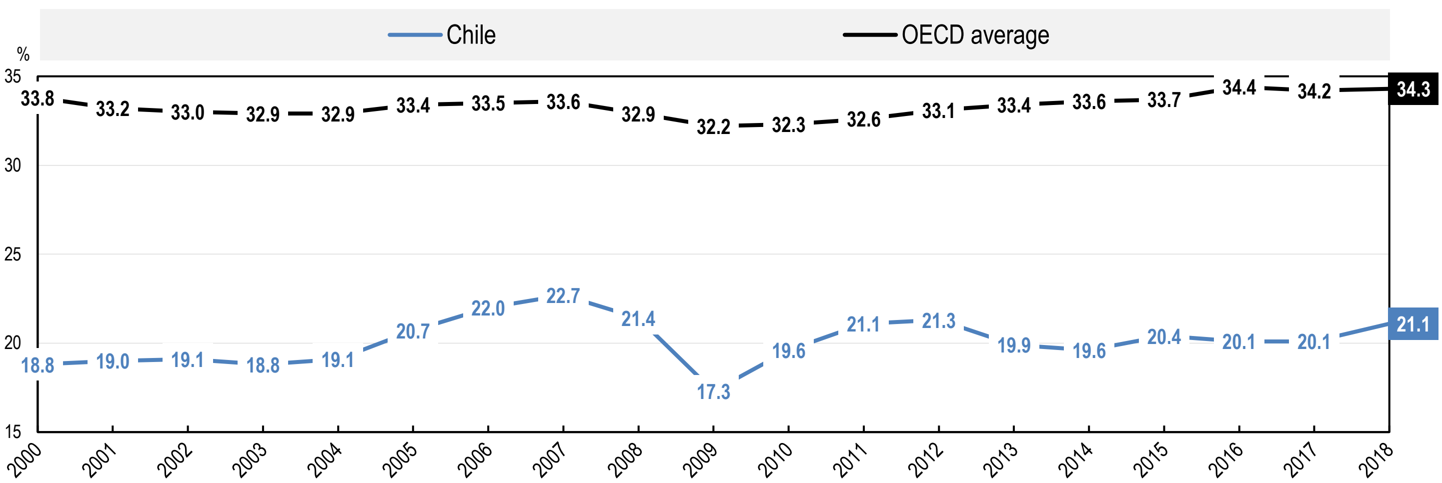
Revenue Statistics 2019 - Chile

Tax-to-GDP ratio

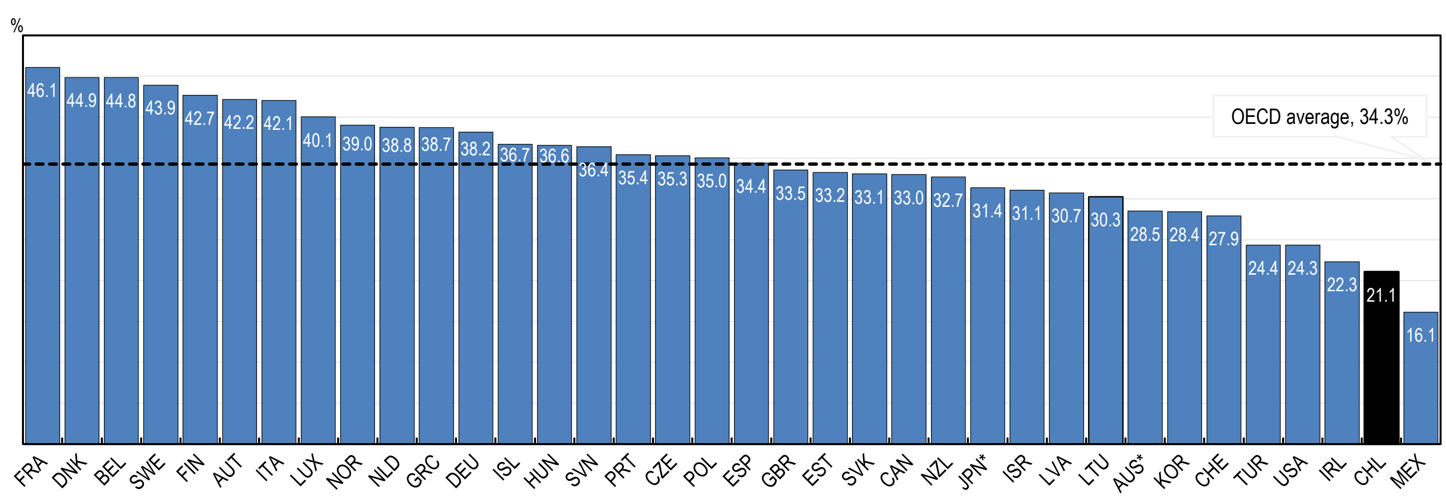
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile increased by 1.0 percentage points from 20.1% in 2017 to 21.1% in 2018. The corresponding figure for the OECD average was a slight increase of 0.1 percentage point from 34.2% to 34.3% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile has increased from 18.8% in 2000 to 21.1% in 2018. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2018 was slightly above that in 2000 (34.3% compared with 33.8%). 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, 2018

