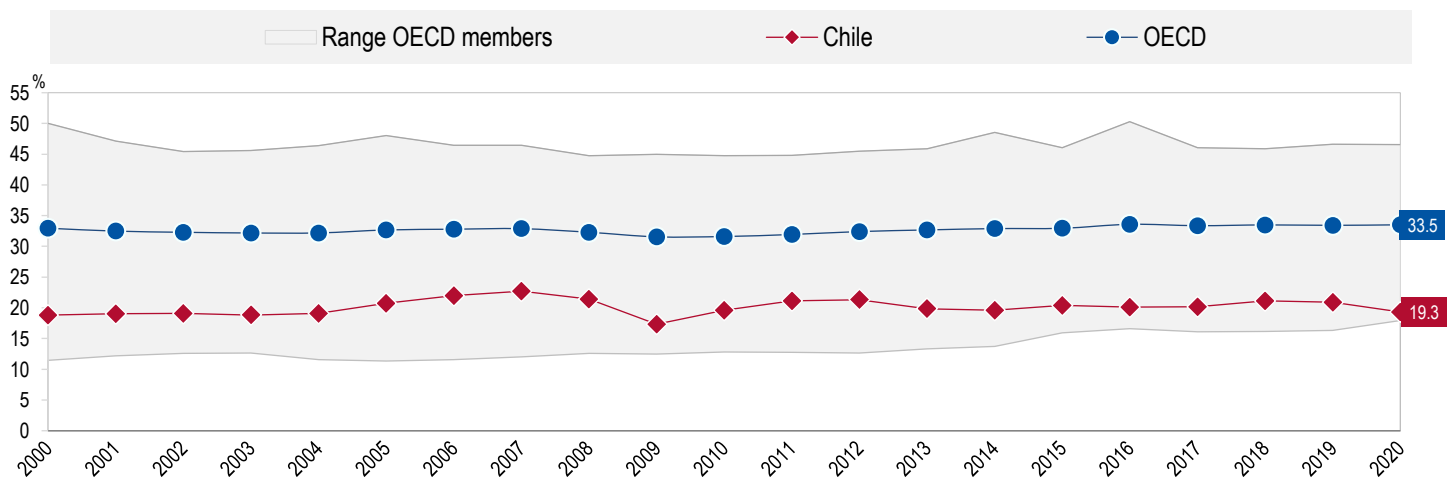


Revenue Statistics 2021 - Chile

Tax-to-GDP ratio

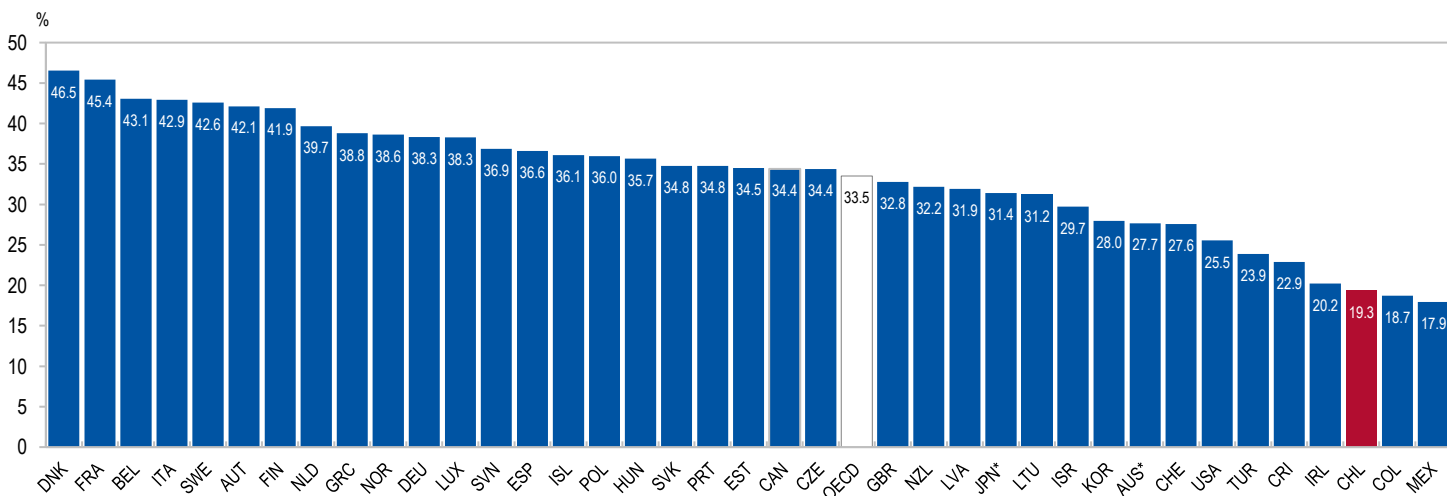
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile decreased by 1.6 percentage points from 20.9% in 2019 to 19.3% in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020 the OECD average slightly increased from 33.4% to 33.5%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile has increased from 18.8% in 2000 to 19.3% in 2020. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2020 was slightly above that in 2000 (33.5% compared with 32.9%). 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, 2020

