The tax systems in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia:

Achievements, challenges and recommendations for Norwegian support

Odd-Helge Fjeldstad & Kari Heggstad

Chr. Michelsen Institute & International Centre for Tax and Development www.CMI.no

Maputo, 30 March 2011





"We should elevate ourselves from being just tax collectors and tax administrators to being state builders"

Ms. Allen Kagina, Commissioner General Uganda Revenue Authority



Purpose of the study:

(1) Systematise and analyse existing knowledge of the capacity and constraints of the tax systems in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia

(2) Advice Norwegian authorities on how this knowledge can be translated into practical, effective and concrete development policies





Outline of the study:

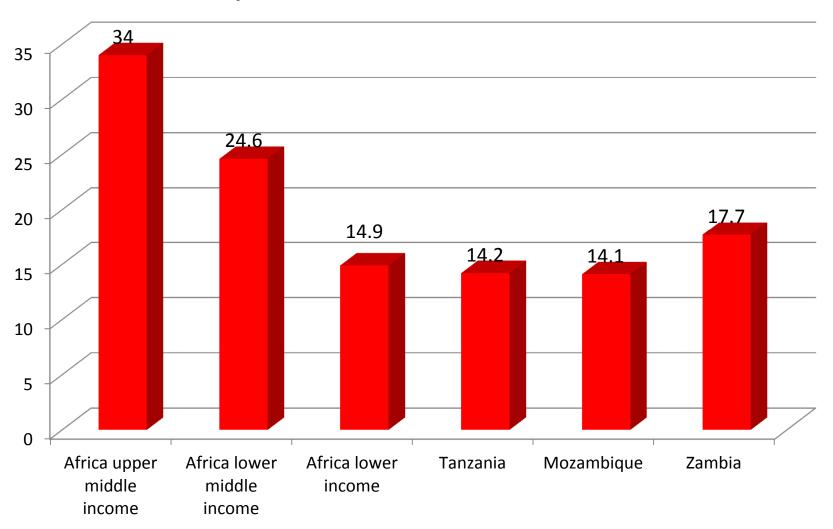
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Tax revenues and tax structure
- 3. Revenue administration
- 4. Political economy of tax policy and revenue administration
- 5. Broadening the revenue base
- 6. External support
- 7. Conclusions and recommendations



Some reference points

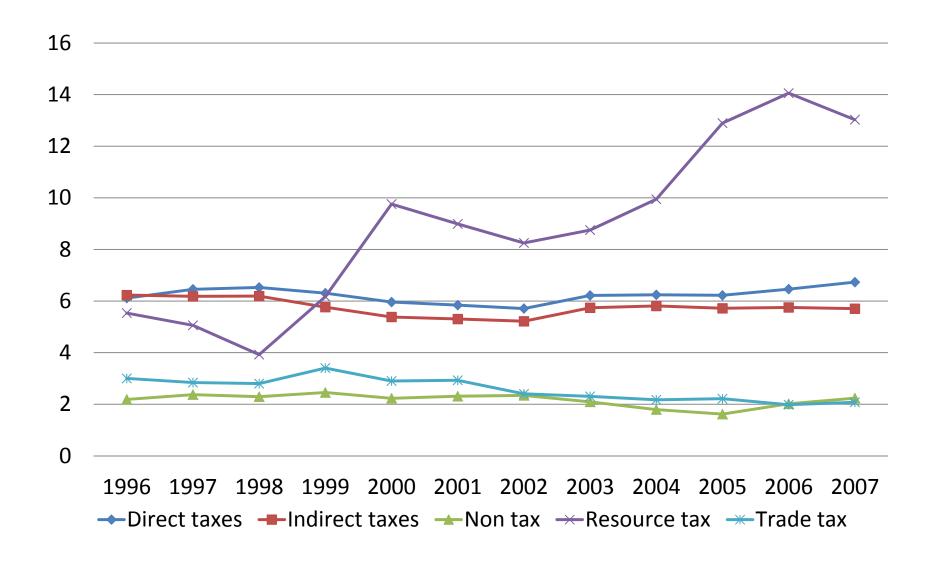
	Mozambique	Tanzania	Zambia
Geographical area (sqkm)	799,380	947,300	752,618
Population (mill) (% < 15 years)	22.9 (46%)	42.7 (42%)	13.9 (47%)
Tax adm staff (2010) (in Customs & Excise)	3010 (1776)	3727 (1236)	1500
GDP per capita(\$nominal) GDP per cap (\$ppp) (2010)	473 1,000	542 1,500	1,286 1,500
Tax-to-GDP (2009)	15.4	14.2	15
Aid-to-GDP (2008)	20.2	11.2	7.4

