

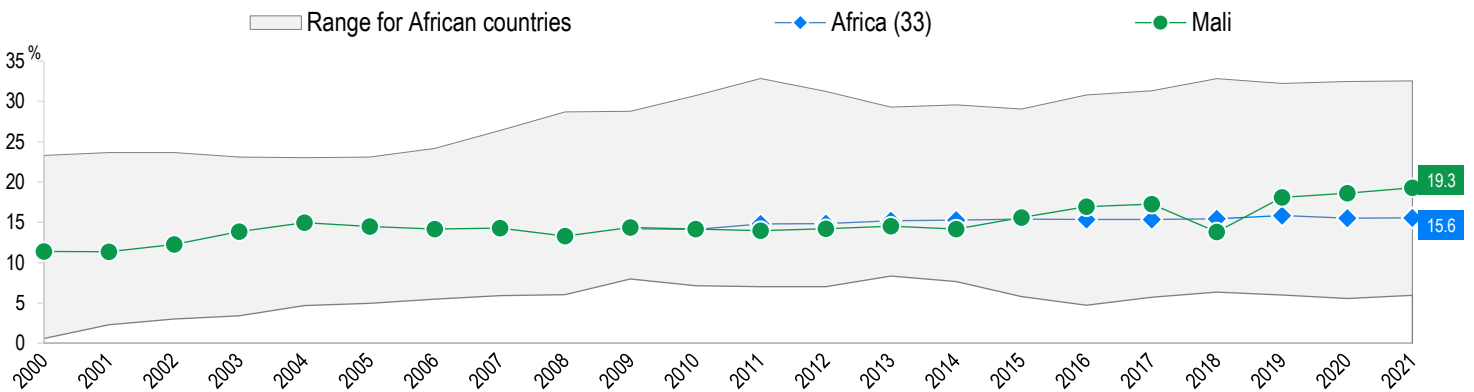


## Revenue Statistics in Africa 2023 — Mali

### Tax revenues: tax-to-GDP ratio

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

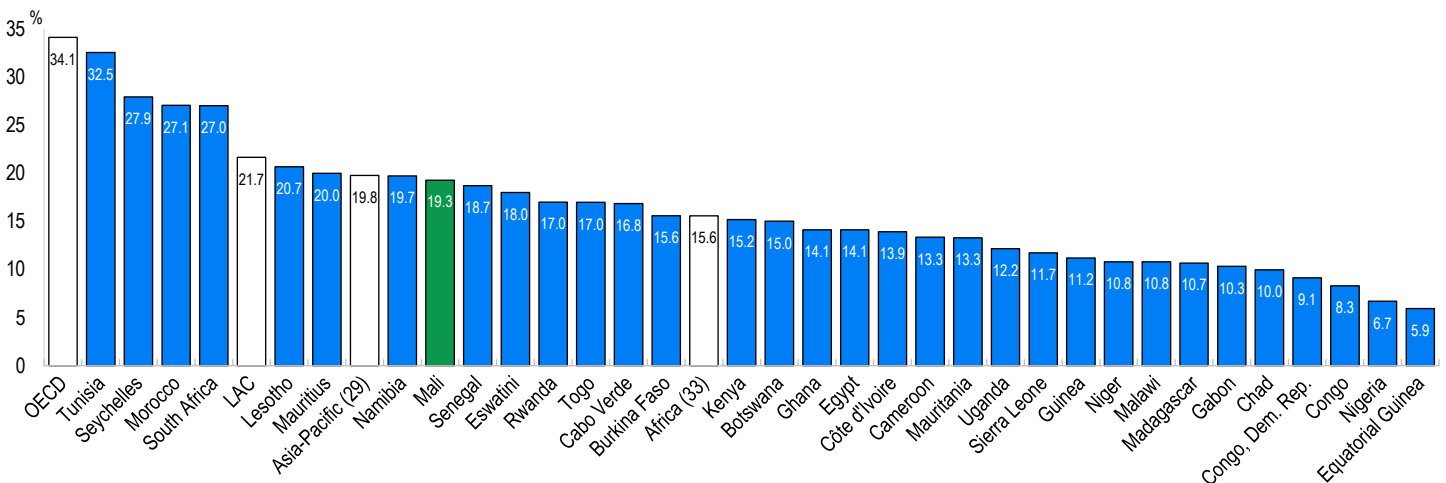
The tax-to-GDP ratio in Mali increased by 0.7 percentage points from 18.6% in 2020 to 19.3% in 2021. In comparison, the average\* for the 33 African countries within the Revenue Statistics in Africa 2023 publication has remained unchanged over the same period, and was 15.6% in 2021. Since 2010, the average for the 33 African countries has increased by 1.5 percentage points, from 14.1% in 2010 to 15.6% in 2021. Over the same period, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Mali has increased by 5.1 percentage points, from 14.1% to 19.3%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio reported for Mali since 2000 was 19.3% in 2021, with the lowest being 11.4% in 2001.



\* The Africa (33) average is not available before 2009 due to missing data in some countries. In 2009, it is calculated based on estimated tax-to-GDP ratios for Chad, Gabon and Nigeria in that year, as data were not available prior to 2010 in these countries. Annual changes are rounded to one decimal place. Due to rounding, sums and differences of reported figures might differ from the actual values.

#### Tax-to-GDP ratio, 2021

Mali's<sup>1</sup> tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021 (19.3%) was higher than the average of the 33 African countries in 2023 (15.6%) by 3.7 percentage points.



<sup>1</sup> The tax-to-GDP ratio of Mali includes partial social security contributions prior to 2006 due to data availability.

\* The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and the Asia-Pacific (29) averages refer to the respective 2023 regional publications. For more information see <https://oe.cd/revstatslac> and <https://oe.cd/revstatsap>.

In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is defined as 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. Non-tax revenues are all other government revenues that are not classified as taxes. For more information, see <https://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>

