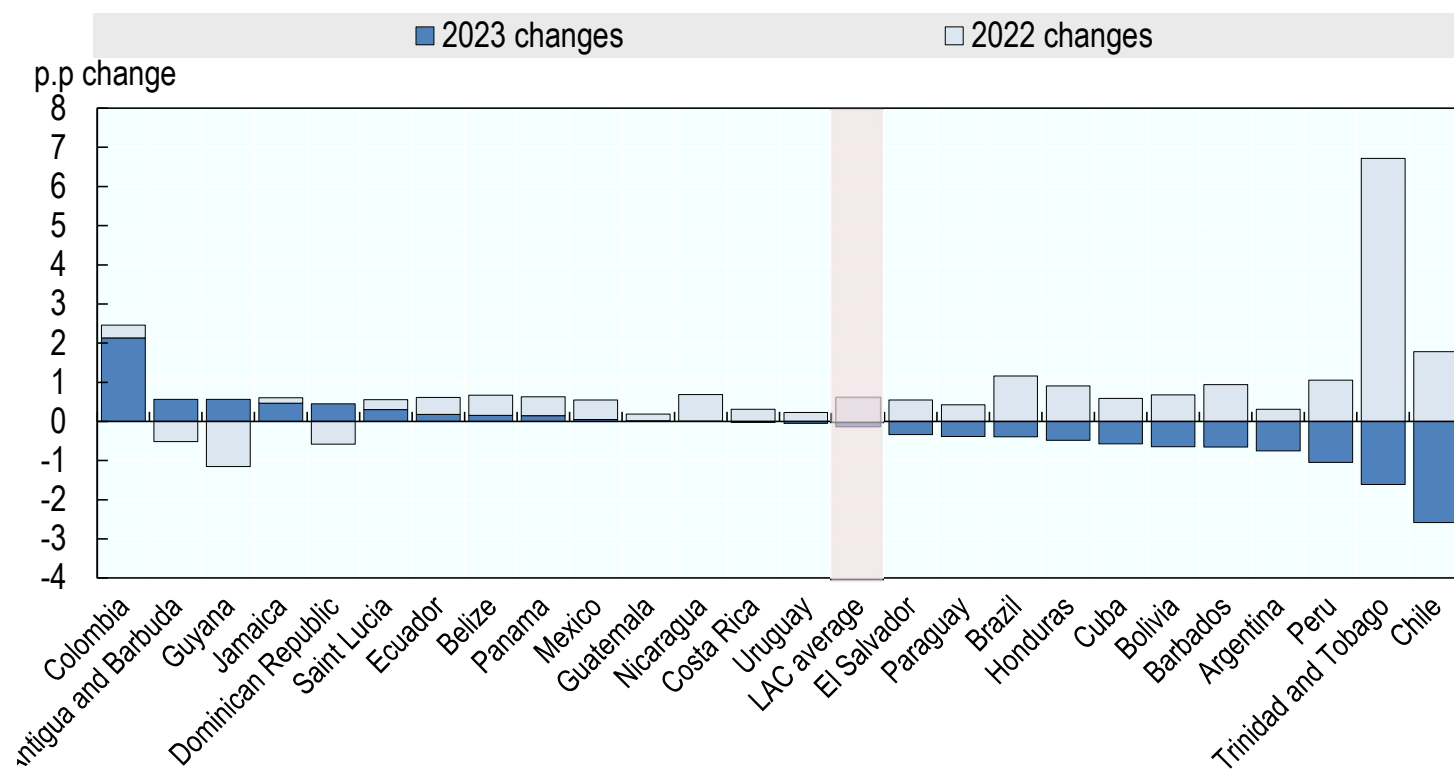
	Change in 2021	Change in 2022	Change in 2023	% of total tax revenues in 2023
Personal income tax	-0.1	0.0	0.1	9.5
Corporate income tax	0.1	0.6	-0.1	18.7
Unallocable income tax	0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.7
Social security contributions	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	16.6
VAT	0.2	0.1	0.0	28.5
Other taxes on goods & services	0.0	-0.2	0.0	18.5
Res.	0.1	0.1	-0.1	6.7
Total tax	0.2	0.4	-0.2	100

Note: The residual component (Res. in this table) is the combination of revenues from payroll taxes, property taxes and other taxes.

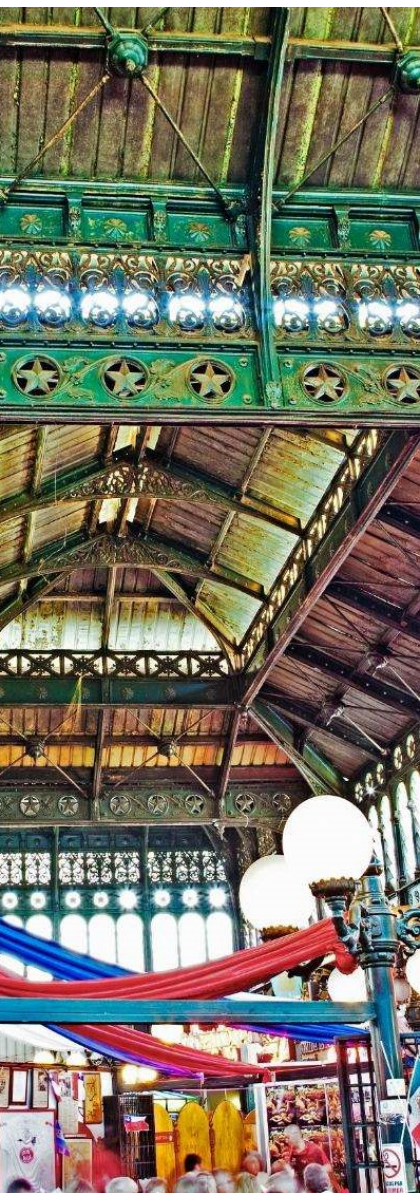


In several countries, significant growth in income tax revenues in 2022 established a high baseline for 2023

