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Capital Flight from Sub-Saharan African Countries: Updated Estimates, 1970 - 2010

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INTRODUCTION

The performance of Sub-Saharan African economies over the past decade has inspired optimism on the region's prospects for accelerating progress towards its development goals. Before the global financial and economic crisis, sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) grew by an average of over five percent per annum, a major turnaround from the 'lost' decades of the 1980s and 1990s.¹ Even during the crisis, the sub-continent grew by 3% in 2009, trailing only East Asia as the second fastest growing region in the world. These achievements notwithstanding, SSA still faces major development challenges. It is now clear that the majority of the countries in the region will not achieve key millennium development goals.²

A key constraint to SSA's growth and development is the shortage of financing. Indeed SSA faces large and growing financing gaps, hindering public investment and social service delivery. At the same time, the sub-region is a source of large-scale capital flight, which escalated during last decade even as the region experienced growth acceleration. The group of 33 SSA countries covered by this report has lost a total of \$814 billion dollars (constant 2010 US\$) from 1970 to 2010. This exceeds the amount of official development aid (\$659 billion) and foreign direct investment (\$306 billion) received by these countries. Oil-rich countries account for 72 percent of the total capital flight from the sub-region (\$591 billion). The escalation of capital flight over the last decade coincided with the steady increase in oil prices prior to the global economic crisis.

Assuming that flight capital has earned (or could have earned) the modest interest rate measured by the short-term United States Treasury Bill rate, the corresponding accumulated stock of capital flight from the 33 countries stands at \$1.06 trillion in 2010. This far exceeds the external liabilities of this group of countries of \$189 billion (in 2010), making the region a "net creditor" to the rest of the world. The stereotypical view that SSA is severely indebted and heavily aid-dependent is not fully consistent with the facts.

This report provides updated estimates of capital flight for 33 SSA countries from 1970 to 2010. It describes the methodology used to estimate capital flight and highlights important methodological differences with other existing studies. The report presents key results on capital flight both in absolute terms and in comparison to other capital flows, especially debt, aid, and foreign direct investment, as well as in relation to the size of the economy (as percentage of GDP and in per capita terms). The report stresses the urgency of efforts to stem capital flight and repatriate stolen assets as a part of the broader goals of scaling up development financing, combating corruption, and improving transparency in the global financial system.

* *The authors are grateful to Theresa Owusu-Danso for excellent research assistance.*

¹ See AfDB, OECD, UNDP, UNECA. *African Economic Outlook (various editions)*.

² See African Development Bank, UNECA, AU, and UNDP (2011) *Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals, 2011* (MDG Report 2011).

MEASUREMENT OF CAPITAL FLIGHT AND DATA SOURCES

The ‘residual’ measure of capital flight

Capital flight is defined as unrecorded capital flows between a country and the rest of the world. Its measurement starts from the inflows of foreign exchange recorded in the country’s Balance of Payments (BoP), in which ‘missing money’ – the difference between recorded inflows and recorded outflows – is reported as ‘net errors and omissions.’ Because the BoP data have been found often to under-report external borrowing, data on debt flows are instead taken from the World Bank’s *Global Development Finance* database (www.worldbank.org). The difference between recorded inflows and the recorded uses of foreign exchange provides the baseline ‘residual’ measure of capital flight (Erbe 1985, World Bank 1985). It is computed as follows:

$$KF_{it} = \Delta DEBTADJ_{it} + FDI_{it} - (CA_{it} + \Delta RES_{it}) \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta DEBTADJ$ is the change in the stock of external debt outstanding adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations,³ FDI is net foreign direct investment, CA is the current account deficit, and ΔRES is net additions to the stock of foreign reserves.

Only a fraction of the ‘leakages’ revealed by this calculation can be attributed to statistical errors (Lane and Milesi-Ferretti 2007). Many unrecorded flows result from illicit transactions pursued for a variety of motives, including money laundering, tax evasion and tax avoidance. These have been accompanied, and in some cases exacerbated, by the increasing complexity of financial transactions resulting from globalization, the increasing sophistication of operations of multinational corporations with multiple domiciles across the globe, and the expansion of the ‘offshore interface between illicit and licit economies’ (Christiansen 2009; also see Shaxson 2011, Henry 2012, Baker 2005).

Trade misinvoicing and unrecorded remittances

Data on external borrowing are not the only numbers that are systematically misreported in official BoP statistics. Trade misinvoicing can substantially distort official measures of exports and imports, and remittance receipts from overseas workers can bypass official recording. Using alternative data sources, we can adjust the simple residual estimate of capital flight to correct for these errors.

Trade mispricing

Misinvoicing of international trade transactions occurs for several reasons. On the export side, operators may underinvoice exports (by understating their quantity, price, or both) so as to conceal their actual earnings and keep the difference in foreign accounts. This can be an important conduit for capital flight, as our results will illustrate. On the import side, businesses may overinvoice their import bills in

³ See Ndikumana and Boyce (2010) for a detailed algorithm used for exchange rate adjustment of the debt stock.

order to obtain extra foreign currency from banking authorities, again stashing the difference abroad in private accounts or other assets – an analogous mechanism of capital flight. On the other hand, imports may be underinvoiced or not recorded at all so as to circumvent customs duties, phenomena known as ‘technical smuggling’ and ‘pure smuggling,’ respectively. Imports must be paid for regardless of whether they are reported in full to the authorities or not. Payments for smuggled imports can be considered another type of illicit financial flow, distinct from capital flight.⁴

The amount of trade misinvoicing is estimated by comparing a country’s declared imports and exports statistics to those of its trading partners. For example, exports by Kenya to the United Kingdom, as reported in Kenya’s official trade statistics (in the IMF’s *Direction of Trade Statistics*) should equal to the UK’s imports from Kenya as declared by the UK in its trade statistics after adding the cost of freight and insurance to the value declared by Kenya. Kenya’s imports from the UK are compared to the UK’s exports to Kenya in a similar fashion.

