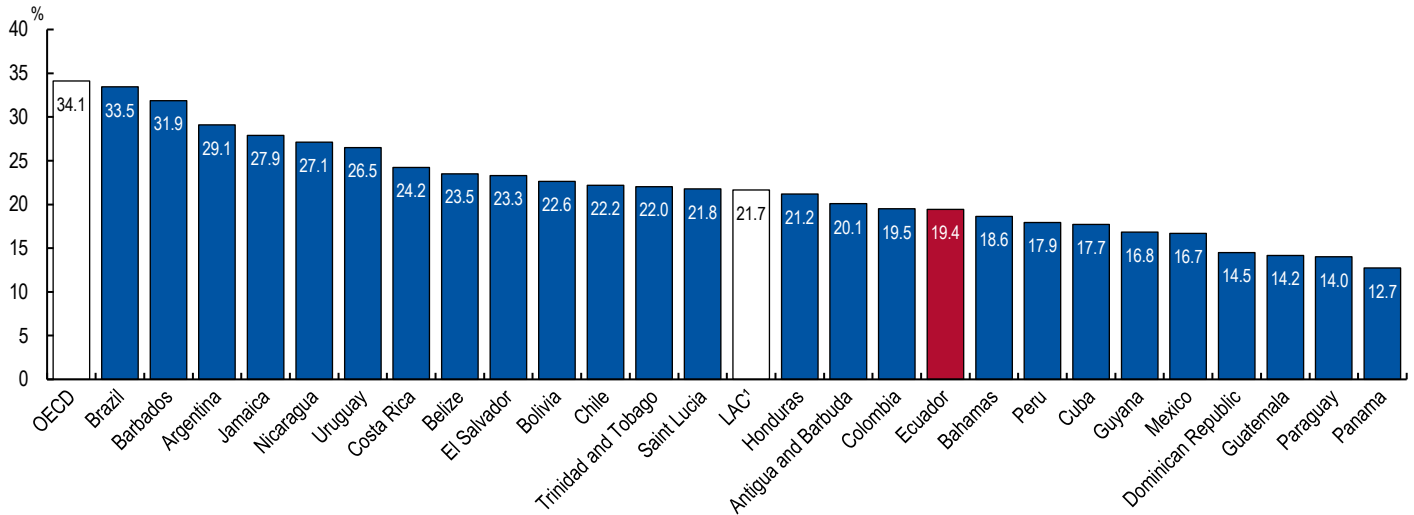


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2023 - Ecuador

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2021

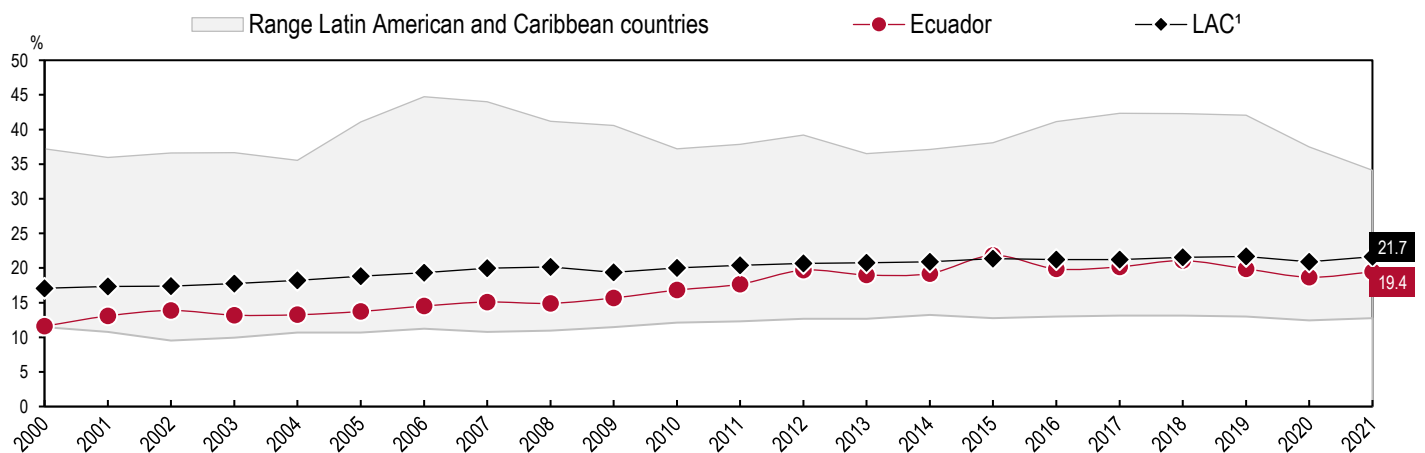
Ecuador's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021 (19.4%) was below the LAC average (21.7%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 2.2 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.1%).



