

CURTAILING CAPITAL FLIGHT

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**Workshop Measurement and
Policy on illicit financial flows**

UNCTAD

February 3-7, 2025

Geneva

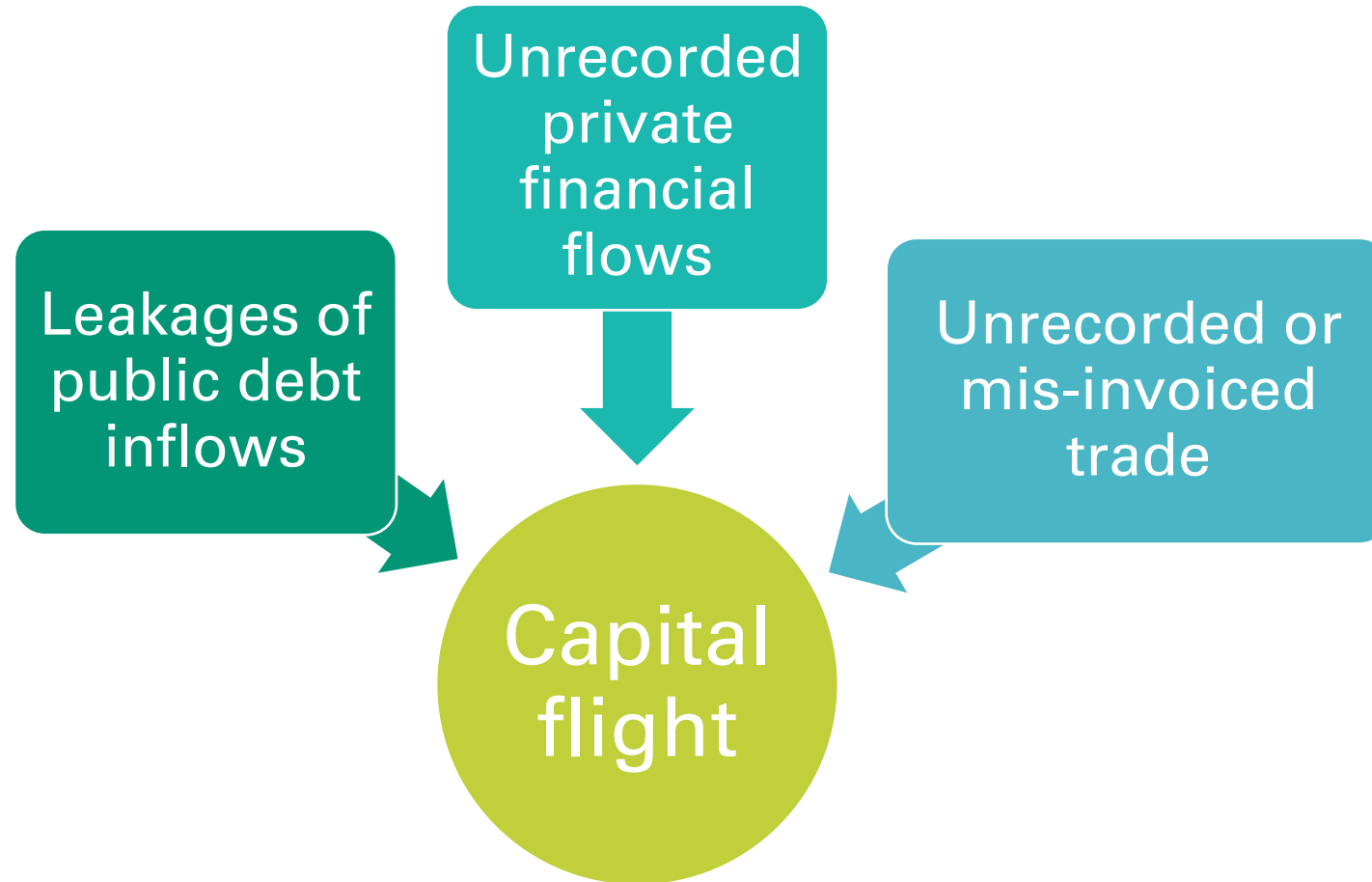
DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE

