



## TAXES IN BOLIVIA

### TAX SYSTEM:

The tax system determines the concept and classification of taxes in Bolivia.

Tributes are the obligations in money that the State imposes in order to obtain resources, enabling it to meet the needs of the Bolivian population to improve their quality of life.

### CLASSIFICATION:

Taxes are classified as: taxes, fees, special contributions and municipal license.

In Bolivia, the Ministry of economy and public finance constitutes the competent fiscal authority; be responsible for the formulation and design of policies for obtaining resources for the State, through taxes. The Ministry governs the national tax administration, formed by the national tax service and the national customs of Bolivia, who collect, monitor and guarantee the correct application of the rules; facilitating taxpayers pay their taxes.

### TAXES IN BOLIVIA:

The tax is a contribution in money held persons according to economic activity. This allows State resources to develop programs and works that improve the quality of life of Bolivians and Bolivian.

### BENEFITS:

The Plurinational State of Bolivia redistributes the resources generated by the collection of taxes to different sectors, in order to meet the different needs and demands of the population. As well, the services of health, education, social programs, infrastructure, security, projects of productive and technological development, among others; they are made possible by taxes.

Therefore, assuming responsibility due to pay citizen will allow holding costs of our House, Bolivia.





## PEOPLE WHO MUST PAY TAXES:

The contribution because of taxes is made in correspondence to the income of each person or institution, and must pay in proportion to their economic capacity as established by law. The tax must be paid by people known as contributors, which can be:

Individuals: Are men and women who have their own business or exercise their profession, for example: the plumber, doctor, lawyer, etc.

Legal entities: They are which is formed when several people come together in a company or society to undertake an economic activity.

Whether they are natural or legal persons must enroll in the records of the national tax service, in order to comply with their tax obligations.

## DIVISION OF TAXATION IN BOLIVIA

### 1. GENERAL REGIME

All correspond to the General Scheme and all taxpayers who have tax identification number and issue the corresponding invoice.

The contributors are:

- a) Individuals: Persons that they usually exercise liberal professions or trades, well, anticretistas, savers and others.
- b) Proprietorships: Individuals carrying out business activities.
- c) Legal entities: They are companies identified by a social reason, are societies formed according to the code of Commerce (with Act of Constitution or testimony) or according to the Civil Code (associations, foundations, among others).

#### 1.1. IVA (Value Added Tax)

The added value is the additional value that acquires goods or services to be transformed during the production process. In other words, the





economic value as a productive process added to the raw materials used in production.

The value added tax is paid by all sales of property, for works contracts, contracts for the provision of services and made imports.

### **TAXING?**

- Regular sales of movable property.
- Rent and sublets & of movable and immovable property.
- Contracts for work and services in general. Retained imports.
- Financial leasing with movable property.

### **WHO PAYS?**

Natural or legal persons carrying out the operations above.

### **WHO DO NOT PAY?**

Exempt activities:

- Exports
- Imports "bonafide" up to 1,000 dollars.
- The transfer of property or assets subject to process of securitization in charge of titularizadoras societies.
- Transfer of portfolio.
- Transfers with publicly offered securities.

Other concepts:

- Export
- Sale of tourist services and accommodation to foreign tourists.
- Cultural activities of national artists in municipal or State scenarios.
- The sale of books and Government publications. International transport.





## WHAT IS THE RATE?

13%, this percentage is applied to purchases and sales

## WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 200
- Form. 210, for exporters who apply for tax refund.
- Payslip 1000

## WHEN TO PAY?

- Monthly according to maturity, according to the last digit (NIT).

## 1.2. IT (Transaction Tax)

### TAXING?

Gross income earned and obtained by the exercise of any lucrative activity or not, that includes:

- Comercio
- Industria.
- Profession.
- Ex officio.
- Rental of goods.
- Works and services.
- Transfer to gratuitously of movable, immovable property and rights.

### WHO PAYS?

All natural or legal persons who carry out the activities outlined above.

Public and private companies, companies with or without legal personality, also included are one-person businesses.





