EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AS A TOOL TO COMBAT OFFSHORE TAX EVASION

Grand Pela Hotel and Suites
Abuja, Nigeria
23 – 25 October 2019
SESSION 2: THE GLOBAL FORUM, THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND AFRICA

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Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes
Global Forum web site: www.oecd.org/tax/transparency
THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT
An increasingly globalised world

Globalisation’s effects

• Wealth creation;
• Increase of international and cross-border transactions;
• Easy and fast movement of persons, capitals and other financial flows;
• Competition, including in taxation.

Globalisation’s adverse consequences

• Easy for income and assets to be hidden in other jurisdictions and behind layers of corporate entities
• Difficult for tax authorities to investigate and audit cases of cross-border tax evasion
The Offshore Perspective of Global Wealth

EXHIBIT 5 | Western Europe and Asia-Pacific Were the Top Sources of Offshore Wealth in 2015

SOURCES OF OFFSHORE WEALTH BY REGION, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Offshore Wealth ($trillions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and Africa</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Private financial wealth is measured across all private households. Offshore wealth is defined as wealth booked in a country other than a person's country of residence or domicile. All growth rates are nominal. Numbers for all years were converted to U.S. dollars at average 2015 exchange rates in order to exclude the effect of currency fluctuations. Percentage changes and global totals are based on complete (not rounded) numbers. Calculations for all years reflect updates to our methodology.
The hidden part of the iceberg and need for assistance

Domestic information

International element = EOI

Foreign information

Domestic information

Foreign information (EOI)

Successful tax examination

Taxation – Sovereign function of State

Information gathering powers restricted to state territory

Taxpayers are mobile, tax administrations are not

Domestic information

Foreign information (EOI)
New risks, New challenges for all

**New risks**

- **Legislative deficit:** lack of domestic and international instruments to protect the tax base (e.g. DTCs, transfer pricing legislation, anti-abuse measures);
- **Information deficit:** lack of domestic and international instruments ensuring access to information (e.g. EOI agreements, bank secrecy, bearer shares);
- **Administrative deficit:** lack of awareness, training and tools for the tax administration, and lack of political priorities.

**New Challenges**

- **Implementation of international taxation standards** (transfer pricing legislation, anti-abuse measures, DTCs up to the standard, BEPS, MLI etc.).
- **Implementation of transparency standards** (AML, anti-corruption and tax transparency standards)
- **Train and equip the tax administration**
Negative impact of international tax evasion

Drop of domestic revenues necessary for the financing of development

Taxation inequalities,

Tax pressure on the least mobile factors (assets, persons, companies, etc.),

Disadvantage of the domestic entities in the domestic and international competition

Direct effect on the supply of public services, on poverty and inequalities

Economic, financial, social and political instability
Why is tax cooperation important?

- Improving domestic tax transparency
- Coordinated global response
- Building peer networks with other jurisdictions
- Deterrence to tax evaders
- Securing domestic revenue base
- Assisting development of economy
- Reinforcement of the social cohesion
Are you aware of?
THE GLOBAL FORUM
The Global Forum in 4 steps

2009
Call G20 call
Restructuring

2010 – 2016:
First round of peer reviews

2014-2015:
Adoption of the AEOI standard; and
Revision of the Terms of reference (ToR) of EOIR.

2016:
Beginning of the second round of EOIR peer reviews

2017:
First AEOI

2018:
Second AEOI

2020:
Comprehensive peer reviews of the AEOI standard implementation
A growing group

Already 157 members (31 African Countries)
Yet to benefit: Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, Mali, Sierra Leone
18 Observers... and soon the AUC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Development Bank</th>
<th>Financial Action Task Force (FATF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)</td>
<td>Inter American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Community (CARICOM)</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation (IFC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre de Rencontre des Administrations Fiscales (CREDAF)</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Secretariat</td>
<td>Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administrations (IOTA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Europe Development Bank</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)</td>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Investment Bank (EIB)</td>
<td>World Customs Organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structure & Principles of the Global Forum

- All decisions taken by Global Forum members; participating on equal footing
- Consensus based decisions
- Consensus -1 for reports
- Self-standing dedicated Secretariat based in OECD funded by members
The mission:
Ensuring the implementation of tax transparency standards (EOIR & AEOI)

Monitoring of the implementation of EOIR and AEOI (follow-up on the recommendations made)

To come: peer review process for AEOI

Robust peer review process for EOIR (ratings provided and reports published)