Definitions

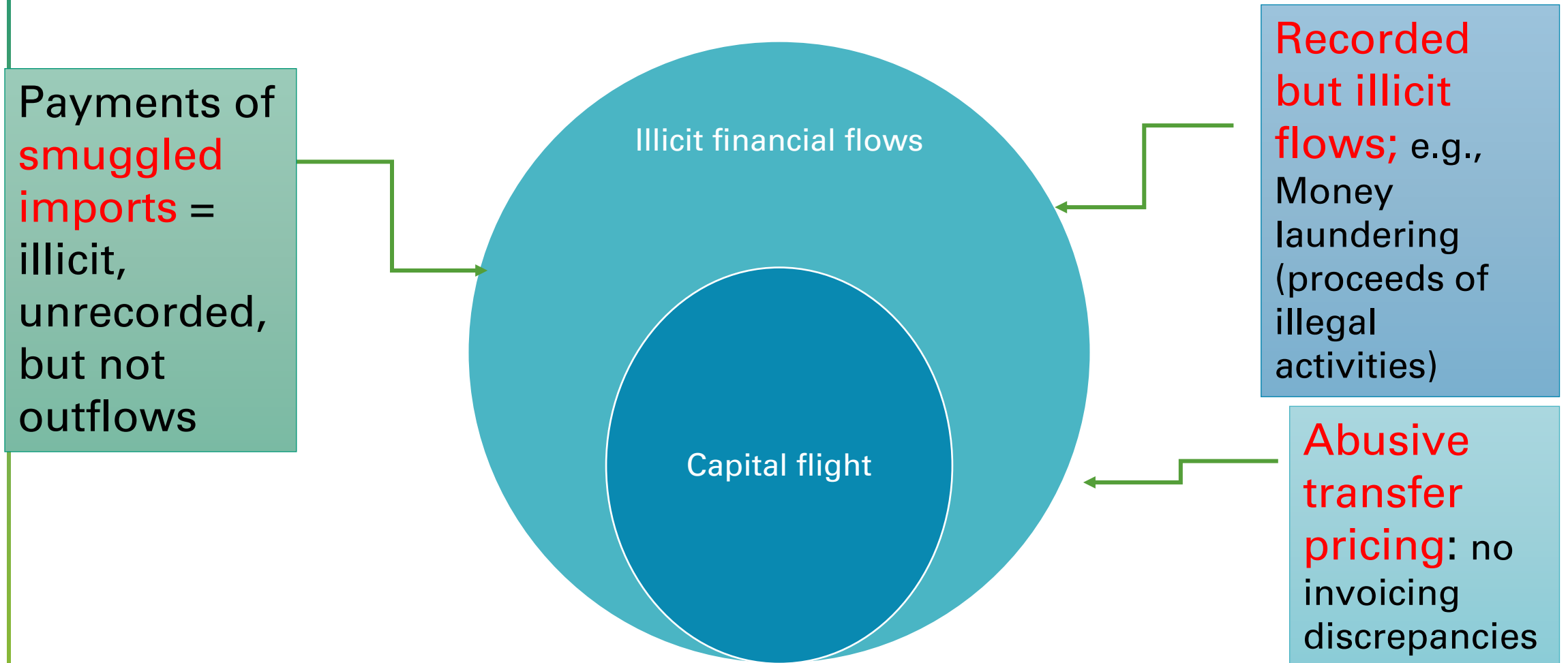
Capital flight consists of unrecorded financial outflows from a country; i.e., discrepancies between inflows of foreign exchange and their uses as recorded in a country's Balance of Payments statistics

Flows and Stocks: The unrecorded/illicit outflows result in accumulation of 'private wealth' in offshore financial centers, real estate, and other assets abroad. *Ultimate losses exceed the cumulative annual flows.*

Key mechanisms of capital flight



Capital Flight is only a subset of Illicit Financial Flows



Why combat capital flight?