Assuming trade statistics reported by advanced economies to be more reliable, we calculate trade misinvoicing of SSA countries relative to this group, and use this as a benchmark to compute overall trade misinvoicing. For an individual SSA country i in year t , export discrepancies with industrialized countries ($DXIC$) are computed as follows:

$$DXIC_{it} = PXIC_{it} - (XIC_{it} * CIF_t) \quad (2)$$

where $PXIC$ is the value of imports from the African country as reported by the industrialized trading partners, XIC is the African country’s exports to industrialized countries as reported by the African country, and CIF is the c.i.f./f.o.b factor, representing the costs of freight and insurance.⁵

Import discrepancies with the industrialized countries ($DMIC$) are computed as:

$$DMIC_{it} = MIC_{it} - (PMIC_{it} * CIF_t) \quad (3)$$

⁴ While export misinvoicing and import misinvoicing can be estimated separately from the IMF *Direction of Trade Statistics*, we cannot use these aggregate data to separate out import overinvoicing and import underinvoicing. Only their net effect can be calculated, which is what matters in estimating total capital flight.

⁵ South Africa is the only SSA country that publishes imports at both c.i.f. and f.o.b. in the *Direction of Trade Statistics* (DOTS), making it possible to compute the c.i.f./f.o.b. factor. For other countries, the factor may be derived using the two values of total imports reported in the DOTS labeled: IFS World Total and DOTS World Total. The ratio of the two should be equal or close to 1.10, given that the former series is obtained by applying a 10% factor to the latter according to the IMF’s *Guide to Direction of Trade Statistics*. However, the derived ratios are at times less than 1 and they can fluctuate substantially from one year to another. In our past estimates of capital flight we used the average factor for Africa obtained from IMF’s printed DOTS reports, but this information is no longer published. In this report, we use a 1.10 factor for all countries except for South Africa where we use the actual ratio of imports c.i.f to imports f.o.b calculated from DOTS data.

where MIC is the African country's imports from industrialized countries as reported by the African country, and $PMIC$ is the industrialized countries' exports to the African country as reported by the industrialized trading partners.

We scale up the derived value of trade misinvoicing by the inverse of the share of advanced economies in the country's total imports (ICMS) and total exports (ICXS) to obtain a global measure of import and export misinvoicing as follows:⁶

$$MISINV_{it} = \frac{DXIC_{it}}{ICXS_{it}} + \frac{DMIC_{it}}{ICMS_{it}} \quad (4)$$

Total trade misinvoicing is the sum of misinvoicing of exports and misinvoicing of imports. A positive sign on export misinvoicing indicates a net outflow (export underinvoicing) – increasing net capital flight – while a negative sign indicates a net inflow (export overinvoicing) – reducing net capital flight. In most cases, we expect export underinvoicing to dominate export overinvoicing. A positive sign on import misinvoicing again indicates a net outflow (overinvoicing of imports) – increasing net capital flight – while a negative sign indicates a net inflow (underinvoicing as a result of import smuggling) – reducing net capital flight. In many cases, smuggling dominates import overinvoicing, resulting in negative import misinvoicing adjustments, and when this is large enough to outweigh net export underinvoicing as well, the overall effect of the misinvoicing adjustment is to reduce estimated capital flight below the simple residual measure. This is because some of the ‘missing money’ was used to fund the deficit in illicit trade transactions, rather than being counted as an unrecorded capital outflow.

Unrecorded workers' remittances

Workers' remittances are often under-reported in the official BoP statistics of developing countries. This has the same effect as the underreporting of export earnings. We estimate unrecorded remittances by comparing the country's officially recorded remittances as reported in the BoP to survey-based estimates compiled by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the year 2006.⁷ In comparing the two measures, we consider only the IFAD estimates of remittances flows from industrialized countries as they are likely to be more reliable. In principle, the BoP value should be larger because it includes remittances from the entire world, not only from the industrialized countries. When the IFAD estimate exceeds the BoP value, we take this as evidence of underreporting and calculate the discrepancy. We then extrapolate the discrepancy based on IFAD's data for the year 2006 to

⁶ In past editions of our capital flight series, we used the country's average ICMS and ICXS shares over the sample period. In this report we use the actual annual value. As the time period increases, averaging out these shares implies substantial loss of information. Furthermore using the actual annual ratio will make it easier for any interested user to update the capital flight series as needed in the future.

⁷ See Ndikumana and Boyce (2010) for details.

estimate discrepancies for earlier and subsequent years, based on the trend in overall African remittance inflows reported in the BoP statistics. The formula is as follows:

$$RID_{it} = (ARI_{i,2006} - BPRI_{i,2006}) * BPRI_t / BPRI_{2006} \quad (5)$$

where RID_{it} is the remittance inflow discrepancy in country i in year t ; $ARI_{i,2006}$ and $BPRI_{i,2006}$ are the alternative and BoP measures, respectively, of remittance inflows in country i in the year 2006; and $BPRI_t$ and $BPRI_{2006}$ are the BoP measures of remittance inflows to all African countries as a whole in years t and 2006, respectively.

The total magnitude of capital flight in a given year t for a country i is then obtained by summing up the above components as follows:

$$ADJKF_{it} = \Delta DEBTADJ_{it} + FDI_{it} - (CA_{it} + CRES_{it}) + MISINV_{it} + RID_{it} \quad (6)$$

Real capital flight and stock of capital flight

To facilitate analysis of capital flight over time, we express our results in constant 2010 dollars, using the US GDP deflator to convert nominal to real values. We also calculate the accumulated stock of capital flight by imputing interest earnings using the US short-term Treasury bill rate. Of course, not all the capital flight from SSA countries was invested at this rate of return. Some was squandered on extravagant consumption, some may have earned lower returns, and some may have earned higher returns than the rather conservative T-bill benchmark. Regardless, our estimated stock of capital flight provides a measure of opportunity costs to the source country; that is, the benefits foregone by virtue of the loss of capital that could have been invested in infrastructure, health, education, or other productive uses.

