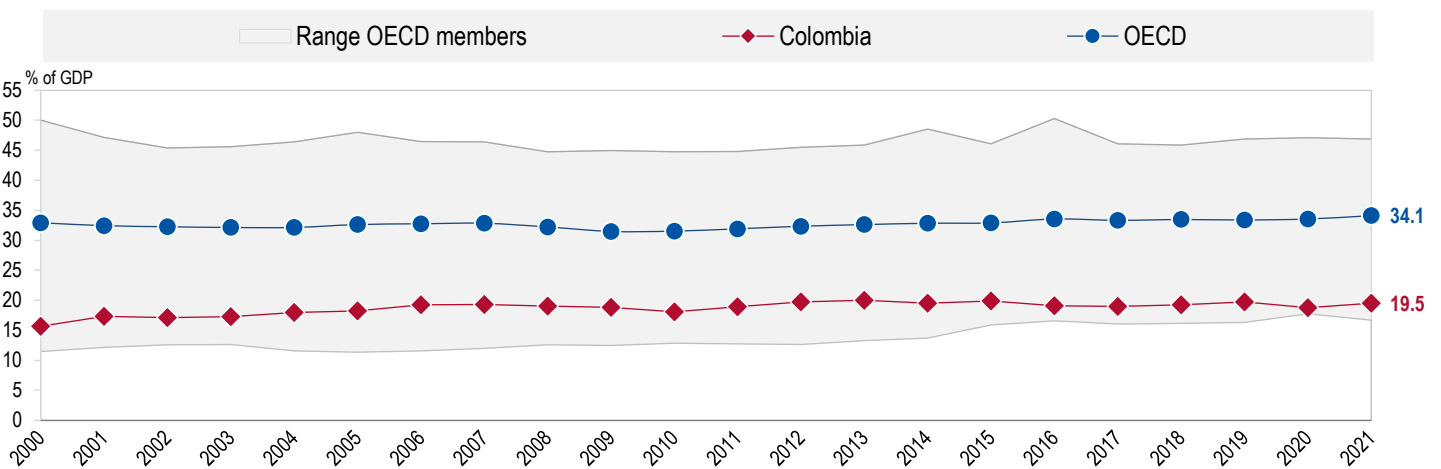


Revenue Statistics 2022 - Colombia

Tax-to-GDP ratio

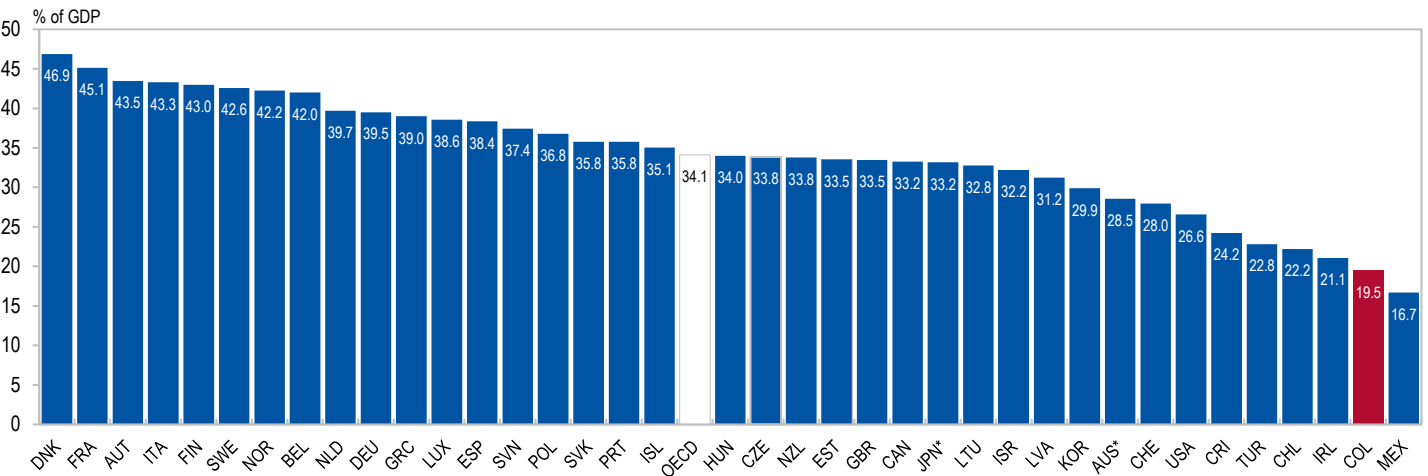
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia increased by 0.7 percentage points from 18.8% in 2020 to 19.5% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia has increased from 15.7% in 2000 to 19.5% 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 Colombia was 20.0% in 2013, with the lowest being 15.7% in 2000.