Year-on-year changes in combined CIT and unallocable income tax revenues by country, as % of GDP, in 2022 and 2023

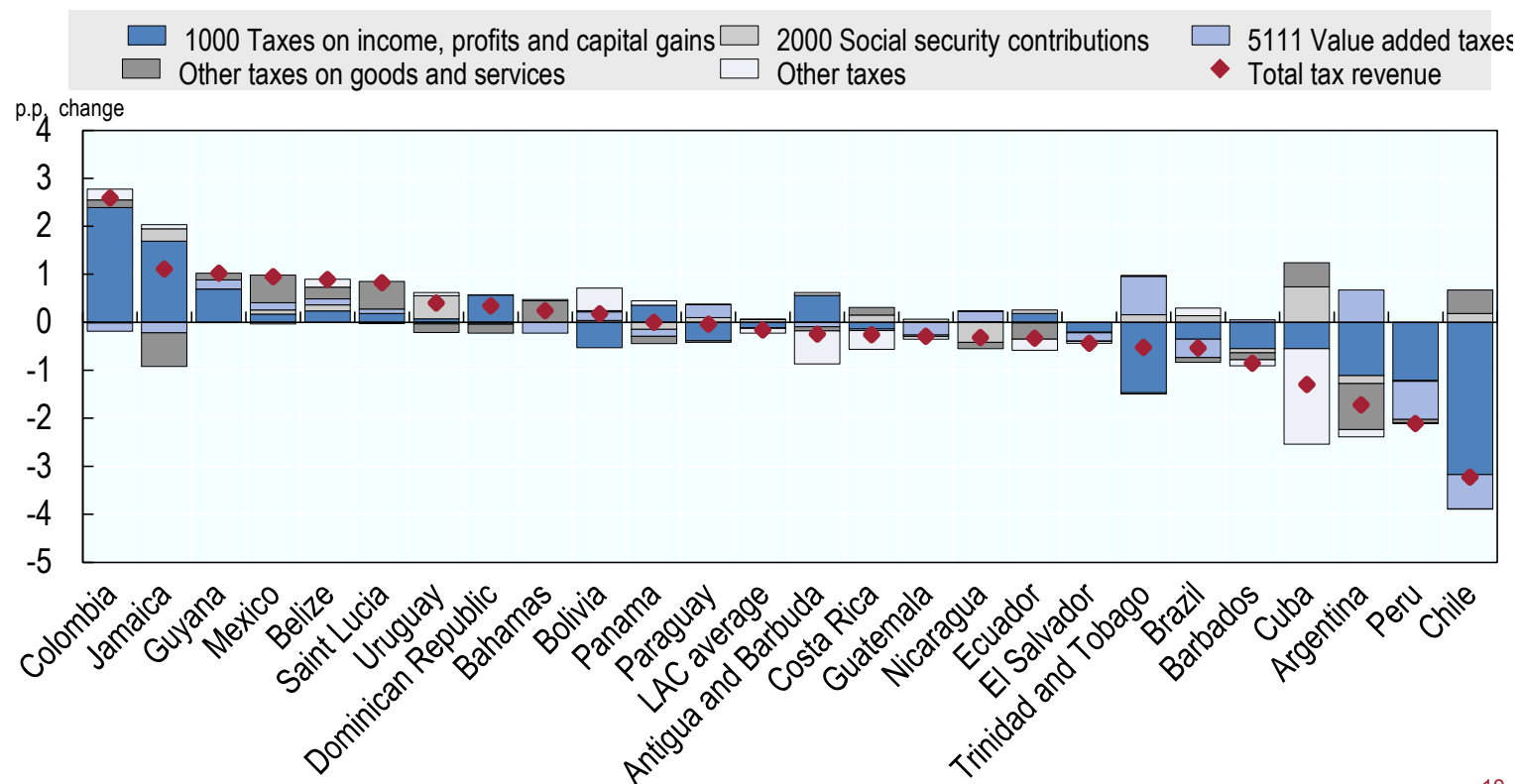


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The largest decreases in 2023 were observed in Chile and Peru, driven by declines in income tax revenues

Changes in tax-to-GDP ratio by country and main tax heading between 2022 and 2023



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South America's tax-to-GDP ratio experienced the largest decline in 2023

Changes in tax revenues as % of GDP by tax heading and by sub-region,
between 2022 and 2023

