Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Togo\(^1\) decreased by 1.6 percentage points from 21.0\% in 2017 to 19.4\% in 2018. In comparison, the average* for the 30 African countries increased by just under 0.1 percentage points over the same period, and was 16.5\% in 2018. Since 2010, the average for the 30 African countries has increased by 1.4 percentage points, from 15.1\% in 2010 to 16.5\% in 2018. Over the same period, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Togo has increased by 4.6 percentage points, from 14.8\% to 19.4\%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Togo was 22.1\% in 2016, with the lowest being 9.4\% in 2000.

\[\text{Range Africa (30) countries} \quad \text{Africa (30)} \quad \text{Togo}\]

*The Africa (30) average was 16.5\% in both 2017 and 2018 due to rounding. The Africa (30) 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 and Nigeria in that year, as data were not available prior to 2010 in these countries.

Tax-to-GDP ratio, 2018

Togo's\(^1\) tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018 (19.4\%) was lower than the average of the 30 African countries in Revenue Statistics in Africa 2020 (16.5\%) by 3.7 percentage points but higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean (23.1\%).

\[\text{OECD} \quad \text{Senegal} \quad \text{Tunisia} \quad \text{South Africa} \quad \text{Morocco} \quad \text{LAC} \quad \text{Cabo Verde} \quad \text{Madagascar} \quad \text{Namibia} \quad \text{Togo} \quad \text{Malawi} \quad \text{Zimbabwe} \quad \text{Rwanda} \quad \text{Burkina Faso} \quad \text{Eritrea} \quad \text{Ethiopia} \quad \text{Malawi} \quad \text{Mauritania} \quad \text{Cameroon} \quad \text{Mali} \quad \text{Ghana} \quad \text{Côte d'Ivoire} \quad \text{Benin} \quad \text{Uganda} \quad \text{Madagascar} \quad \text{Nigeria} \quad \text{Congo} \quad \text{Congo (Dem. Rep.)} \quad \text{Chad} \quad \text{Eritrea} \quad \text{Equatorial Guinea} \quad \text{Nigeria}\]

\[\text{1.1} \quad \text{12.1} \quad \text{16.8} \quad \text{16.8} \quad \text{14.1} \quad \text{14.1} \quad \text{13} \quad \text{11.8} \quad \text{11.7} \quad \text{11.4} \quad \text{11.4} \quad \text{11.1} \quad \text{11.1} \quad \text{10.9} \quad \text{10.9} \quad \text{10.6} \quad \text{10.6} \quad \text{10.3} \quad \text{10.3} \quad \text{9.5} \quad \text{7.7} \quad \text{7.7} \quad \text{6.3} \quad \text{6.3}\]

\(^1\) The tax-to-GDP ratio of Togo excludes social security contributions as the data are not available.

In the OECD classification the term “taxes” is confined to 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. http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf

The LAC average refers to the Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 publication, oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean
Tax revenues: structure

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Togo\(^1\) in 2018 was contributed by value added taxes (VAT) (41%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2018 was derived from taxes on goods & services other than VAT (35%).

In 2018, Togo’s non-tax revenues amounted to 7.3% of GDP. This was lower than the average non-tax revenues for the 30 African countries (6.5% of GDP). Grants represented the largest share of non-tax revenues in 2018, amounting to 3.6% of GDP and 48.7% of non-tax revenues.

Non-tax revenues

Source: Revenue Statistics in Africa 2020