

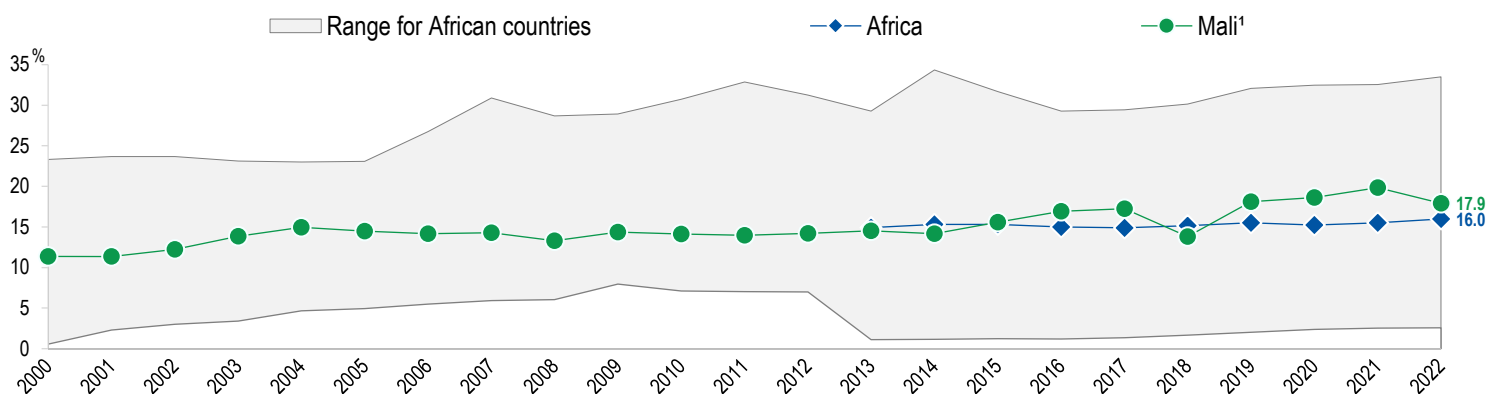


Revenue Statistics in Africa 2024 — Mali

Tax revenues: tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Mali decreased by 1.9 percentage points from 19.8% in 2021 to 17.9% in 2022. In comparison, the average* for the 36 African countries within the Revenue Statistics in Africa 2024 publication has increased by 0.5 percentage points over the same period, and was 16.0% in 2022. Since 2013, the average for the 36 African countries has increased by 1.1 percentage points, from 14.9% in 2013 to 16.0% in 2022. Over the same period, the tax-to-GDP ratio in Mali increased by 3.4 percentage points, from 14.5% to 17.9%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio reported for Mali since 2000 was 19.8% in 2021, with the lowest being 11.4% in 2001.