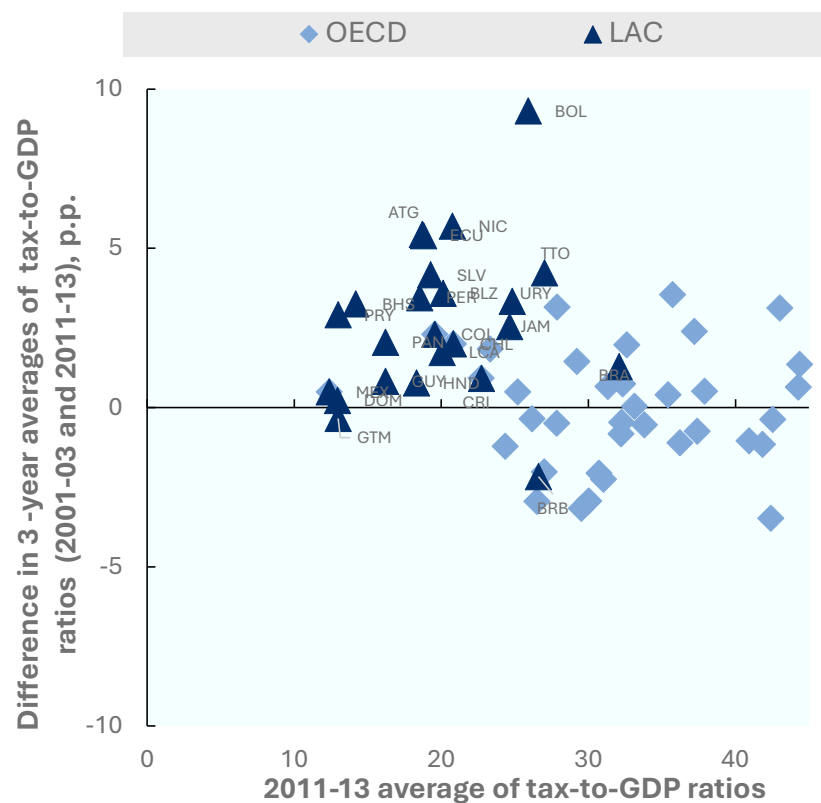
	LAC	Caribbean	Central America and Mexico	South America
Personal income tax	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Corporate income tax	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Unallocable income tax	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Social security contributions	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
VAT	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Other taxes on goods & services	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Res.	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Total tax	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.5

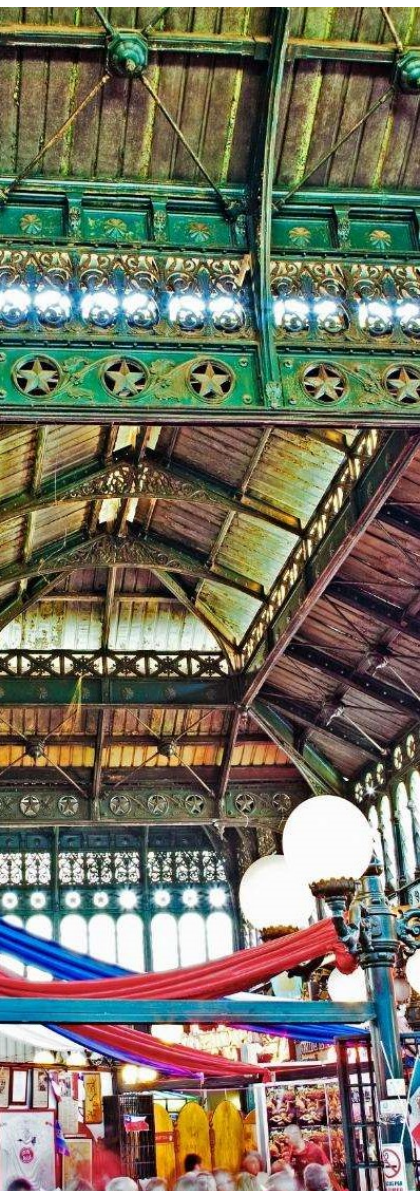
Note: The residual component (Res. in this table) is the combination of revenues from payroll taxes, property taxes and other taxes.



LAC countries converged to OECD countries in the first decade of the 21st Century and not in the second

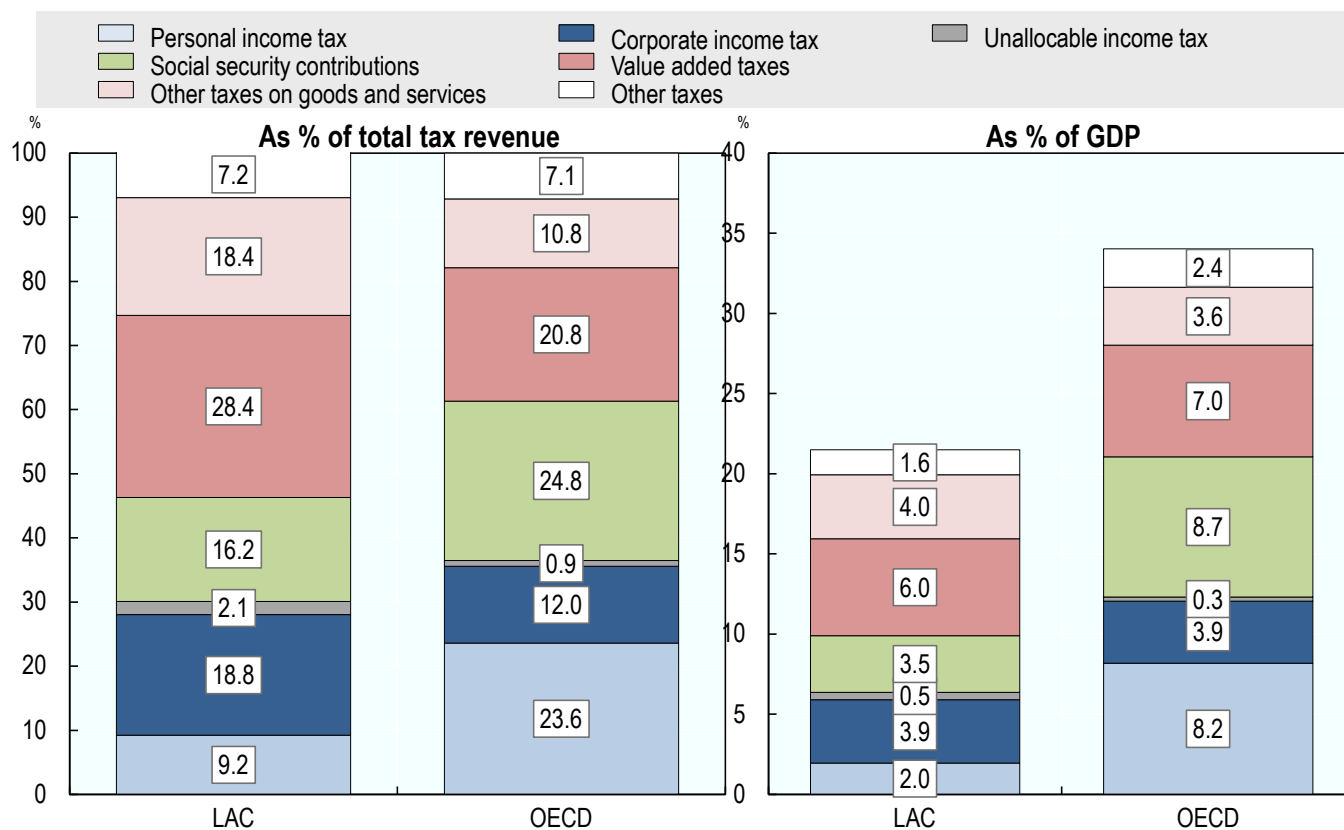
Three-year average tax-to-GDP ratios levels and difference with three-year average tax-to-GDP ratios in the previous decade, OECD and LAC countries





