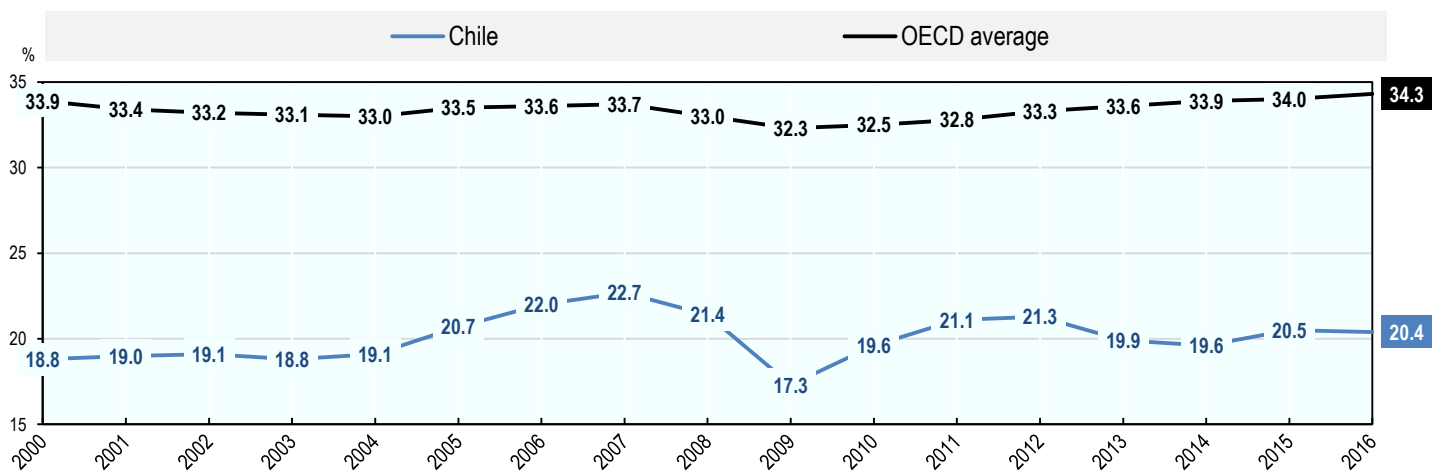


Revenue Statistics 2017 - Chile

Tax-to-GDP ratio

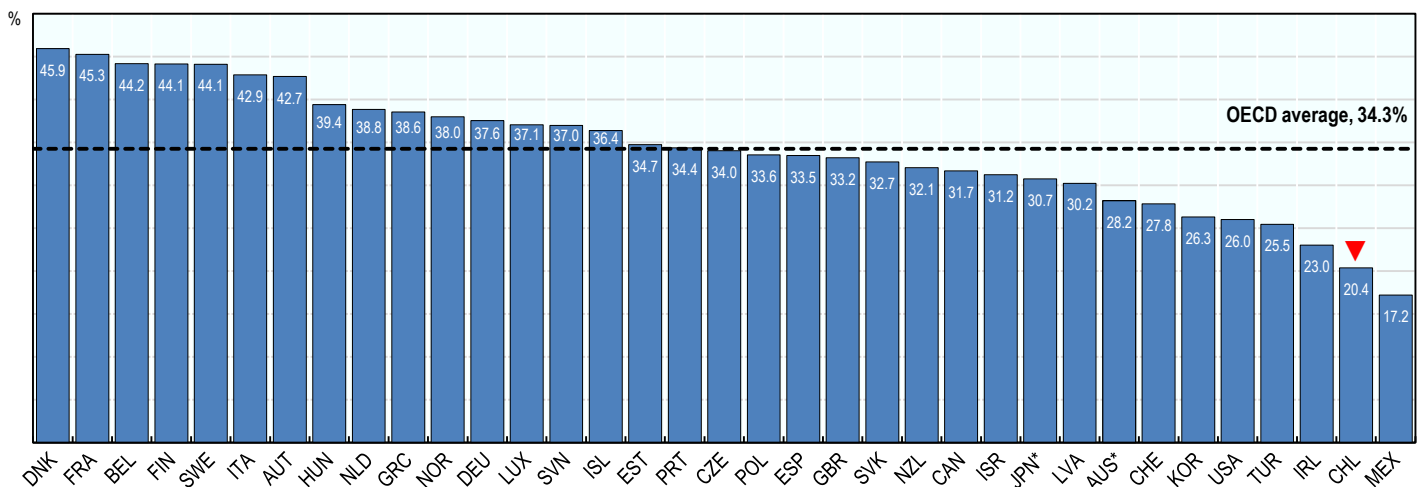
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile decreased by 0.1 percentage points, from 20.5% in 2015 to 20.4% in 2016. The corresponding figures for the OECD average were an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 34.0% to 34.3% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile in 2016 has increased from 18.8% in 2000 to 20.4% in 2016. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2016 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.3% compared with 33.9%). During that period the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile was 22.7% in 2007, with the lowest being 17.3% in 2009.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2016

