CHILE'S TAX SYSTEM IN CONTEXT

Diálogos Por Un Pacto Tributario

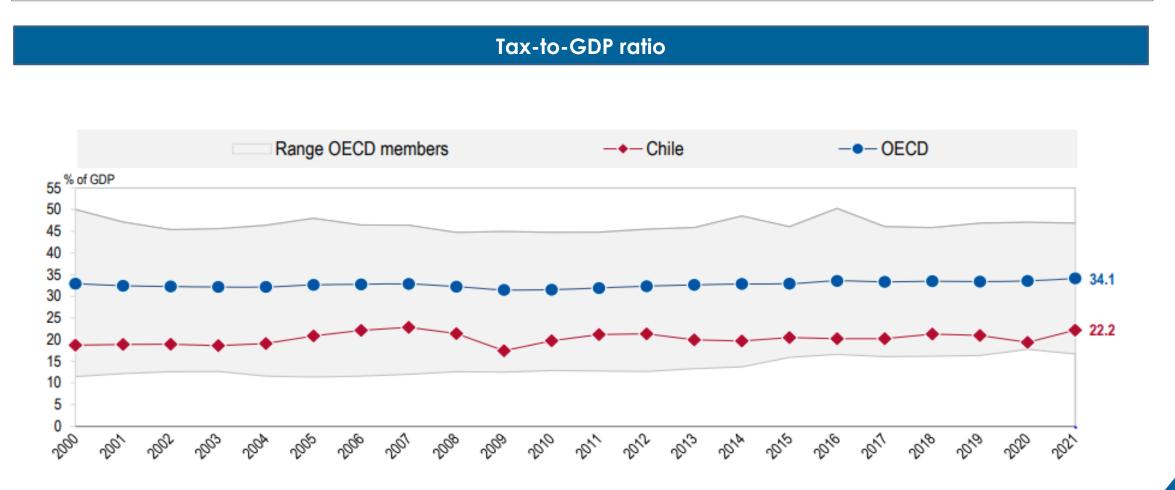
David Bradbury

Deputy Director OECD Centre for Tax Policy & Administration

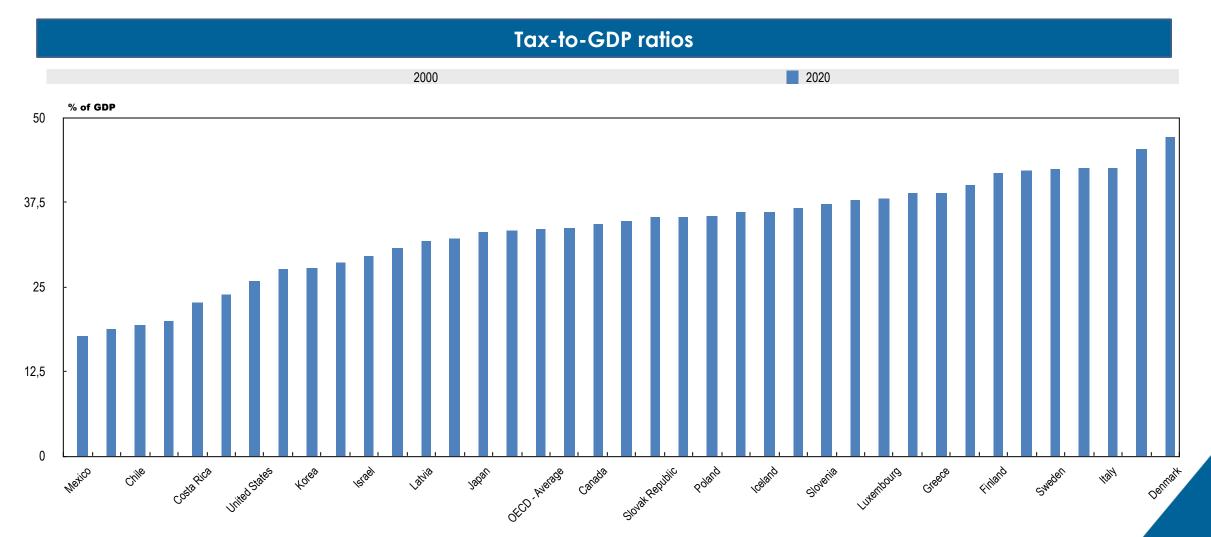
30 March 2023, Virtual Presentation



Chile's tax-to-GDP ratio is low compared to the OECD average

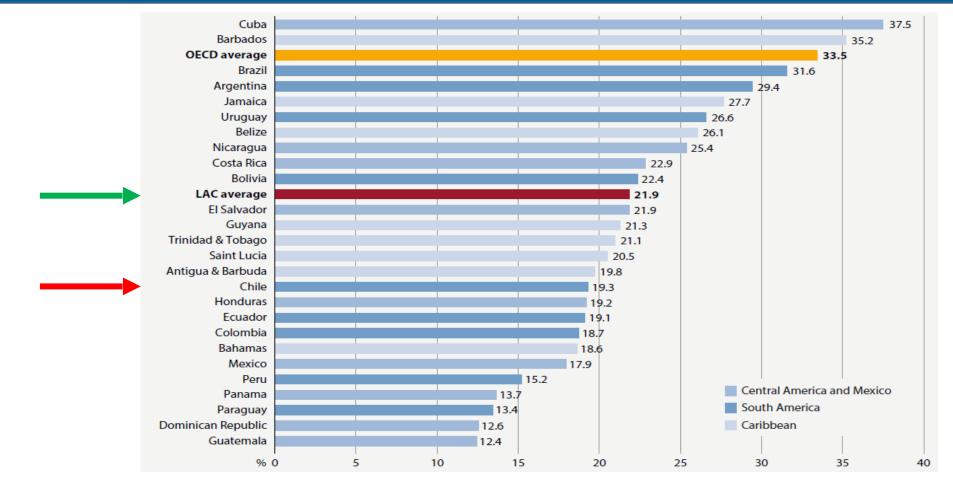


Tax-to-GDP ratios vary widely across OECD countries, but Chile is at the bottom



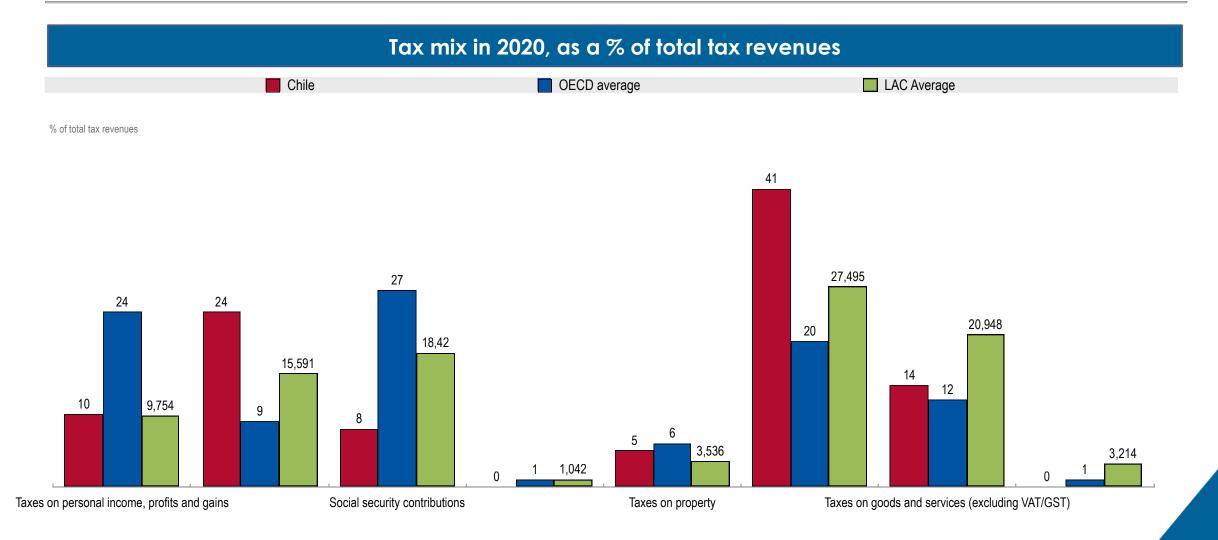