Taxes on goods and services accounted for half of tax revenue in the LAC region

Average tax structure in LAC & OECD (% of total revenue), 2022

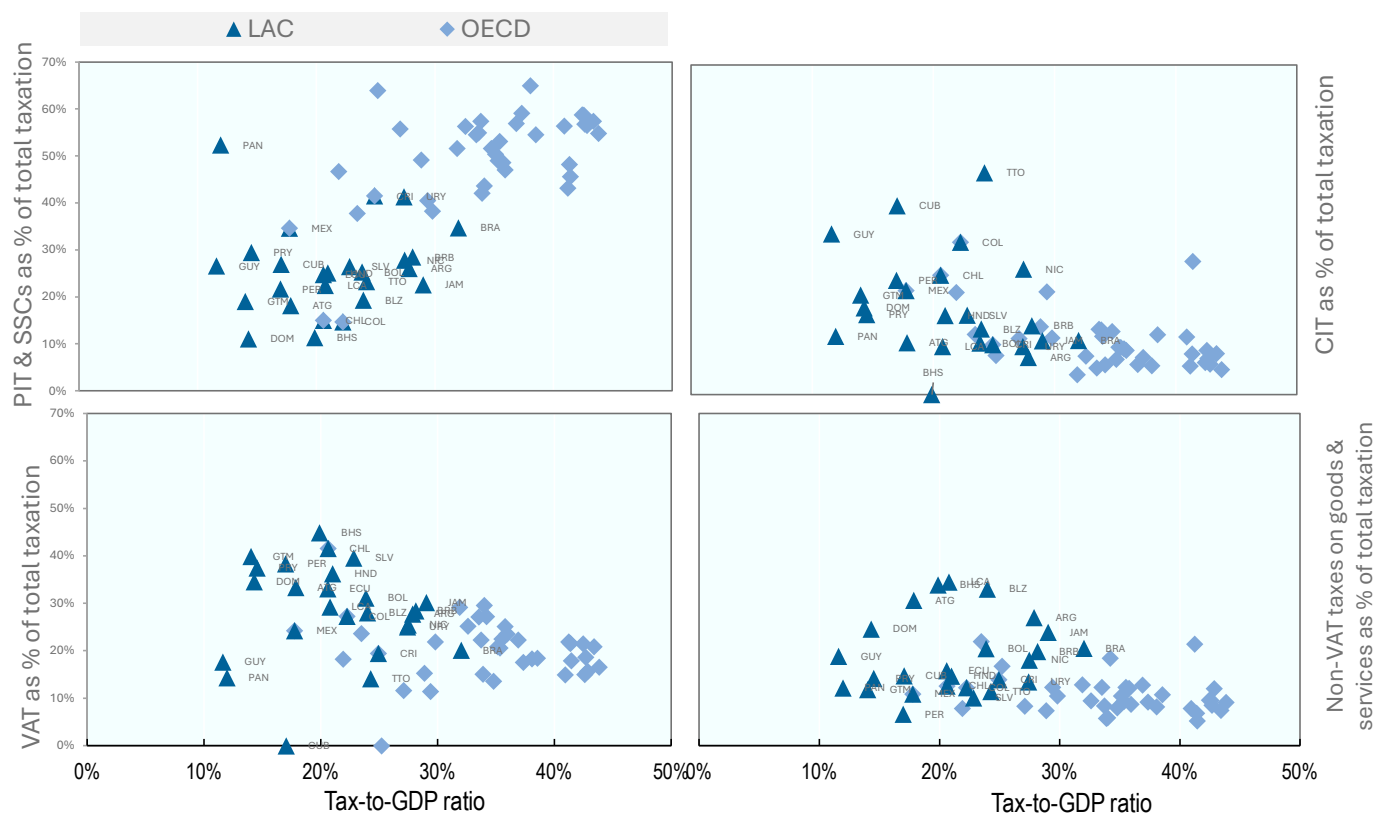


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Countries with higher tax-to-GDP ratios tend to collect larger share of tax revenue from labour taxes

Tax-to-GDP ratios and tax types as a percentage of total taxation in LAC and OECD countries, 2023