Data sources

Main sources

The variables used in the in the computation of capital flight are from the IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics (BoP), Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS), and International Financial Statistics (IFS); the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI), and Global Development Finance (GDF). A detailed list of the variables and data sources is provided in Table A1 in the appendix (page 17).

Missing DOTS and BOP data

The electronic DOTS database contains trade data from 1980 onwards only. The data for the 1970s were obtained from printed editions of the DOTS Yearbook. BoP data are reported sparsely in the early years of the 1970s for most countries in the online and CDROM versions of these databases. Thus, printed versions of the BoP were used to fill in the missing data. Up to 1983, the values in the printed editions of the BoP were reported in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). The values were

converted into US dollars (USD) using the USD/SDR exchange rate. For some countries, data were also missing in the BoP in some years over the 1980-2010 period. We used IMF's online country staff reports to fill these gaps. The concerned years are shown in Table A2 in the appendix.

Debt data

For some countries the currency composition of long-term debt appears to be incomplete as the sum of the shares of the components does not add up to 100% in some years. This is the case for Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, and Mozambique. In those years, we used the unadjusted change in debt stock in lieu of $\Delta DEBTADJ$. The concerned countries and the relevant years are also shown in Table A2 in the appendix.

For South Africa, the data on debt and the currency composition of long-term debt are available in WDI/GDF only starting from 1994. We obtained debt stock data for the previous years from the South African Research Bank (online database).⁸ No adjustment for exchange-rate fluctuation for these years was made due to lack of data on the currency composition of long-term debt.

Key methodological differences with existing studies

There are some notable differences in the methodologies used in the computation of capital flight in the literature. In addition to the underlying imperfections of the data, these differences partly explain the discrepancies in the magnitudes of the estimates of capital flight across studies. There are three important differences between our approach and the approaches used in some of the existing studies. First, our estimates systematically include trade misinvoicing, which can substantially increase or reduce estimated capital flight. The recent report by the Tax Justice Network (Henry 2012), for example, does not include this important component on grounds of the poor quality of the trade data. In our view, the imperfect data on misinvoicing are more accurate than the alternative assumption that net misinvoicing equals zero.

Second, our methodology includes an estimate of unrecorded remittances. Remittances from overseas workers are a large and growing source private capital inflows in African countries, and they often are substantially underestimated in the official Balance of Payments statistics (see AfDB and World Bank 2011). As noted above, unrecorded remittances have the same effect on capital flight estimates as underreported exports earnings.

Third, we allow for the possibility that there can be 'reverse' flows of capital flight – that is, net unrecorded inflows – in any given country in certain years. That is, capital that left the country may return as economic and political circumstances

⁸ Data available at <http://www.resbank.co.za/Research/Statistics/Pages/OnlineDownloadFacility.aspx>.

change. We also allow for the possibility that net import misinvoicing (and net trade misinvoicing overall) can result in a downward adjustment of capital flight estimates, as noted above, when import smuggling dominates other sorts of trade misinvoicing. The methodology used by the Washington, DC-based Global Financial Integrity to estimate ‘illicit financial flows,’ in contrast, sets to zero the values of capital flight and its components (BoP leakages, export and import misinvoicing) when they are negative (see Kar and Cartwright 2010), on the grounds that these ‘reversals’ should not be deducted from the measure of illicit flows. Our algorithm, which includes both positive and negative inflows in the computation to obtain a ‘net’ measure of unrecorded capital flows, is the standard practice in the economics literature. Net capital flight provides a measure of the net financial position of the country vis-à-vis the rest of the world resulting from unrecorded cross-border movement of capital. Thus, a positive value of capital flight indicates that the country is transferring to the rest of the world more than it is receiving.

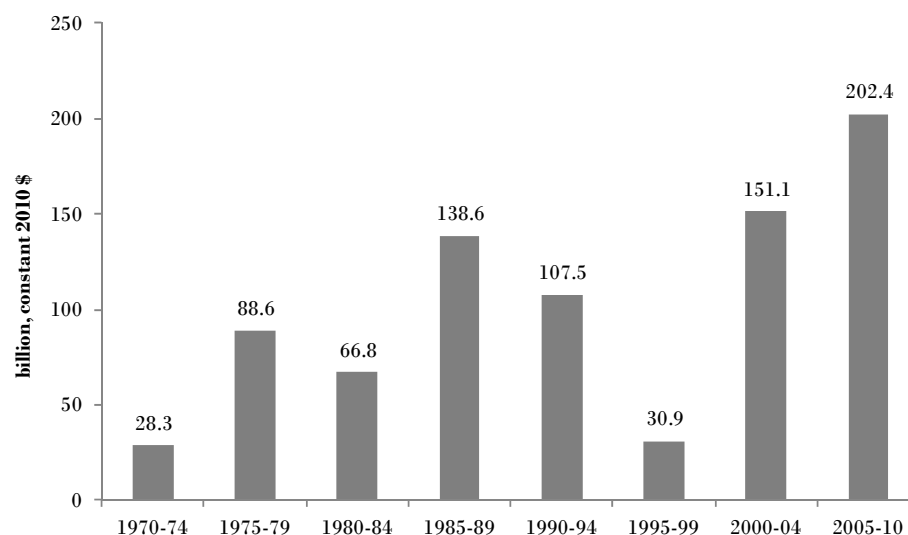
UPDATED ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL FLIGHT, 1970-2010

This section summarizes the results of the estimation of capital flight for the 33 SSA countries covered by this report. Detailed country time series are provided in Table A5 in the appendix.