## WHO DO NOT PAY?

- Personal work in dependency ratio.
- Performance of public office.
- Exports.
- The Plurinational State, departmental autonomous governments and municipal services.
- Interests of deposits in savings, fixed-term and current account.
- Teaching with official plan private educational establishments.
- Sale of books, newspapers, informational publications, newspapers and magazines.
- Referred to in the law on securities market, as well as contributions of capital.
- Services provided by diplomatic representations.
- Purchase/sale of minerals, metals, oil and natural gas in the domestic market, provided that it is intended for export.
- Transfer of portfolio.
- Cultural activities of national artists in State or municipal settings.
- The transfer of property or assets subject to securitization in charge of titularizadoras societies.

## WHAT IS THE RATE?

3% the amount of the transaction.

## WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 400 common transactions.
- Form. 410 hold.
- Form. 440 deductions in travel agencies.
- Form. 430. for transfers free of charge and for sale: real estate, motorboats, aircraft, capital shares and other assets (only 1st. sale or subsequent sales of recordable property belonging to the assets of the taxpayer).
- Ticket payment 1000





## WHEN TO PAY?

- Monthly according to maturity, according to the last digit of the NIT.
- 10 business days after the date (Declaration of heirs, minutes of transfer or advance of legitimate).

## 1.3. IUE (Tax on the Profits of Companies)

### 1.3.1. COMPANIES

#### TAXING?

Net income (gross profit less deductible expenses)

#### WHO PAYS?

Public and private companies, including sole proprietorships.

#### WHO DO NOT PAY?

- Government national
- Departmental and municipal self-governments.
- Public universities.
- Associations, foundations and non-profit institutions legally authorized.
- New industries established in the city of El Alto.

#### WHAT IS THE RATE?

25% on net profits

#### WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 500 for businesses required to keep accounting records.





- Form. 605 for presentation of financial statements or annual report.
- Form. 520 for companies not required to keep accounting records. Form. 560 for businesses of El Alto - economic promotion.
- Form. 501 for carriers.
- Payslip 1000
- Form. 570 withholding

### **WHEN TO PAY?**

Annual up to 120 days after the close of fiscal management.

### **1.3.2. Liberal professions or trades**

#### **TAXING?**

Alleged usefulness, 50% of the total amount of earned income, deducted the VAT.

#### **WHO PAYS?**

Natural persons exercising liberal professions or trades independently, including notaries of public faith, official Civil registration, Commission agents, factors, trade corridors.

#### **WHO DO NOT PAY?**

- Liberal professions or trades developed in dependency ratio.
- Cultural activities of national artists in State or municipal settings.

#### **WHAT IS THE RATE?**

25%, on alleged net profit





### **WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?**

- Form. 510
- Form. 110 for details of invoices (the management to declare personal expenses)
- Ballot of payment 1000

### **WHEN TO PAY?**

Annual, up to 120 days of the close of its Fiscal management.

#### **1.3.3. Foreign beneficiaries**

### **TAXING?**

- Bolivian source profits remitted abroad.
- Partially activities in the country.

### **WHO PAYS?**

- Natural and legal persons referred to such income.
- Branches of companies making partial activities in the country.

### **WHO DO NOT PAY?**

no exemptions

### **WHAT IS THE RATE?**

Effective rate:

- 12.5%, for remittances abroad by Bolivian source incomes.
- 4%, partially activities in the country.
- 1.5% for overseas remittance activities partly carried out in the country.







### WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 530, for beneficiaries of the outside.
- Form. 541, for partially activities in the country (Art. 42 D. S. 24051)
- Form. 550 remittance by activities partially developed in the country (Art. 43 D. S. 24051).
- Payslip 1000
- Payslip 3050

### WHEN TO PAY?

Monthly, according to maturity, according to the last digit of the NIT.

#### 1.3.4. Aliquot in addition to the (IUE) mining

### TAXING?

Additional profits due to favorable conditions of prices for minerals and metals.

### WHO PAYS?

Mining companies

### WHO DO NOT PAY?

Mining cooperatives

### WHAT IS THE RATE?

12.5% on the (IUE)

### WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 585: additional aliquot to the (SUI) consolidated





- Form. 587: aliquot (SUI) in addition, monthly.
- Form. 588: determination of the additional aliquot to the (IUE).

#### **WHEN TO PAY?**

Annual up to 120 days of the close of its fiscal management.

#### **1.3.5. (IUE) financial**

#### **TAXING?**

Over 13% of the coefficient of profitability, with respect to equity.

#### **WHO PAYS?**

Banking and non-banking entities regulated by the ASFI.