Note: 2022 data for Japan and Australia as 2023 data are not available

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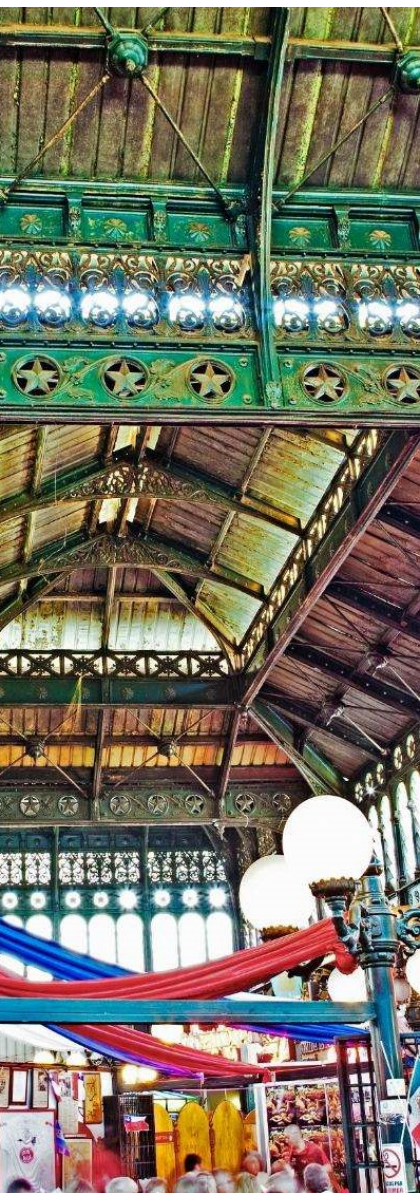


VAT-revenue ratios varied widely in the LAC region in 2023

VAT-revenue ratio (VRR) and standard VAT rates in LAC countries by sub-region, 2023

	VRR	VAT rate (%)
Costa Rica	0.50	13.0
Dominican Republic	0.39	18.0
El Salvador	0.77	13.0
Guatemala	0.50	12.0
Honduras	0.54	15.0
Mexico	0.35	16.0
Nicaragua	0.56	15.0
Panama	0.44	7.0
Argentina	0.49	21.0
Bolivia	0.71	13.0
Chile	0.67	19.0
Colombia	0.38	19.0
Ecuador	0.79	12.0
Paraguay	0.75	10.0
Peru	0.50	18.0
Uruguay	0.43	22.0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.64	15.0
Bahamas	1.29	10.0
Barbados	0.57	17.5
Belize	0.73	12.5
Guyana	0.20	14.0
Jamaica	0.74	15.0
Saint Lucia	0.72	12.5
Trinidad and Tobago	0.38	12.5
LAC average	0.59	14.7
OECD average (2022)	0.58	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 2023. Venezuela's tax revenue data are not available



Key findings

Tax revenue in the LAC region declined in 2023 after two years of increases on average

- LAC's tax-to-GDP ratio decreased by 0.2 percentage points (p.p.) in 2022 to 21.3%, slightly below its level in 2019 (21.4%)
- The tax-to-GDP ratio fell in 14 of the 26 LAC countries
- South America recorded the largest decline in tax-to-GDP ratio due to the fall in non-renewable natural resource prices
- Chile and Peru observed the largest declines driven by lower income tax revenues

The decrease in tax revenue in 2023 was driven by continued slowdown in economic growth and lower prices for non-renewable natural resources

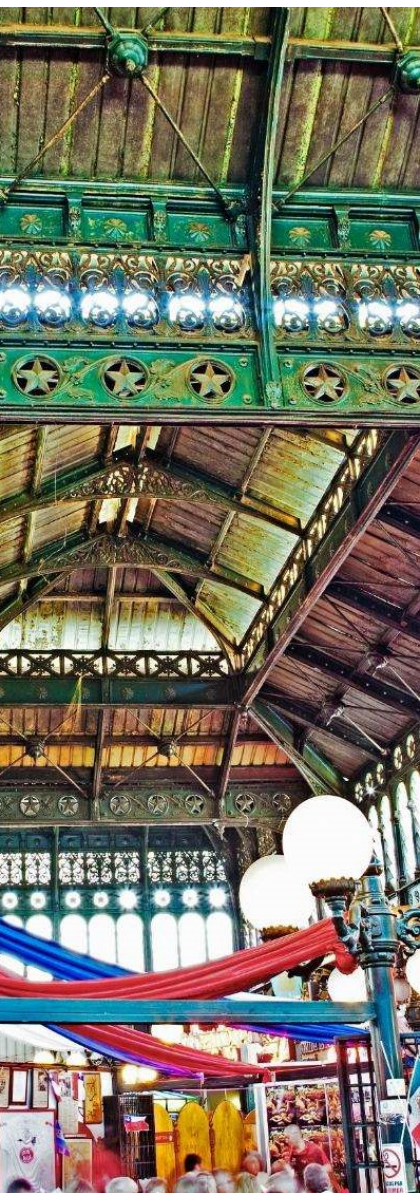
- Income tax revenue drove the overall decrease while revenue from other tax types stayed flat or increased modestly

