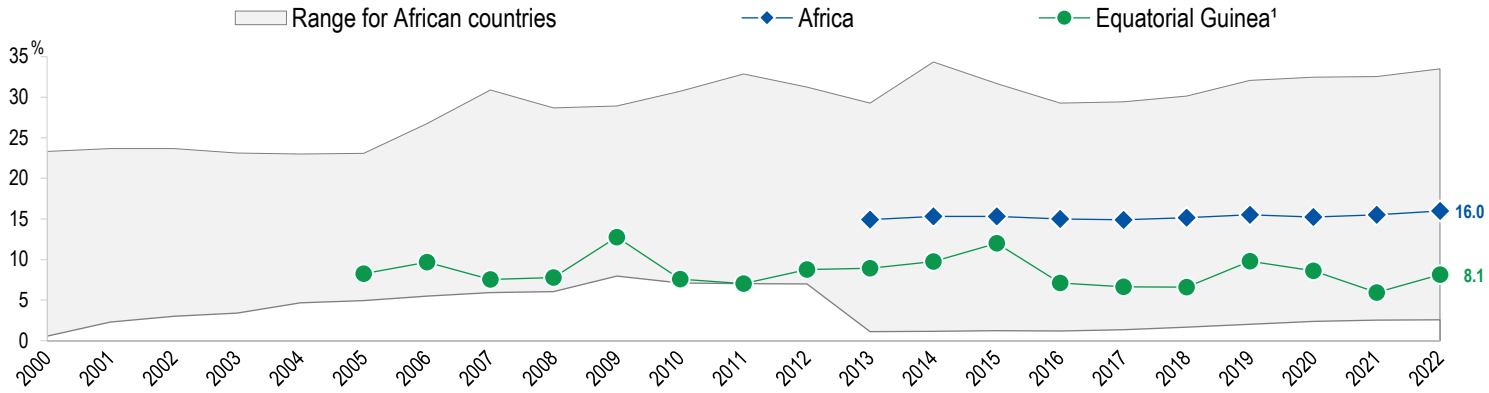
Revenue Statistics in Africa 2024 — Equatorial Guinea

Tax revenues: tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Equatorial Guinea increased by 2.2 percentage points from 5.9% in 2021 to 8.1% 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 Equatorial Guinea decreased by 0.8 percentage points, from 8.9% to 8.1%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio reported for Equatorial Guinea since 2005 was 12.8% in 2009, with the lowest being 5.9% in 2021.

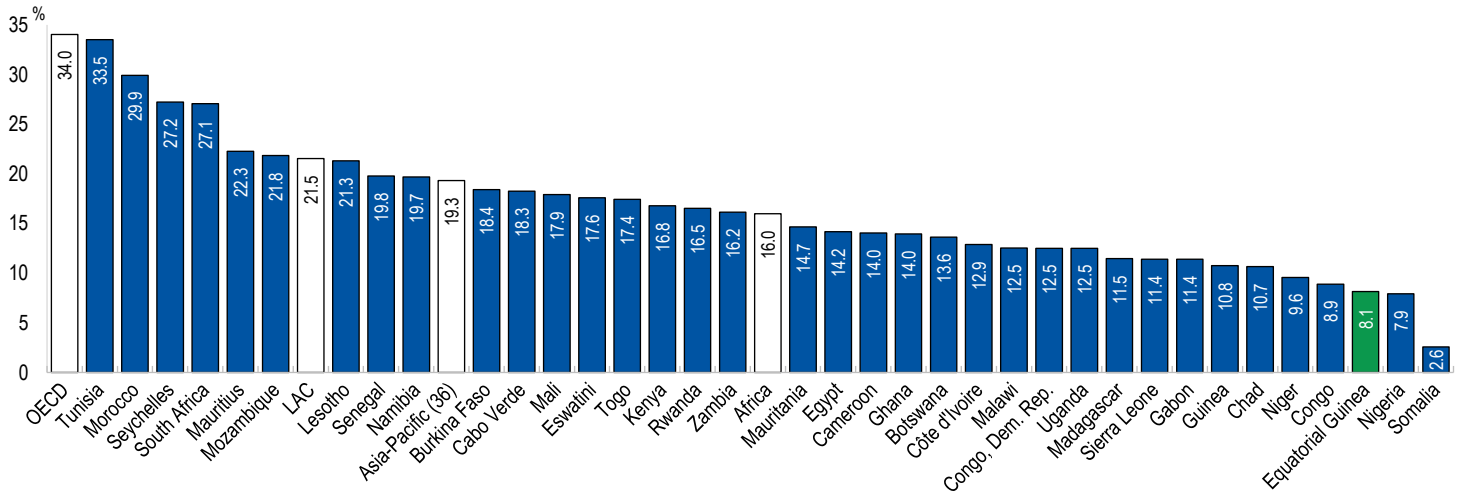


* The Africa average is not available before 2013 due to missing data in some countries. Range for African countries varies depending on the number of countries reporting that year. Annual changes are rounded to one decimal place. Due to rounding, sums and differences of reported figures might differ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

1 The tax-to-GDP ratio of Equatorial Guinea excludes social security contributions prior 2013 as the data are not available

Tax-to-GDP ratio, 2022

Equatorial Guinea's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2022 (8.1%) was lower than the average of the 36 African countries in 2024 (16.0%) by 7.8 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.

