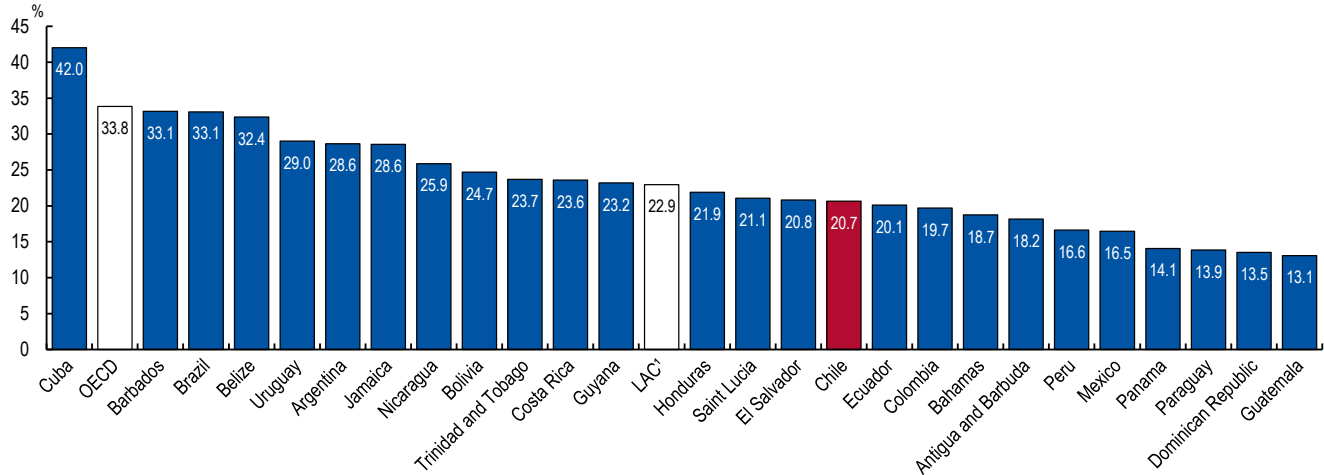


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021 - Chile

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2019

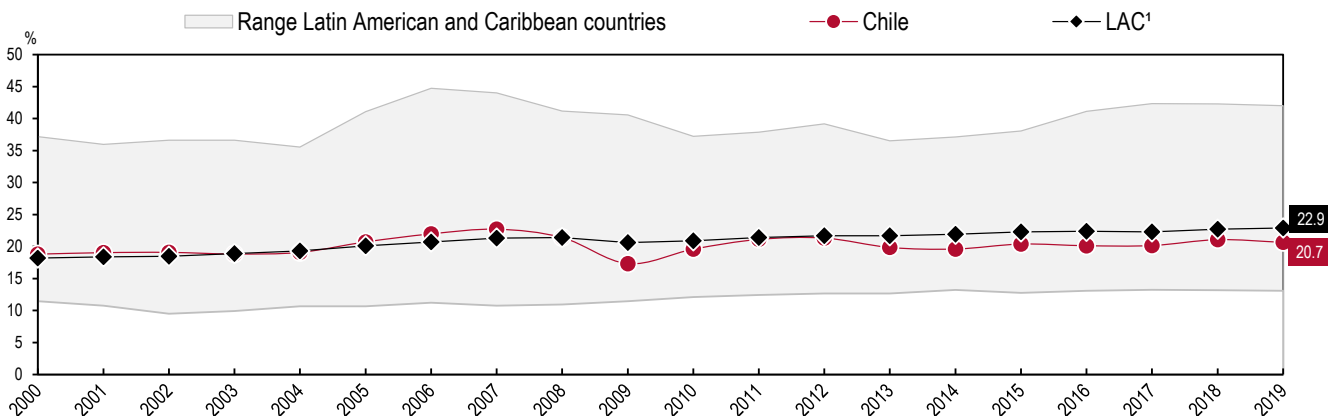
Chile's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019 (20.7%) was below the LAC average (22.9%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 2.3 percentage points and below the OECD average (33.8%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile decreased by 0.4 percentage points from 21.1% in 2018 to 20.7% in 2019. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.3 percentage points between 2018 and 2019 to 22.9%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.7 percentage points, from 18.2% in 2000 to 22.9% in 2019, whereas over the same period the tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile has increased by 1.8 percentage points, from 18.8% to 20.7%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile was 22.7% in 2007, and the lowest was 17.3% in 2009.