#### **WHO DO NOT PAY?**

Banking and non-banking entities regulated by the ASFI. Banks on second floor.

#### **WHAT IS THE RATE?**

12.5 %.

#### **WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?**

Form. 515

#### **WHEN TO PAY?**

Annual up to 120 days of the close of its fiscal management.





## 1.4. RC-IVA (Supplementary system to the value added tax)

### 1.4.1. Taxpayers in dependency ratio

#### TAXING?

- Wages and salaries of the employees.
- Wages, bonuses, overtime, bonuses, diets, etc.
- Travel expenses according to scale.

#### WHO PAYS?

- All employees in the public or private sector through the agent of withholding (employer).

#### WHO DO NOT PAY?

Individuals who perceive:

- bonuses.
- Social benefits.
- Subsidies.
- Other similar.
- Income from retirement and old-age pensions.
- Travel expenses subject to accountability.

#### WHAT IS THE RATE?

13% on the difference of income and allowable deductions.

#### WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 608 RC-IVA withholding agents.
- Form. 110 details of invoices.
- Form. 604 holds.
- Ticket payment 1000





## WHEN TO PAY?

Only in the months that have tax withheld. According to maturity, according to the last digit of the NIT.

### 1.4.2. Direct Taxpayers

#### TAXING?

- Rentals.
- Interests of deposits in savings to fixed-term and current account.
- Honorary directors of S.A. and Trustees.
- Salaries of the staff recruited locally by diplomatic missions, international organizations and foreign Governments.
- Income of persons employed by the public sector (consultants)
- (Alleged) Anticreticos

#### WHO PAYS?

All natural persons and undivided who obtain income by the activities outlined above.

#### WHO DO NOT PAY?

- Individuals and undivided for the UIE.
- The interest generated by DPF settled in local currency in UFVs older than 30 days.
- Interest on fixed deposits placed for a term greater than or equal to three years.
- Diplomats, official staff and foreign employees of international organizations, diplomatic missions and foreign official institutions.





### WHAT IS THE RATE?

13% on the total amount of earned income.

### WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 610 RC-VAT taxpayer direct
- Form. 110 detail invoice
- Bill of payment 1000

### WHEN TO PAY?

Quarterly, from the 1st to the 20th of the month following the quarter declared.

## 1.5. ICE (Specific consumption tax)

### TAXING?

Sales in the domestic market and retained imports of goods for final consumption:

- Cigarettes and cigars.
- Refreshing drinks.
- Alcoholic beverages.
- Alcohols Undenatured.
- Motor vehicles.

### WHO PAYS?

- Manufacturers (natural or legal persons economically-related).
- Those marketed or distributed to the wholesale.
- Who two-thirds processing or manufacturing.
- The natural or legal persons carrying out imports.





## WHO DO NOT PAY?

- Dealers at the retail.
- Goods imported by diplomatic missions or their members.
- Exports.
- Vehicles for transportation of passengers or goods.
- Automobiles for health and security services.
- Denatured alcohols possessing content of dyes, chemicals, gasoline, kerosene, etc.

## WHAT IS THE RATE?

Varies depending on the good:

- Percentage rates on the net sales price.
- Aliquots specific liter sold unit.

## WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 650 651
- Form. 630 for movement of raw materials, finished products accounted for on net sales (producers of soft drinks).
- Form. 185 for movement of raw materials, finished products accounted for on net sales (producers of alcoholic beverages).
- Ticket payment 1000
- Ballot payment 1050 alcoholic beverages.

## WHEN TO PAY?

Monthly according to maturity, according to the last digit of the NIT, until the 20 th of the month following the period declared.

### 1.6. TGB (Free transmission of goods)

## TAXING?

Free goods recordable drives.





## WHO PAYS?

The beneficiaries of inheritance, successions, wills, advance of legitimate and donations.

## WHO DO NOT PAY?

- National Government.
- Departmental governments.
- Municipal governments.
- Associations, foundations or nonprofit institutions legally authorized.
- Distinguished from the homeland.

## WHAT IS THE RATE?

1%	fathers, children and spouse
10%	brothers and
20%	collateral descendants, legatees

## WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 692 properties.
- Form. 695 vehicles and others.

## WHEN TO PAY?

Up to 90 days after the succession.

Among living persons within 5 working days after the date of birth of the taxable transactions.