African Union
AFRICAN TAX ADMINISTRATION FORUM
FORUM SUR L'ADMINISTRATION FISCALE AFRICAINE
OECD
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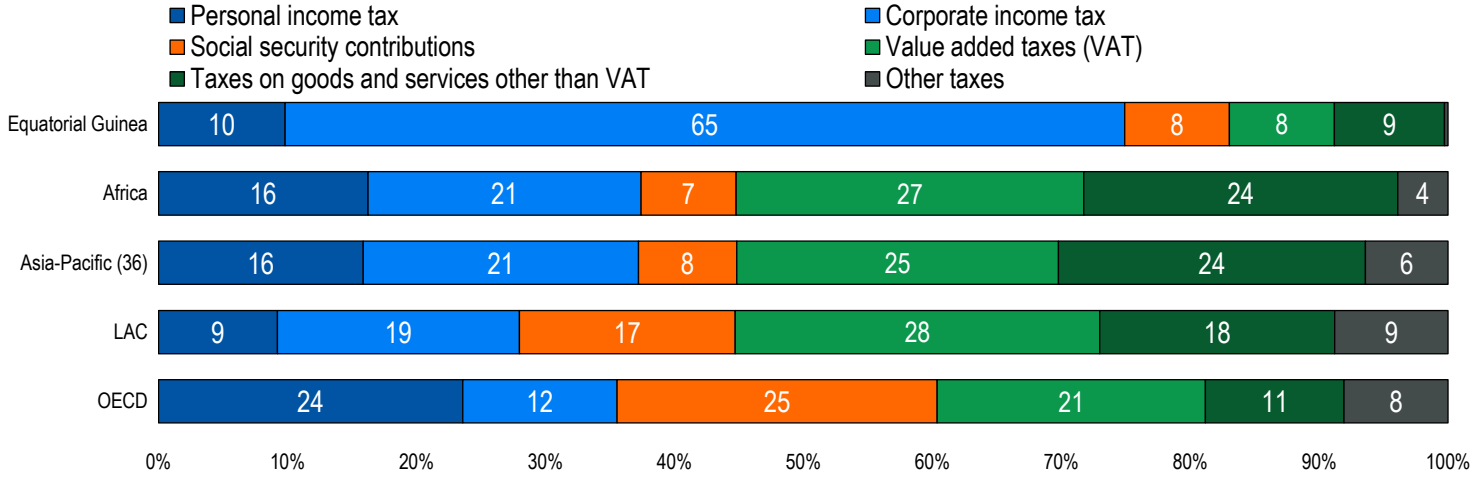
Tax revenues: structure

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Equatorial Guinea in 2022 was contributed by corporate income tax (65%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2022 was derived from personal income tax (10%).

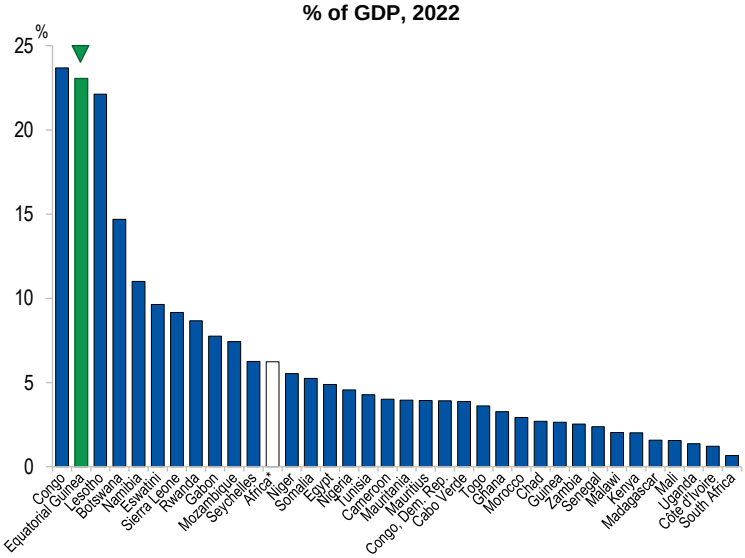


Figures in the chart may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

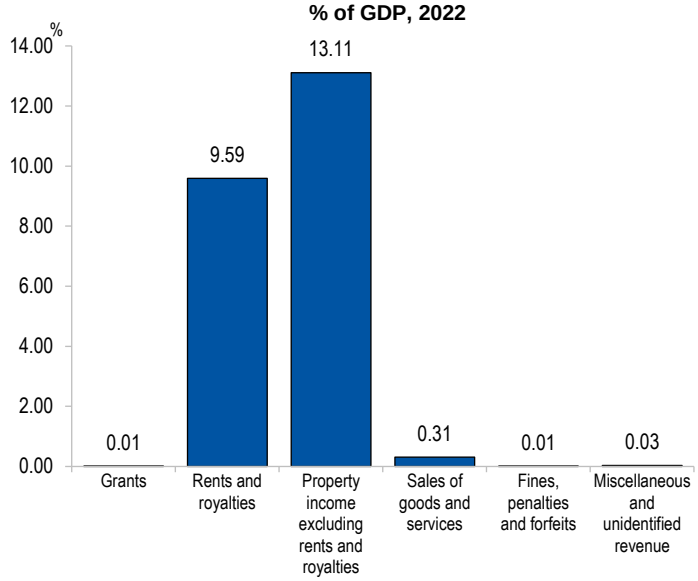
Non-tax revenues

In 2022, Equatorial Guinea's non-tax revenues amounted to 23.1% of GDP. This was higher 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 Equatorial Guinea in 2022, amounting to 13.1% of GDP and 56.9% of non-tax revenues.

Total non-tax revenues
% of GDP, 2022



Non-tax revenues by category in Equatorial Guinea
% of GDP, 2022



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

Revenue Statistics in Africa is a collaboration between AUC, ATAF and the OECD, with financial support from the governments of Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and from the European Union. For more information see:
OECD/ATAF/AUC (2024), Revenue Statistics in Africa 2024, OECD Publishing, Paris. https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-in-africa-2024.