Chile ranked 36th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020. In 2020, Chile had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 19.3% compared with the OECD average of 33.5%. In 2019, Chile was also ranked 36th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

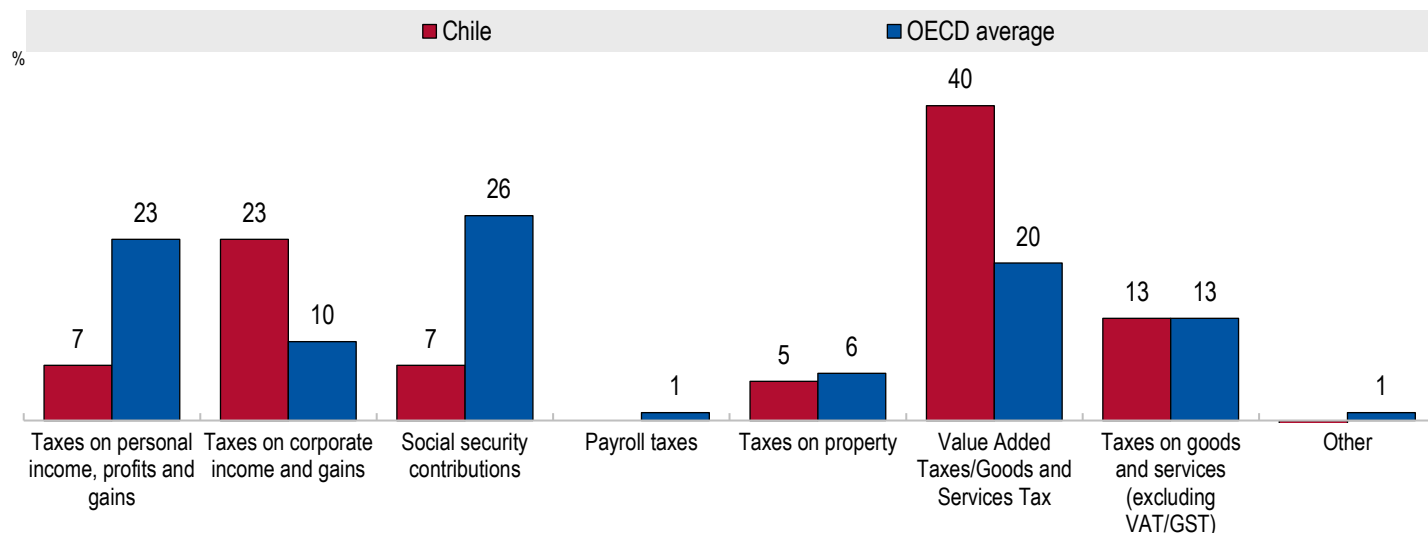
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

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, 2019

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.
- » Equal to the OECD average 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 Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Chile			Position in OECD ²		
	Chilean Peso, billions			%					
	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	14 419	14 283	- 136	36	35	- 1	14th	15th	- 1
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	2 701	2 938	+ 236	7	7	-	36th	36th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	8 920	9 597	+ 677	22	23	+ 1	2nd	2nd	-
Social security contributions	2 786	2 995	+ 209	7	7	-	35th	35th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	2 087	2 243	+ 156	5	5	-	19th	19th	-
Taxes on goods and services	21 470	21 755	+ 285	53	53	-	1st	1st	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	16 212	16 349	+ 137	40	40	-	1st	1st	-
Other	- 448	- 251	+ 197	- 1	- 1	-	38th	38th	-
TOTAL	40 315	41 026	+ 711	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 38th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2021 <http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics>

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