Technical assistance in the implementation of the tax transparency standards

The mission:
Ensuring the implementation of the tax transparency standards (EOIR & AEOI)
# Peer reviews and ratings

## Overall Rating Following Peer Reviews against the standard of EOIR (as at July 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratings based on First round of reviews</th>
<th>Ratings based on Second round of reviews</th>
<th>Overall rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China (People’s Republic of), Colombia, Finland, Iceland, Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden</td>
<td>Bahrain, Estonia, France, Guernsey, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Jersey, Mauritius, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Singapore</td>
<td>Compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, British Virgin Islands, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Georgia, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Israel, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Macao (China), Malta, Mauritania, Montserrat, Morocco, Nigeria, Nue, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovak Republic, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Switzerland, Uganda, Uruguay</td>
<td>Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, North Macedonia, Micronesia, Nauru, Netherlands, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Spain, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom, United States</td>
<td>Largely Compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Panama, Samoa, United Arab Emirates</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provisionally* Largely Compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla, Sint Maarten, Turkey</td>
<td>Botswana, Curaçao, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Vanuatu</td>
<td>Partially Compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provisionally* Partially Compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago**</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Non Compliant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following jurisdictions recently became a member of the Global Forum. A rating will be applied according to the Schedule of reviews.

Armenia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Faroe Islands, Greenland, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Serbia, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine

N/A
Consequences of ratings

- G20 List of non-cooperative jurisdictions in tax transparency matter;
- EU List of non-cooperative jurisdictions in tax matters;
- National blacklists

Defensive measures E.g., tax measures

- Council of Europe Development Bank
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- European Investment Bank
- International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group)
- Etc.

Integrity of the financial system

Disinvestment

Listing process

GF ratings

Business security

Policy in routing investments

Corresponding Banks
Unprecedented improvements in tax transparency

About 4,500 new EOI relationships in line with international standards have been established since 2009 (+280%).

18 jurisdictions have abolished bearer shares. 13 other jurisdictions have immobilised them.

70 jurisdictions eliminated strict bank secrecy for EOI purposes.
Virtuous circle for domestic resources mobilisation

- Review of the legal framework and practice
- Recommendations in case of deficiencies
- Strengthening administrative cooperation in tax matters
- Strengthening the fight against domestic and international tax fraud

Steps:
1. Domestic resources mobilisation
2. Implementing the recommendations
3. Further information available and accessible for the tax administration
4. Review of the legal framework and practice
Technical Assistance

- Induction programme for all new members
- Preparing for peer reviews
- Reviewing or providing model legislation
- Advice on EOI setup and organisation
- Manuals, Model TIEA, EOI tools, Beneficial ownership tool,
- Trainings, mentoring
- Support for joining MAC
- Support on Confidentiality and data Safeguards
THE STANDARDS OF TRANSPARENCY AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION
The tax transparency pyramid

- **Exchange** of information on request with safeguards to protect taxpayers’ rights and confidentiality

- **Availability** of information particularly ownership, accounting and bank information

- **Access** to information and powers to obtain it
Exchange of information on request

country A

Competent Authority

Tax auditor

Prior request

Competent Authority

country B

Tax administration

Information gathering

Subsidiary A

Parent B

Suspicious transaction:

Are payments by A to B for advisory services justified?
Intensified use of EOIR instruments

230-250% increase in 2009-2016
Some numbers related to EOIR

SWEDEN (2010-14)
- 396 requests
- €30 million

AUSTRALIA (2013)
- 400 requests
- €326 million

THE PHILIPPINES
- More than $1 million recovered in 2014 with 2 requests

UGANDA
- $9 million recovered from 20 requests in 2015

SOUTH AFRICA
- $62 million recovered in 2013 from one taxpayer and from one request
Impact of Panama papers

Your money is clawed back.

More than $1.2 billion has been recouped in 22 countries. Investigations were sparked in more than 82 countries.
Automatic exchange of financial accounts information

Country A tax administration

Financial Institutions located in A

Account Holders resident in B

Country A

Financial Institutions located in B

Account Holders resident in A

Country B tax administration
The Facts: Tax Evasion and other IFFs are an African issue

Africa has received $46.1 billion from international development assistance in 2012.

