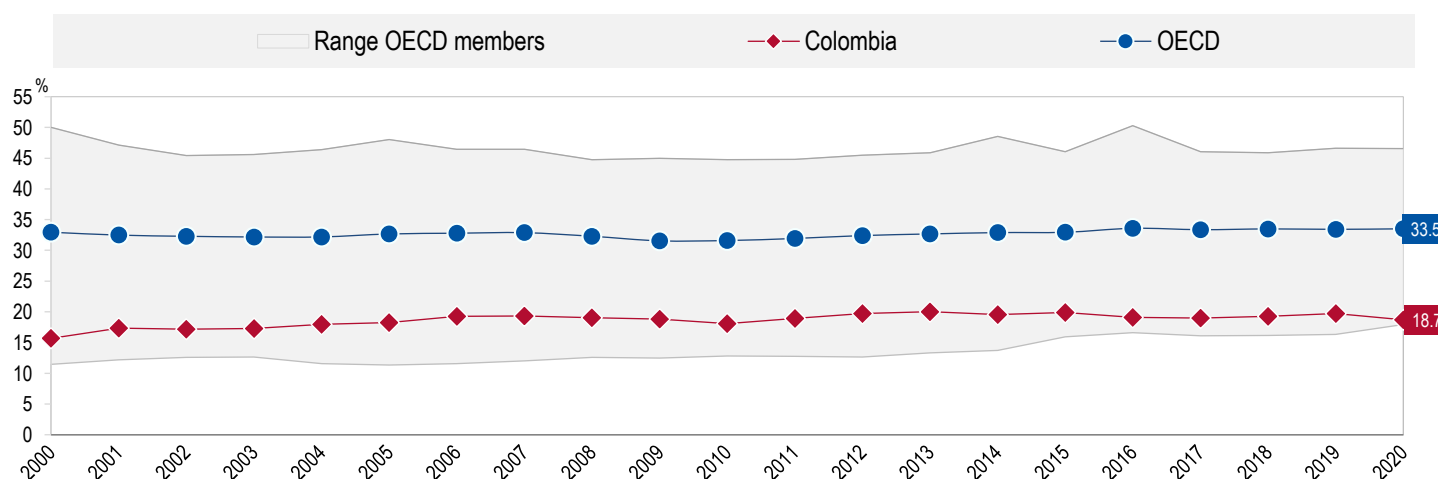


## Revenue Statistics 2021 - Colombia

### Tax-to-GDP ratio

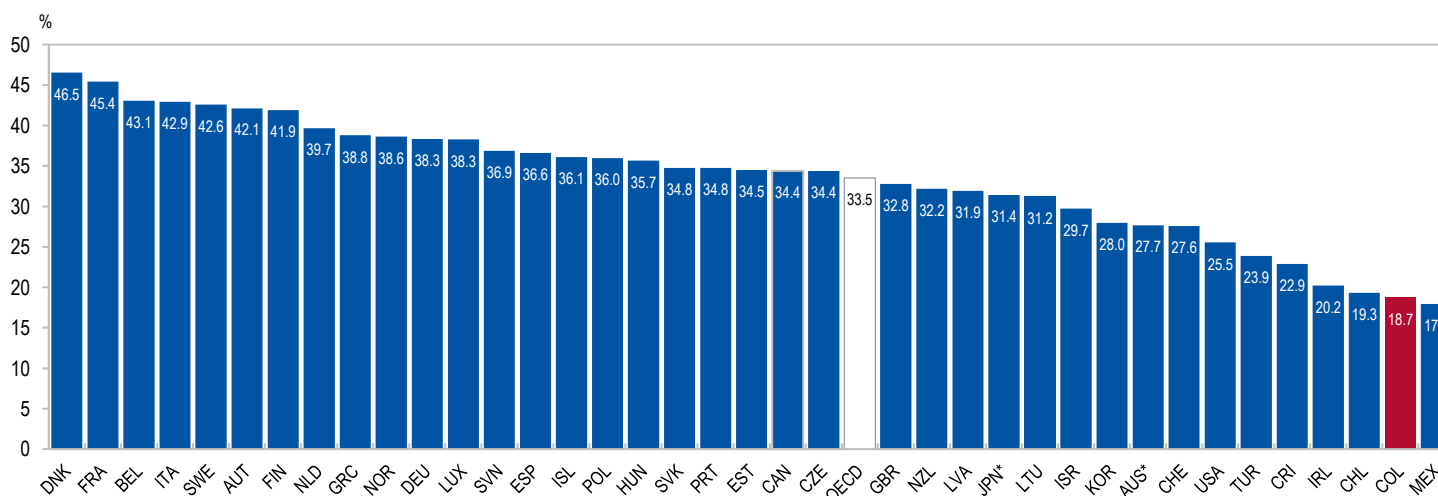
#### Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia decreased by 1.0 percentage point from 19.7% in 2019 to 18.7% in 2020. Between 2019 and 2020 the OECD average slightly increased from 33.4% to 33.5%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Colombia has increased from 15.7% in 2000 to 18.7% 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 Colombia was 20.0% in 2013, with the lowest being 15.7% in 2000.



#### Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2020

Colombia ranked 37th out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2020. In 2020, Colombia had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 18.7% compared with the OECD average of 33.5%. In 2019, 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 2020 data, therefore their latest 2019 data are presented within this country note.

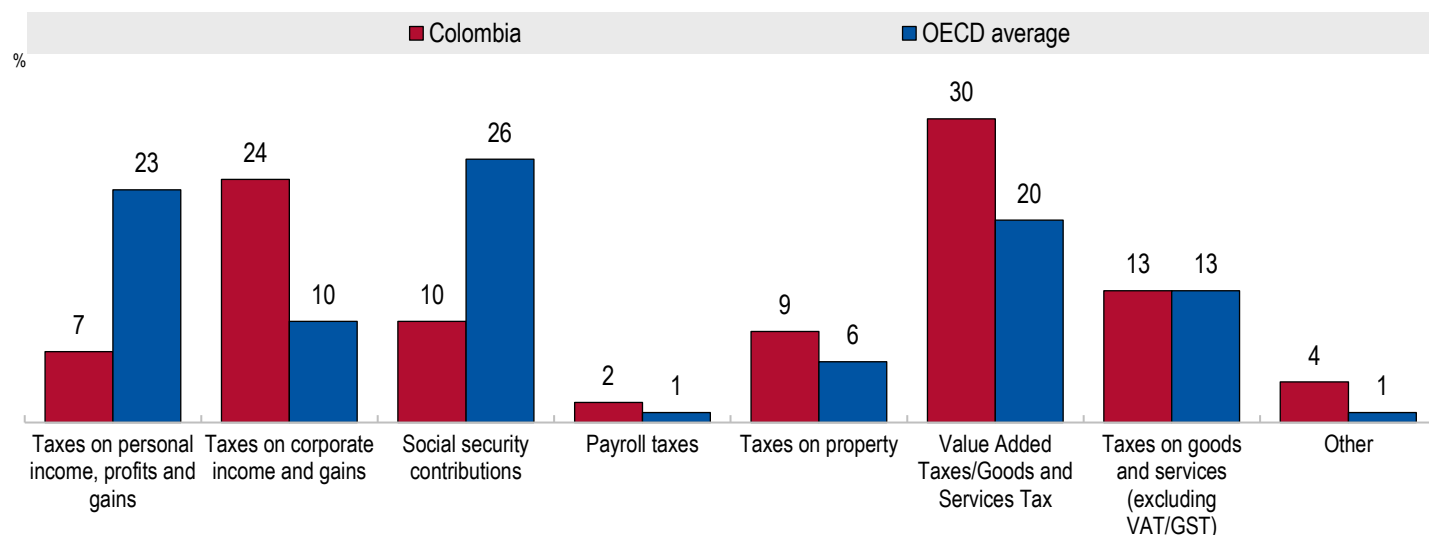
The differences between tax-to-GDP ratios shown may not sum correctly due to rounding

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 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 <sup>2</sup>		
	Colombian Peso, millions			%					
	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ	2018	2019	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains <sup>1</sup>	64 043 928	67 519 599	+3 475 671	34	32	- 2	18th	20th	- 2
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	12 235 324	14 155 111	+1 919 787	6	7	+ 1	37th	37th	-
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	48 628 587	50 242 515	+1 613 927	26	24	- 2	1st	1st	-
Social security contributions	18 192 049	19 875 398	+1 683 348	10	10	-	33rd	33rd	-
Payroll taxes	3 461 352	3 604 071	+ 142 718	2	2	-	10th	10th	-
Taxes on property	15 265 472	18 984 414	+3 718 942	8	9	+ 1	10th	8th	+ 2
Taxes on goods and services	81 408 789	89 797 927	+8 389 137	43	43	-	4th	4th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	55 879 110	61 936 282	+6 057 172	29	30	+ 1	3rd	3rd	-
Other	7 928 320	9 289 906	+1 361 586	4	4	-	1st	1st	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190 299 911</b>	<b>209 071 314</b>	<b>+18 771 403</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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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