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Policy Brief - #2.27 Case study – Togo

The impact of tax abuses on Determinants of Health
and Mortality rates in Togo



GRADE
Government Revenue and
Development Estimation

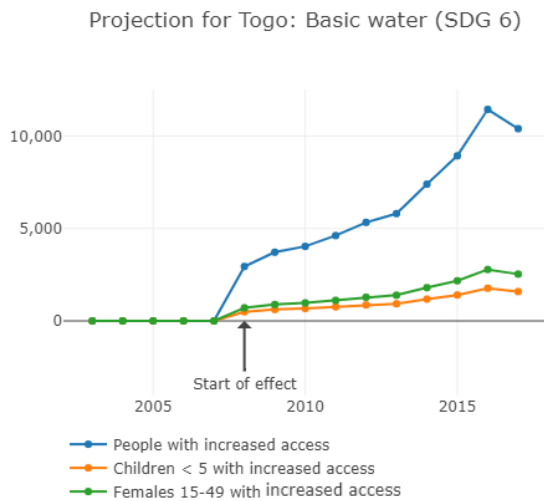
The consequences of tax abuse

Tax abuse (evasion and avoidance) is increasingly being recognised as a significant barrier to development. Government revenue in low and middle -income-countries relies more heavily on corporate tax than in high-income-countries, and tax abuses by international players can have a much more significant impact on their ability to accrue government revenue and invest in healthcare and education ([Moore, 2015](#)). African countries particularly suffer from the consequences of tax abuse. Many countries have signed unfavourable double tax agreements, which deprive the countries of their rights to accrue revenue from taxes ([Tax Justice Network Africa, 2020](#)). Our [peer-reviewed research on Government Revenue and Development \(GRADE\)](#) has demonstrated that an increase in government revenue in low-income-countries (e.g. through curtailing losses to tax abuse) can have a significant impact on their ability to provide Determinants of Health (e.g. sanitation and drinking water) and reduce under-5 (U5) and maternal survival rates.

The impact of tax abuses on Togo

In 2020, the Tax Justice Network released [a report on the State of Tax Justice \(SOTJ\)](#). For the first time, the report revealed an account of how much each country loses annually to tax abuses. From the SOTJ report, we know that Togo suffers annual tax losses of \$41.6 US Million. We deflated this value into 2017 US Dollars (\$39.5 US Million), as this was the most recent year for which total government revenue figures were available, then converted this value into percentage of government revenue (4.2%). We then ran this percentage through our visualization tool as an increase of percentage of government revenue per capita to estimate the impact that curtailing these losses would have on Togo's ability to provide health determinants and increase survival rates. The figures we provided are analysed from 2003-2017, with the assumption that effects on health determinants and survival rates are not accrued for the first 5 years following an increase in revenue. This means that the results are projected over a ten-year period from 2007-2017.

Impact on drinking water in Togo



Using our GRADE tool, we can demonstrate that over a ten-year period, on average 13,147 people (of which 2,090 are children and 3,181 are women of reproductive age) would have access to basic drinking water if the revenue lost to tax abuses in Togo were curtailed.

Figure 1 Projection for Togo: Basic Water

Impact on sanitation in Togo

Using our GRADE tool, we can demonstrate that over a ten-year period, on average 20,402 people (3,260 of which are children and 4,931 are women of reproductive age) would have access to basic sanitation if the revenue lost to tax abuses in Togo were curtailed.

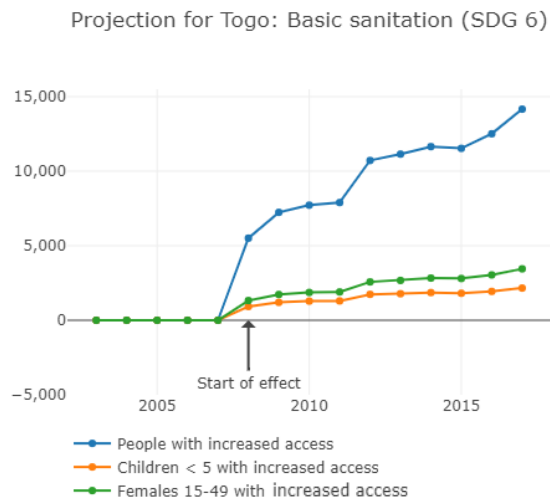


Figure 2 Projection for Togo: Basic sanitation

Impact on additional school years in Togo

Using our GRADE tool, we can demonstrate that over a ten-year period, 2,155 children would attend school for an additional year if the revenue lost to tax abuses in Togo were curtailed.