Africa is annually losing more than $50 billion through illicit financial outflows (money illegally earned, transferred or used).
A concrete example

$13 billion owned by 7,500 clients in Africa disclosed by a leak from a subsidiary of a bank

- $3,500 to 500 million
- $500 to 100 million
- $100 to 10 million
- Below 10 million

Source ICIJ
Tax abuse constitutes an important part of IFFs

Illicit Financial Flows

- Laundering criminal proceeds
- Corruption
- Tax avoidance and evasion
- Market abuse
Total Offshore Wealth by Region, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Offshore Wealth (USD Trillions)</th>
<th>Share of total wealth offshore (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa and Middle East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Offshore Wealth (USD Trillions):
- North America
- Eastern Europe
- Latin America
- Africa and Middle East
- Western Europe
- Asia Pacific
- Global

Share of total wealth offshore (%):
- North America
- Eastern Europe
- Latin America
- Africa and Middle East
- Western Europe
- Asia Pacific
- Global
African members of the Global Forum

EOIR

- 17 out the 31 African members of the GF have passed successfully their EOIR review:
- Several more receiving technical assistance in preparation for their review.
- The 14 other jurisdictions have recently joined the GF and are benefitting from the GF induction programme.

AEOI

- 5 African members of the GF are committed to AEOI.
- 2 exchanging information
- 2 are engaged in a pilot project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benin</th>
<th>Mauritania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why an Africa Initiative?

The benefits of EOI are relatively unknown or underestimated in the Continent

- International dimension of tax audits is not integrated in the culture of the auditors and officials
- Tax revenues of African countries depends essentially on Corporate Income Tax. However many companies are subsidiaries of Multinational enterprises

African countries do few or no EOI

- India has sent 1265 EOI requests in 2013, more than the number of EOI requests ever sent by the African countries

In general, African countries do not have EOI capability

- Broad EOI network
- Well-resourced EOI Units
- EOI processes
- Dedicated and trained staffs
Example: the Multilateral convention

Out of the **129** Parties to the MAC, only **15** are African countries (11%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Ratified (10)</th>
<th>Cameroon, Ghana, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, Morocco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC Signed (5)</td>
<td>Burkina Faso, Gabon, Liberia, Kenya, Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the process (6)</td>
<td>Angola, Benin, Cabo Verde, Chad, Eswatini, Madagascar, Rwanda, Togo, Lesotho.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

129 jurisdictions are currently covered.
A two-pillar strategy

**Increasing political awareness and commitment in Africa**

- Participation in high level meetings in Africa
  - Meeting with the Minister of Finance and senior officials for the launch of each induction programme
  - A landmark call for action to tackle illicit financial flows through international tax cooperation – the Yaoundé Declaration – Nov. 2017
  - Working with African organisations on an African Tax transparency Agenda

- Strengthening the legal framework to ensure availability and access to any information relevant for tax purposes

- Improving the organisation of the tax administrations and setting up EOI units with appropriate tools

- Training officials and tax auditors to ensure an effective use of the EOI instruments to tackle IFFs and increase DRM
Overview of the Africa initiative

Reinforcement of the fight against international tax avoidance and support to the mobilisation of domestic revenues in Africa

A combination of specific and measurable targets to meet during the Africa initiative

Increase durably and concretely tax transparency and EOI in Africa
## How?

### Remove political obstacles:
- Showing the loss of domestic revenues
- Raising awareness at the political level
- Integration in the regional and international agenda
- Political buy-in and Tax administration support

### Encourage the use of EOI:
- Assistance in the legal and administrative implementation of the tax transparency standards
- Capacity building
- Training
Yaoundé Declaration

Yaoundé Declaration Nov. 2017

- **25** African countries have join a call to launch an **African Agenda** on tackling IFF from Africa through tax transparency and EOI.
- The AU, the RECs, UNECA, the Global Forum’s Africa Initiative and the other technical assistance providers (ATAF, CREDAF, WATAF, etc.) must work together and along with African countries to document and implement this agenda.
### The targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The minimum requirements for enabling effective tax cooperation:</td>
<td>Tax cooperation in Africa is expanding and accelerating to incorporate preparations for AEOI as well.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Establishing a functional EOI unit within the tax administration with adequate resources.  
2. Delegating the competent authority function from the Ministry of finance to operational level.  
3. Broadening the network of exchange of information partners through the signing of the Multilateral Convention.  
4. Increasing the use of tax cooperation by making a minimum number of EOI requests to partner countries (at least 30 requests).  
5. Measuring the impact of EOI by monitoring the additional revenue gained from requests sent.  