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

Colombia ranked 37th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Colombia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 19.5% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Colombia was also ranked 37th 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.

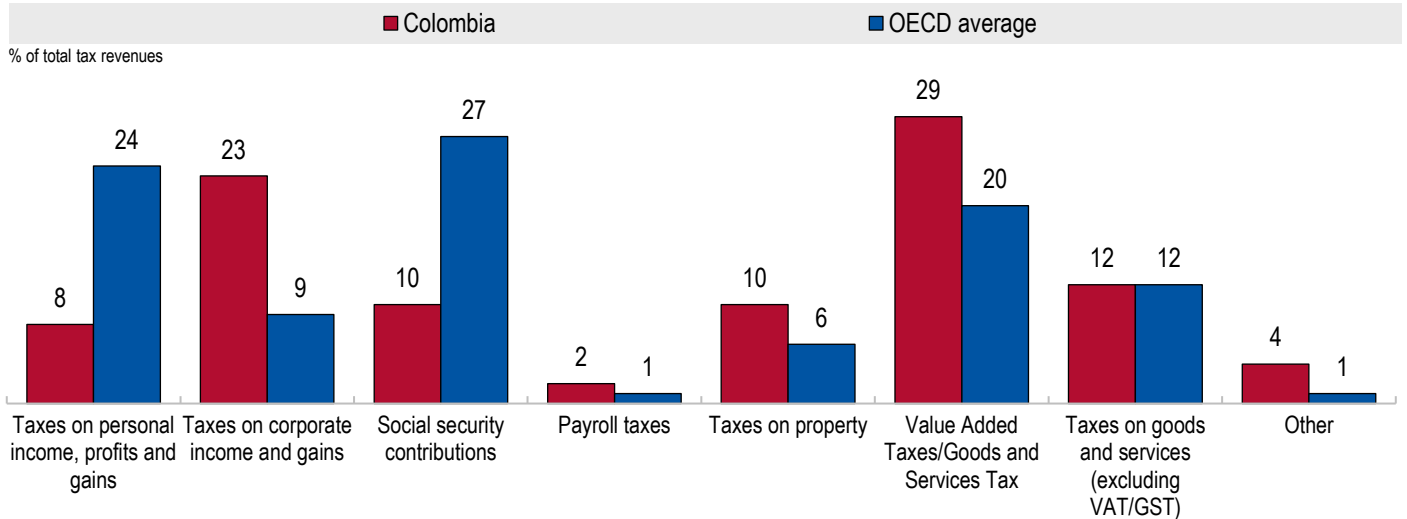
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

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 Colombia compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



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

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains, and higher revenues from payroll taxes; property taxes; and value-added taxes.
- » Equal to the OECD average from goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » Substantially lower revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; and social security contributions.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Colombia			Position in OECD ²		
	Colombian Peso, millions			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	67 519 599	61 812 525	-5 707 074	32	33	+ 1	20th	17th	+ 3
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	14 233 704	14 469 873	+ 236 168	7	8	+ 1	37th	37th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	50 287 051	43 240 197	-7 046 854	24	23	- 1	1st	2nd	- 1
Social security contributions	19 875 398	18 615 408	-1 259 990	10	10	-	33rd	33rd	-
Payroll taxes	3 604 071	3 670 490	+ 66 420	2	2	-	10th	10th	-
Taxes on property	18 984 414	18 167 358	- 817 055	9	10	+ 1	8th	8th	-
Taxes on goods and services	89 797 927	77 752 543	-12 045 384	43	41	- 2	4th	5th	- 1
<i>of which VAT</i>	61 936 282	53 912 648	-8 023 634	30	29	- 1	3rd	3rd	-
Other	9 289 906	7 646 264	-1 643 642	4	4	-	1st	1st	-
TOTAL	209 071 314	187 664 589	-21 406 725	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

Contacts

Kurt Van Dender

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Acting Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division
Kurt.VanDender@oecd.org

Alexander Pick

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Acting Head, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Alexander.Pick@oecd.org

Nicolas Miranda

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Statistician, Tax Data & Statistical Analysis Unit
Nicolas.Miranda@oecd.org