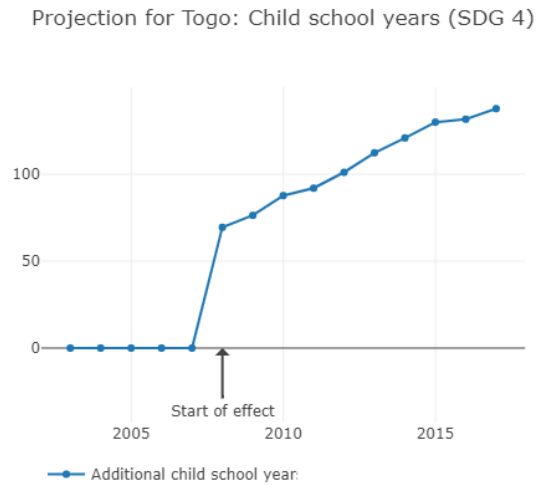


Figure 3 Projection for Togo: Child school years

Impact on child survival in Togo

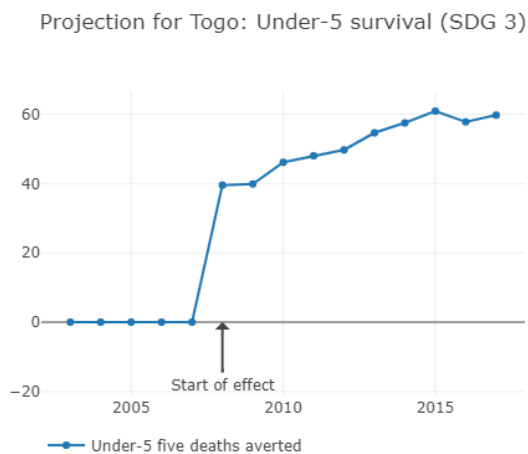


Figure 4 Projection for Togo: Under-5 survival

Using our GRADE tool, we can demonstrate that over a ten-year period, 1,045 child deaths could be averted if the revenue lost to tax abuses in Togo were curtailed.

Impact on maternal survival in Togo

Using our GRADE tool, we can demonstrate that over a ten-year period, 105 maternal deaths could be averted if the revenue lost to tax abuses in Togo were curtailed.

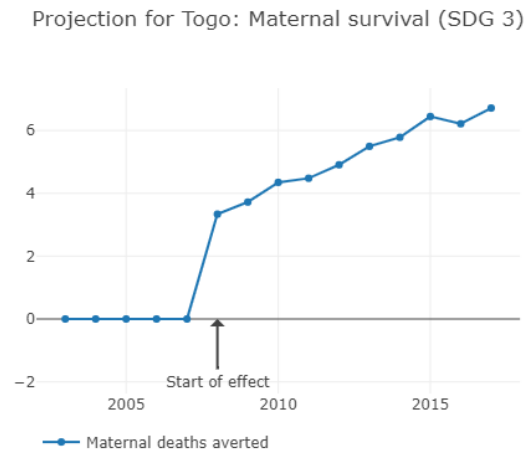


Figure 5 Projection for Togo: Maternal survival

Total harm caused to Togo through tax abuses

To summarise, we estimate that over a ten-year period, 1,045 Under-5 deaths and 105 maternal deaths would be averted, 2,155 children would attend school for an extra year, 13,147 people (of which 2,090 are children and 3,181 are women of reproductive age) would have access to basic drinking water and 20,402 people (3,260 of which are children and 4,931 are women of reproductive age) would have access to basic sanitation. These figures demonstrate that tax abuses have significant human consequences for people in Togo and must be carefully reconsidered and validate the huge potential for children if these policies are reviewed.

The impact of curtailing these losses could make a great difference in Togo's ability to provide healthcare and education and reduce mortality rates. A minor increase in government revenue within low- and middle-income- countries will assist in the promotion of fundamental human rights, a condition of treaties such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Convention for the Rights of the Child, it is vital that the impact of tax abuses is recognised.

Call for Action

These figures demonstrate that tax abuses come with a serious human cost and impact the right to health for many children in Togo. It is essential that governments worldwide recognise the impact tax abuses have on the Determinants of Health and mortality rates, particularly within low-income-countries. Allowing tax abuses to continue actively undermines fundamental human rights, which stands in direct opposition to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Convention for the Rights of the Child. We are calling for action from leaders worldwide to take measures to prevent policies which allow tax abuses to continue.

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