### 1.7. ISAE (Tax the air outlets abroad.)

## TAXING?

Trips abroad by air.





## WHO PAYS?

Bolivians and foreigners living in the country.

## WHO DO NOT PAY?

- The diplomatic or consular passports type "a", endorsed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The members of the sports delegations that met activities in official representation of the country abroad prior certification of the Viceministry of sports.
- The crew of the commercial flights abroad, duly authorized.

## WHAT IS THE RATE?

2015 management is Bs266 amount which is updated every year.

## WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

Passenger: No

Agent of perception: Form. 272

## WHEN TO PAY?

- Whenever you buy a ticket to the outside air.
- According to the expiration, depending on the last digit of the NIT

### 1.8. IEHD (Special tax on hydrocarbons and their derivatives)

## TAXING?

Import and marketing in the domestic market of hydrocarbons and their derivatives.

## WHO PAYS?

Natural or legal persons who import and market hydrocarbons and their derivatives.







### **WHAT IS THE RATE?**

Rates specific liter, updated annually.

### **WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?**

Form. 920-1  
Ballot payment 2050-1

### **WHEN TO PAY?**

Monthly according to maturity, according to the last digit of the NIT.

## **1.9. IDH (Direct tax on hydrocarbons)**

### **TAXING?**

Production of hydrocarbons throughout the national territory.

### **WHO PAYS?**

All public or private, natural or legal person who produces hydrocarbons anywhere in the national territory.

### **WHO DO NOT PAY?**

The volumes of gas intended for social and productive use in the domestic market.

### **WHAT IS THE RATE?**

32% of the total amount of the volumes of hydrocarbons measured at the point of control (mouth of the well)

### **WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?**

- Form. 8130 (DD. JJ. HDI).





- Form. 8131 (petroleum).
- Form. 8132 (natural gas).
- Form. 8133 (LPG). Form. 8134 (bills).
- Form. 8136 (allocation oil).
- Form. 8137 (prices external market natural gas).
- Form. 8138 (mapping natural gas).
- Form. 8139 (LPG allocation). 6140 payslip

### WHEN TO PAY?

Mensual hasta el penúltimo día hábil del mes siguiente al mes de producción.

### 1.10. ITF (Financial transactions tax)

#### TAXING?

Only transactions in foreign currency or local currency with maintenance of value, related to the following transactions:

- Withdrawals or deposits in checking accounts and savings.
- Payments or fund transfers.
- Management or other similar financial instruments existing or to be created.
- Transfers or sending money to the exterior or interior of the country, through financial institutions or other entities.
- Delivery or reception of own funds or third parties through other payment systems.
- Redemption or withdrawal of deposits fixed term.
- Participation in investment funds.

#### WHO PAYS?

- Natural persons or legal holders of accounts (checking or savings).
- Which made payments or fund transfers.
- Which acquire management checks or other similar which hire collection or collection services.





- That disposal transfers or money.
- That charges a fixed term deposit.
- Which raise participation fees.

## WHO DO NOT PAY?

### GENERIC (without authorization):

- Debit and credit in accounts of natural persons with balances less than 2,000 U.S. dollars.
- Debit account maintenance fee.
- Debits to accounts earmarked for the payment of taxes or contributions and premiums.
- Debits and credits by records of correction.
- Debits and credits between entities governed by the law of banks with the Central Bank of Bolivia.
- Debits on accounts of investors aimed at exchange agencies accounts.
- Credits by remittances from abroad.
- Rescue of participation fees for mutual funds with less than 2,000 dollars balance.

### SPECIFIC (with prior permission):

- Accounts of public institutions.
- Accounts of diplomatic or consular missions and diplomatic or consular staff.
- Accounts related to short- and long-term housing and social security.
- Administering Enterprise ATM accounts.
- Formally constituted independent asset accounts and managed by the AFP.
- Accounts of brokers and securities deposits entities.
- Accounts of aid agencies and their implementing entities dependent.





### **WHAT IS THE RATE?**

0.15% (zero point fifteen per cent)

### **WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?**

- Form. 165: Affidavit of payment.
- Form. 166: Affidavit of detail.
- Form. 168: Annex form. 166.
- Form. 167: Affidavit to request exemptions.
- Payment 1200 ballot.

### **WHEN TO PAY?**

Holders of accounts in each operation.

Retention agents until the 2nd business day after each after two weeks.

