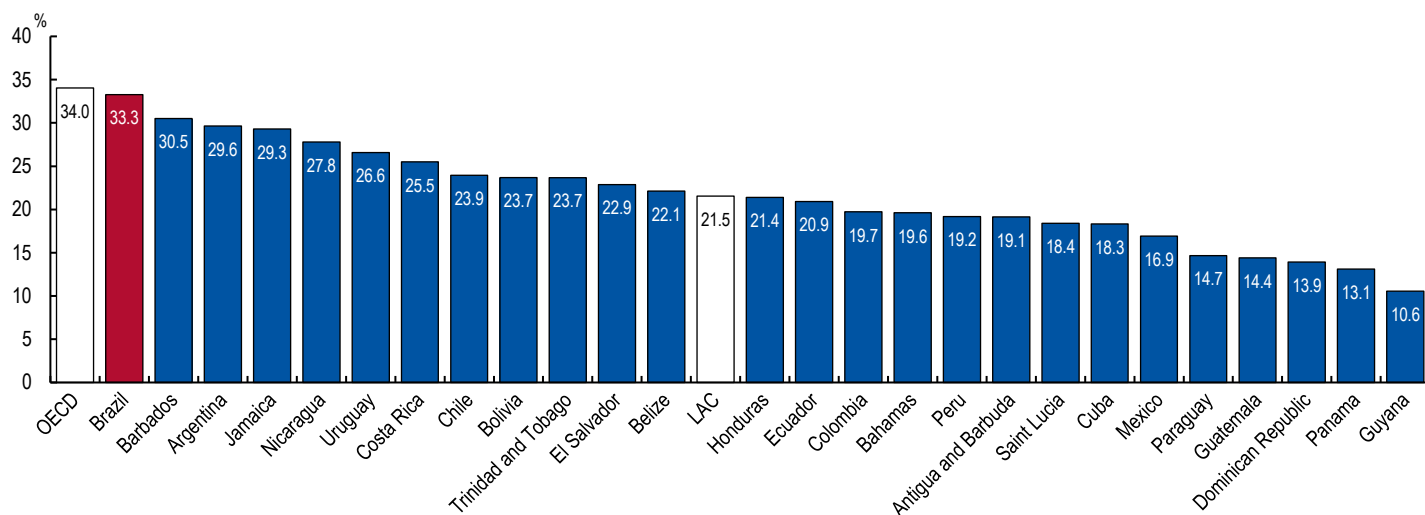


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2024 - Brazil

Tax-to-GDP ratio

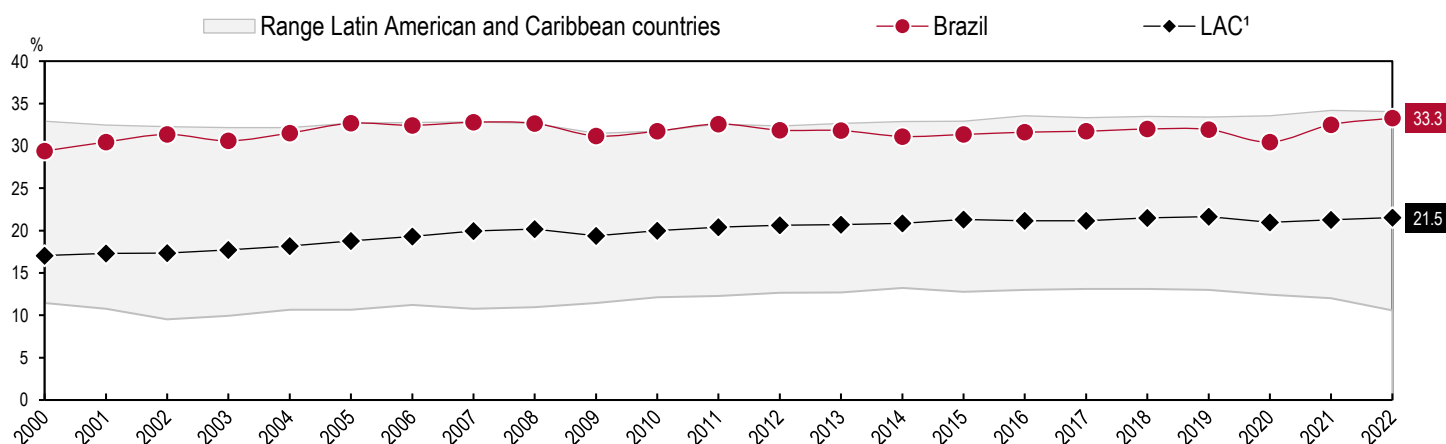
Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2022

Brazil's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022 (33.3%) was above the LAC average (21.5%) in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 11.7 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.0%).



Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Brazil increased by 0.8 percentage points from 32.5% in 2021 to 33.3% 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 Brazil has increased by 3.9 percentage points, from 29.4% to 33.3%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Brazil was 33.3% in 2022, and the lowest was 29.4% in 2000.



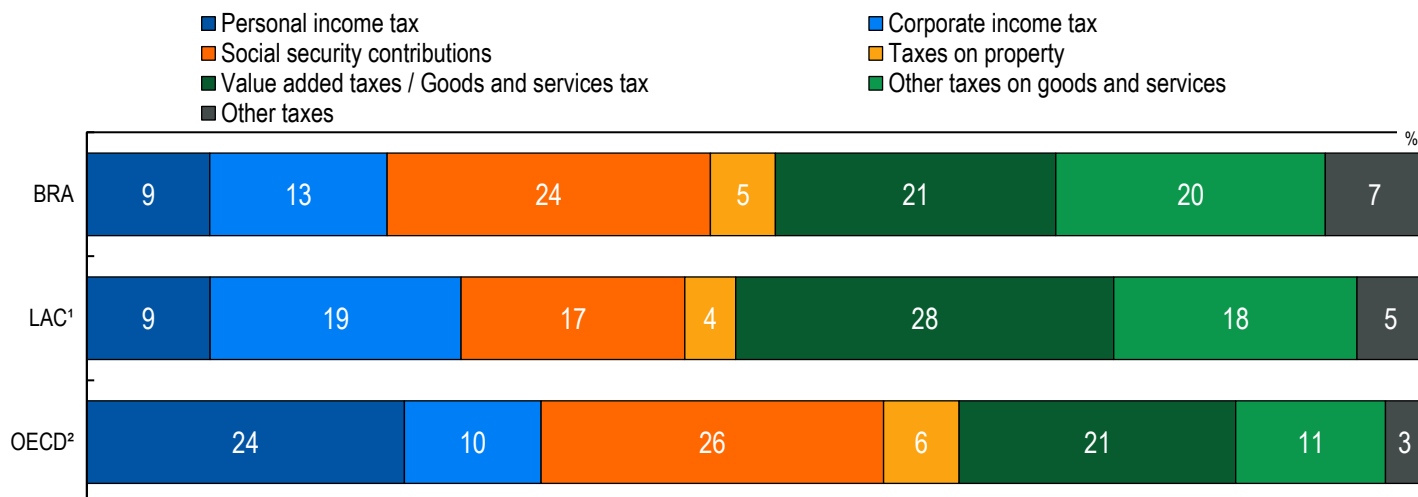
1. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba (up to 2020) and Venezuela due to data issues.

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 Brazil in 2022 was derived from social security contributions (24.2%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (21.0%).



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 Brazil

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Brazil		
	Brazilian Real, Millions			% in GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	698 098	910 191	+ 212 092	7.8	9.2	+ 1.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	262 008	303 290	+ 41 282	2.9	3.1	+ 0.2
Corporate income, profits and gains	322 527	437 358	+ 114 831	3.6	4.4	+ 0.8
Social security contributions	694 877	798 214	+ 103 338	7.8	8.1	+ 0.3
Taxes on property	141 844	160 045	+ 18 201	1.6	1.6	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	1 310 448	1 356 614	+ 46 166	14.7	13.7	- 1.0
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	652 284	692 147	+ 39 863	7.3	7.0	- 0.3
Taxes on specific goods and services	155 451	140 346	- 15 105	1.7	1.4	- 0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	84 242	73 386	- 10 856	0.9	0.7	- 0.2
Customs and import duties	61 876	58 981	- 2 895	0.7	0.6	- 0.1
Other taxes ²	47 464	73 866	+ 26 402	0.5	0.7	+ 0.2
TOTAL	2 892 731	3 298 931	+ 406 200	32.5	33.3	+ 0.8

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.



For further information, please see oe.cd/revstatslac