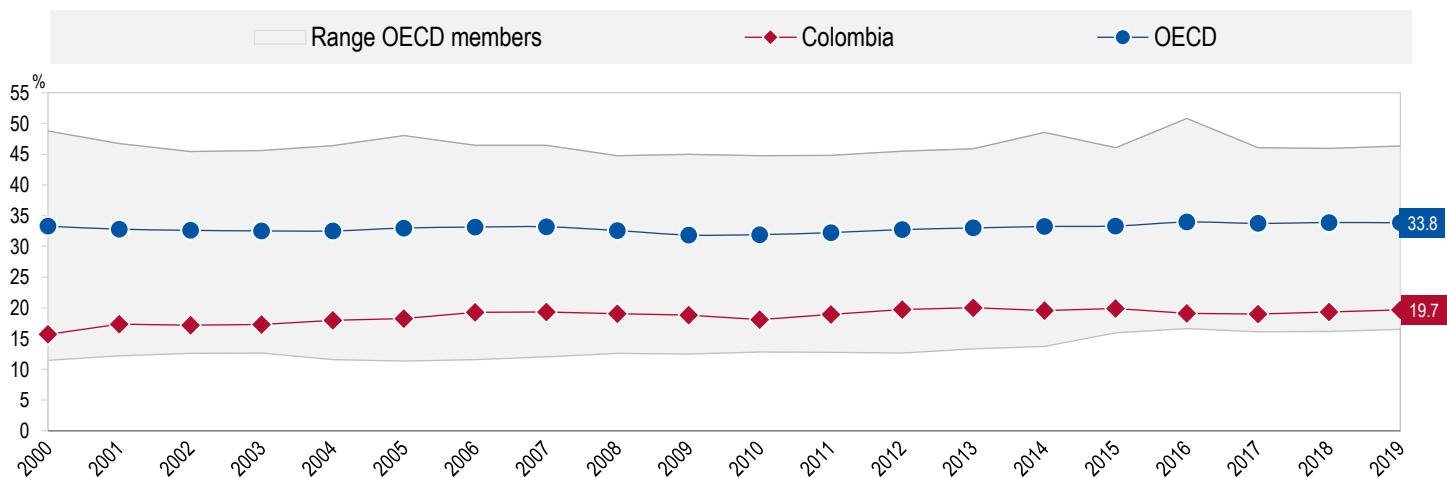


# Revenue Statistics 2020 - Colombia

## Tax-to-GDP ratio

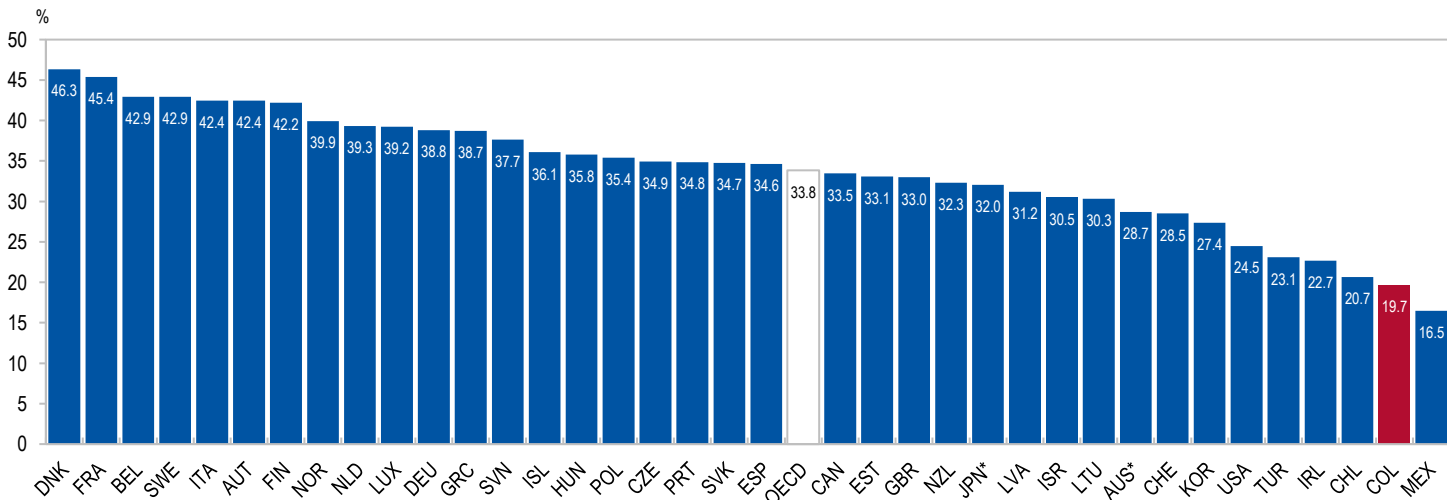
### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia increased by 0.4 percentage points from 19.3% in 2018 to 19.7% in 2019. Between 2018 and 2019 the OECD average decreased from 33.9% to 33.8%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia has increased from 15.7% in 2000 to 19.7% in 2019. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2019 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.8% compared with 33.3%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia was 20.0% in 2013, with the lowest being 15.7% in 2000.



### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2019

Colombia ranked 36th out of 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019. In 2019, Colombia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 19.7% compared with the OECD average of 33.8%. In 2018, Colombia was also ranked 36th out of the 37 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



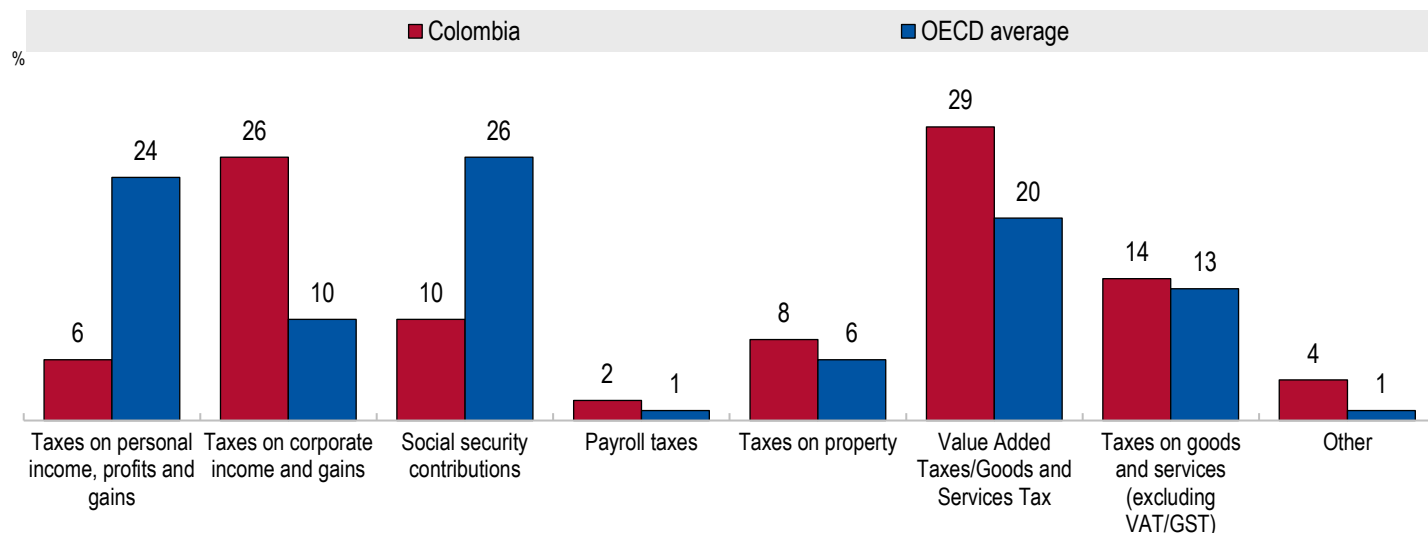
\* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2019 data, therefore their latest 2018 data are presented within this country note.

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.

## Tax structures

### Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2018

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 higher revenues from payroll taxes; property taxes; value-added 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 Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Colombia			Position in OECD <sup>2</sup>		
	Colombian Peso, millions			%					
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	57 615 236	64 043 928	+6 428 692	33	34	+ 1	18th	18th	-
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	10 367 606	12 215 963	+1 848 357	6	6	-	37th	37th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	44 970 528	48 529 320	+3 558 793	26	26	-	1st	1st	-
Social security contributions	13 351 711	18 192 049	+4 840 339	8	10	+ 2	33rd	32nd	+ 1
Payroll taxes	3 200 238	3 461 352	+ 261 114	2	2	-	9th	9th	-
Taxes on property	17 950 494	15 265 472	-2 685 023	10	8	- 2	5th	10th	- 5
Taxes on goods and services	75 381 123	81 408 789	+6 027 666	43	43	-	4th	4th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	50 619 849	55 879 110	+5 259 261	29	29	-	3rd	3rd	-
Other	7 237 021	7 928 320	+ 691 299	4	4	-	1st	1st	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174 735 823</b>	<b>190 299 911</b>	<b>+15 564 088</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the table may not sum to the total indicated due to rounding.

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

2. The country with the highest share being 1st and the country with the lowest share being 37th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2020 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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