Tax revenue in percent of GDP 2007

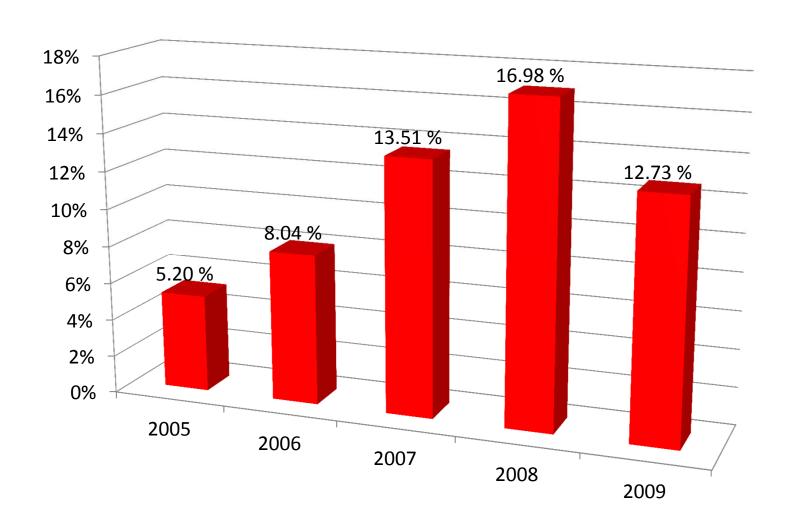




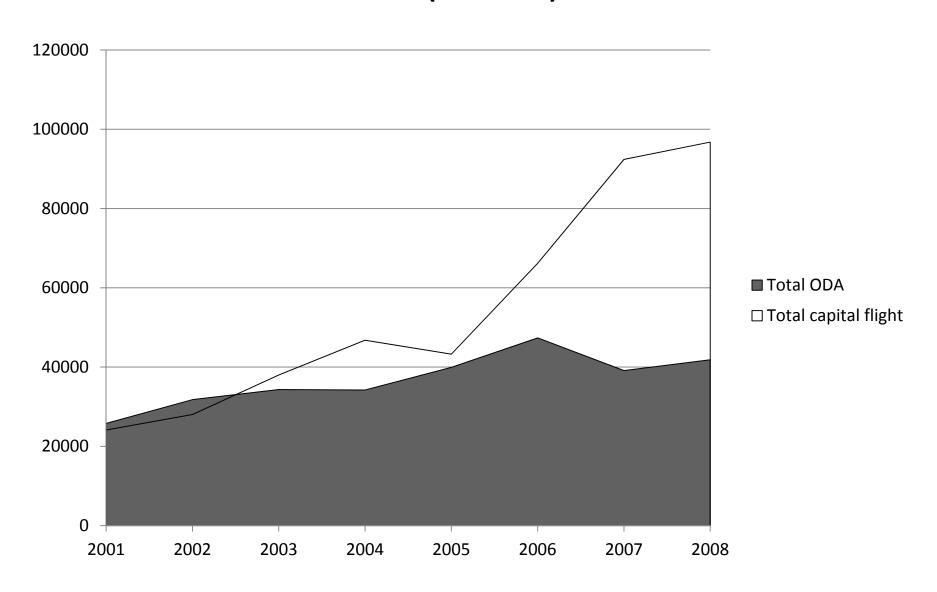
Africa: Revenue mix as share of GDP



Zambia mining revenue as share of total tax and non-tax revenue (2005-2009)



Illicit financial flows from and development aid to Africa 2001-2008 (mill USD)



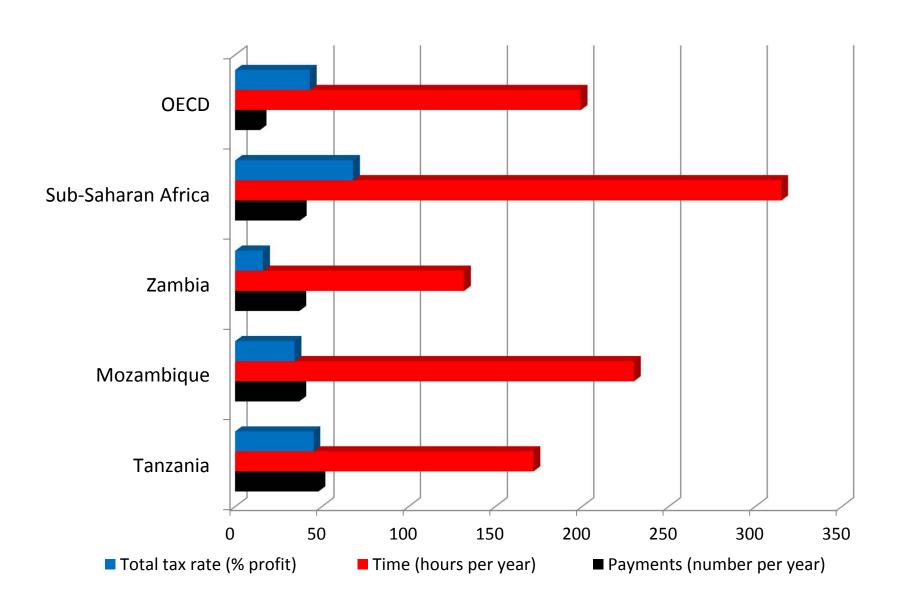
Estimated capital flight from Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia (1970-2008)