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

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Ecuador increased by 0.8 percentage points from 18.7% in 2020 to 19.4% in 2021. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.8 percentage points between 2020 and 2021 to 21.7%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.6 percentage points, from 17.1% in 2000 to 21.7% in 2021, whereas the tax-to-GDP ratio in Ecuador has increased by 7.8 percentage points, from 11.6% to 19.4%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Ecuador was 21.8% in 2015, and the lowest was 11.6% in 2000.



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba 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>

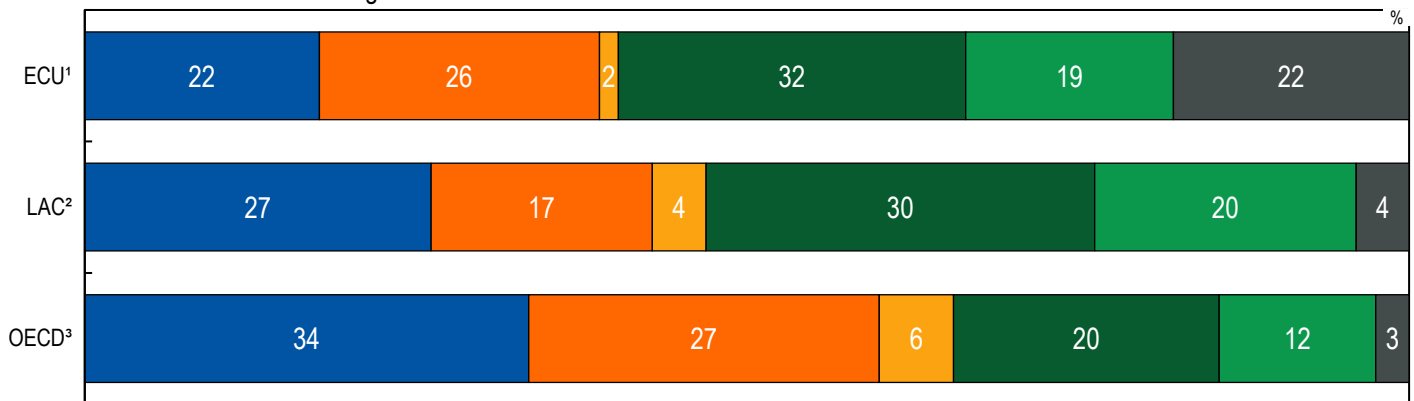


Tax structures

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 Ecuador in 2021 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (31.9%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2021 was derived from social security contributions (25.7%).

- Taxes on income, profits and capital gains
- Taxes on property
- Other taxes on goods and services
- Social security contributions
- Value added taxes / Goods and services tax
- Other taxes



1. Total revenue from taxes on income, profits and gains is shown because a sufficient breakdown between CIT and PIT revenue is not available due to data quality issues. Local tax revenues are estimated for 2021.

2. Represents the unweighted average of 25 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba 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 2020 are used for the OECD average as the 2021 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in Ecuador

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Ecuador		
	US Dollar, Millions			% in GDP		
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	4 503	4 444	- 58	4.5	4.2	- 0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	155	143	- 12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate income, profits and gains	1 333	899	- 434	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social security contributions	5 079	5 305	+ 227	5.1	5.0	- 0.1
Taxes on property	334	360	+ 25	0.3	0.3	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	8 608	10 516	+ 1 908	8.7	9.9	+ 1.2
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	5 398	6 581	+ 1 183	5.4	6.2	+ 0.8
Taxes on specific goods and services	2 807	3 475	+ 668	2.8	3.3	+ 0.5
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	715	821	+ 106	0.7	0.8	+ 0.1
Customs and import duties	944	1 207	+ 263	1.0	1.1	+ 0.1
Other taxes ²	20	22	+ 2	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	18 543	20 647	+ 2 104	18.7	19.4	+ 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.