1. Meeting the 2015-2017 Targets for new members.  
2. Definition and implementation of a tax cooperation strategy to tackle international tax evasion.  
3. Taking steps toward the implementation of the AEOI standards, in particular undergoing a diagnostic of members’ confidentiality and data safeguard frameworks.  
4. Committing to start AEOI in a reasonable timeframe for a critical number of African countries.
The Africa Initiative, an existing framework to tackle IFFs

- Open to all African jurisdictions
- Partnership with donors and technical bodies (ATAF, CREDAC)
- Commitment to implement the international tax transparency standards
- A monitoring process to meet the targets
- Technical assistance programme
- Enhanced collaboration with the AU and UNECA
- Broadening the partnership with all technical and institutional bodies in Africa
- Setting up an yearly reporting process to the AU
- Improving the communication to the public
- Deepening and mutualising technical assistance
- Building awareness
- The path toward winning the fight against IFFs
- Meeting the commitments

Meeting the commitments

Building awareness

The path toward winning the fight against IFFs
# Africa and EOIR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Partially compliant**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Partially compliant**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Rating in 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Compliant**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Rating in 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Largely compliant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Good performance of African members in the first round of EOIR peer reviews

Ghana and Botswana are actively working to fill the identified gaps

Availability of beneficial ownership information has a strong impact on the outcome of the second round of EOIR reviews

*African new members benefiting from an Induction Programme are yet to be reviewed.

**Second round of assessments.
## Africa and AEOI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year of the first AEOI</th>
<th>Number of partners that each jurisdiction sent information to in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2019 (2020)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Pilot project with France</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Pilot project with UK</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measuring Progress:
Report on Tax transparency in Africa

The first
- Progress report on tax transparency in Africa
- Of an annual series of reports which will measure the progress African countries are making in improving tax transparency and the impact of these improvements
2018 Africa Initiative Progress Report

Key facts

Evolution of the EOI infrastructure

Level of priority of EOI for tax authorities

EOI relationships in 2013 and 2019

EOI requests sent (cumulative)
EOI requests sent (annual)
Revenue gained from EOIR in Africa

In 2018, African members sent 192 EOI requests (38 in 2014). As a result of EOIR, 5 countries have reported having collected additional taxes of over USD 22 million.

**Togo**

In 2016, Togo received an EOI request from a treaty partner. The investigations carried out by the Togolese tax administration to respond to the request led to the detection of unknown activities by a hidden taxpayer. USD 1 million of compromised taxes was recuperated.

**Tunisia**

In 2018, Tunisia received a reply from an EOI partner, which confirmed the existence of an undeclared foreign bank account used to hide assets. This has generated almost USD 2 million of additional taxes.

**Uganda**

Uganda recovered over USD 14 million in taxes as a result of EOI in 2015 - 2018, having made its first requests in 2014.
First impacts of AEOI in Africa

Worldwide, 500,000 taxpayers have disclosed their assets held abroad and USD 95 billion have been collected.

2 African members have reported over USD 300 million of additional revenues gained from voluntary disclosure programmes set up prior to their first AEOI exchanges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIGERIA</th>
<th>SOUTH AFRICA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Following a commitment to implement AEOI, Nigeria launched a Voluntary Assets and Income Declaration Scheme (VAIDS) in June 2017, which took effect from 1st July 2017 to 31st September 2018. The scheme yielded about 30 billion Naira (USD 82.6 million) and grew the taxpayer database from 14 million in 2016 to 19 million in 2018.</td>
<td>The Special Voluntary Disclosure Programme (SVDP) set up from October 2016 to March 2017 by South Africa, prior to its first AEOI exchanges in September 2017, generated USD 283 million of additional revenues. In total, South Africa has collected close to USD 1.5 billion from its three Voluntary Disclosure Programmes since the launch of its first VDP in 2010.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14 African countries are benefitting from an intensive mentoring programme (Induction programme) “A la carte” assistance to 15 other African countries.

23 training events organised in Africa attended by 1 085 officials.

14 technical assistance missions with ATAF

Benin, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Namibia, Guinea (new members).
2019 A year of celebration: Africa Initiative’s 5th anniversary

- Strategic partnership with the African Union Commission
- High level gathering of African ministers of finances and representatives from major African institutions (AUC, AfDB...)
- African proposals for enhancing international tax co-operation based
- Commitment to tax transparency
- Technical meeting for head of tax administrations and partner organisations
- Signing ceremony of the Convention on mutual administrative assistance in tax matters
- Preparation of the 2019 Report on Tax transparency in Africa
ANY QUESTION?

VISIT THE GLOBAL FORUM WEBSITE:
WWW.OECD.ORG/TAX/TRANSPARENCY