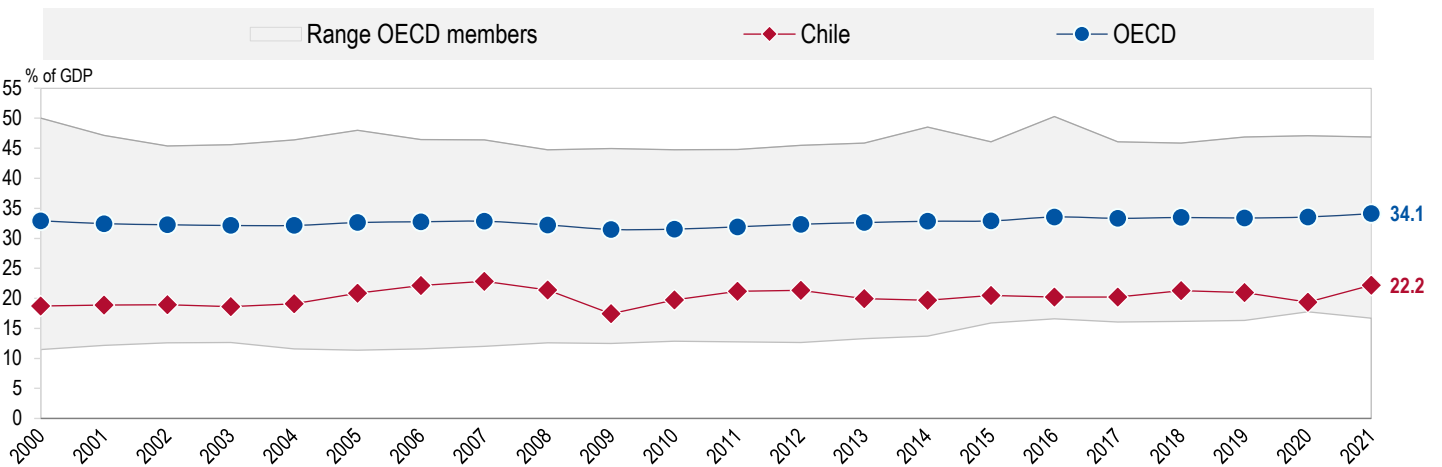


Revenue Statistics 2022 - Chile

Tax-to-GDP ratio

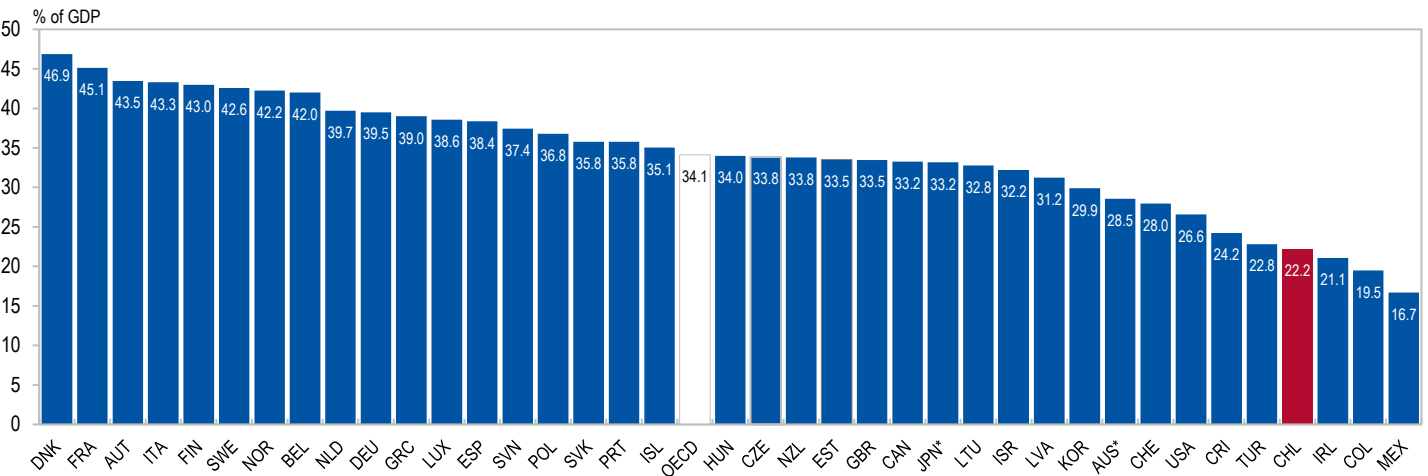
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile increased by 2.8 percentage points from 19.4% in 2020 to 22.2% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile has increased from 18.7% in 2000 to 22.2% in 2021. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2021 was above that in 2000 (34.1% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile was 22.8% in 2007, with the lowest being 17.4% in 2009.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2021

