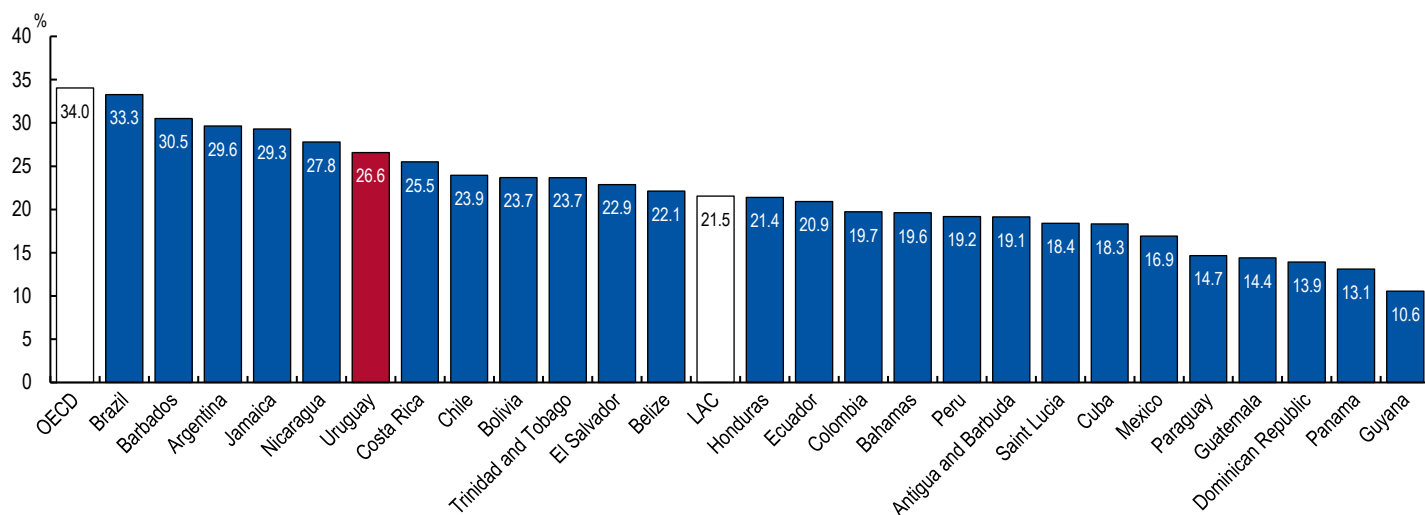


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2024 - Uruguay

Tax-to-GDP ratio

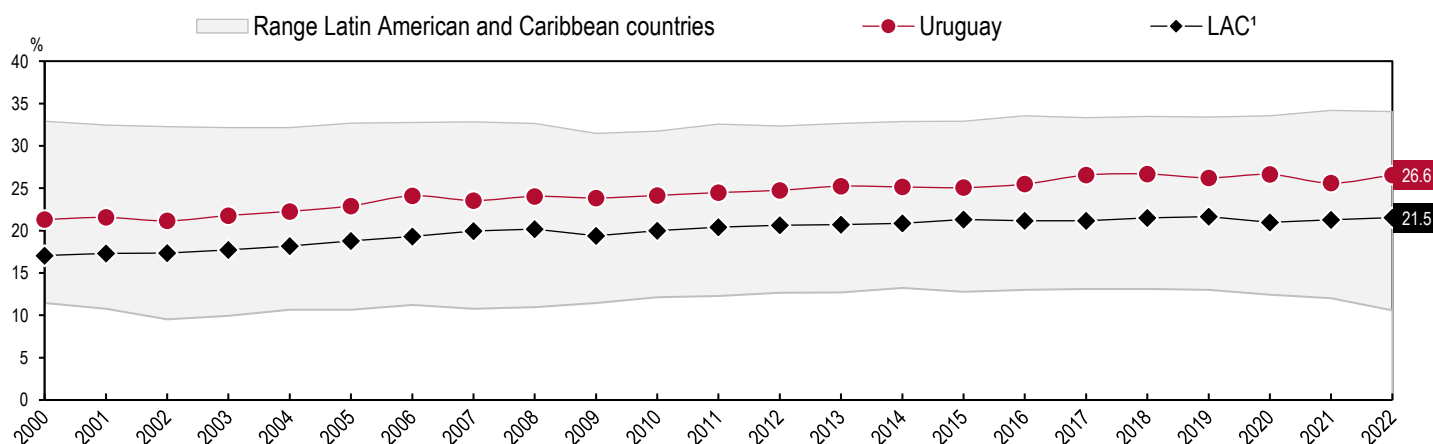
Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2022

Uruguay's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022 (26.6%) was above the LAC average (21.5%) in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 5.0 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.0%).



Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Uruguay increased by 1.0 percentage points from 25.6% in 2021 to 26.6% 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 Uruguay has increased by 5.3 percentage points, from 21.3% to 26.6%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Uruguay was 26.7% in 2018, and the lowest was 21.1% in 2002.



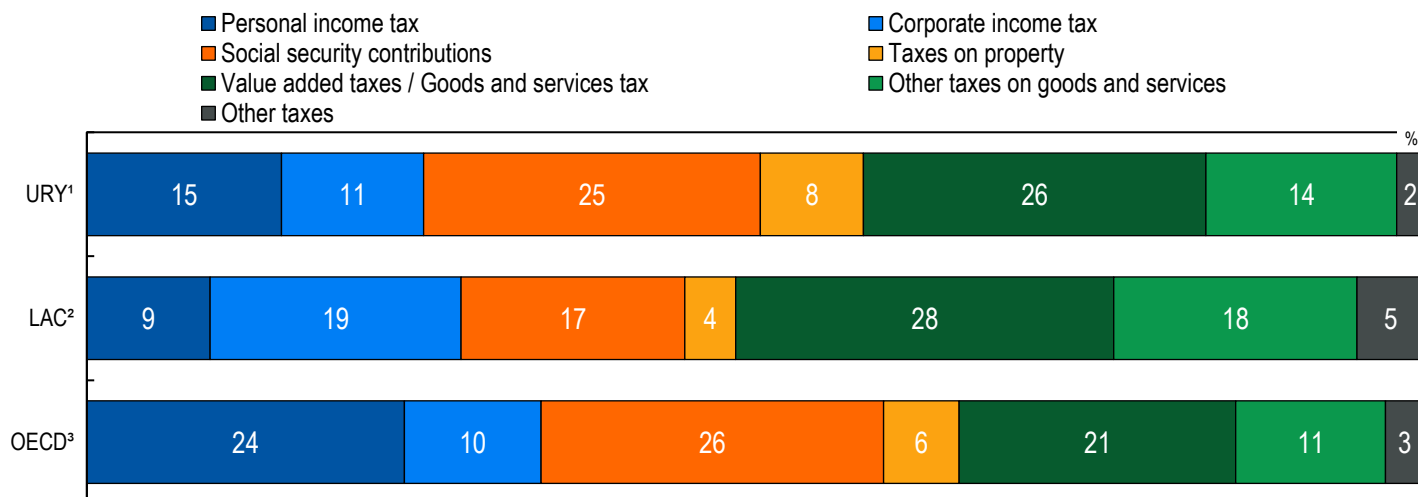
1. Represents the group of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba (up to 2020) and Venezuela due to data issues.

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 Uruguay in 2022 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (25.6%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from social security contributions (25.2%).



1. Local tax revenues are estimated for 2022.

2. 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.

3. 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 Uruguay

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Uruguay		
	Uruguayan Peso, Millions			% in GDP		
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	178 797	207 294	+ 28 497	6.7	7.1	+ 0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	98 825	113 351	+ 14 526	3.7	3.9	+ 0.2
Corporate income, profits and gains	71 500	82 729	+ 11 229	2.7	2.8	+ 0.1
Social security contributions	165 500	196 064	+ 30 564	6.2	6.7	+ 0.5
Taxes on property	52 387	59 925	+ 7 538	2.0	2.0	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	284 206	310 465	+ 26 259	10.6	10.6	0.0
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	184 834	199 428	+ 14 594	6.9	6.8	- 0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	84 376	94 633	+ 10 257	3.2	3.2	0.0
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	51 646	58 274	+ 6 628	1.9	2.0	+ 0.1
Customs and import duties	29 923	33 304	+ 3 381	1.1	1.1	0.0
Other taxes ²	3 960	4 512	+ 552	0.1	0.2	+ 0.1
TOTAL	684 851	778 260	+ 93 409	25.6	26.6	+ 1.0

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



For further information, please see oe.cd/revstatslac