Chile ranked 34th out of 35 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2016.* In 2016, Chile had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 20.4% compared with the OECD average of 34.3%. In 2015, Chile was also ranked 34th out of the 35 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



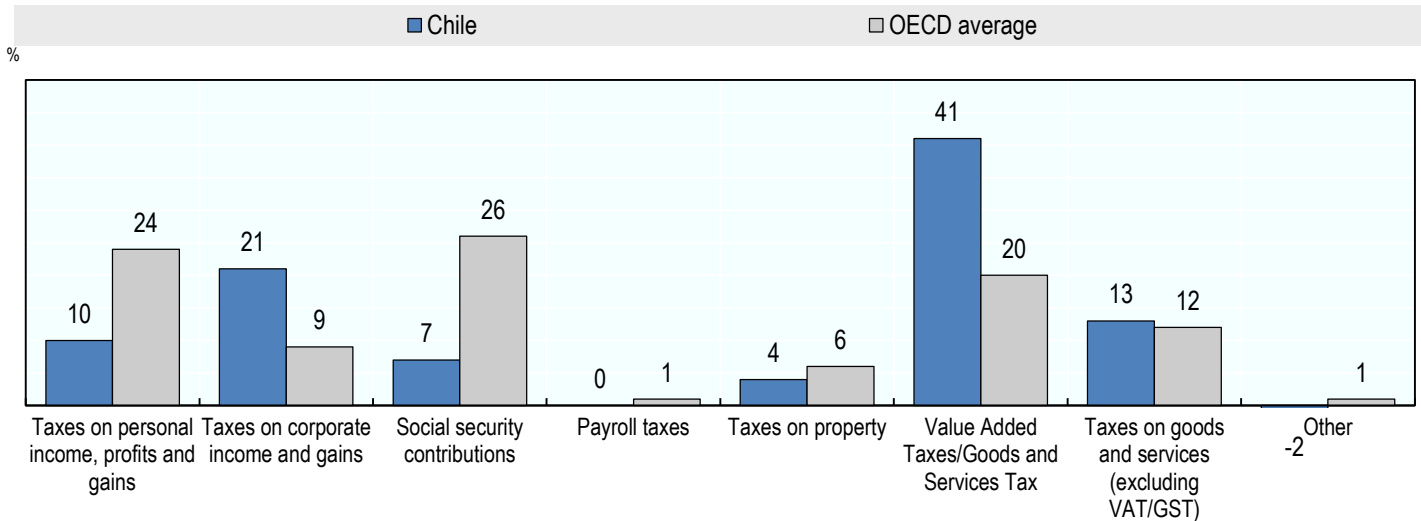
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2016 data, therefore their latest 2015 data are presented within this country note.

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

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



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

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains and value-added taxes, and higher revenues from goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from property taxes, and substantially lower revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; and social security contributions.
- » No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure

Tax structure	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Chile			Position in OECD ²		
	Chilean Peso, billions			%					
	2015	2014	Δ	2015	2014	Δ	2015	2014	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	11 841	9 628	+ 2 212	36	33	+ 3	11th	16th	+ 5
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	3 200	2 114	+ 1 086	10	7	+ 3	34th	35th	+ 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	6 839	6 196	+ 643	21	21	-	1st	1st	-
Social security contributions	2 252	2 110	+ 142	7	7	-	32nd	32nd	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	26th	26th	-
Taxes on property	1 421	1 229	+ 192	4	4	-	19th	20th	+ 1
Taxes on goods and services	17 597	16 128	+ 1 470	54	55	- 1	1st	1st	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	13 274	12 134	+ 1 140	41	42	- 1	1st	1st	-
Other	- 579	50	- 630	- 2	-	- 2	35th	29th	- 6
TOTAL	32 532	29 145	+ 3 387	100	100	-	-	-	-

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 35th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2017 <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/revenue-statistics.htm>

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