❖ **For source countries:** Important for:

- Achieving sustainable financing for development
- Graduating from foreign aid
- Overcoming the bondage associated with external indebtedness
- Combatting the plunder of natural resources

❖ **For destination countries:**

- Increase aid efficiency (value for taxpayer's money)
- Avoid the 'financial curse'
- Geopolitical strategic goals: Prevent financing of terrorism and illicit activities

Strategies and Tools for Curbing Capital Flight

What are we addressing?

Stock vs. **Flows**

- **Curbing** capital flight; i.e., reducing capital **outflows**
- **Repatriation** of the accumulated **stock of wealth** from capital flight = forcing and inducing asset repatriation

Legal vs. illegal capital/wealth accumulated offshore (abroad)

Transfer Acquisition	Legally acquired	ILLEGALLY acquired
Legally transferred	Legal / clean capital	Laundered money
ILLEGALLY transferred	Smuggled capital	Corrupt & criminal money

Resource outflows: a typology

1. **Capital flight** (unrecorded capital outflows)
 - i. Licitly acquired funds (e.g., for tax evasion or fear of theft)
 - ii. Illicitly acquired funds (e.g., Mobutu stolen assets)
2. **Legal capital outflows** (recorded in BoP)
 - i. Licitly acquired funds (normal outflows)
 - ii. Illicitly acquired and **laundered** funds
3. **Other illicit financial outflows**
 - i. Payments for smuggled imports (technical & pure smuggling)
 - ii. Payments of contraband trade
4. **Profit-shifting** (by MNCs)
 - i. Transfer pricing (e.g., intellectual property payments)
 - ii. Financing arrangements (e.g., intra-company debt interest payments)
5. **Non-financial outflows** (e.g., smuggling of gemstones, ivory, ...)

Micro, Macro, Institutional and Political Economy Foundations of Strategies for Combatting Capital Flight

➤ Micro perspective

- ✓ Capital flight is not the outcome of portfolio choice
- ✓ So, while policies to increase returns to investment are desirable, they are not an effective deterrent of capital flight

➤ Macro perspective

- ✓ Macroeconomic stability and growth are desirable, but they are not a sufficient deterrent of capital flight

➤ Institutional perspective

- ✓ Governance (especially private and public sector corruption) is essential
- ✓ Increasing transparency in the global trade and financial systems is critical

➤ Political economy perspective

- ✓ Incentives and support for policies: **Political will** at the global and domestic level
- ✓ Power structure – domestic and foreign
- ✓ Voice and space for non-state actors

Detering illegal export of honestly acquired capital

- Tailoring policy interventions to the **type of capital – legal vs. illegal**
- Strategies to encourage **home bias** in private investment decisions
- **Transparency** of international banking operations
- Capital account controls (*aka* **capital flow management**)

Addressing trade-related and tax-evasion motivated capital flight

- Focus on strategies for improving **reporting and monitoring cross border trade**
- Strategies to combat **export underinvoicing**
- Strategies to combat **import overinvoicing**
- Strategies to combat **transfer pricing**
- **Automatic exchange of information**

Breaking the corrosive debt-capital flight nexus

- ❖ Transparent, Responsible and Accountable lending and borrowing
- ❖ Combatting odious debts
 - ✓ *Odious debts vs. odious governments*
 - ✓ *Debt audits*
 - ✓ *Selective repudiation*

Recovering and repatriating stolen assets

- Assets recovered: **so far small!** See next slide
- Provide **incentives for capital repatriation**. Can 'amnesties' work?
- **Naming and shaming**: lifting the veil on bank secrecy
- **Building capacity** for investigating stolen assets and managing recovered assets
- Strengthening **political will** on both sides

StAR: Stollen Asset Recovery Watch database

141

jurisdictions
involved in
international asset
recovery cases

\$10.0B

value of assets
returned
internationally (USD)

\$16.5B

total value of assets
(frozen/confiscated/returned,
(USD)

