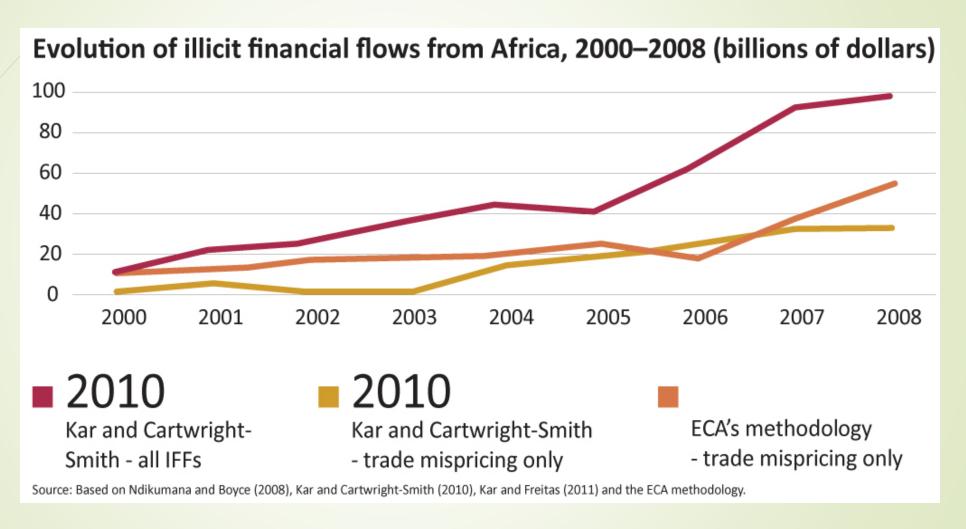
Agreed Potential Solutions and Way Forward in Africa to BEPS

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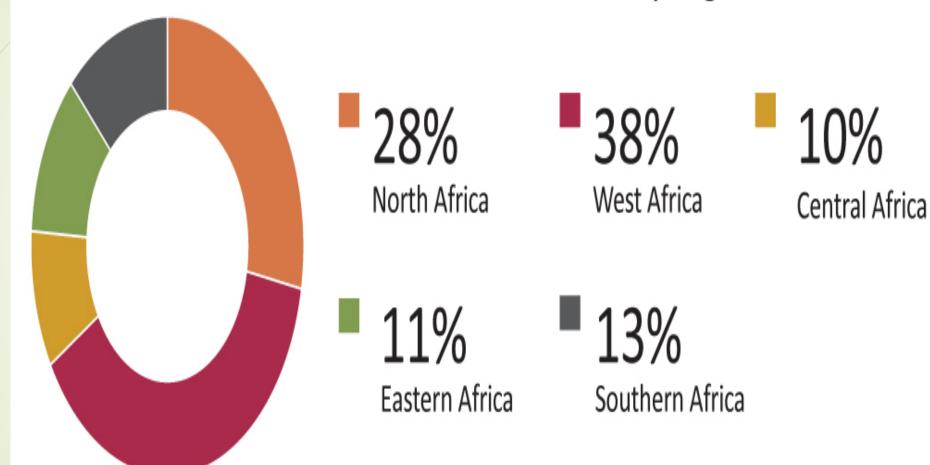
Unpacking the African Challenges: The Mbeki Report

- The Mbeki report defined illicit financial flows as:
 - Money that is illegally earned, transferred or utilized. These funds typically originate from three sources: commercial tax evasion, trade mis-invoicing and abusive transfer pricing; criminal activities, including the drug trade, human trafficking, illegal arms dealing, and smuggling of contraband; and bribery and theft by corrupt government officials.

International Financial Flows and Africa



Cumulative illicit financial flows from Africa by region, 1970–2008

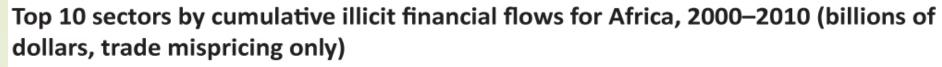


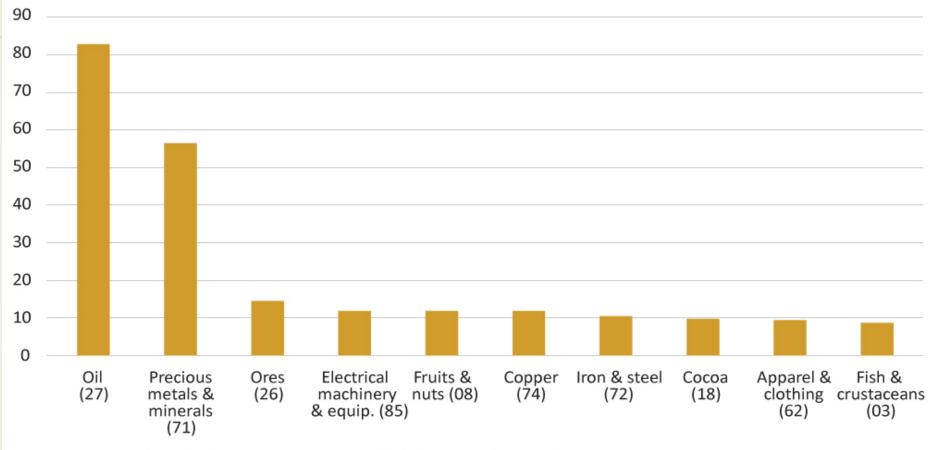
Source: Authors' calculations based on Kar and Cartwright-Smith (2010).

Top 10 African countries by cumulative illicit financial flows, 1970–2008

Country	Cumulative IFFs (1970–2008) US\$ Billion	Share in Africa's Total IFFs
Nigeria	217.7	30.5%
Egypt	105.2	14.7%
South Africa	81.8	11.4%
Morocco	33.9	4.7%
Angola	29.5	4.1%
Algeria	26.1	3.7%
Côte d'Ivoire	21.6	3.0%
Sudan	16.6	2.3%
Ethiopia	16.5	2.3%
Congo, Republic of	16.2	2.3%







Note: Top 10 sectors are by HS2 classification. See annex IV for full details about HS2 codes and definitions. Source: ECA calculations.

C.Challenges facing African countries in implementing international tax

- Transfer Pricing
- International Financial Centers
- Federal and state taxes
- Stolen Assets and Tax
- Health Financing
- Country by Country taxation
- Withholding tax
- DTAs

C.Challenges facing African countries in implementing international tax

- Financing Development
- Tax and governance
- Eliminating development aid
- Tax expenditure and regional governance
- International financial centers
- VAT on basics
- Mining, oil and gas

D. Potential Reform Priorities

- Corporate registries
- BIS
- Beneficial ownership registries
- Country by Country rules
- Customs databases
- Automatic exchange
- Joint audits
- Mining oil and gas taxation: value chain analysis