SPECIAL FEATURE ON NON-TAX REVENUES



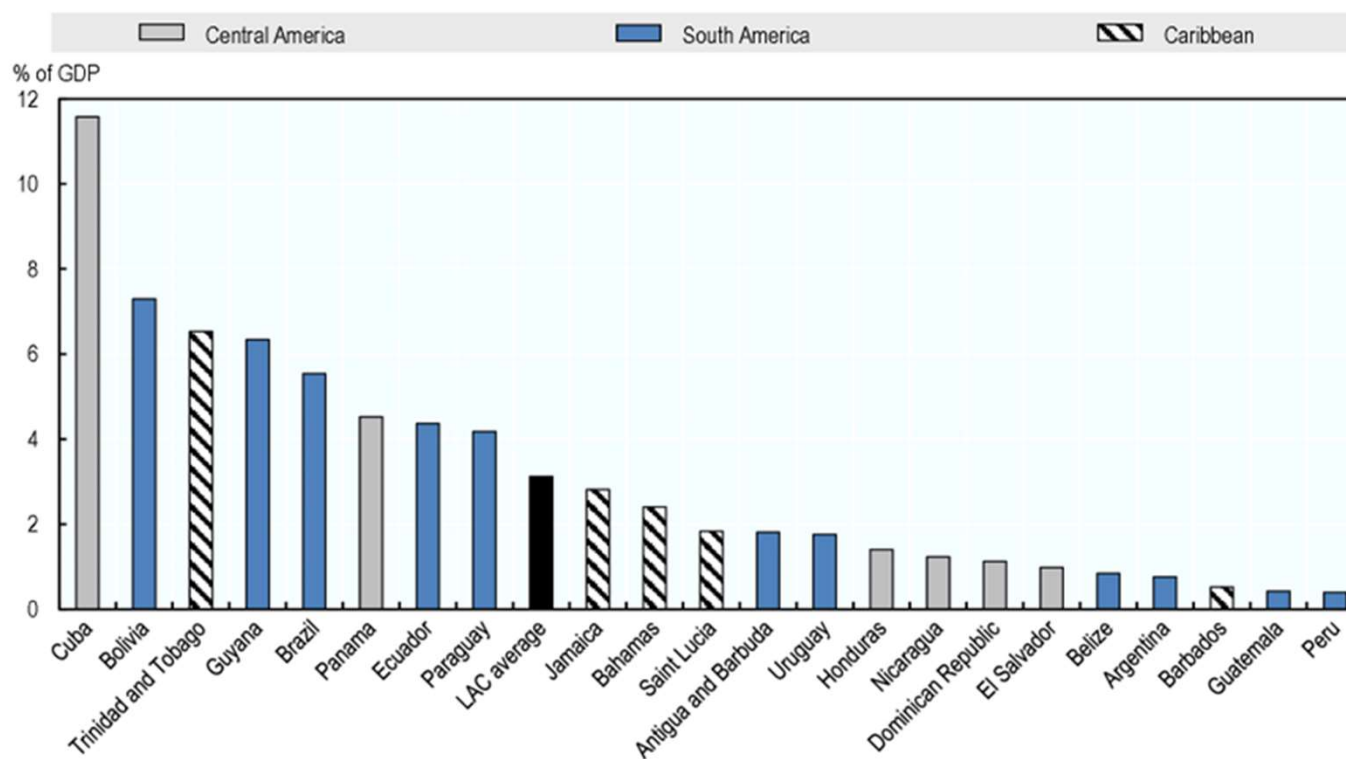
Non-tax revenues in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Non-tax revenues make an important contribution to public finances in many countries but are often volatile and may not be sustainable
- *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2025* collects and analyses publicly available data on non-tax revenues for the first time
- Analysis covers 22 out of 26 LAC countries included in the publication, excluding the four OECD members.
- Some caveats for the data:
 - Central government only
 - Limited granularity in some countries resulting in large ‘miscellaneous revenues’
- The analysis looks at :
 - Non-tax revenue trends between 2019 and 2023
 - Non-tax revenue structures in LAC countries and on average
 - Comparison of non-tax revenues with Africa and Asia-Pacific regions



Non-tax revenue levels vary greatly across 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