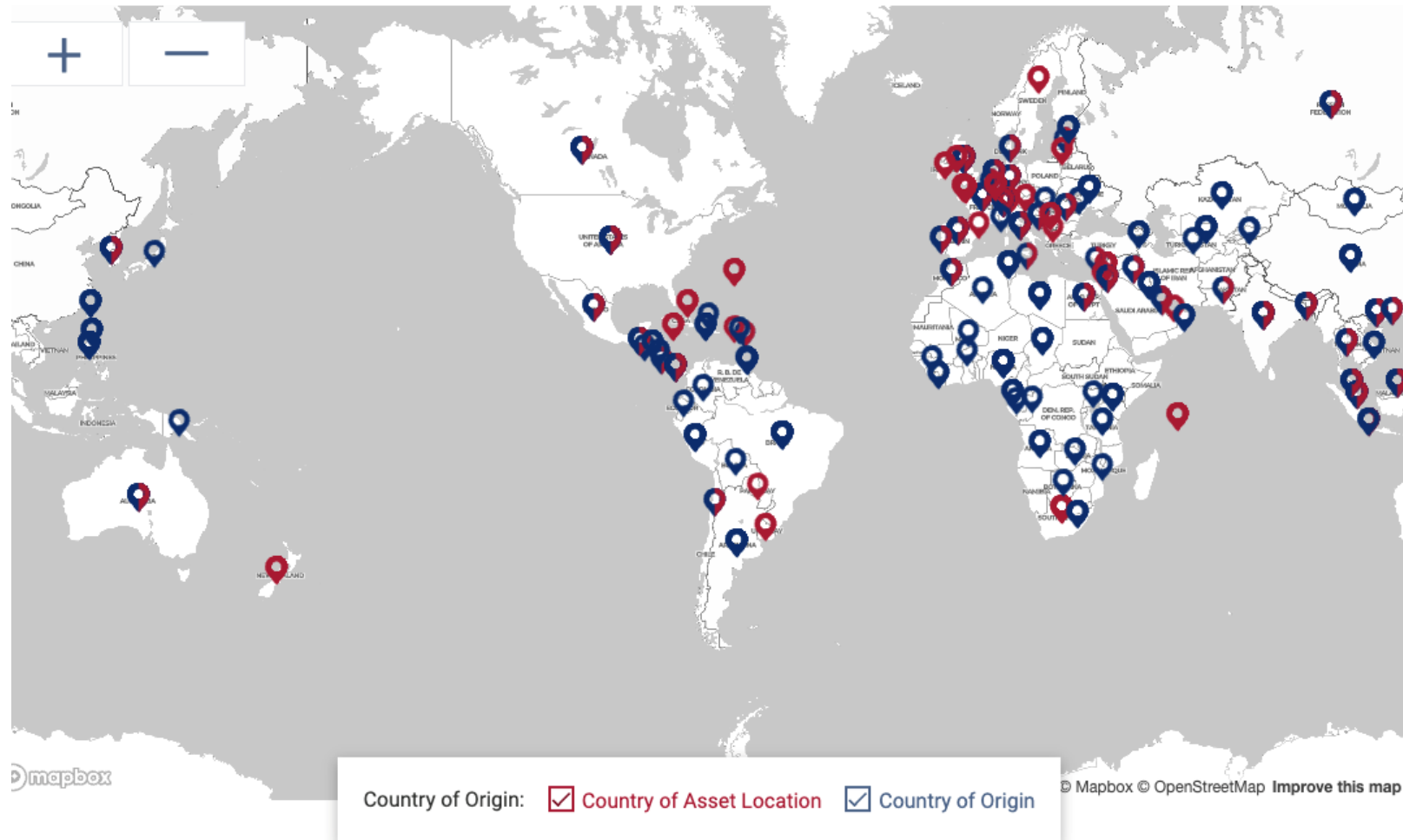
563

international asset
recovery cases
documented

<https://star.worldbank.org/asset-recovery-watch-database>

StAR: Assets stemming from corruption: Countries origin and location

Africa is a clear
“net exporter” of
assets stemming
from corruption



The New Digital Economy and Illicit Financial Flows: **two sides of the story**

- **On the positive side:**
 - Digital technology can help in the prevention of IFFs
 - It can facilitate tracing and repatriating stolen wealth from abroad
- Examples of areas that can benefit from digital technology:
 - **Customs:** monitoring, tracing, and reporting on trade
 - **Banking system:** monitoring and reporting of financial asset holdings and transactions
 - **Cross-border financial flows:** increasing technical capacity of government agencies to regulate capital flows – IFUs, Central Bank, etc.
 - Establishing, managing and sharing information from a **Global Asset Registry** to tackle “**hidden wealth**” (<https://www.icrict.com/reports/it-is-time-for-a-global-asset-registry-to-tackle-hidden-wealth-2/>)