Capital flight on the rise

Capital flight from SSA countries is a chronic problem and it has accelerated over the last decade (Figure 1). Between 1970 and 2010 total capital flight from the 33 SSA countries covered in this report amounts to \$814.2 billion in constant 2010 dollars. These countries lost \$202.4 billion between 2005 and 2010 alone.

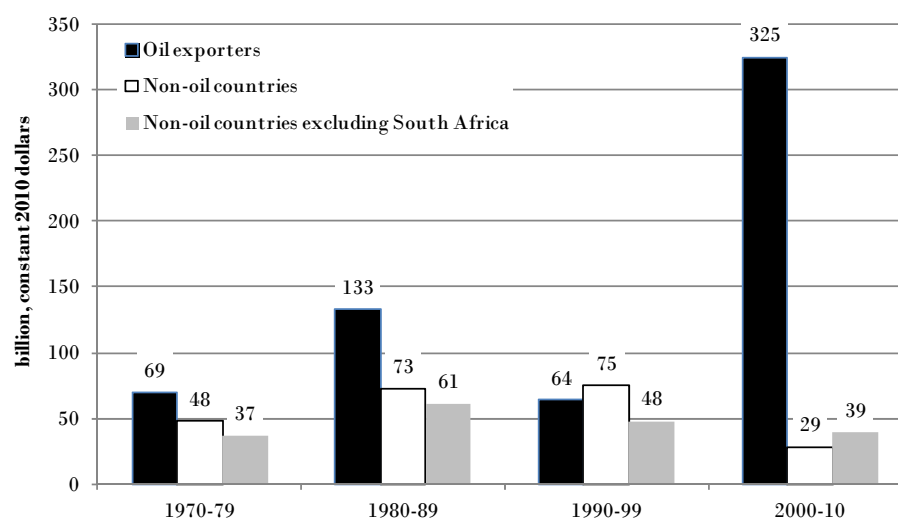
FIGURE 1: CAPITAL FLIGHT FROM 33 SSA COUNTRIES, 5-YEAR TOTAL NET FLOWS (BILLION, CONSTANT 2010 DOLLARS)



Source: Authors' computations.

The recent burst of capital flight coincided with the resource boom of the pre-crisis period. Capital outflows rose particularly rapidly among major oil-exporting countries, jumping to a 10-year total of \$325 in 2000-10 (43 percent of the total), up from \$64 billion in the 1990s and \$133 billion in the 1980s (Figure 2). The group of major oil-exporting countries consists of nine large oil exporters: Angola, Chad, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Nigeria and Sudan. Oil exporters are predominantly at the top of the list in terms of volume capital flight, led by Nigeria with total capital flight of \$311 billion, Angola with \$84 billion, and Côte d’Ivoire with \$56 billion (Table 1).

FIGURE 2: CAPITAL FLIGHT: OIL EXPORTERS VS. NON-OIL EXPORTERS (BILLION, CONSTANT 2010 DOLLARS)



Source: Authors’ computations

By 2010, the stock of capital flight including compound interest earnings reached \$1.06 trillion, which slightly exceeds the combined economic size of these countries as measured by GDP (\$1.05 trillion in 2010). The stock of capital flight also exceeds the \$188.6 billion of external debt owed by these countries, making them as a group a ‘net creditor’ to the rest of the world. In other words, these countries could go debt free if they could recuperate just 18 percent of the capital they have lost in unrecorded outflows.

The scale of capital flight is large relative to the size of the economies and the population of these countries (Table A3 in the appendix). In several countries, total real capital flight over the period per capita exceeds current per capita income. In Gabon, capital flight per capita (\$16,911) is nearly twice its per capita income (\$8,767) in 2010. The same holds for Angola, the Republic of Congo, Côte d’Ivoire and Nigeria. On an annual basis, Gabon lost capital at an average of 41 percent of GDP and \$597 per capita. The data on capital formation presented in Table A3 suggest that many African countries could achieve a much higher investment rate if they were able to

TABLE 1: CAPITAL FLIGHT BY COUNTRY, 1970-2010*(countries are ranked by amount of total capital flight)*

Country	Total capital flight (billion, constant 2010 \$)	Ratio to GDP 2010 (percent)	Stock capital flight in 2010 (billion \$)	Debt stock in 2010 (billion \$)	Net assets in 2010 (billion \$)
Nigeria	311.4	158.2	381.1	7.9	373.2
Angola	84.0	101.8	95.9	18.6	77.3
Cote d'Ivoire	56.0	244.4	81.3	11.4	69.9
South Africa	38.5	10.6	66.2	45.2	21.1
Sudan	38.4	57.3	42.7	21.8	20.9
Congo, Democratic Republic	33.9	258.4	50.6	5.8	44.8
Gabon	25.5	192.9	31.9	2.3	29.5
Ethiopia	24.9	83.8	29.9	7.1	22.8
Mozambique	20.7	224.9	26.1	4.1	22.0
Cameroon	20.0	89.0	31.3	3.0	28.3
Congo, Republic	19.9	165.5	20.6	3.8	16.9
Zimbabwe	18.3	244.2	25.3	5.0	20.3
Zambia	17.3	106.7	25.6	3.7	21.9
Tanzania	14.7	64.0	26.9	8.7	18.3
Ghana	12.4	38.4	15.5	8.4	7.1
Madagascar	11.7	134.1	17.7	2.3	15.4
Sierra Leone	10.0	523.6	13.8	0.8	13.0
Rwanda	9.3	165.6	18.0	0.8	17.2
Uganda	8.4	49.0	10.3	3.0	7.3
Burundi	6.9	339.4	7.6	0.5	7.1
Kenya	4.9	15.2	10.6	8.4	2.2
Seychelles	4.6	481.8	6.8	1.5	5.3
Cape Verde	3.9	236.0	4.7	0.9	3.9
Botswana	3.8	25.2	1.7	1.7	0.0
Mauritania	3.1	86.4	3.9	2.5	1.5
Central African Republic	2.7	137.3	4.0	0.4	3.6
Chad	1.6	19.2	2.5	1.7	0.8
Guinea	1.6	33.0	2.7	2.9	-0.2
Burkina Faso	1.5	17.5	3.2	2.1	1.2
Malawi	1.4	27.3	3.3	0.9	2.4
Sao Tome and Principe	1.1	531.3	1.4	0.2	1.2
Lesotho	1.0	45.8	1.5	0.7	0.7
Swaziland	1.0	26.9	1.1	0.6	0.5
Total 33 countries	814.2	78.7	1065.8	188.6	877.2

stem the outflow of capital. Angola, Burundi, Mozambique, Seychelles and Sierra Leone could double their rates of capital formation by sealing the leakage of capital.

