AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK ON ILLICIT FIANCIAL FLOWS AND TAXATION

AN OVERVIEW

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TAX JUSTICE NETWORK AFRICA

WHY APNIFFT

- The establishment APNIFFT arose from a critical problem that has dogged the African continent for years: IFFs.
- It was a response to the low awareness and political momentum to address the emerging issues of tax justice and illicit financial flows on the continent which are responsible for draining the African continent of resources for development and subsequently blunting efforts to expand its fiscal capabilities to fighting poverty.
- It became apparently clear that the existing efforts and mechanisms to address these challenges were lacking.
- Recognizing the urgency to combat illicit financial flows and improve taxation practices, TJNA saw the need to have parliamentarians from various African nations join forces to form APNIFFT, a dedicated network aimed at finding sustainable solutions to these complex issues.
- The detrimental impact of illicit financial flows and weak tax systems on African economies was the reason behind the formation of APNIFFT.

ABOUT APNIFFT

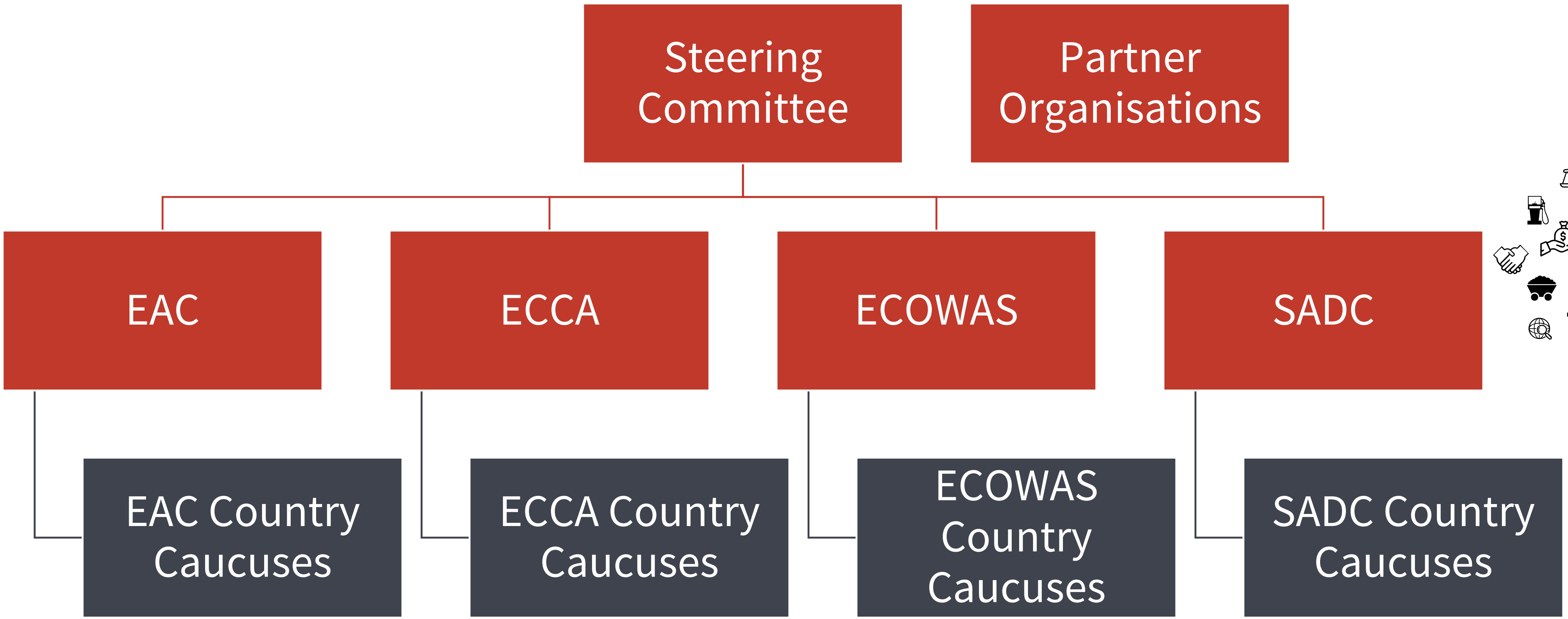
- Launched in 2015, the African Parliamentary Network on Illicit Financial Flows and Taxation (APNIFFT) is a flagship programme coordinated by the Tax Justice Network (TJNA).
- The main goal of APNIFFT is creation of a platform that offers parliamentarians an arena to effectively engage in championing work aimed at combatting Illicit financial flows and tax injustice in the continent by strengthening the network of MPs at the national and regional level for continuous learn and collaborate in anti-IFFs campaigns in Africa, building the capacity of MPs on IFFs and tax justice, sharing and exchanging peer lessons from successful efforts undertaken by legislature to address IFFs and lobbying and legislating on matters tax justice and IFFs.
- The network currently boasts a total of 702 members from 43 countries in Africa[1]
- The platform facilitates its members to undertake advocacy related dialogue and debates in a simplified manner on Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs), tax governance and Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM) in Africa by: **oversighting the executive, representation, budget approval, law-making**

[1] Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivore, Gabon, Gambia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Siera Leone, Somalia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ugandia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

HOW IT OPERATES

- At national level they act as an avenue through which MPs’ capacities and knowledge on tax justice issues can be strengthened.
- Provide a platform for robust policy engagements and debates on tax justice and IFF issues at a national and regional level
- Serve as platforms for information exchange through which members from different parliamentary committees can meet, interact, relate and come up with bipartisan legislations
- Provide a platform where civil society organizations can freely interact with MPs and promote utilization of their research outputs
- (civil societies serve as the secretariat)

APNIFFT STRUCTURE



SUCCESSES

1. 20 active national caucuses working on 4 major policy areas;
   - Tax and extractives;
   - Tax incentive reviews;
   - Tax transparency/Access to information;
   - Beneficial ownership laws;
2. 4 regional caucuses based on the Regional Economic Councils (RECs);
3. A functioning steering committee comprising of regional coordinators from the four Sub-Saharan RECs of Africa;
4. Development and adoption of MPs toolkit on IFFs and tax justice in Africa;
5. Legislative interventions in project countries including but not limited to:
   - Developing and advocating for the ‘Illicit Financial Flows Bill, amendments to the Anti-Money Laundering ACT of 2015, Mining ACT and the Anti-Corruption ACT in Liberia,
   - Amendments to the Excise Duty Act in Kenya, Nigeria, DRC, Zambia and Ghana;
   - Mining contracts review in DRC;
   - Development of the model Public Finance Management (PFM) model Bill for the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC);
   - Amendment to the Kenyan Treaty Making and Ratification Act;
   - Motions on IFFs raised in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda in 2022.

THANK YOU!

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