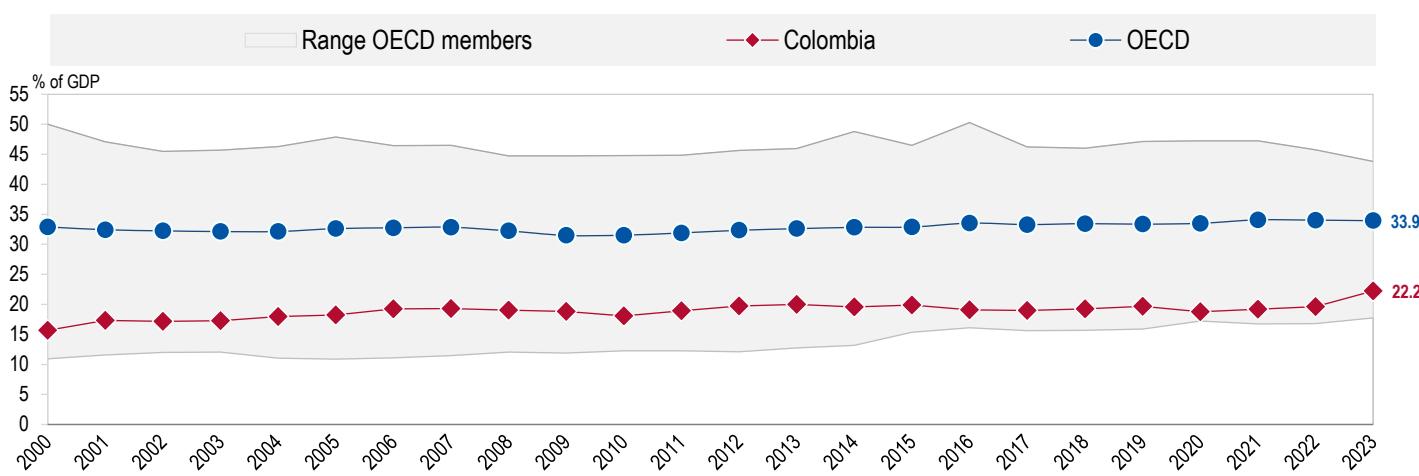


Revenue Statistics 2024 - Colombia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

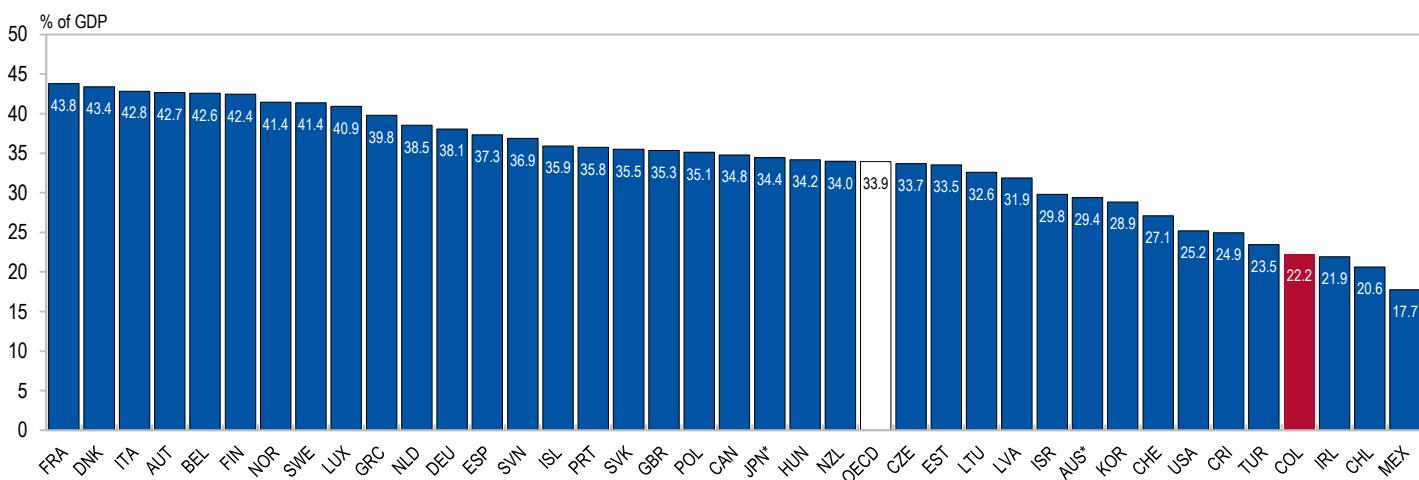
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia increased by 2.6 percentage points from 19.7% in 2022 to 22.2% in 2023. Between 2022 and 2023, the OECD average decreased from 34.0% to 33.9%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia has increased from 15.7% in 2000 to 22.2% in 2023. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2023 was above that in 2000 (33.9% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia was 22.2% in 2023, with the lowest being 15.7% in 2000.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2023

Colombia ranked 35th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2023. In 2023, Colombia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 22.2% compared with the OECD average of 33.9%. In 2022, Colombia was ranked 37th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2023 data, therefore their latest 2022 data are presented within this country note.