Chile's tax-to-GDP ratio was below the average level in the LAC region in 2020

Tax-to-GDP ratios in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2020



Note: The classification of countries into different sub-regions follows ECLAC 's classification and is based on the spoken language of countries **Source**: OECD et al. (2022), Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2022

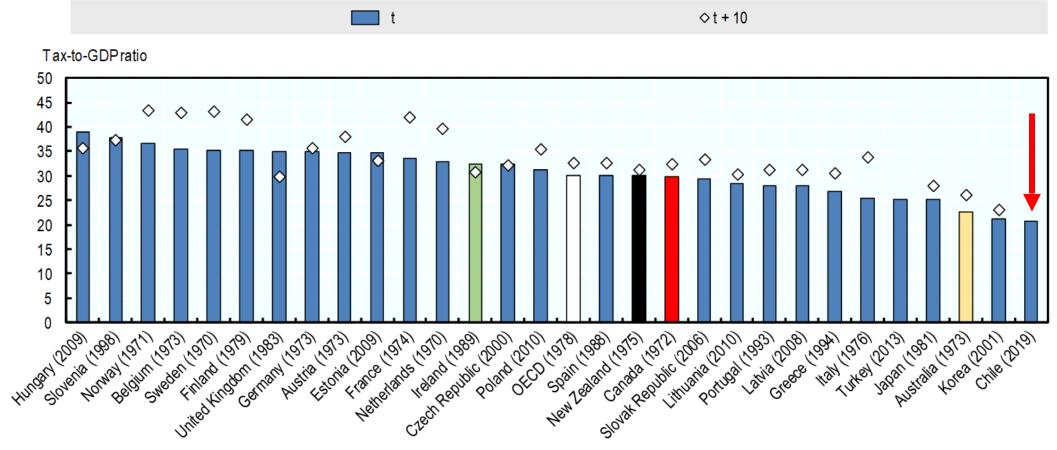
Personal income tax & social security contributions account for a small proportion of Chile's tax mix