1. Represents the unweighted average of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

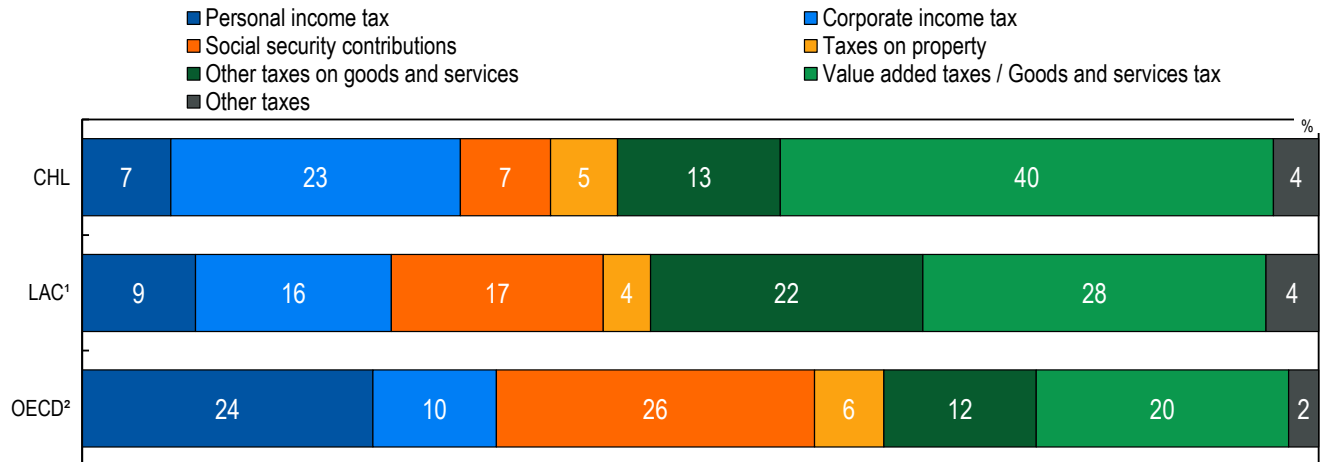
In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>



Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax revenue category in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Chile in 2019 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (39.9%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2019 was derived from corporate income tax (23.4%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

2. Data for 2018 are used for the OECD average as the 2019 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

Summary of the tax structure in Chile

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Chile		
	Chilean Peso, Millions			% in GDP		
	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	14 418 859	14 283 183	- 135 676	7.5	7.2	- 0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	2 701 416	2 937 532	+ 236 116	1.4	1.5	+ 0.1
Corporate income, profits and gains	8 920 497	9 597 472	+ 676 975	4.7	4.8	+ 0.1
Social security contributions	2 786 173	2 994 906	+ 208 733	1.5	1.5	-
Taxes on property	2 086 866	2 217 646	+ 130 781	1.1	1.1	-
Taxes on goods and services	21 470 498	21 749 749	+ 279 251	11.2	11.0	- 0.2
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	16 211 646	16 348 944	+ 137 298	8.5	8.2	- 0.3
Taxes on specific goods and services	3 741 389	3 813 647	+ 72 258	2.0	1.9	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	2 796 033	2 862 327	+ 66 294	1.5	1.4	- 0.1
Customs and import duties	347 555	331 846	- 15 709	0.2	0.2	-
Other taxes ²	- 447 692	- 253 490	+ 194 202	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
TOTAL	40 314 703	40 991 994	+ 677 291	21.1	20.7	- 0.4

1. The revenue from taxes on income, profits and gains may not add up to the sum of revenue from personal income tax and corporate income tax due to revenue that could not be allocated to these categories.

2. In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions, taxes on property and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll and workforce, and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).

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