Capital losses through trade misinvoicing and unrecorded remittances

Overall for the 33 countries as a group, the residual measure of capital flight amounted to \$505.4 billion over the 1970-2010 period. Net trade misinvoicing contributed an additional \$204.8 billion to total capital flight, while unrecorded remittances added \$104 billion.

These aggregate numbers conceal wide cross-country variations in the relative size of these individual components (see Table A4 in the appendix). The following key combinations of patterns emerge with respect to trade misinvoicing (see Table 2):

1. Substantial export underinvoicing and import overinvoicing, both resulting in net outflows (positive sign), as in the cases of Côte d'Ivoire and Zimbabwe.
2. Substantial export underinvoicing (net outflows) coupled with import underinvoicing (net inflows), with the balance resulting in a net outflow, as in the case of Sudan or a net inflow, as in the cases of Ethiopia and Ghana.
3. Export overinvoicing (net inflows) coupled with import overinvoicing (net outflows), as in the case of Zambia.
4. Little net misinvoicing of either imports or exports, as in the case of Angola.

TABLE 2: TRADE MISINVOICING AND UNRECORDED REMITTANCES, 1970-2010: SOME EXAMPLES (MILLION, CONSTANT 2010 DOLLARS)

Country	Total capital flight	Unadjusted 'residual' measure	Export misinvoicing	Import misinvoicing	Total trade misinvoicing	Unrecorded remittances
Angola	84.0	70.3	0.02	-0.1	-0.1	13.8
Cote d'Ivoire	56.0	42.8	10.0	1.4	11.5	1.8
Ethiopia	24.9	25.9	2.5	-9.5	-7.1	6.0
Ghana	12.4	4.2	1.7	-4.4	-2.8	10.9
Sudan	38.4	18.7	67.0	-47.3	19.7	0.0
Zambia	17.3	22.6	-13.5	6.5	-7.0	1.7
Zimbabwe	18.3	-5.1	5.3	11.5	16.8	6.5
All 33 countries	814.2	505.4	385.2	-180.3	204.8	104.0

Source: Authors' computations.

Unrecorded remittances also contribute substantially to estimated capital flight in some countries. In Ethiopia, the volume of remittances reported by the World Bank in 2010 was about half the amount reported by the Central Bank (\$661 million). Even the latter was considered to be substantially lower than the actual flows

given that large stock of immigrants. The true figure could be as high as one billion dollars.⁹ If so, Ethiopian capital flight would be commensurately larger than the estimate reported here.

Capital flight compared to other flows

While Sub-Saharan Africa is typically referred to as a heavily indebted, aid-dependent region, in reality the sub-continent appears to have transferred to the rest of the world more than it has received. Between 1970 and 2010, the 33 countries received a total of \$659.5 billion in official development assistance and attracted \$306.4 billion in foreign direct investment (Table 3).¹⁰ Capital flight exceeded ODA and FDI combined in the 1970s and 1980s. The cumulative amount of capital flight over the four decades represents 84.2 percent of ODA and FDI combined. The nine leading oil-exporting countries received a total of \$186 billion of ODA (50.8 percent of the total for the sample) and \$186 billion of FDI (28.2%), compared to \$590.7 billion in total capital flight (72.5%).

It is often reported that SSA countries have benefited from an increase in ODA and FDI over the last decade, which may have supported the observed higher growth before the global crisis.¹¹ This can be seen in Figure 3 (page 12) for the group of 33 SSA countries covered in this report. But what is also evident is that in these countries capital flight also accelerated in this period. Indeed, capital flight outpaced ODA and FDI since 2000.

TABLE 3: CAPITAL FLIGHT, FDI AND ODA: CUMULATIVE VALUE (BILLION, CONSTANT 2010 DOLLARS)

Period	FDI	ODA	Net transfers on debt	Capital flight	
	billion \$	billion \$	billion \$	billion \$	percent of FDI+ODA (%)
1970-79	23.3	63.3	81.3	116.9	134.9
1980-89	18.7	132.6	62.1	205.4	135.8
1990-99	53.7	181.1	-20.1	138.4	59.0
2000-10	210.7	282.5	5.4	353.5	71.7
1970-2010	306.4	659.5	128.6	814.2	84.3
of which: oil-exporting countries	165.1	206.1	12.1	590.7	172.9
Percentage of total	53.9	31.2	9.4	72.5	