Source: OECD (2022) Revenue Statistics Database

Chile's tax share is lower than OECD countries when they had a similar income level to Chile

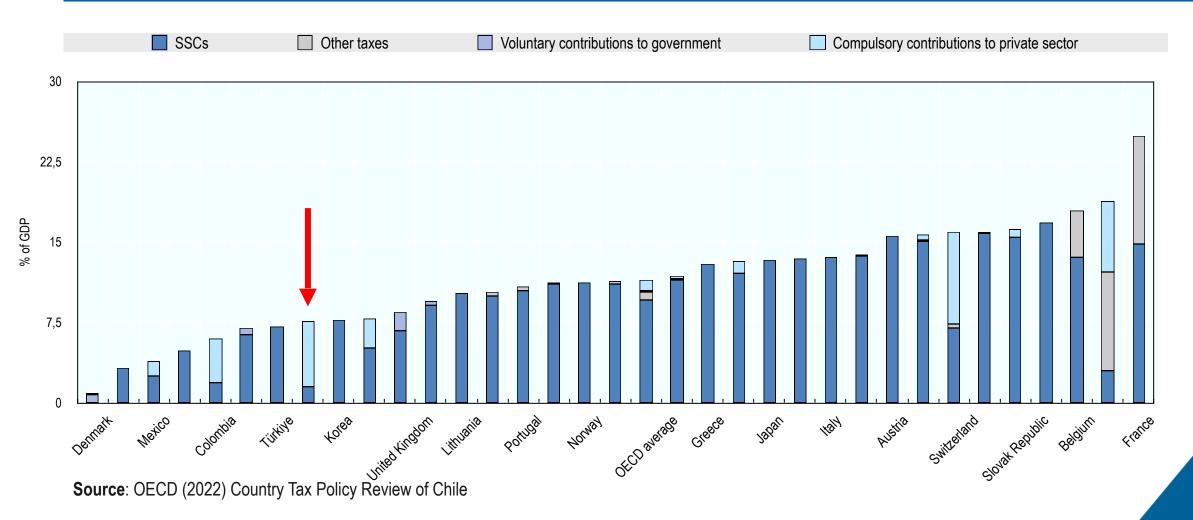
Tax shares, selected OECD countries (in the year countries had closest income to Chile's 2019 level)



Source: OECD (2022) Country Tax Policy Review of Chile

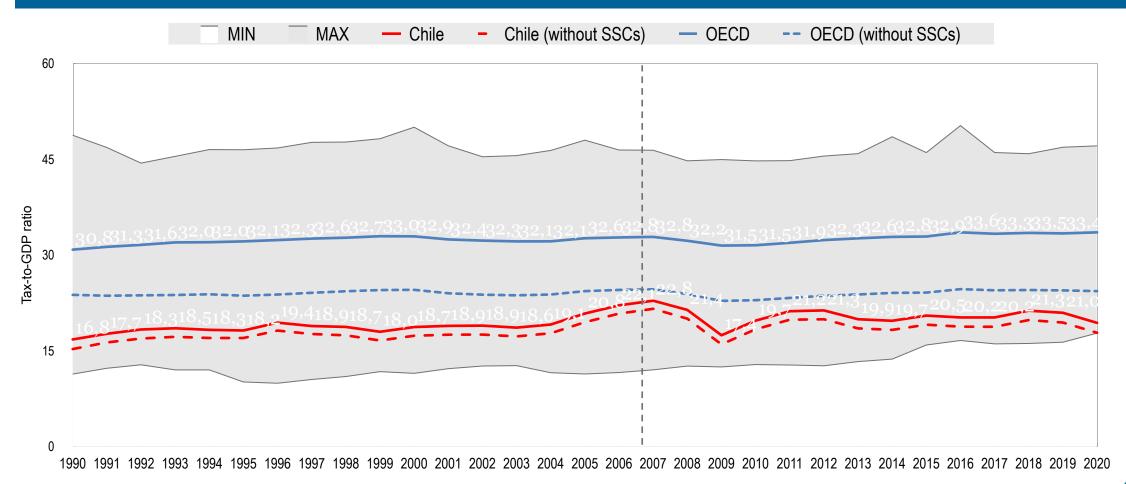
Compulsory social contributions to the private sector play a role in several OECD countries including Chile

Financing of social security benefits, % of GDP, 2020



Chile's tax-to-GDP ratio remains low, even when social security contributions (SSCs) are excluded

