Tax revenues: tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Cabo Verde increased by 0.2 percentage points, from 18.8% in 2015 to 19.0% in 2016. In comparison, the average for the 21 African countries in Revenue Statistics in Africa 2018 remained at 18.2% over the same period. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Cabo Verde has increased since 2000, when it was 15.6%. Over the same period, the average for the 21 African countries increased from 13.1% in 2000 to 18.2% in 2016. Across this period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Cabo Verde was 21.2% in 2008, with the lowest being 15.6% in 2000.

Tax-to-GDP ratio, 2016

Cabo Verde's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2016 (19.0%) was higher than the average of the 21 African countries in Revenue Statistics in Africa (18.2%) by 0.8 percentage points but lower than the LAC average (22.7%).

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 2018 publication. oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean
The data for the OECD are for 2015 as the data for 2016 are not available.

Non-tax revenues

In 2016, Cabo Verde’s non-tax revenues amounted to 7.2% of GDP. This was lower than tax revenues (19.0% of GDP). Sales of goods and services represented the largest share of non-tax revenues in 2016, amounting to 3.1% of GDP and 42.8% of non-tax revenues.

Source: Revenue Statistics in Africa 2018  oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-africa

For further information, please see: oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-africa