Central government non-tax revenues in LAC countries, 2023
Percentage of GDP

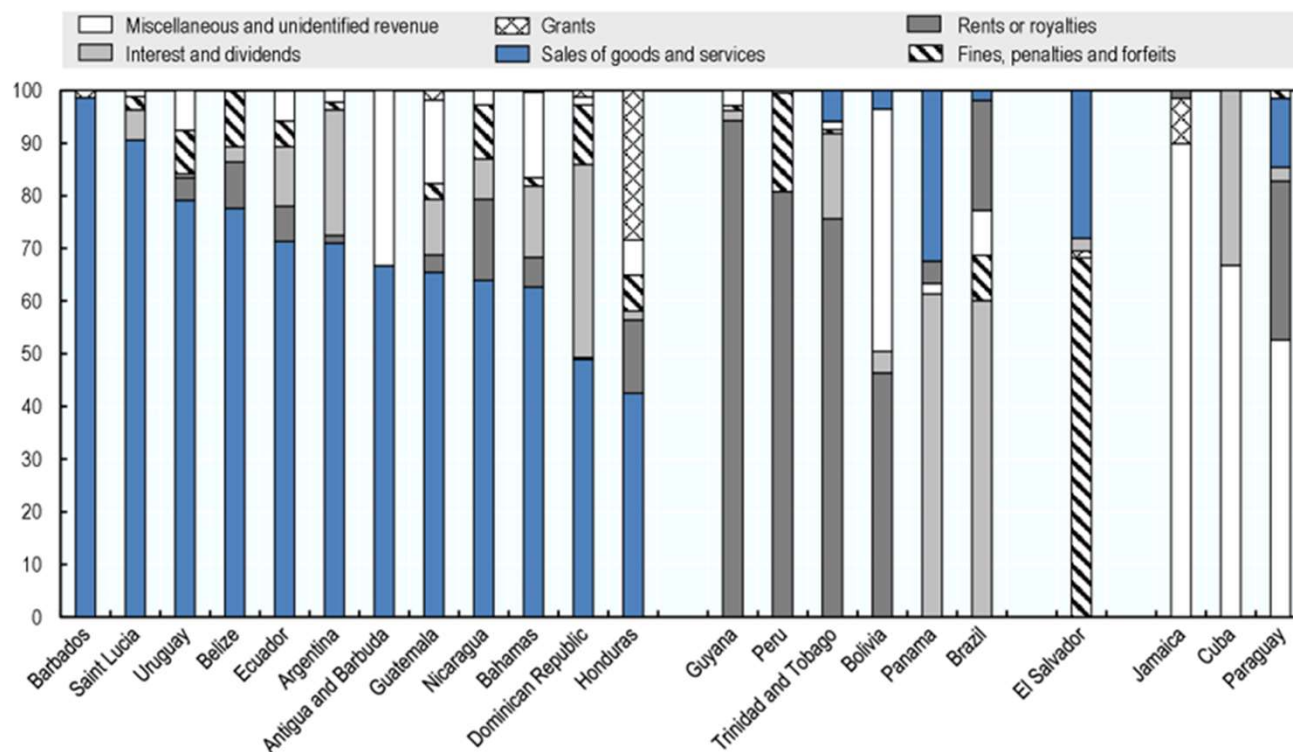


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In most countries, sales of goods & services and rents or royalties generate a majority of non-tax revenues

Central government non-tax revenue structures in LAC countries, 2023
Percentage of total non-tax revenue

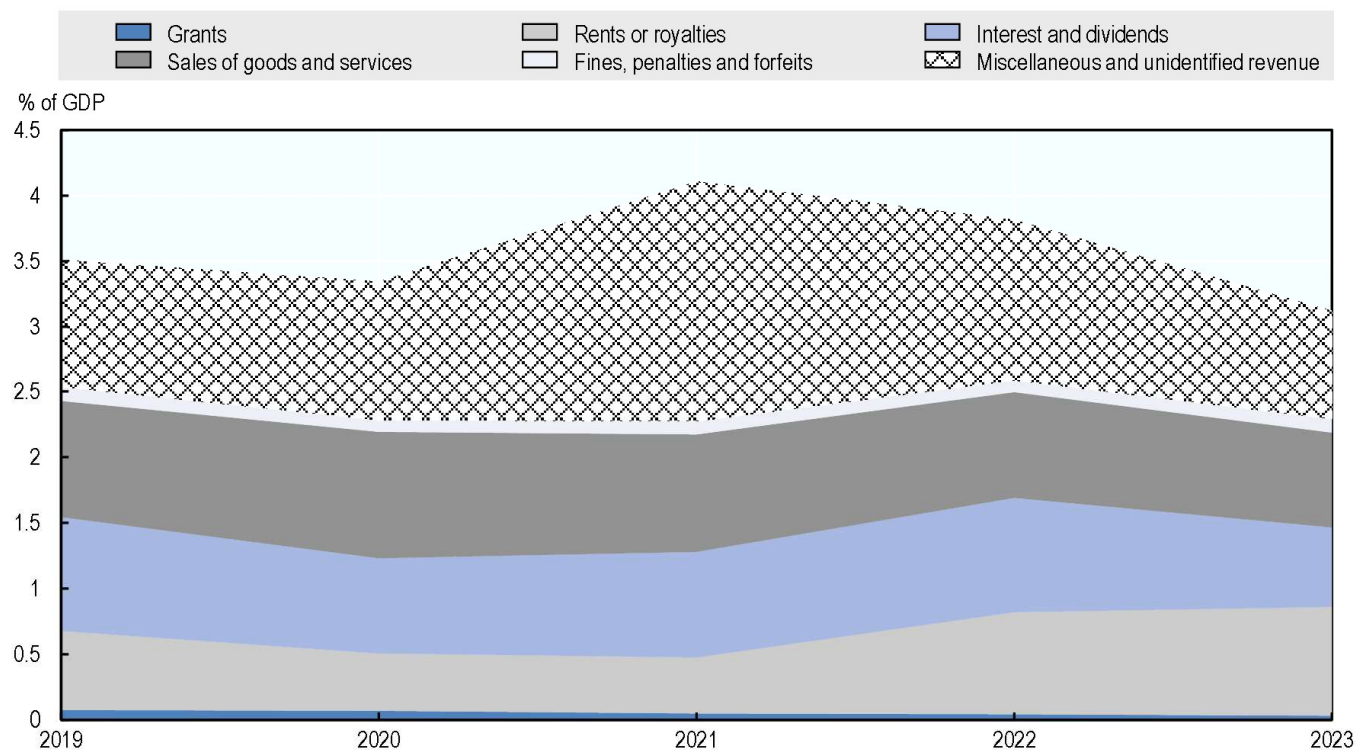


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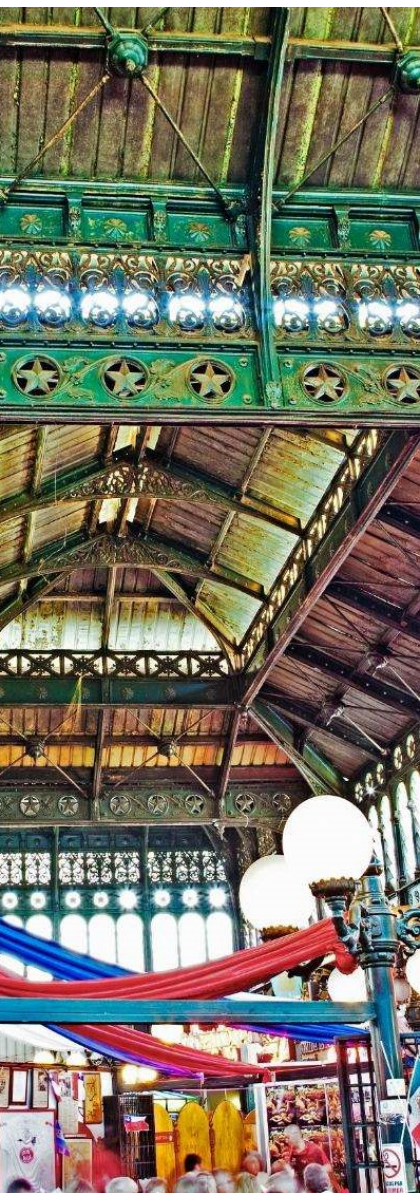