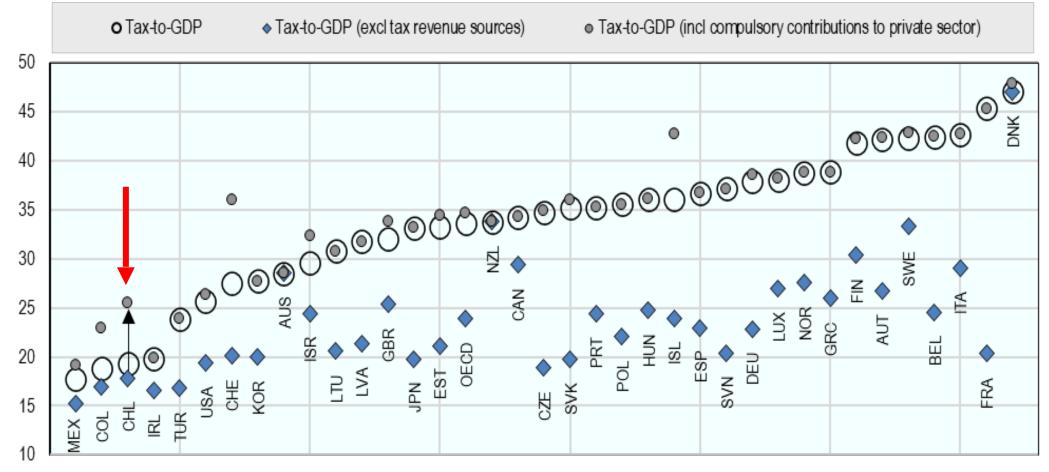
Tax-to-GDP ratio in Chile and the OECD average, 1990 - 2020



Source: OECD (2022) Country Tax Policy Review of Chile

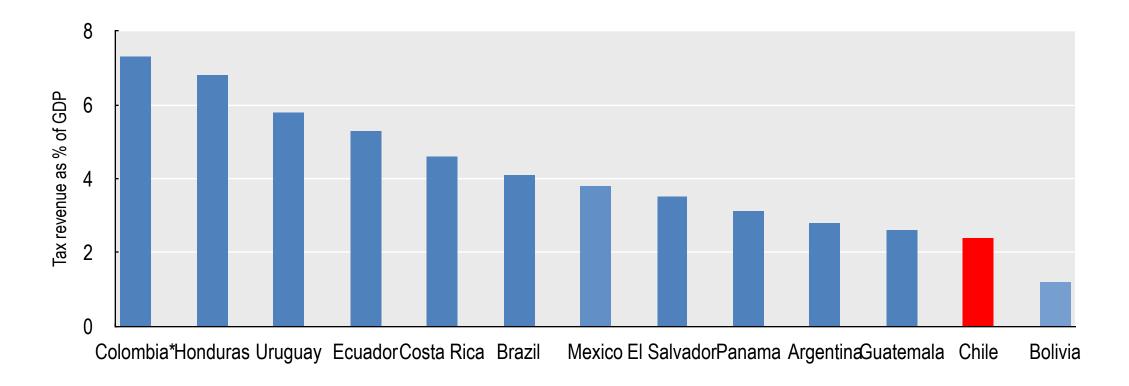
Chile's tax share remains low, whether SSCs are excluded or private sector contributions are included

Tax-to-GDP ratios and financing of social-security type benefits, % of GDP, 2020



Tax expenditures remain modest overall compared to other countries in the LAC region

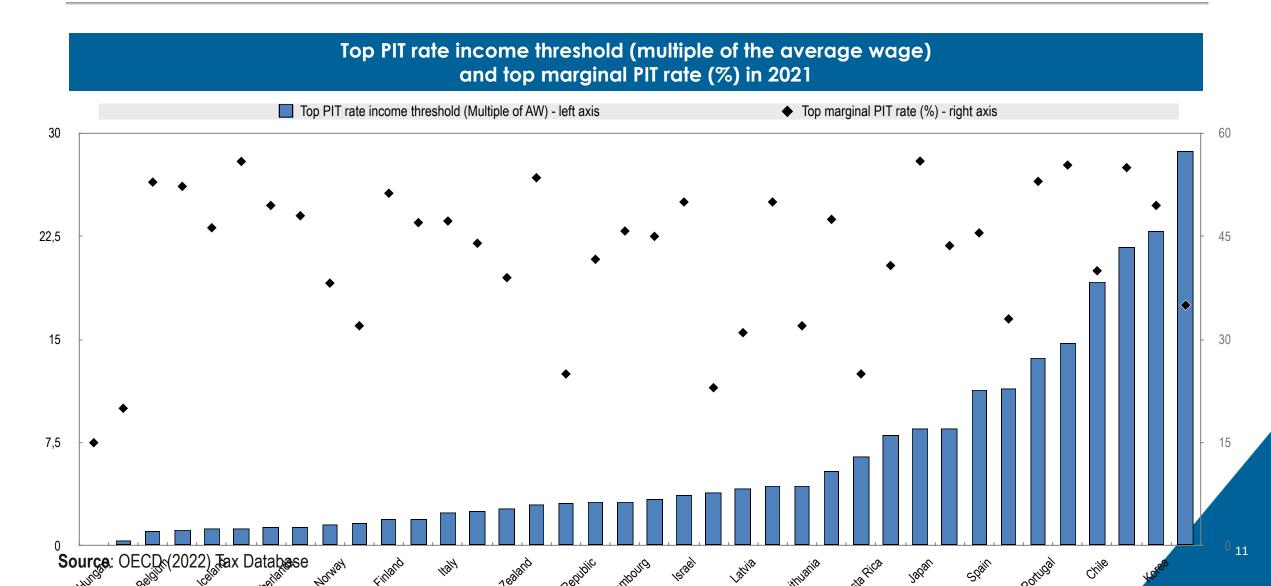
Tax revenue forgone from tax expenditures as a % of GDP



