Revenue Statistics in Africa 2021 — The Republic of the Congo

Tax revenues: tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in the Republic of the Congo increased by 0.4 percentage points from 7.6% in 2018 to 8.0% in 2019. In comparison, the average for the 30 African countries increased by 0.3 percentage points over the same period, and was 16.6% in 2019. Since 2010, the average for the 30 African countries has increased by 1.8 percentage points, from 14.8% in 2010 to 16.6% in 2019. Over the same period, the tax-to-GDP ratio in the Republic of the Congo has increased by 1.1 percentage points, from 6.9% to 8.0%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in the Republic of the Congo was 13.3% in 2016, with the lowest being 3.8% in 2000.

Tax-to-GDP ratio, 2019

The Republic of the Congo's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019 (8.0%) was lower than the average of the 30 African countries in Revenue Statistics in Africa 2021 (16.6%) by 8.6 percentage points.

The tax-to-GDP ratio of the Republic of the Congo 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 Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and the Asia-Pacific (24) averages refer to the respective 2021 regional publication. For more information see oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-asia-and-pacific and oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean.

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* 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 revenues: structure**

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in the Republic of the Congo¹ in 2019 was contributed by taxes on goods & services other than VAT (40%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2019 was derived from value added taxes (VAT) (28%).

![Tax Structure Chart](image)

¹ The tax-to-GDP ratio of the Republic of the Congo excludes social security contributions as the data are not available. *The data for the OECD are for 2018 as the data for 2019 are not available.

**Non-tax revenues**

In 2019, the Republic of the Congo's non-tax revenues amounted to 19.6% of GDP. This was higher than the average non-tax revenues for the 30 African countries (6.3% of GDP). Rents and royalties represented the largest share of non-tax revenues in the Republic of the Congo in 2019, amounting to 18.5% of GDP and 94.8% of non-tax revenues.

![Non-tax Revenues Chart](image)

The data for Senegal are for 2018 as the data for 2019 are incomplete.

Source: Revenue Statistics in Africa 2021

For more information see: oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-africa