## **1.11. IJ (Gaming Tax)**

### **TAXING?**

Gambling and sweepstakes.

Business promotions.

### **WHO PAYS?**

Private or public legal entities that carry out activities directly or through third parties.

### **WHO DO NOT PAY?**

Lottery games, gambling and Lotteries destined entirely to charity or assistance due to illness or accident, by natural disasters or epidemics.

Raffles, sweepstakes or others in any public activities or fairs.





### WHAT IS THE RATE?

30% for gambling or sweepstakes.

10% for business promotions.

### WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?

- Form. 770: Gambling and sweepstakes.
- Form. 772: business promotion.
- Ticket payment 1070

### WHEN TO PAY?

Monthly according to maturity, according to the last digit of the NIT.

## 1.12. IPJ (Tax participation game)

### TAXING?

Participation of individuals in gaming and Lotteries.

### WHO PAYS?

- Individuals involved in gambling and sweepstakes.
- A participant who buy tokens, tickets, tickets, raffles and others.

### WHO DO NOT PAY?

Business promotions, Raffles for charity or assistance, games or competitions in hobby and recreation non-profit.

### WHAT IS THE RATE?

15% participation in games.





### **WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?**

Form. 771: Agent of perception.  
Ticket payment 1071

### **WHEN TO PAY?**

Monthly according to maturity, according to the last digit of the NIT.

## **1.13. IVME (Tax to the sale to the foreign currency)**

### **TAXING?**

The sale of foreign coin in Bolivian territory.

### **WHO PAYS?**

Banking and non-banking financial institutions and bureaux de change.

### **WHO DO NOT PAY?**

The sale of foreign currency by the Central Bank of Bolivia.  
The sale of foreign currency by the taxpayer of the tax to the BCB.

### **WHAT IS THE RATE?**

0.70% applies on the total of each transaction for banking and non-banking financial institutions for Casas de Cambio is applied over 50% of each transaction.

### **WHICH FORMS SHOULD BE USED?**

Form. 779  
Ballot payment 1090

### **WHEN TO PAY?**

Monthly according to maturity, according to the last digit of the NIT.





## 2. SPECIAL REGIME

Special regime created so that small producers can pay their taxes.

### 2.1. RTS (Simplified Tax Regime)

Simplified tax regime (D.S. 24484 and 27924): intended for natural persons carrying on activities of vivanderos, craftsmen and retailers.

#### Expiration

The presentation of the form 4500 is obligation to the taxpayers of the simplified regime and must be made on the following dates:

First quarter:	January and February	to 10 March
second two months:	March and April	to May 10
third quarter:	May and June	to 10 July
Fourth two months:	July and August	to 10 September
fifth quarter:	Sep. and October	to 10 November
Six two months:	Nov. and December	to 10 January

FORM USED 4500 BIMONTHLY MATURITY			
CATEGORIES	BOLIVIAN CAPITAL		BIMONTHLY PAYMENT (Bs)
	SINCE	UNTIL	
1	12.001	15.000	47
2	15.001	18.700	90
3	18.701	23.500	147
4	23.501	29.500	158
5	29.501	37.000	200

### 2.2. STI (Integrated Tax System)

Integrated tax (D.S. 23027, 28522): Intended for natural persons who provide public service (maximum two vehicles) urban or interprovincial transport.





### Expiration

The presentation of the form 702 is the obligation of taxpayers who belong to the integrated tax system and each quarter must be made on the following dates:

First quarter:	January, February and March	until 22 April
Second trimester:	April, may and June	until July 22
Third quarter:	July, August and sep.	Until October 22
Fourth trimester:	October, Nov. and Dic.	Until January 22

FORM USED: 702		
EXPIRATION: QUARTERLY		
CATEGORIES	BOLIVIAN INCOME	QUARTERLY PAYMENT (Bs)
B	1.000	100
1	1.500	150
2	2.750	275
3	4.000	400

### 2.3. RAU (UNIFIED AGRICULTURAL REGIME)

Unified agricultural regime (D.S. 24463 and 24988): aimed at individuals and undivided engaged in agricultural or livestock activities in lands whose surface falls within the limits. This tax is paid each year in financial institutions enabled, until October 31.

#### Expiration

The presentation of the form 701 is the obligation of taxpayers who belong to the unified agricultural regime and should be performed once a year, until October 31.