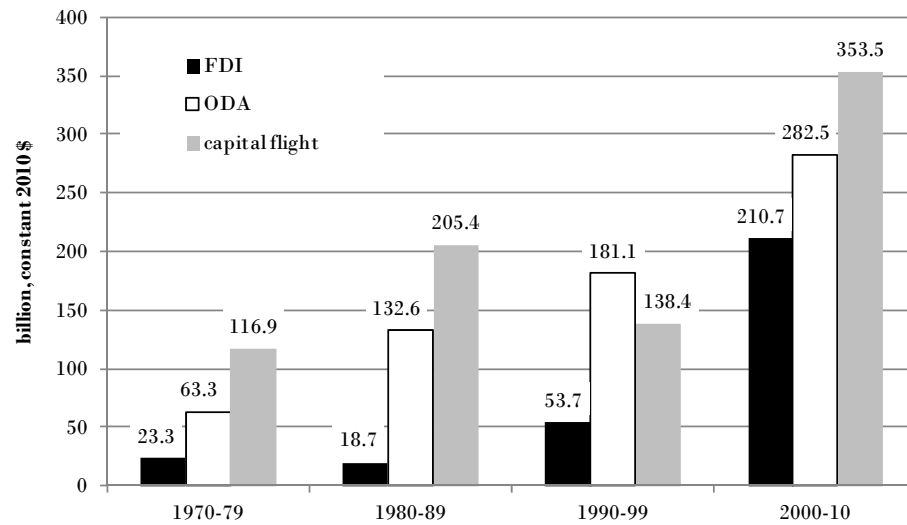
Source: Capital flight: authors' computations; ODA, FDI, and net transfers on debt are from the World Bank's Global Development Finance.

⁹ See World Bank and AfDB (2011) *Leveraging Migration for Africa Remittances, Skills, and Investments*. Washington DC: World Bank.

¹⁰ To make total ODA and FDI flows comparable to total capital flight, the series of ODA and FDI are matched with those of capital flight by considering for each country only the years where capital flight is not missing. The overall (unmatched) total ODA and FDI flows to the group as a whole are \$674.6 billion and \$316.3 billion, respectively.

¹¹ See *African Economic Outlook* 2010-12.

FIGURE 3: CAPITAL FLIGHT, FDI, AND ODA, 10-YEAR CUMULATIVE FLOWS (BILLION, CONSTANT 2010 DOLLARS)



Source: Capital flight data are from authors' computations; FDI and ODA are from World Development Indicators. Nominal values are deflated using the US GDP deflator (base 2010=100).

As sub-Saharan African countries accumulated large amounts of external debt, debt service often more than matched new borrowing, resulting in negative net transfers on debt (Figure 4). In the 1990s, the cumulative net transfers on debt from the 33 countries as a group were negative (-\$20 billion, Table 3). Net external debt inflows increased since early 2000s partly as a result of the implementation of debt relief mechanisms under the HIPC initiative. The timing of the upswing of these flows coincides with the escalation of capital flight, illustrating the close relationship between external borrowing and capital flight, or 'revolving door,' which we have documented in earlier studies (Ndikumana and Boyce 2003, 2011a, 2011b).

FIGURE 4: NET TRANSFERS ON DEBT FOR THE 33 COUNTRIES (BILLION, CONSTANT 2010 DOLLARS)



Source: World Bank's Global Development Finance.

CAPITAL FLIGHT IS A SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

As Sub-Saharan African countries attempt to mobilize more resources for development, they must pay much more attention to capital flight for several reasons.

First, by draining valuable national resources, capital flight widens the resource gaps faced by these countries, perpetuating their dependence on external aid. Moreover, by deepening the resource gaps, capital flight slows down capital accumulation and long-run growth.

Second, capital flight frustrates African countries' efforts to increase domestic resource mobilization. It erodes the tax base and public expenditure through illicit transfer of private capital abroad, tax evasion and tax avoidance by individuals and companies, and outright embezzlement of government revenue by corrupt officials. These perverse effects force governments to incur further debts, part of which ends up fueling more capital flight (Ndikumana and Boyce 2011a, 2011b, 2010, 2003).

Third, by draining government revenues and retarding growth, capital flight undermines the poverty reduction agenda. It is estimated that if the capital that currently leaves Africa illegally was invested on the continent, the continent could meet the Millennium Development Goal of cutting poverty in half, a target it is otherwise likely to miss (AfDB, OECD, UNECA, and UNDP 2012).

Fourth, capital flight is both a symptom and an outcome of governance breakdown in source countries as well as in the international financial system. It is a result of corruption, dysfunctional regulation and weak enforcement of rules.

Fifth, capital flight worsens income inequality and it has important social and equity implications. Insofar as the perpetrators of capital flight, tax evasion and tax avoidance are the economic and the political elites, capital flight makes tax incidence more regressive in that wealthy residents incur relatively smaller tax burdens than would otherwise be the case.

Finally, capital flight has important political economy implications for the distribution of power. The political elites are able to consolidate power by financing their oppressive machinery with illicit wealth. As a result, capital flight strengthens dictatorships and provides the means to perpetuate autocratic regimes, as evidenced by the cases of Mobutu in the former Zaïre and the various military dictatorships in Nigeria, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea (Ndikumana and Boyce 1998, 2011a).

Capital flight must move higher on the agenda in the development policy discourse not only in sub-Saharan Africa but also globally. Capital flight is not just an African problem; it is a symptom of a global financial system that is working badly.

CONCLUSION

The evidence presented in this report demonstrates that capital flight is a severe drain on the resources of sub-Saharan African countries, and that it is worsening over time. The sub-continent has been transferring more capital abroad than it has

received in public and private lending, ironically making it a ‘net lender’ to the rest of the world.

Capital flight frustrates efforts by African countries and their development partners aimed at scaling up financing for development to accelerate poverty reduction. It also has important social, political, equity and moral implications. It is therefore an urgent development challenge that requires coordinated policy actions at the national, continental and global levels.

