

Launch of the 2022 OSAA Flagship Report

Financing for Development in the Era of COV1D: The Primacy of Domestic Resource bobilisation

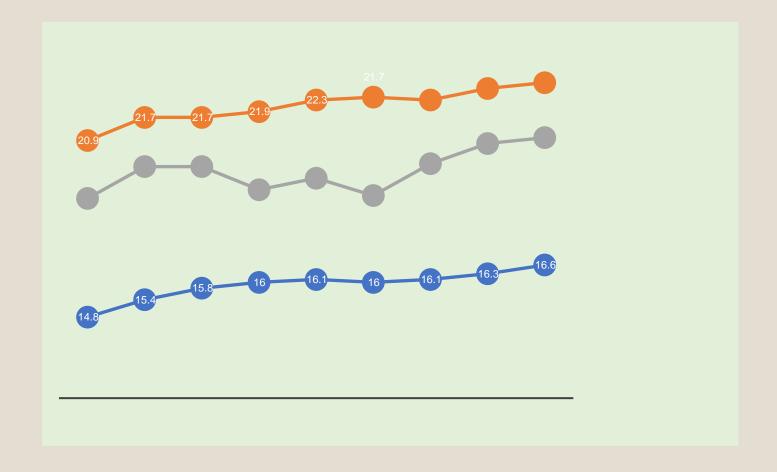
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1. Why the Focus on Financing For Development?

- The cascading and intersecting global crises have widened the financing gap for Africa's development.
- The IMF estimated in 2021 that African countries would need between \$518 719.4 billion in additional financing for investment in physical and human capital to place the continent on its pre-COVID growth trajectory and income convergence path with advanced economies by 2025.
- Tostrengthen the resilience of their economies, Africa must break with the past and look within, relying on domestic resources for sustainable development.

2. Mobilizing domestic public resources



Source: OECD/AUC/ATAF (2021), Revenue Statistics in Africa 2021.

Mobilizing domestic public revenue [cont.]

- Despite measures undertaken over the years, the tax base remains low in Africa.
- Africa's regressive tax system means the burden of taxation is borne by very few (mainly individuals and SMEs).
- Weak institutions and governance adversely affect DRM.
- Digitization of tax collection system could help boost DRM.
- Fiscal incentives granted to foreign investors cost Africa billions in potential tax revenue

Mobilizing domestic public resources [cont.]

Improving quality of public expenditure

• Poor public expenditure drains tax revenue.

3. Leveraging Private Financial Resources

4. Stemming llicit Financial Flows (IFFs) for Afai's Sustainable Development

Three main sources for IFFs out of Africa: Commercial and tax related IFFs – 65%; Criminal activities – 30%; Corruption induced IFFs – 5%.

- Capital flight from the continent (proxy for IFFs) grew substantially over the period 2008-2018.
- Africa has lost a combined \$2.0 trillion through IFFs over the period 1970-2018
- Severe constraint on development and domestic resource mobilization, thereby widening the financing gap and undermining SDGs implementation.
- UNCTAD shows that curbing IFFs could close the financing gap by 33%.

Aggregate Capital Flight from Africa (2028-18)



Source: Capital flight – Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts Amherst.

GDP – African Development Bank, African Statistical Yearbook.

5. Strengthening Partnerships for Domestic Resource Mobilisation

Domestic level

- Importance of involving civil society and other key stakeholder in development
- Investing in modernizing tax collection systems and simplifying customs and registration procedures

Regional level

- Partnerships to facilitate to cross border infrastructure investment
- Harmonization of financial and banking regulations to facilitate cross-border capital flows

International level

- Increased ODA in line with international commitments while addressing its effectiveness
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Policy Recommendations

- Improving efficiency of tax administration through modernizing and digitizing tax collection
- Tackling with tackling inefficiency in public expenditure by identifying wastes and leakages.
- Rationalizing tax expenditures by eliminating unproductive fiscal incentives.
- Harnessing private savings (pension funds and SWFs) to de-risk long-term SDG investment
- Strengthening international tax Cooperation to stem IFFs out of Africa
- Increasing aid allocation to Africa in line with international commitments.
- Reforming global economic governance are needed to address the historic underrepresentation of African Member States in multilateral organizations.

THANK YOU!