The Global Revenue Statistics Database provides the largest public source of comparable tax revenue data, produced in partnership with countries and regional partners. Spanning 80 countries around the world, it provides a rich and accessible resource for policymakers and researchers, based on the internationally-recognised OECD standard.

“The Global Revenue Statistics Database, currently covering 80 countries and set to expand to 90 by the end of 2018, sets the global standard for robust and comparable tax revenue data. It is a vital foundation for tax policy reform and in supporting efforts to raise domestic resources to fund development.”

Pascal Saint-Amans
Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
Domestic revenues are critical to efforts to fund sustainable development and to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. The Global Revenue Statistics Database supports these efforts by measuring progress on domestic resource mobilisation and providing country-specific indicators as called for in SDG 17, in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and by more than 55 countries and international organisations in the Addis Tax Initiative.

The Global Revenue Statistics Database shows that countries have made strong progress towards mobilising domestic financing for development in the 21st century. Tax revenues are now higher as a percentage of GDP and their levels are more evenly distributed across countries than they were at the turn of the century. With few exceptions, countries that recorded the lowest level of tax revenues in 2000 have increased their revenues the most.

The new database integrates the information from the annual Revenue Statistics publications, which cover African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) and OECD countries. Produced jointly with regional partners and in close collaboration with participating countries, the publications provide tailored insights into tax systems and tax revenue priorities in each region.

**Key features of the database**

- A detailed, reliable and interactive resource, freely available online.
- Indicators on tax levels and tax structures for more than 80 countries across all regions, expanding to 90 countries by the end of 2018.
- A rigorously-applied, internationally-recognised statistical standard, providing a robust foundation for cross-country comparisons and analysis.
- Produced in partnership with and verified by participating countries and regional organisations.
About the Global Revenue Statistics Database

Tax-to-GDP ratios in 2015 vary across the 80 countries and within regions

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**AVERAGES**

Africa (16): 19.1%

Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC): 23.1%

OECD: 34.0%

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BETWEEN 2000 AND 2015, TAX-TO-GDP RATIOS:

- increased by more than 5 percentage points in 20 countries (predominantly African and LAC countries)
- increased by 0 to 5 percentage points in 40 countries
- decreased in 20 countries (predominantly OECD and some Asian countries)

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Countries with the lowest tax-to-GDP ratios in 2000 – mostly from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean – recorded the highest increases by 2015

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African, Latin American and Caribbean countries rely more on taxes on goods and services. OECD countries rely more on social security contributions and personal income taxes

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Tax structures for the Africa (16), LAC and OECD averages in 2015 and for selected countries (%)
An OECD Taxation Working Paper provides more detail on the key findings from the initial release of the database. 
http://oe.cd/tax-working-papers

More information about the classification and construction of the database can be found in the Technical Note. 

Access the Global Revenue Statistics Database at: 

THE REVENUE STATISTICS PUBLICATIONS

Revenue Statistics
Published since 1972 / Data from 1965

Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean
Published since 2011 / Data from 1990

Revenue Statistics in Asian Countries
Published since 2014 / Data from 1990

Revenue Statistics in Africa
Published since 2016 / Data from 1990