#### Measuring illicit financial flows from commercial and tax-related practices

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Source: United Nations

#### The questions

- Many motivations, a few ways to estimate them
- What is the scale of illicit financial flows?
- What are the best ways to measure or estimate them?

#### The structure

- 1. Trade
- 2. Capital and wealth
- 3. Profit



## Trade and money laundering Uncontained

#### Trade is the weakest link in the fight against dirty money



Source: The Economist

#### Trade

- Mispriced or misquantified trade (in goods)
- Either between related or unrelated business partners
- Pioneering and research frontier estimates

### Trade - pioneering

- Country- and product-level (aggregate) data
- IMF's Direction of Trade Statistics, UN's Comtrade
- Excellent country coverage
- Trade mirror statistics and abnormal prices
- Combined with capital: Global Financial Integrity and Ndikumana and Boyce
- Abnormal prices Pak and Zdanowicz
- Criticism of methodology, assumptions
- Pioneering studies highlight the importance

#### Trade - research frontier

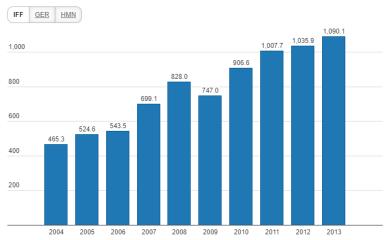
- Transaction-level data (customs), recent and convincing
- Difference between actual and comparable prices
- Limited country coverage and comparability
- ▶ US, UK, France, Denmark, South Africa

#### Trade - useful for the indicator?

- Coverage vs. credibility: both with Comtrade?
- The real research frontier?

#### Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries: 2004-2013

(in billions of U.S. dollars, nominal)



Source: Global Financial Integrity Get the data

#### Capital and wealth

- Capital account (rather than current account trade)
- Offshore wealth undeclared wealth in tax havens

## Capital flight and capital account anomalies

- IMF's balance of payments data
- Net errors and omissions the Hot Money 'Narrow' method
- Global Financial Integrity
- Difference between capital inflows and outflows the World Bank Residual method
- Ndikumana & Boyce (sub-Saharan African countries)
- Henry (offshore wealth)
- Criticism: Differences = anomalies = illicit
- ► This might be suitable for some countries, e.g. Russia

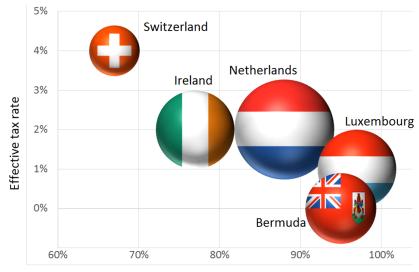
#### Wealth in tax havens

- Henry and other earlier estimates, stocks and flows
- Undeclared wealth held in tax havens
- Zucman and Alstadsaeter, Johannesen, & Zucman
- IMF's balance of payments global offshore wealth
- ▶ Other data: Swiss central bank and BIS allocation
- ► Good: use of data, methodology, country coverage
- ► Still, these are estimates, not measurements

# Capital and wealth - useful for the indicator?

- The estimates' logic useful, the data not so much
- What other data could be used?

## **Profit misalignment of US multinationals**



#### Share of declared profit 'misaligned' from elsewhere

Source: Cobham and Janský (2018)

- Profit shifting by multinational enterprises to tax havens - international corporate tax avoidance
- One-country detailed estimates, e.g. Dowd, Landefeld, Moore (2017) or Guvenen et al. (2017) for the US
- An increasing number of estimates for many countries
- ▶ 9 such studies differ in methodology, data and results

Reference	USD bn	Data	Country-level
IMF's Crivelli et al. (2016)	600	Revenue	No
Cobham & Janský (2018)	500	Revenue	Yes
UNCTAD (2015)	200	FDI	No
Janský & Palanský (2017)	80+	FDI	Yes
Johansson et al. (2017), OECD	100-240	Orbis	No
Clausing (2016)	280+	FDI	Yes
Cobham & Janský (2017)	133 +	FDI	Yes
IMF (2014)	180	National ac.	Yes
Tørsløv, Wier, & Zucman (2018)	230	Other	Yes

- Profit shifting leads to annual revenue losses of 100-600 billion USD
- The first six estimates based on regression analysis
- The latter three estimates straightforward methodologies and official statistical data

#### What all the estimates have in common

- Illicit financial flows are real and measurable
- Estimates of varying quality, availability and coverage
- Overlaps and double-counting not easily identified
- ▶ Need for more credible measurements and better data
- Our proposals

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References

#### References