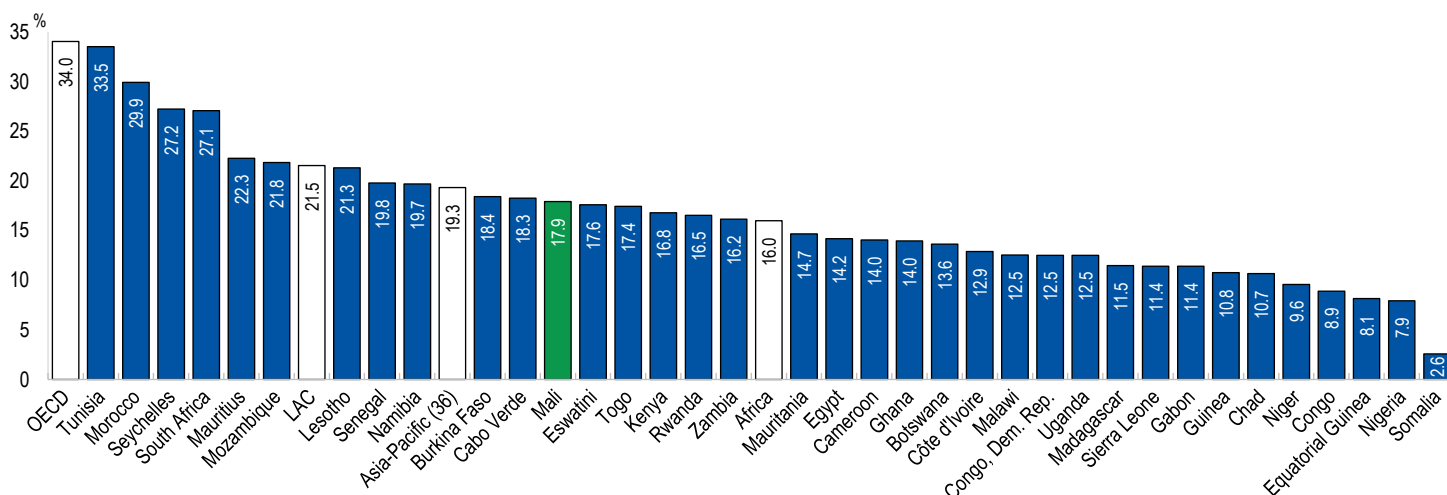


* The Africa average is not available before 2013 due to missing data in some countries. Range for African countries varies depending on the number of countries reporting that year. Annual changes are rounded to one decimal place. Due to rounding, sums and differences of reported figures might differ from the actual values.

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

Tax-to-GDP ratio, 2022

Mali's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022 (17.9%) was higher than the average of the 36 African countries in 2024 (16.0%) by 1.9 percentage points.



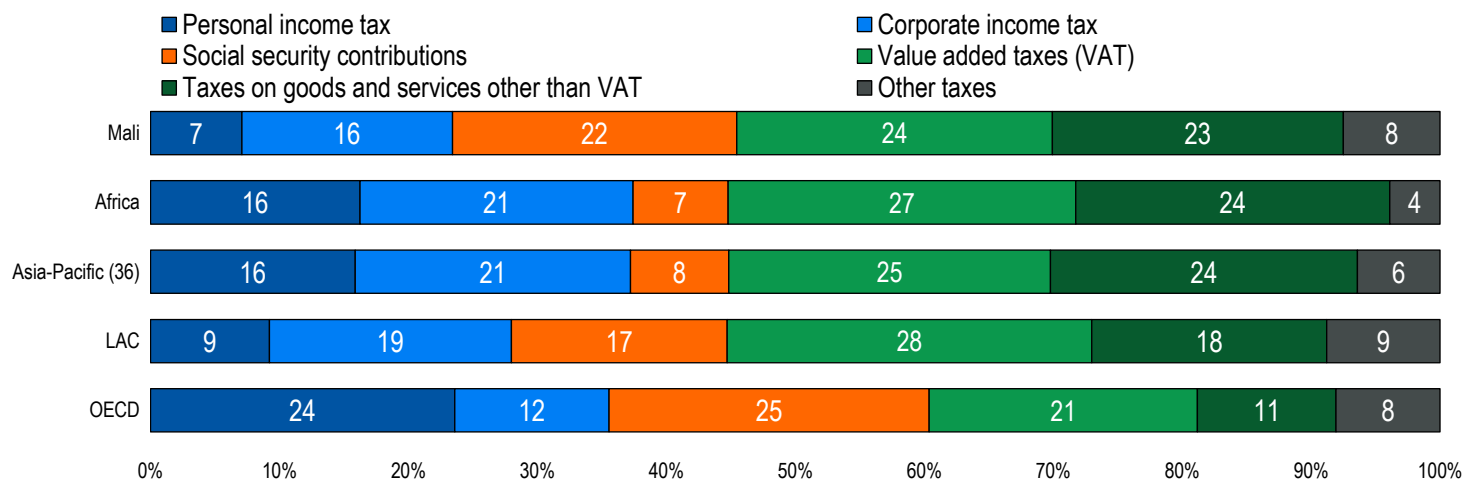
* The Africa average and the averages for Asia-Pacific (36 economies), LAC (26 countries) and the OECD (38 countries) are unweighted. For more information see <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-latin-america-caribbean-2024>, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-pacific-2024> and <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-2024>

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>.