Source: OECD (2022) Country Tax Policy Review of Colombia

Note: Tax expenditures are provisions in the tax legislation that modify the tax liability of specific groups of individuals or businesses

The top personal income tax (PIT) rate in Chile only takes effect at very high income levels



In Chile, a large proportion of individuals pay no or low levels of personal income tax

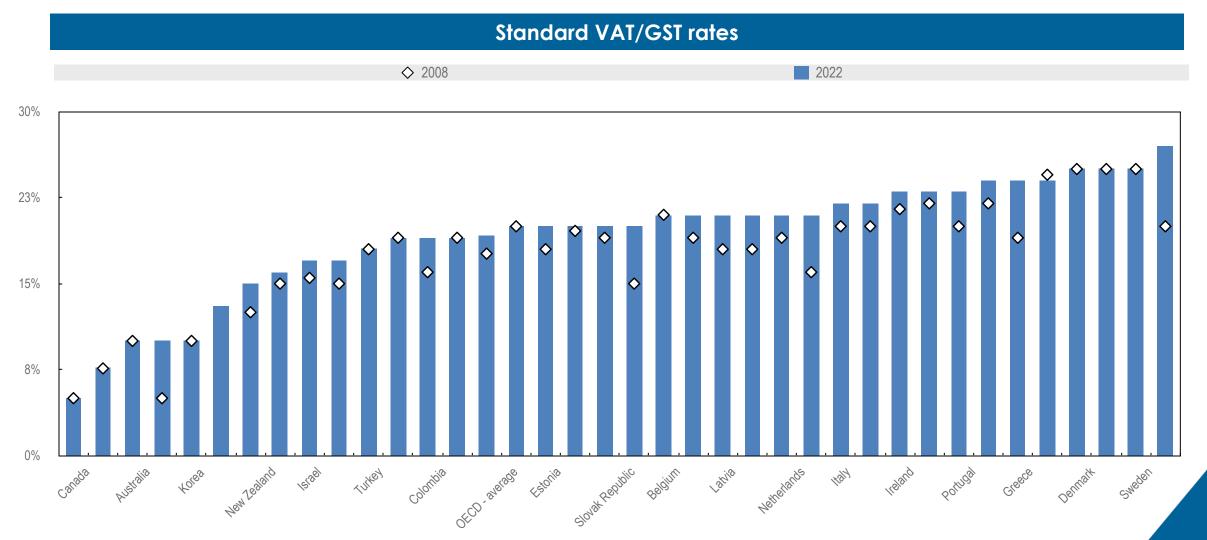
lax schedule	
Tax rates	Taxable income (CLP)
0.0%	8,775,702
4.0%	19,501,560
8.0%	32,502,600
13.5%	45,503,640
23.0%	58,504,680
30.4%	78,006,240
35.0%	201,516,120
40.0%	

Average wage in Chile in 2021 CLP 10,776,819

At 100% of the average wage (after accounting for tax allowances), the worker falls into first bracket of the tax schedule and pays no income tax

At 200% of the average wage (after accounting for tax allowances), the worker falls into the second bracket of the tax schedule. The average income tax rate at this income level is 1.6%