After a brief post-pandemic recovery, non-tax revenues across the LAC region fell again in 2023

Central government non-tax revenue in the LAC region, 2019-2023
Percentage of GDP



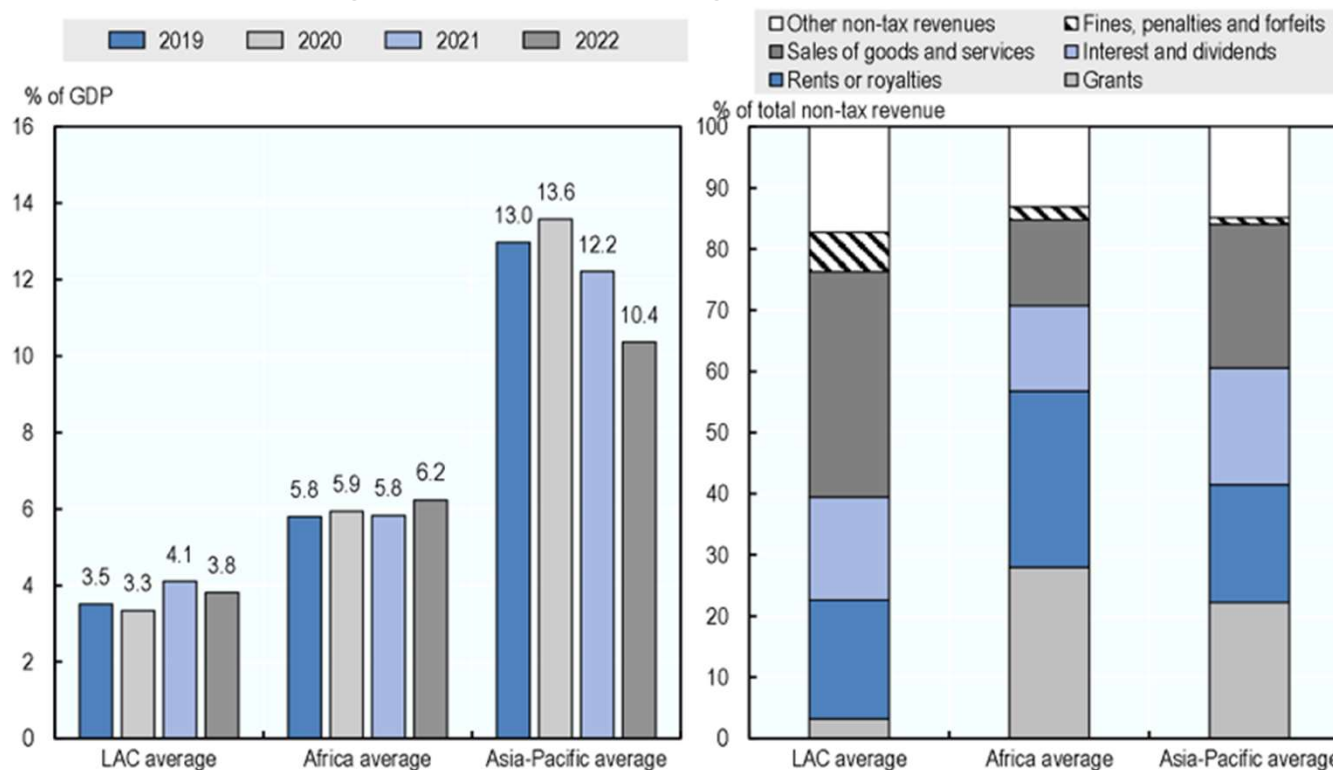
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Average non-tax revenues are lower in the LAC region than in Africa or Asia-Pacific

Non-tax revenues across regions by level (2019-22) and structure (2022)

Percentage of GDP & percentage of total non-tax revenue



Note: The LAC average represents a simple average for 22 LAC countries excluding the four OECD members. The Africa average represents 35 African countries reporting non-tax revenue data to *Revenue Statistics in Africa*. The Asia-Pacific average represents 21 Asia-Pacific economies reporting non-tax revenue data to *Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific*, excluding Tokelau due to data issues.

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Key findings on non-tax revenues

- In 2023, central government non-tax revenues ranged from 0.4% of GDP in Peru to 11.6% in Cuba
- Average central government non-tax revenues (3.1% of GDP) were significantly lower than the average tax revenues for the 22 countries (21.2%) in 2023
- Sales of goods and services were the main source of central government non-tax revenues in LAC countries, followed by rents or royalties, interest and dividends.
- Non-tax revenue as a share of GDP was lower in LAC on average than in Africa or Asia-Pacific
- Average non-tax revenues fell in 2022 and 2023 in the LAC region after a brief recovery from the impact of COVID-19
- Data on non-tax revenues in the LAC region could be improved by:
 - Expanding country coverage to include OECD members
 - Collecting data from sub-national government units
 - Obtaining more granular country data



THANK YOU

For more information, visit: <https://oe.cd/revstatslac25-en>



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