

**Shadow Economy and Taxes** 

**Issues & Challenges** 

Rapporteur: Mr Okon Okon Edet

**Syndicate Group 4** 









	Mr Lim Kien Tai	Mr George Muraguri Chiuri		Mr Okon Okon Edet		Mr Lamin A Sonko		
1st row (from Left)	Malaysia	CHAIRPERSON Kenya		RAPPORTUER Nigeria		The Gambia		
2nd row (from Left)	Ms Neazlin Radzuan	Mr Andrew Minto	Mr Muhammad Azhari Tamrin	Mr Mansor Hassan	Che Muhammad Sukri	Ms Nurwaheeda Omar	Mr Sampatha Waduge Pradeep Yasantha Silva	Mr Aziz Din
	Malaysia	IMF	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Sri Lanka	Malaysia



#### **BACKGROUND & ISSUES**





- ☐ Shadow Economy (SE) comprises both legal & illegal economic activities which are not captured in the tax net but for which taxes should be paid.
- ☐ Present in both developed & developing economies.
- ☐ Degree/impact on revenue vary from country to country.
- ☐ Largely prevalent in a number of Sectors: SME sector, trade & services, cash-driven economies & affecting VAT, custom duties, stamp duties, income tax, etc.



## **BACKGROUND & ISSUES**





- ☐ Positive correlation with corruption index
- ☐ Thrives more under environment
  - inadequate taxpayer database
  - weak taxpayers identification system
  - Disparate taxpayer identification databases Multiple registration systems
- ☐ Impacting tax base negatively & significantly (tax gap)
- ☐Shadow economy has a significant contribution to GDP in most member



## **SOME MAJOR CAUSES**





- □ Tax policies & tax rates□ Weak legal framework and in some cases over-regulation which can be counter productive
- ☐ Poor public governance/social contract failure
- ☐ Lack of appropriate technology infrastructure and in some cases technical capacity (to automate full tax cycle processes)
- ☐ Corruption (creates conducive hiding place for taxpayers)
- ☐ Insufficient tax education
- ☐ Weak/compromised institutions/agencies
- Digitalisation of the economy \*
- ☐ Absence/inadequate compelling conditions/motivation
- ☐ Inadequate detection systems, e.g. robust data warehouse and BI solutions



#### **CHALLENGES**





- ☐ Inadequate fund to finance capacity building to cope with SE
  - Technology infrastructure
  - Skills & knowledge
- ☐ Complex/inadequate tax policy measures
- ☐ Lack of political will and lack of uniformity in the application of the law
- Corruption
- Transfer pricing issues
- Unemployment
- Paucity of information/data
- Low level of financial inclusion
- ☐ Downside risk of digitalisation







# Conclusion

It is not possible to fully eradicate this problem, however continous and targeted disruptive strategies, supportive policy changes, guided taxpayer awareness and goodwill from employees are all key.



