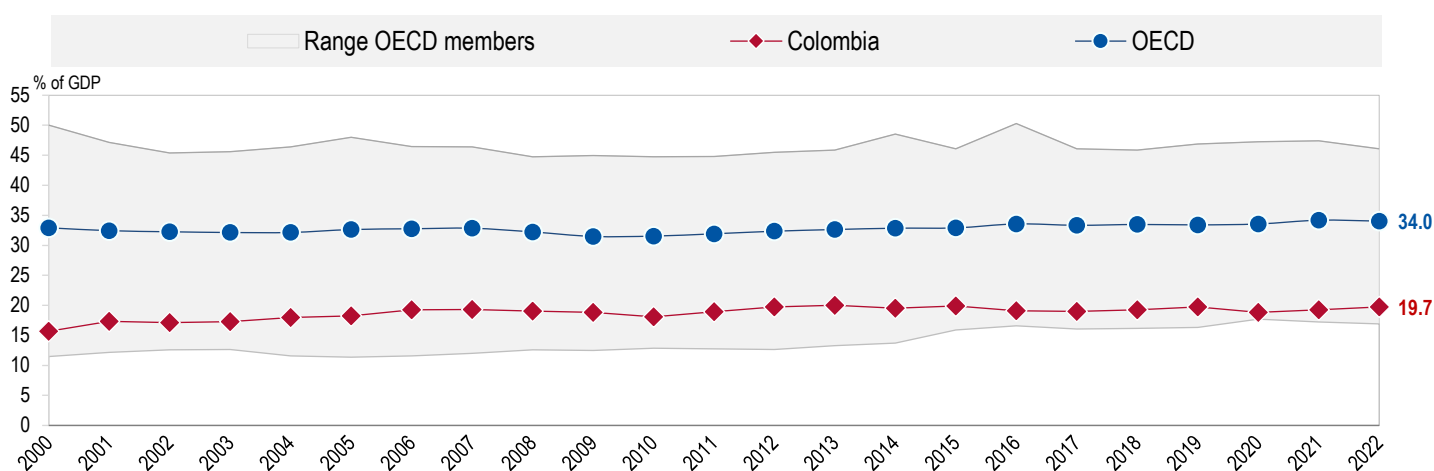


## Revenue Statistics 2023 - Colombia

### Tax-to-GDP ratio

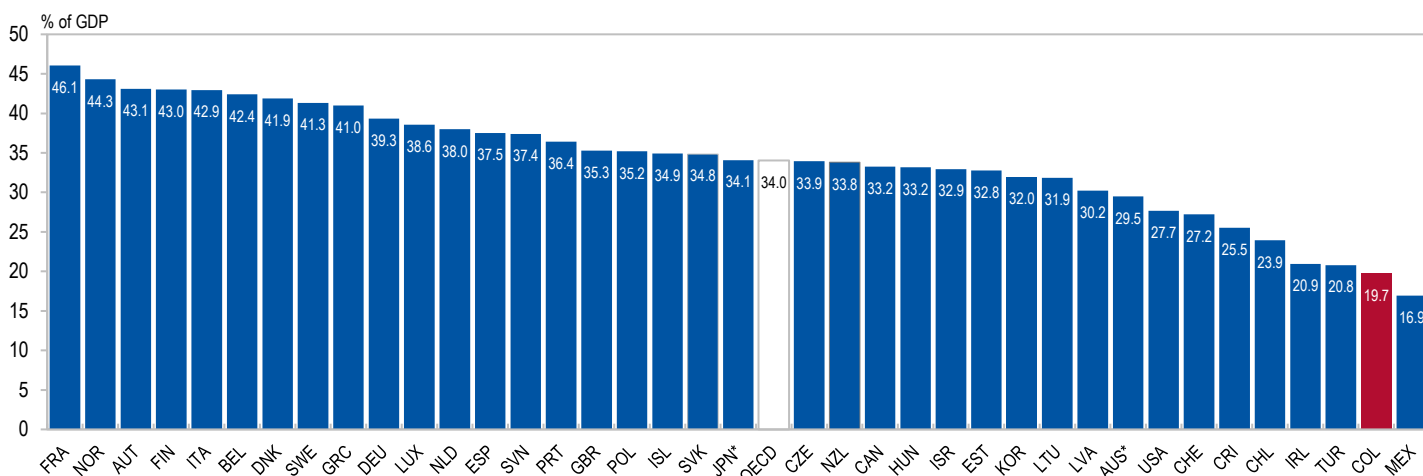
#### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia increased by 0.5 percentage points from 19.2% in 2021 to 19.7% in 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, the OECD average decreased from 34.2% to 34.0%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia has increased from 15.7% in 2000 to 19.7% in 2022. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2022 was above that in 2000 (34.0% compared with 32.9%). 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, 2022