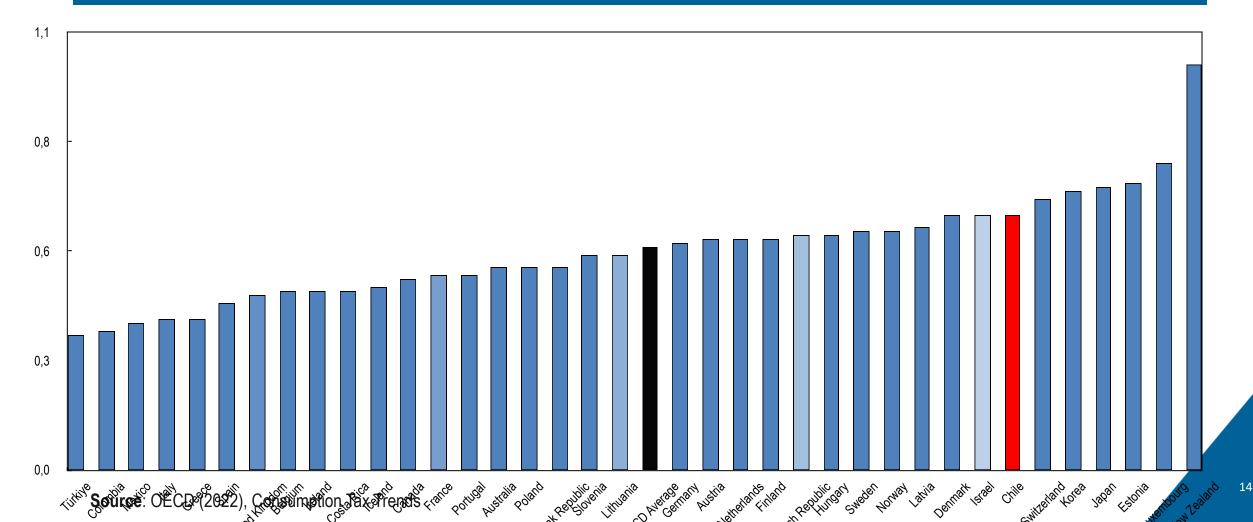
The standard VAT rate in Chile is close to the average rate across the OECD



Source: OECD (2022), Consumption Tax Trends

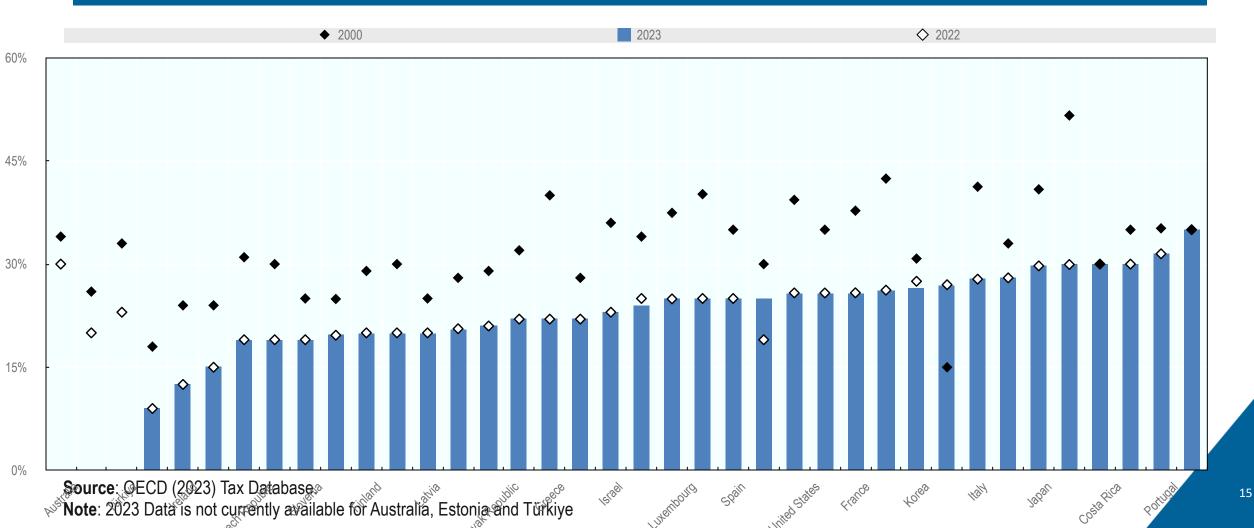
Chile's VAT base is slightly broader than in other OECD countries

2020 VAT/GST revenue ratios (VRRs)



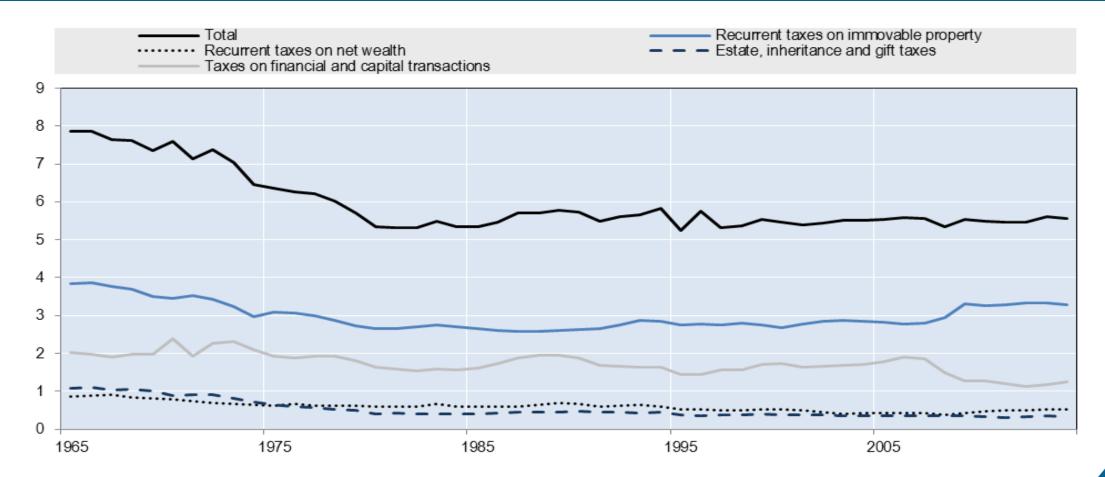
Chile's statutory corporate income tax (CIT) rate is at the higher end of the rates in the OECD

