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INTRODUCTION

Structure of Budget Financing in Uganda and most African Countries:

- Reliance on taxes to fund current and development expenditure
- About 70% of the taxes are collected from
 domestic resources
- Domestic resource mobilization is therefore key for sustainable development and thus the focus is now on international taxation and implementing strategies to enhance compliance with Transfer Pricing Regulations, Preventing Treaty Abuse and Policy redesign



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CHALLENGES

- Lack of information about worldwide activities and operations of multinational entities and finding comparable data for transfer pricing cases.
- The MNEs create cash boxes in preferential tax regimes jurisdictions and these erode the tax base of developing countries through the payments of royalties and interest without substantial presence and value creation in such jurisdictions.



CHALLENGES

- Inadequate capacity of staff
- International taxation is complex, takes about four years to build expertise of tax official in international taxation matters.
- Limited financing for capacity building programmes in the face of competing demands for resources which thus undermines domestic resource mobilization efforts.



CHALLENGES- EXTRACTIVES

- Some developing countries have significant oil reserves and other natural resources and often the right to tax income from the activities relating to exploitation of such resources is often an area of disputes that end up in costly international arbitration cases.
- The expectation, governance and transparency around the extractive industry poses challenges yet it has the potential to totally transform domestic revenues of developing countries.



PREVALENCE

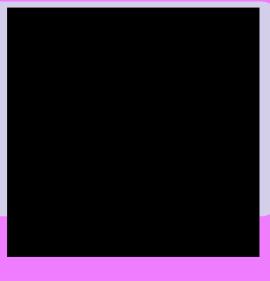


55% of

in 2014 imported online