Units: mill USD	2002	2000-2008	1970-2008
Tanzania	597	2 545	7 356
Mozambique	178	1 121	5 450
Zambia	72	5 120	9 348
Sub-Saharan Africa	21 808	323 577	532 926

Tax policy: achievements

	Mozambique	Tanzania	Zambia
Improved tax legislation	 Simplified Tax laws/regulations (ISPC): VAT & income tax Clearer rules for tax administration 	 Tax laws updated, harmonised, simplified Income Tax Act 2004 EAC Customs Management Act 2005 	 Zambia 'best reformer' by Doing Business 2009 due to tax reforms Income Tax Act & VAT Act have reduced ambiguities

The ease of paying taxes (2009)



Tax policy: challenges

	Mozambique	Tanzania	Zambia
Tax policy units in MoF not strong	 Policy analysis in Mi function of the tax a 	inistry of Finance often an administration	adjunct and reactive
Sub-optimal links MoF other public institutions	 Ministry resp. for Mining Ministry resp. for renewable nat. res. ? 	Local Gov.TMAAMin. resp. for renewable nat. res. ?	 BoZ on tax payment via banks Min. resp. for renew nat. res. ?
Tax exemptions extensive	Foreign-owned mega projects: 12% of GDP <3% of tax rev	Exemptions (09/10):2.3% of GDP15% of TRA net-collection	
Special tax regimes: 'a race to the bottom'	Rapid Dev.Zones	• EPZ	MiningExport of non-trad prod.

Tax administration: Achievements

	Mozambique ATM (2006)	Tanzania TRA (1996)	Zambia ZRA (1994)
Revenue enhancement	Dramatic increase in Tax/GDP since 2005	Substantial increase in T/GDP	Stable (17%) until 2008, then drop >2%
Broadened tax base (reg. taxpayers)	<u>2006:</u> 382,000 <u>2009:</u> 960,000	2002/03: 190,000 (TIN) 2007/08: 398,080 (TIN) 2002/03: 13,634 (VAT) 2007/08: 9,036 (VAT)	
Informal sector taxation	35,000 new small taxpayers 2009/10	Block Management System	
Tax adm. modernisation	3 LTUs (regional) to become integrated	TMPIntegration of tax depts.ICT	Zambia best performer by 'Doing Business 2009' due to tax reform
ICT	Customs Scanners	Itax, TIN, TISS, Motor vehicle reg. system, ASYCUDA++, DIS	ASYCUDA++

Tax administration: challenges

	Mozambique ATM (2006)	Tanzania TRA (1996)	Zambia ZRA (1994)
Integration of departments	 Integration Domestic Tax Dept. & Customs 		
Specialised capacity	 Hard(er) to recruit, develop, retain specialists in areas such as ICT, accounting, auditing, and legal issues 		
Transfer pricing and capital flows	 Capital flight is seriously eroding the tax bases Tax adm expertise in short-supply 		
ICT	 Introduction and application of ICT at different stages of implementation. 		
Performance indicators	 Need for better balance between revenue and service targets 		
Integrity	 Procedures and practises must filter down throughout the organisation to be fully functional and effective 		

Accountability: achievements & challenges

	Mozambique	Tanzania	Zambia
Taxpayer-tax administration relations	 Regular + occasional meetings ATM & bus. ass. 	 Formal and informal forums Taskforce for Tax Policy Reform 	 Citizens can submit tax and exp. prop to Gov. Formalised consultative process Gov-priv. sector
Taxpayers' rights	 Important element of administrative accountability Tax appeals boards and tax tribunals Fair and transparent procedures to address tax disputes 		
Customer friendliness	Window dressing?		
Civil society	• CIP	Revenue WatchNCA	CaritasRevenue WatchNCA
EITI	All 3 countries canValidation May 20		

Action matrix for Norwegian support: what and who

	(i) Support to tax policy reform	(ii) Capacity building of ATM, TRA, ZRA	(iii)Support to civil society	(iv) Build research capacity on taxation
(a) Capital flight	IMF, Central	NTA (specialised	Internat. and	Research Inst;
	Banks, ATAF,	capacity building);	domestic	ATAF, ICTD,
	AfDB, OECD	ATAF	NGOs; TJN-	Research Depts.
			Africa; media	in ATM, TRA,ZRA
(b) Natural	MoF, IMF, ATAF,	NTA (specialised tax	Caritas, NCA	ICTD in coll. with
resource	EITI, OfD, RAs &	audits); ATAF; EITI;	RWI, CIP;	ATM, TRA, ZRA,
taxation	NGOs	OfD	media	ATAF, AERC
(c)	Bus.	NTA (technical	Caritas, NCA,	ICTD in coll.
Accountability	associations,	support to tax	RWI, CIP;	with ATM, TRA,
	Taxpayer ass,	compliance); ATAF	media,bus.as	ZRA, ATAF,
	CBOs, EITI		& taxpayer	AERC (research
			ass; media	on compliance)

Muito obrigado!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