1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

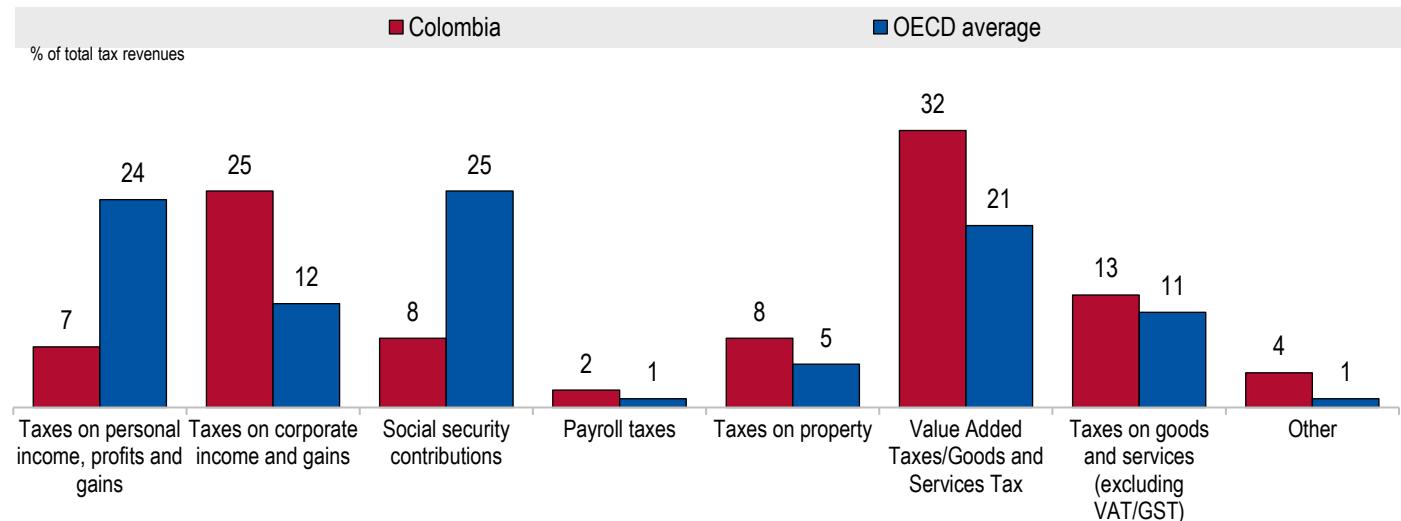
Note: In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.



Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2022

The structure of tax receipts in Colombia compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in Colombia is characterised by:

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains and value-added taxes, and higher revenues from payroll taxes; property taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » Substantially lower revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; and social security contributions.

Tax structure

Tax structure	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Colombia			Position in OECD		
	Colombian Peso, millions			%					
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	73 222 876	95 911 106	+22 688 230	32	33	+ 1	20th	19th	+ 1
of which									
Personal income, profits and gains	15 825 275	20 356 452	+4 531 177	7	7	-	37th	37th	-
Corporate income and gains	54 442 473	73 300 918	+18 858 445	24	25	+ 1	1st	2nd	- 1
Social security contributions	21 673 981	23 908 538	+2 234 557	9	8	- 1	33rd	34th	- 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	2	2	-	10th	11th	- 1
Taxes on property	20 652 565	22 525 146	+1 872 581	9	8	- 1	8th	11th	- 3
Taxes on goods and services	99 258 009	129 331 933	+30 073 924	43	45	+ 2	4th	3rd	+ 1
of which VAT	69 883 378	91 723 278	+21 839 900	31	32	+ 1	2nd	2nd	-
Other	10 172 339	12 743 607	+2 571 267	4	4	-	1st	1st	-
TOTAL	228 906 840	288 842 327	+59 935 487	100	100	-	-	-	-

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.

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

OECD (2024), Revenue Statistics 2024: Health taxes in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-2024>

Contacts

Kurt Van Dender

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division
Kurt.VanDender@oecd.org

Alexander Pick

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Head, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Alexander.Pick@oecd.org

Nicolas Miranda

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Statistician, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Nicolas.Miranda@oecd.org