Over 25 ecommerce sites:only 15% file consistently in 37. 9in FMC

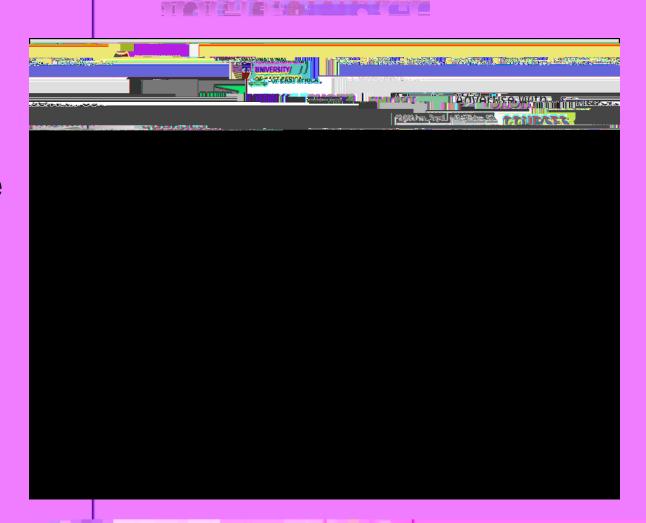


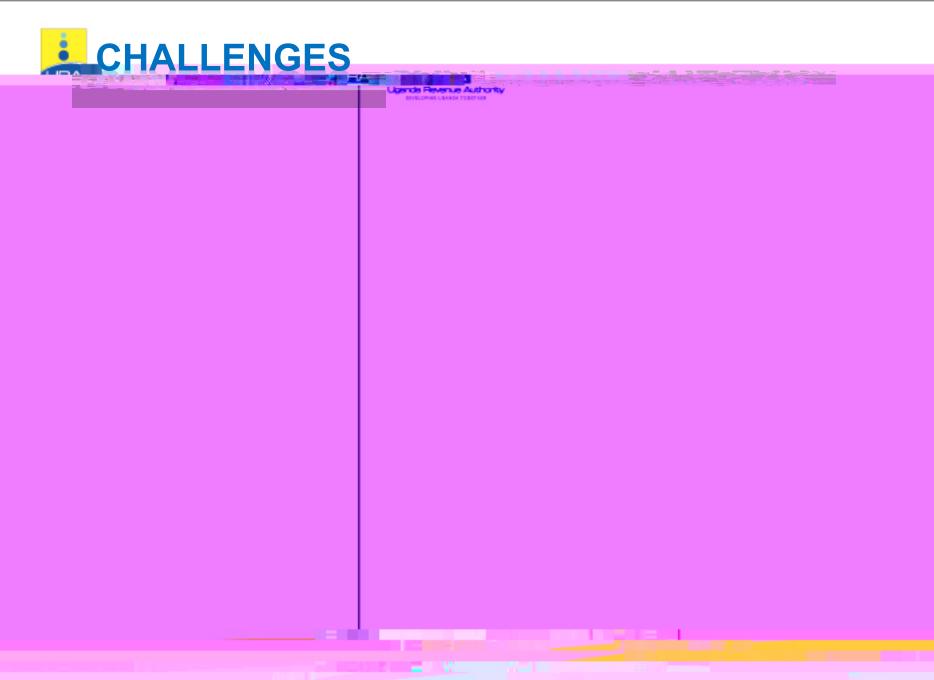
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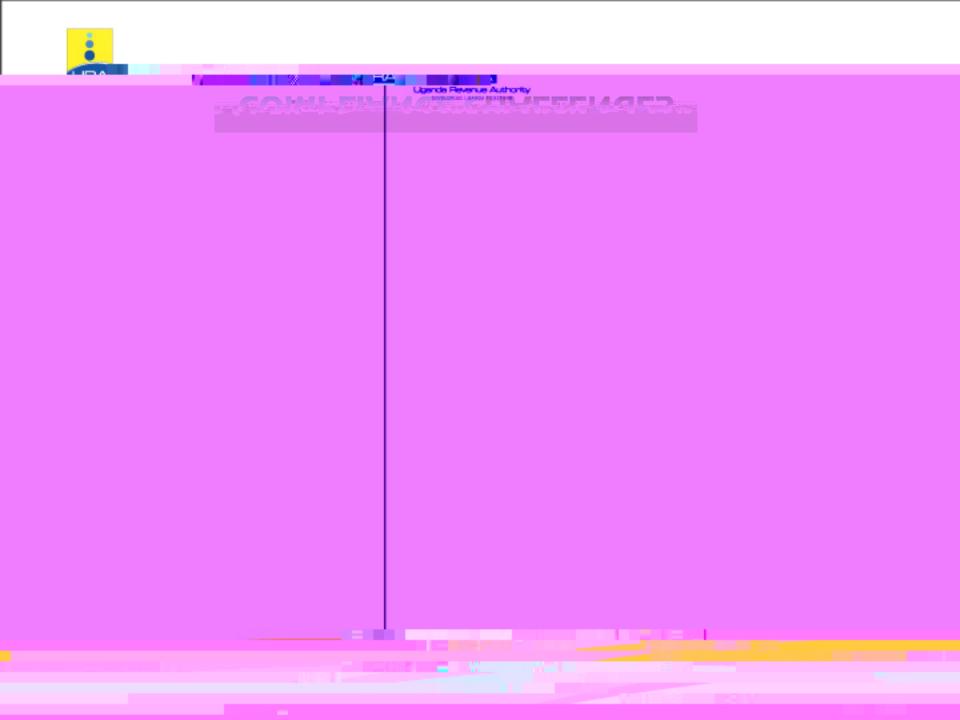
MODELS: GOOGLE

- o News Websites
- o Entertainme nt Sites
- o Ecommerce sites
- o You tube Channels





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PROPOSED WAY FORWARD

- Limitation of benefits clause
 Need a robust limitation of benefits clause and
 this would entail a renegotiation of most treaties
- Have a practical approach and clear clauses on anti treaty shopping provisions that can be incorporated in domestic laws of developing countries.



PROPOSED WAY FORWARD

- Increased support in terms of building tax capacity in Revenue Authorities of developing countries to realize their revenue generation goals.
- Need of a framework to effectively pass on to Revenue Authorities the work and recommendation of committee of experts on different subjects for policy redesign and administrative reform



PROPOSED WAY FORWARD

Effective exchange of Information

The Treaties and Conventions have an exchange of information clause however in a practical sense these clauses have limitations.

Its important to include ways of dealing with exchange of information requests to ensure that they are timeliness and possible penalties for not adhering to the set timelines.



CONCLUSION

- Domestic resource mobilization is key in transforming the economies of developing countries. Challenges do exist as highlighted above but the good news is that there is work in progress in finding solutions.
- Its important to find a balance between attracting investment and protecting government revenue and thus its important to have this in mind as developing countries design their tax policy.
- Capacity building programmes are still needed by developing countries.



Thank You