Digital technology and IFFs (cont'd)

- But, on the flip side:

- Digital technology also facilitates IFFs by providing the sophisticated tools to evade regulation: **the bad guy is always ahead of the law** (e.g., the hackers, money launderers, scams)
- Expansion of the 'digital economy' poses challenges to **taxation** systems:
 - **Tax base issues:** Identifying the activities to be taxed; some are "invisible"; taxing profits, sales, transactions?
 - **Tax jurisdiction issues:** Which state has the right to tax? Some multinational enterprises are "**stateless**"; Recommendation: Unitary taxation of MNEs (see ICRIT recommendation)
 - **Tax rate issues:** determining the appropriate tax rate for digital activities: some are new (therefore lack of benchmarks); others are globalized (posing challenges of comparative taxation to avoid both the race to the bottom and unfair international competition). Propose a **minimum corporate income tax rate** (enforce 15%, aim for higher rate, e.g., 25%)

Why need a global partnership on combating capital flight?

- There are **strong entrenched interests** against change
 - **Economic and political elites** in source countries
 - **Western governments** hosting offshore financial centers
 - **International corporations**
 - **Enablers:** Banks, Law firms, Accounting firms,
 - Free/perfect market **ideologists** (believers in optimality of financial markets)
- Need a **global partnership against capital flight:**
 - Strengthening multilateral cooperation
 - Resisting reversion to nationalism and isolationism

Contours of a **Global Compact** against capital flight

- **Strategies at the national level**
 - Rules of **accountability** and **transparency**
 - Role of non-state actors
- **Strategies at the continental level**
 - Leadership of continental and regional institutions
 - Establish and strengthen **enforcement capacity** of supra-national organizations
- **Regional and international DFIs**
 - **Mainstreaming** anti-IFFs in policies, strategies and operations
 - Establishing **tailored strategies**; e.g., AfDB Strategic Framework and Action Plan on the Prevention of Illicit Financial Flows in Africa (2017 - 2021)
- **Strategies at the global level**
 - Anti-ML, anti-IFFs strategies (e.g., SDGs 16.4)
 - Aid and technical assistance for **capacity building**
 - **Funding for research** feeding into design of anti-IFFs strategies

What is the key to progress in combatting capital flight?

- **Changing the conversation** from capital flight being an African problem (developing country problem) to capital flight being a global problem
 - Need to establish a global alliance against the plunder of African resources
- **Confronting the increasing imbalances between state (regulation) and corporations** (laissez-faire); and **between finance/capital and labor** (workers)
 - Combat against the **capture of the regulatory capacity of the state** by the corporate sector and its support network (enablers, corporate lobby, free-market fundamentalists in academia and in think tanks, ...)

Key to success (cont'd)

- **Leveraging the gains from success in bilateral arrangements against banking secrecy and tax evasion** (e.g., US against Swiss banking secrecy; US IRS Form 8975 on country-by-country reporting) to build stronger and inclusive multilateral bodies that advance the interests of both developed and developing countries
 - **Resist reversions to nationalistic isolationism** (e.g., repeal of the Dodd-Frank Act; 'trade wars'; etc.)
- **Knowledge, capacity building and advocacy**
 - Still **inadequate investment in knowledge generation** on capital flight and illicit financial flows; it's not a 'subject of discussion in polite company'
 - In the meantime, the beneficiaries of the status quo consolidate their defense capacity; including through **disinformation campaigns; 'Research entrepreneurship' ('taxis for hire')**
 - Invest in **building the capacity of policy makers** to understand and appreciate the importance of capital flight, and to design and implement policies for combating the problem.
- **Political will** source and destination countries

Long road ahead

But Together We Can!