Changes in tax reform 2019

* Labor income, capital income and non labor income are now added in one “Cedula general”, so to calculate the liquid income we first must add the three kind of incomes
* Next, add the “pension income” and then substract the “ingresos no constitutivos de renta”. These “ingresos no constitutivos de renta” are the same than the 2018 model for each kind of income.
* The deductions for this “cedula general” are the same that apply to labor income in 2018 model. The deductions for “pension income” are the same than 2018 for this kind of income.
* The result is the “base gravable” that we use to calculate the tax. To make the calculation, we have to apply the next table (first we must estimate the income in UVT):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tarifas impuesto de renta** | | | |
| **Rangos UVT** | | **Tarifa Marginal** | **Impuesto** |
| **Desde** | **Hasta** |
| 0 | 1090 | 0% | 0 |
| 1090 | 1700 | 19% | (Base Gravable en UVT menos 1090 UVT) x 19% |
| 1700 | 4100 | 28% | (Base Gravable en UVT menos 1700 UVT) x 28% + 116 UVT |
| 4100 | 8670 | 33% | (Base Gravable en UVT menos 4100 UVT) x 33% + 788 UVT |
| 8670 | 18970 | 35% | (Base Gravable en UVT menos 8670 UVT) x 35% + 2296 UVT |
| 18970 | 31000 | 37% | (Base Gravable en UVT menos 18970 UVT) x 37% + 5901 UVT |
| 31000 | En Adelante | 39% | (Base Gravable en UVT menos 31000 UVT) x 39% + 10352 UVT |

* To estimate the taxes for “dividend income” the procedure is almost the same than 2018 model. Once we estimate the “base gravable” that we use to calculate the tax. To make the calculation, we have to apply the next table (first we must estimate the income in UVT):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rangos UVT** | | **Tarifa Marginal** | **Impuesto** |
| **Desde** | **Hasta** |
| >0 | 300 | 0% | 0 |
| >300 | En adelante | 15% | (Base gravable dividendos en UVT menos 300 UVT) x 15% |