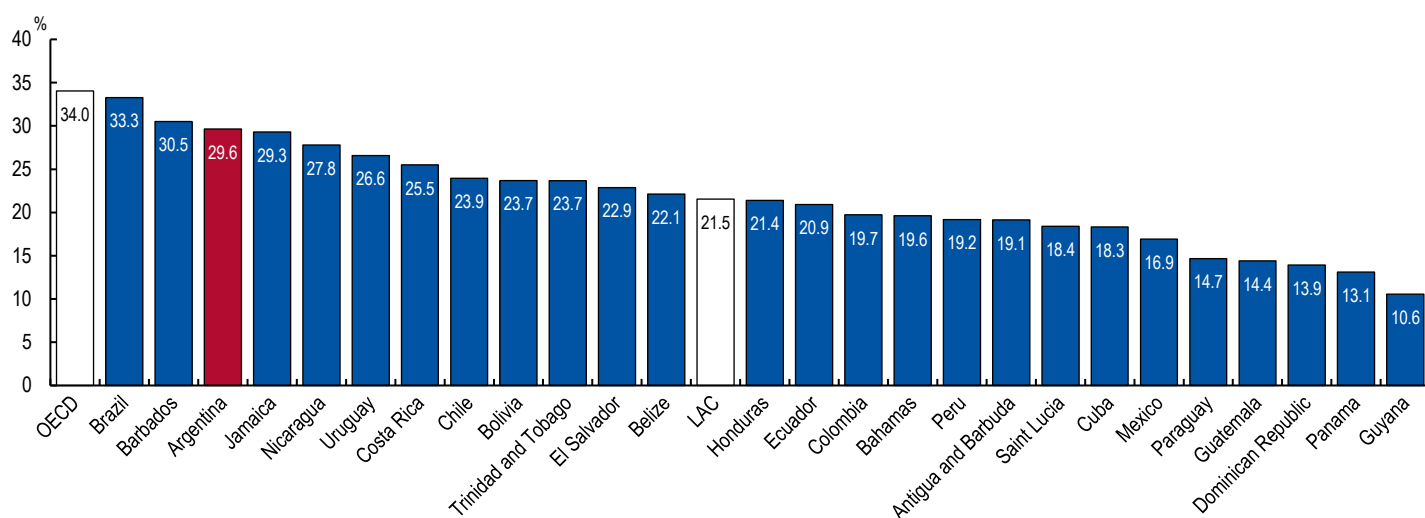


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2024 - Argentina

Tax-to-GDP ratio

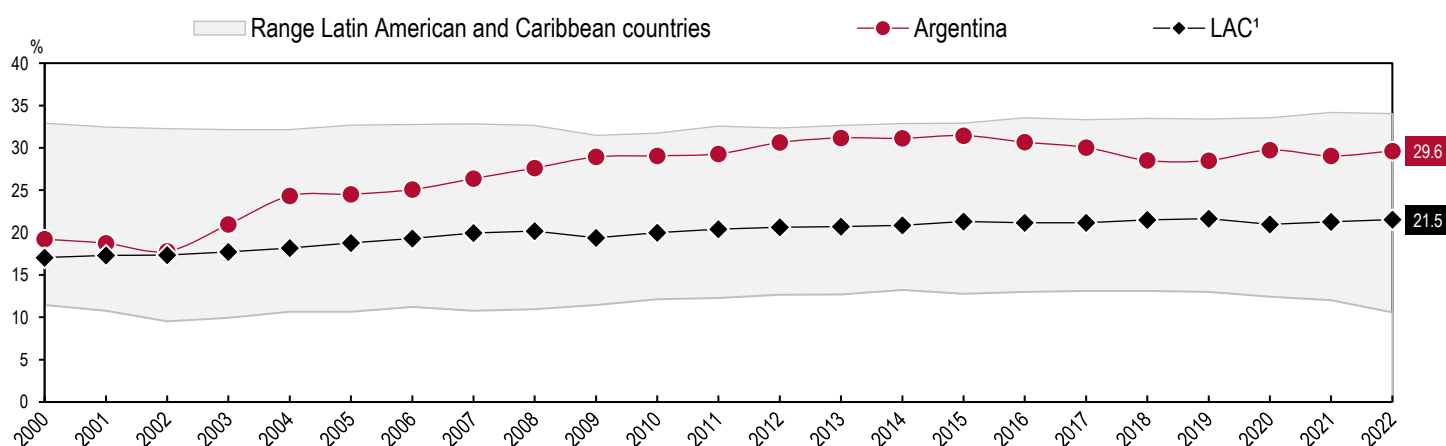
Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2022

Argentina's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022 (29.6%) was above the LAC average (21.5%) in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 8.1 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.0%).



Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Argentina increased by 0.6 percentage points from 29.0% in 2021 to 29.6% in 2022. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.3 percentage points between 2021 and 2022 to 21.5%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.5 percentage points, from 17.1% in 2000 to 21.5% in 2022, whereas the tax-to-GDP ratio in Argentina has increased by 10.4 percentage points, from 19.2% to 29.6%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Argentina was 31.5% in 2015, and the lowest was 17.8% in 2002.



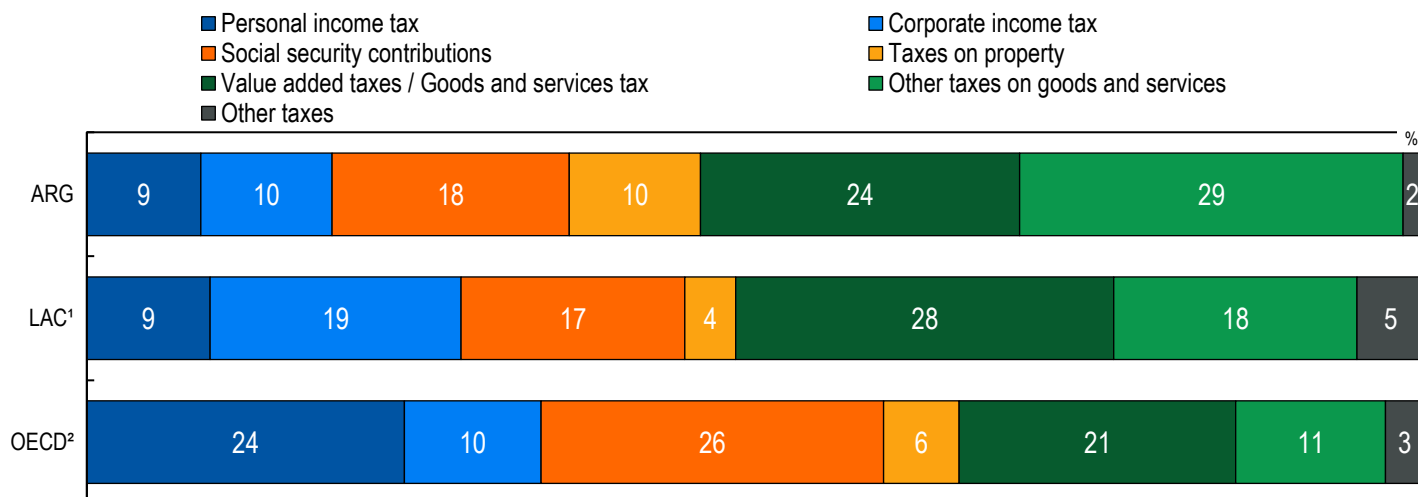
1. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba (up to 2020) and Venezuela due to data issues.

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 2022 was derived from other taxes on goods and services (28.7%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (23.9%).



1. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba (up to 2020) and Venezuela due to data issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

2. Data for 2021 are used for the OECD average as the 2022 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 | | |
| | 2021 | 2022 | Δ | 2021 | 2022 | Δ |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹ | 2 351 998 | 4 727 878 | +2 375 879 | 5.1 | 5.7 | + 0.6 |
| <i>of which</i> | | | | | | |
| Personal income, profits and gains | 1 004 641 | 2 083 662 | +1 079 021 | 2.2 | 2.5 | + 0.3 |
| Corporate income, profits and gains | 1 151 704 | 2 398 339 | +1 246 635 | 2.5 | 2.9 | + 0.4 |
| Social security contributions | 2 398 126 | 4 331 972 | +1 933 847 | 5.2 | 5.3 | + 0.1 |
| Taxes on property | 1 417 635 | 2 401 021 | + 983 386 | 3.1 | 2.9 | - 0.2 |
| Taxes on goods and services | 7 210 692 | 12 838 534 | +5 627 841 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 0.0 |
| <i>of which</i> | | | | | | |
| Value added taxes / Goods and services tax | 3 243 608 | 5 831 330 | +2 587 721 | 7.0 | 7.1 | + 0.1 |
| Taxes on specific goods and services | 2 132 623 | 3 614 634 | +1 482 011 | 4.6 | 4.4 | - 0.2 |
| <i>of which</i> | | | | | | |
| Excises | 665 896 | 931 669 | + 265 773 | 1.4 | 1.1 | - 0.3 |
| Customs and import duties | 371 011 | 639 130 | + 268 120 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Other taxes ² | 81 201 | 130 238 | + 49 036 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 13 459 652 | 24 429 642 | +10 969 990 | 29.0 | 29.6 | + 0.6 |

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 chart and table may not sum to the total due to rounding.