TABLE A.1: VARIABLES USED IN THE COMPUTATION OF CAPITAL FLIGHT AND DATA SOURCES

<i>DEBT</i>	Total external public debt outstanding Printed source: <i>World Debt Tables</i> Electronic source: Balance of Payments (BOP) CDROM; International Financial Statistics (IFS) CDROM; World Development Indicators/Global Development Finance (WDI/GFI) Online
<i>CA</i>	Current account deficits Printed source: <i>Balance of Payment Statistics Yearbook</i> , Table 1 Electronic source: BOP CDROM; IFS CDROM; WDI/GFI Online
<i>DFI</i>	Direct foreign investment Printed source: <i>Balance of Payment Statistics Yearbook</i> , Table 1 Electronic source: BOP CDROM; IFS CDROM; WDI/GFI Online
<i>CRES</i>	Change in reserves and related items Printed source: <i>Balance of Payment Statistics Yearbook</i> , Table 1 Electronic source: BOP CDROM; IFS CDROM; WDI/GFI Online
<i>XTOT</i>	Total exports to the world Printed source: <i>Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook</i> , part B Electronic source: DOTS CDROM
<i>XIC</i>	Exports to industrialized countries as reported by the African country Printed source: <i>Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook</i> , part B Electronic source: DOTS CDROM
<i>MTOT</i>	Total imports from the world Printed source: <i>Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook</i> , part B Electronic source: DOTS CDROM
<i>MIC</i>	The African country's imports from industrialized countries as reported by the African country Printed source: <i>Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook</i> , part B Electronic source: DOTS CDROM
<i>PMIC</i>	The African country's imports from industrialized countries as reported by industrialized countries Printed source: <i>Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook</i> , part A Electronic source: DOTS CDROM
<i>PXIC</i>	The African country's exports to industrialized countries as reported by industrialized countries Printed source: <i>Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook</i> , part A Electronic source: DOTS CDROM
<i>CIF_FOB</i>	CIF/FOB factor Either calculated using import data (DOT) or assumed to be 1.10
<i>USGDPD</i>	US GDP deflator Printed source: <i>International Financial Statistics Yearbook</i> Electronic source: IFS CDROM
<i>TBILL</i>	US Treasury Bill rate Printed source: <i>International Financial Statistics Yearbook</i> Electronic source: IFS CDROM
Exchange rates of the French franc, Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Pound sterling, Yen, and SDR against the dollar:	Printed source: <i>International Financial Statistics Yearbook</i> Electronic source: IFS CDROM

TABLE A.2: DATA AVAILABILITY

Country	Period covered	BoP variables from printed BoP	BoP variables from IMF country staff reports	No exchange rate adjustment of long-term debt
Angola	1985-2010			
Botswana	1975-2010	1974		
Burkina Faso	1970-2010	1970-73	1995-99	
Burundi	1985-2010			1970-2000
Cameroon	1970-2010	1970-76		1970-2000
Cape Verde	1977-2010			1970-2000
Central African Republic	1970-2010	1970-76	1995-96, 2009-10	
Chad	1977-2008			1970-2000
Congo, Democratic Republic	1970-2010	1970-76	2009-10	
Congo, Republic	1970-2009	1970-77		
Cote d'Ivoire	1970-2010	1970-74	2010	
Ethiopia	1970-2010	1970-76		
Gabon	1978-2010	1970-77	2009-10	
Ghana	1970-2010	1970-74		
Guinea	1986-2010			
Kenya	1970-2010	1970-74		1970-2000
Lesotho	1975-2010			1970-2000
Madagascar	1970-2008	1970-73		
Malawi	1970-2009	1970-76		
Mauritania	1973-2010	1970-73	2009-10	1970-2000
Mozambique	1980-2010			1970-2000
Nigeria	1970-2010	1970-76		
Rwanda	1970-2010	1970-75		
Sao Tome and Principe	1974-2010			
Seychelles	1976-2010			
Sierra Leone	1970-2010	1970-76		
South Africa	1970-2010			1970-2010
Sudan	1970-2010	1970-73		
Swaziland	1974-2010			
Tanzania	1970-2010	1970-75		
Uganda	1970-2010	1970-79		
Zambia	1970-2010	1970-77	1993-96	
Zimbabwe	1977-2010	1970-76	1995-2010	

TABLE A.3: CAPITAL FLIGHT RELATIVE TO GDP, THE POPULATION AND CAPITAL FORMATION

Country	Total capital flight: 2010 values and ratios			Annual average over 1970-2010		
	Total real capital flight, billion 2010 \$	Total real capital flight per capita 2010, \$	GDP per Capita 2010, \$	Capital flight /GDP (%)	Capital flight per capita (\$)	Capital flight/capital formation (%)
Angola	84.0	4401.1	4321.9	11.9	158.1	134.8
Botswana	3.8	1872.0	7426.6	4.8	18.3	-4.1
Burkina Faso	1.5	93.7	535.9	0.2	6.4	8.1
Burundi	6.9	820.7	241.8	2.0	26.1	154.3
Cameroon	20.0	1020.8	1147.0	2.5	47.7	20.2
Cape Verde	3.9	7893.7	3344.9	17.5	238.6	53.7
Central African Republic	2.7	619.2	451.0	1.3	25.3	40.3
Chad	1.6	146.0	760.7	0.4	7.8	17.0
Congo, Democratic Republic	33.9	513.4	198.7	1.2	26.1	59.3
Congo, Republic	19.9	4916.6	2970.1	12.6	147.9	39.5
Cote d'Ivoire	56.0	2838.3	1161.2	6.8	128.2	72.5
Ethiopia	24.9	299.9	357.9	0.8	10.7	31.4
Gabon	25.5	16911.3	8767.8	41.0	597.4	28.6
Ghana	12.4	506.5	1319.1	1.3	18.1	29.1
Guinea	1.6	156.5	474.5	0.5	9.7	8.2
Kenya	4.9	120.7	794.8	0.3	11.2	7.6
Lesotho	1.0	459.4	1003.7	0.9	15.7	9.0
Madagascar	11.7	564.4	421.0	1.5	30.0	56.6
Malawi	1.4	92.7	339.2	0.2	8.6	15.3
Mauritania	3.1	902.7	1044.5	2.1	37.9	35.8
Mozambique	20.7	885.6	393.7	2.3	34.2	110.1
Nigeria	311.4	1965.8	1242.5	4.7	67.7	n.a.
Rwanda	9.3	876.9	529.4	1.8	46.5	69.2
Sao Tome and Principe	1.1	6458.4	1215.5	14.1	212.8	n.a.
Seychelles	4.6	53624.7	11129.8	96.5	1611.2	135.9
Sierra Leone	10.0	1704.2	325.5	3.9	64.8	230.6
South Africa	38.5	769.9	7271.7	1.4	30.9	7.9
Sudan	38.4	1142.9	1538.3	2.8	34.9	15.6
Swaziland	1.0	941.1	3503.2	1.6	27.9	11.3
Tanzania	14.7	327.1	526.6	0.7	22.2	6.2
Uganda	8.4	252.1	514.5	0.7	9.9	29.0
Zambia	17.3	1336.6	1252.7	3.2	64.9	55.7
Zimbabwe	18.3	1452.5	594.7	2.7	45.9	60.1
Total / average	814.2	1072.8	1364.0	2.6	115.2	50.0