Chile ranked 35th out of 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018. In 2018, Chile had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 21.1% compared with the OECD average of 34.3%. In 2017, Chile was also ranked 35th out of the 36 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



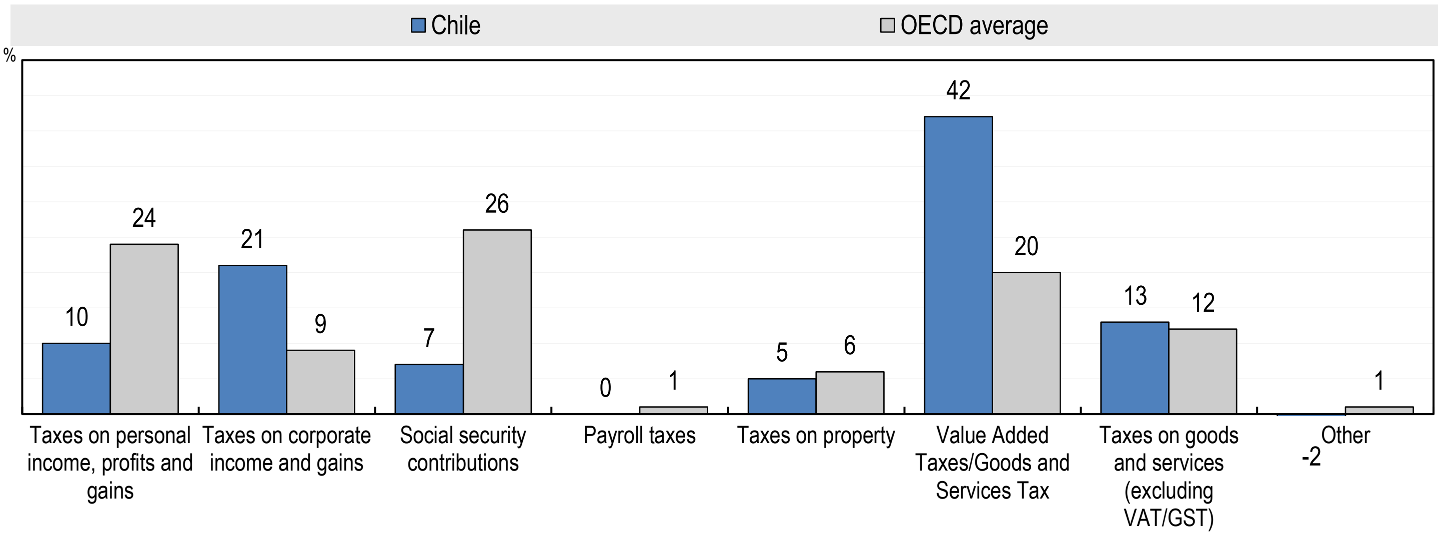
* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2018 data, therefore their latest 2017 data are presented within this country note.

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, 2017

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 Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Chile			Position in OECD[2]		
	Chilean Peso, billions			%					
	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ	2017	2016	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains[1]	12 516	11 445	+ 1 072	35	34	+ 1	17th	16th	- 1
of which									
Personal income, profits and gains	3 500	2 991	+ 509	10	9	+ 1	36th	36th	-
Corporate income and gains	7 658	7 147	+ 512	21	21	-	2nd	2nd	-
Social security contributions	2 628	2 441	+ 186	7	7	-	33rd	32nd	- 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	28th	27th	- 1
Taxes on property	1 950	1 732	+ 218	5	5	-	18th	18th	-
Taxes on goods and services	19 859	18 630	+ 1 229	55	55	-	1st	1st	-
of which VAT	15 070	14 073	+ 996	42	41	+ 1	1st	1st	-
Other	- 714	- 118	- 596	- 2	-	- 2	36th	36th	-
TOTAL	36 239	34 129	+ 2 109	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 36th.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2019 http://oe.cd/revenue-statistics

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