The tax-to-GDP ratio in Tunisia increased by 2.5 percentage points from 31.8% in 2018 to 34.3% 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 Tunisia has increased by 7.1 percentage points, from 27.2% to 34.3%. The highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Tunisia was 34.3% in 2019, with the lowest being 24.1% in 2004.

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

*Source: Revenue Statistics in Africa 2021*

**Non-tax revenues**

In 2019, Tunisia's non-tax revenues amounted to 3.3% of GDP. This was lower 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 Tunisia in 2019, amounting to 0.9% of GDP and 27.2% of non-tax revenues.

*The data for the OECD are for 2018 as the data for 2019 are not available.*