Tax revenues: structure

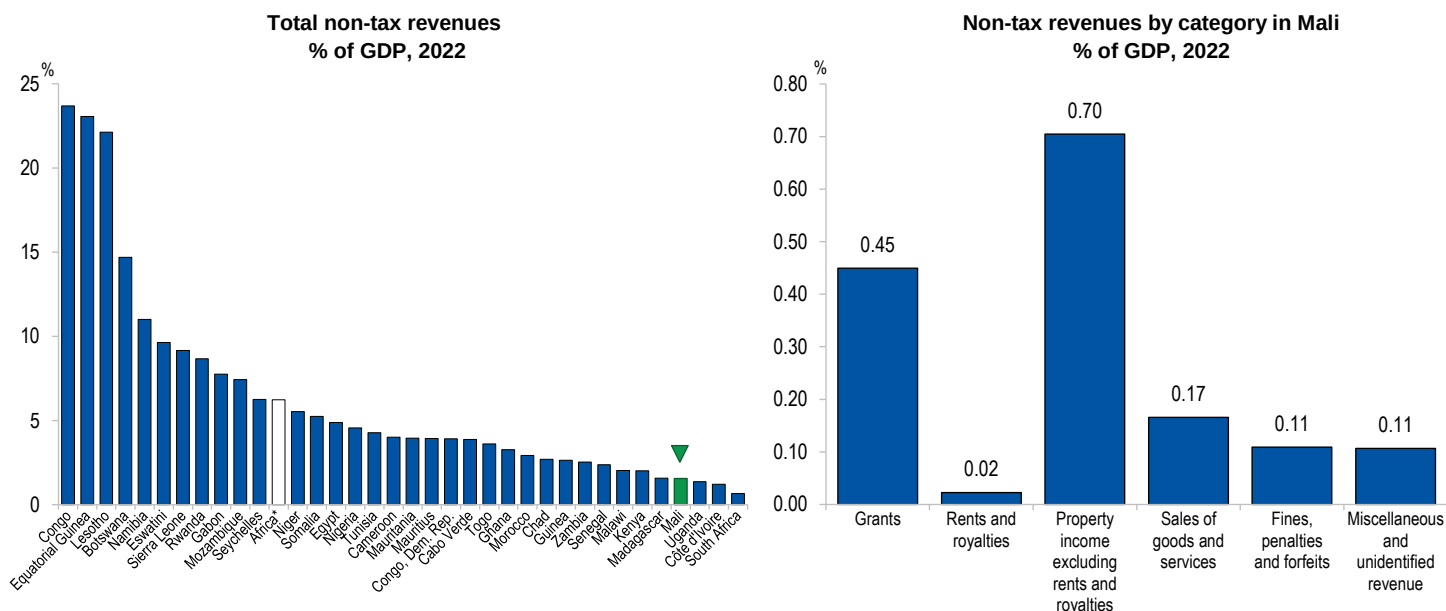
Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Mali in 2022 was contributed by value added taxes (VAT) (24%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from taxes on goods and services other than VAT (23%).



Figures in the chart may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Non-tax revenues

In 2022, Mali's non-tax revenues amounted to 1.6% of GDP. This was lower than the average non-tax revenues for the 36 African countries (6.2% of GDP). Property income excluding rents and royalties represented the largest share of non-tax revenues in Mali in 2022, amounting to 0.7% of GDP and 45.2% of non-tax revenues.



* The Africa average excludes Burkina Faso due to the unavailability of its non-tax revenue data for this edition.