Combined statutory CIT rates

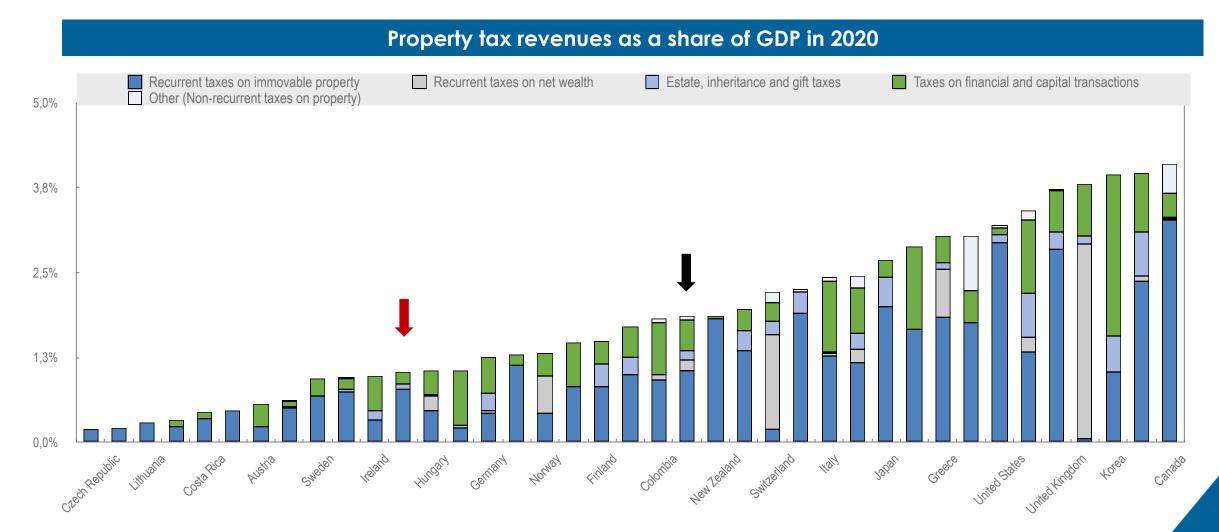


Overall, across the OECD revenues from wealth and property taxes have declined

Property tax revenues as a share of total taxation – OECD average since 1965

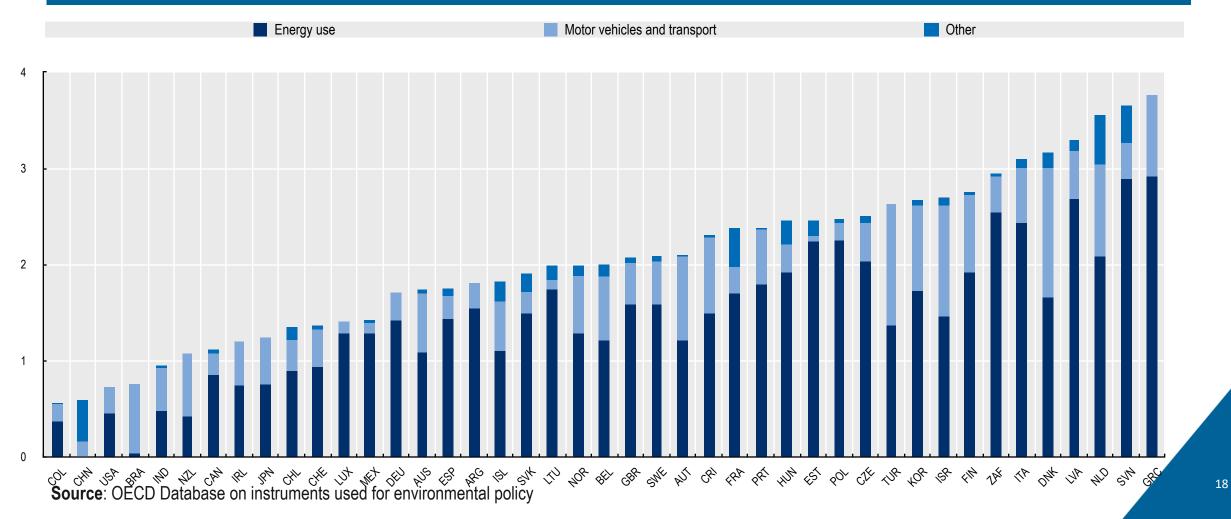


Chile raises relatively low levels of property tax revenues

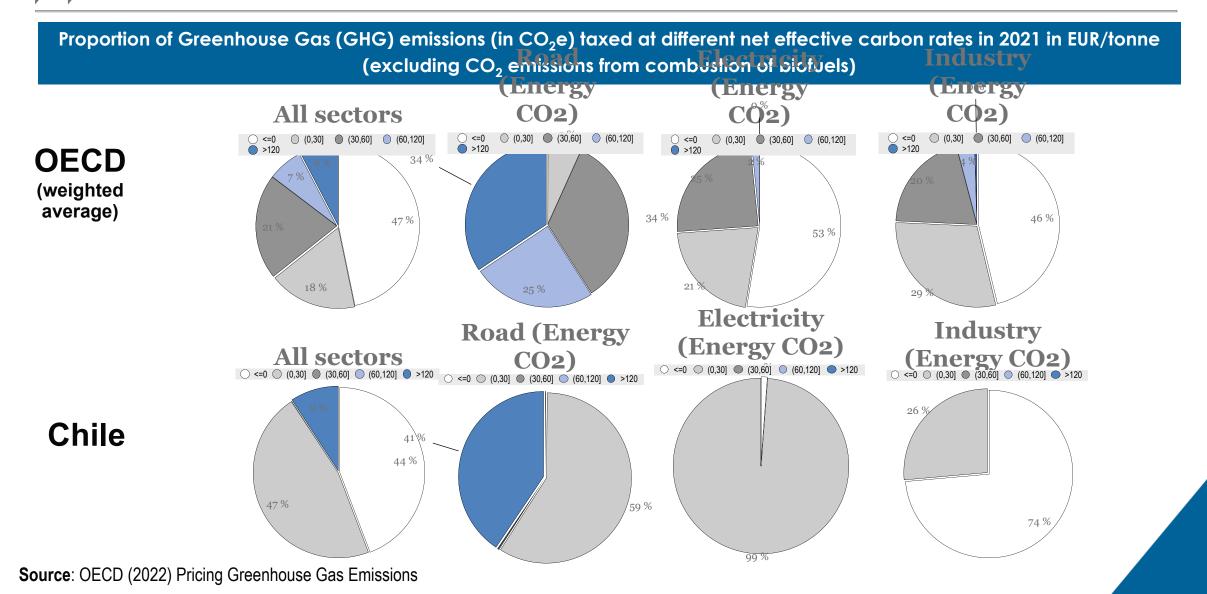


Chile raises relatively low revenues from environmentally related taxes

Revenues from environmentally related taxes as a share of GDP for 2000, 2010 & 2020 OECD and selected G20 and LAC countries