Colombia ranked 37th<sup>1</sup> out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022. In 2022, Colombia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 19.7% compared with the OECD average of 34.0%. In 2021, Colombia was also ranked 37th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



\* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2022 data, therefore their latest 2021 data are presented within this country note.

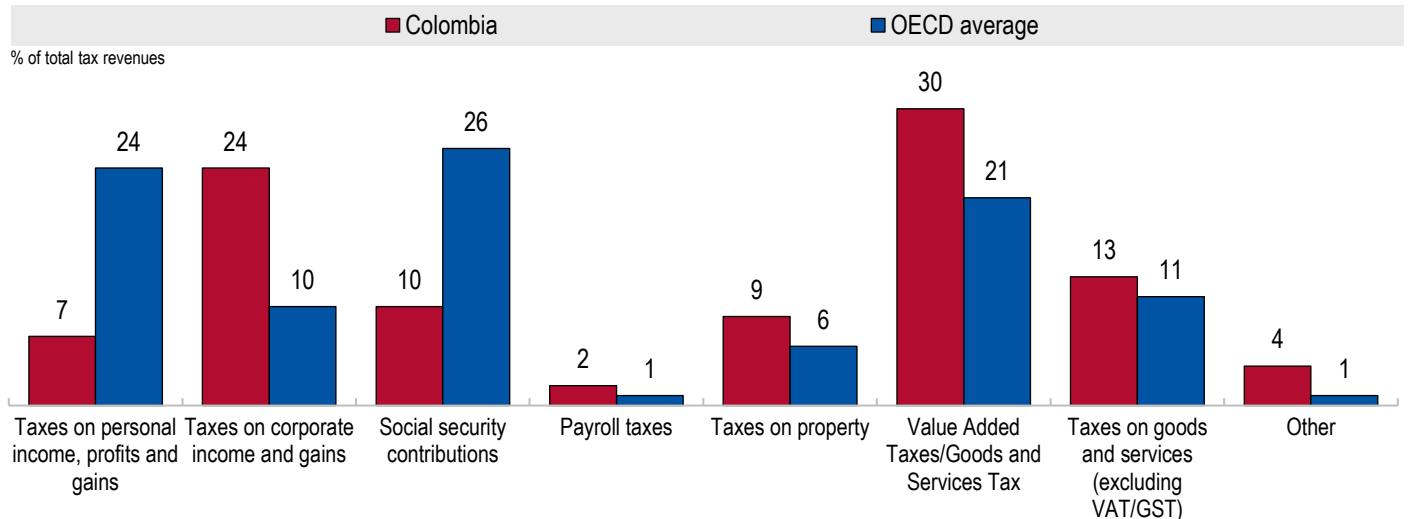
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 2021

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		
	Colombian Peso, millions			%					
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	61 812 525	73 222 876	+11 410 351	33	32	- 1	17th	21st	- 4
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	14 327 856	15 758 043	+1 430 187	8	7	- 1	37th	37th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	43 259 798	54 418 742	+11 158 944	23	24	+ 1	2nd	1st	+ 1
Social security contributions	18 615 408	22 844 403	+4 228 995	10	10	-	33rd	33rd	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	2	2	-	10th	10th	-
Taxes on property	18 167 358	20 048 796	+1 881 438	10	9	- 1	8th	8th	-
Taxes on goods and services	77 752 543	99 265 361	+21 512 818	41	43	+ 2	5th	4th	+ 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	53 912 648	69 883 378	+15 970 730	29	30	+ 1	3rd	2nd	+ 1
Other	7 646 264	10 172 339	+2 526 076	4	4	-	1st	1st	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187 664 589</b>	<b>229 480 845</b>	<b>+41 816 257</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 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 (2023), Revenue Statistics 2023: Tax revenue buoyancy in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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