Chile ranked 35th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Chile had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 22.2% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Chile was ranked 36th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2021 data, therefore their latest 2020 data are presented within this country note.

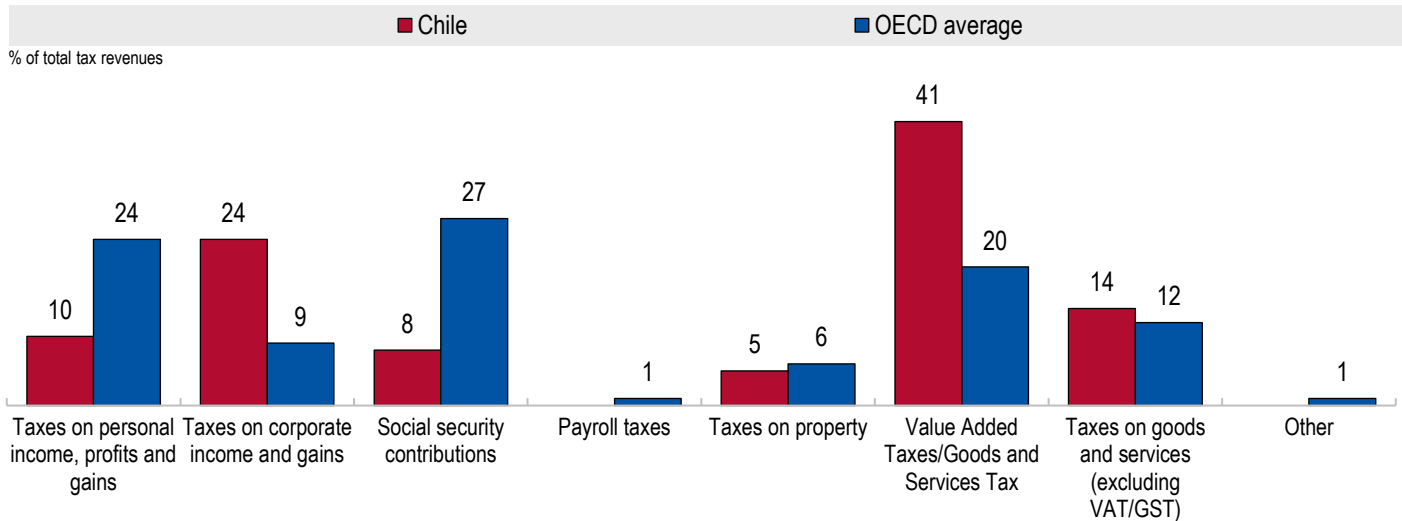
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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, 2020

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			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	14 283	12 540	- 1 743	35	32	- 3	15th	19th	- 4
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	2 938	3 976	+ 1 038	7	10	+ 3	36th	36th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	9 597	9 430	- 168	23	24	+ 1	2nd	1st	+ 1
Social security contributions	2 995	3 105	+ 110	7	8	+ 1	35th	35th	-
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	2 243	2 072	- 171	5	5	-	19th	18th	+ 1
Taxes on goods and services	21 755	21 275	- 480	53	55	+ 2	1st	1st	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	16 349	15 963	- 386	40	41	+ 1	1st	1st	-
Other	- 251	- 175	+ 76	- 1	-	+ 1	38th	38th	-
TOTAL	41 026	38 817	- 2 208	100	100	-	-	-	-

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.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2022

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