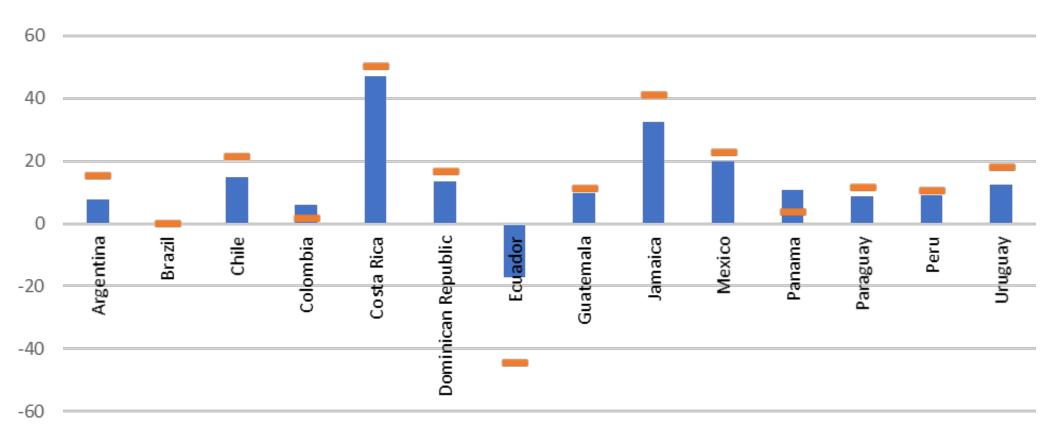
A large % of Chile's CO₂ emissions are untaxed or taxed at modest rates outside of road transport



Chile's average net ECR is in the middle of the pack in LAC countries

Average Net ECR in EUR/tCO₂e, by country, 2018-2021

2021 - 2018







David Bradbury

Deputy Director Centre for Tax Policy and Administration

2, rue André Pascal - 75775 Paris Cedex 16 Tel: +33 1 45 24 15 97 – Fax: +33 1 44 30 63 51

David.Bradbury@oecd.org | www.oecd.org/tax