Source: Authors' computation

TABLE A.4: ADJUSTMENT FOR TRADE MISINVOICING AND UNRECORDED REMITTANCES, 1970-2010 (BILLION, CONSTANT 2010 \$)

Country Name	Total capital flight	Unadjusted 'residual' measure	Export misinvoicing	Import misinvoicing	Total trade misinvoicing	Unrecorded remittances
Angola	84.0	70.3	0.02	-0.1	-0.1	13.8
Botswana	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burkina Faso	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0
Burundi	6.9	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.4	1.1
Cameroon	20.0	1.1	26.2	-9.6	16.6	2.3
Cape Verde	3.9	-0.1	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	4.9
Central African Republic	2.7	0.7	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.9
Chad	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
Congo, Democratic Republic	33.9	9.5	25.5	-10.3	15.3	9.1
Congo, Republic	19.9	8.7	14.9	-8.4	6.5	4.7
Cote d'Ivoire	56.0	42.8	10.0	1.4	11.5	1.8
Ethiopia	24.9	25.9	2.5	-9.5	-7.1	6.0
Gabon	25.5	21.0	3.8	-0.3	3.4	1.0
Ghana	12.4	4.2	1.7	-4.4	-2.8	10.9
Guinea	1.6	1.6	2.4	-3.4	-0.9	0.8
Kenya	4.9	-5.5	24.0	-13.5	10.4	0.0
Lesotho	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	11.7	9.0	8.0	-11.1	-3.1	5.8
Malawi	1.4	-2.5	-0.2	2.8	2.7	1.2
Mauritania	3.1	3.0	1.7	-3.0	-1.3	1.4
Mozambique	20.7	16.8	2.1	-3.1	-1.0	4.9
Nigeria	311.4	273.2	52.2	-14.0	38.2	0.0
Rwanda	9.3	-1.6	7.4	2.3	9.7	1.2
Sao Tome and Principe	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Seychelles	4.6	0.8	3.9	-0.4	3.5	0.3
Sierra Leone	10.0	2.1	6.4	-1.5	4.9	3.1
South Africa	38.5	-33.8	127.9	-69.6	58.4	13.9
Sudan	38.4	18.7	67.0	-47.3	19.7	0.0
Swaziland	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanzania	14.7	7.5	2.9	-0.9	2.1	5.1
Uganda	8.4	3.6	-0.7	5.5	4.8	0.0
Zambia	17.3	22.6	-13.5	6.5	-7.0	1.7
Zimbabwe	18.3	-5.1	5.3	11.5	16.8	6.5
All 33 countries	814.2	505.4	385.2	-180.3	204.8	104.0

Source: Authors' computation.

**TABLE A.5: CAPITAL FLIGHT BY COUNTRY, ANNUAL TIME SERIES 1970-2010
(MILLION, CONSTANT 2010 \$)**

Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Angola												
Botswana						-172.9	-168.9	-59.8	-491.5	-121.7	-292.2	-238.0
Burkina Faso	80.1	69.8	28.7	55.1	161.6	-53.6	-19.3	155.5	290.6	38.6	243.7	142.7
Burundi												
Cameroon	-21.5	-78.3	-369.1	-731.1	-3.8	201.8	-227.8	1359.7	1093.3	1399.0	508.3	755.6
Cape Verde								53.5	71.1	90.7	40.8	151.2
Central African Rep.	78.0	67.6	31.1	124.3	31.6	107.1	64.1	-6.9	8.1	26.6	-33.8	255.2
Chad								149.2	251.8	153.7	41.6	-21.1
Congo, Democratic Republic	1266.5	51.7	1033.8	3682.5	3276.7	-55.9	1052.0	-2942.3	3466.7	1643.1	1638.5	2155.9
Congo, Republic	0.0	110.2	35.4	328.0	-549.5	-970.2	-1344.3	3.8	640.0	524.2	219.8	-589.2
Cote d'Ivoire	325.5	564.5	545.1	621.0	470.8	1438.0	1060.2	2891.3	2344.9	698.8	3590.6	1193.6
Ethiopia	57.3	13.2	-597.2	155.6	-78.8	-78.6	-309.0	-76.3	170.3	18.5	-103.2	1453.2
Gabon									889.8	1200.6	970.7	931.2
Ghana	-48.0	-757.4	465.7	630.2	-745.0	47.7	-182.6	601.3	517.4	289.1	729.0	-348.6
Guinea												
Kenya	611.1	281.9	75.7	652.7	995.2	697.9	487.2	395.7	685.4	510.8	595.3	-624.2
Lesotho						8.8	-97.6	-1.0	53.6	54.5	87.8	49.7
Madagascar	1670.3	-200.5	375.7	-236.8	854.7	606.0	-1592.8	1978.1	-1229.2	69.2	301.6	990.9
Malawi	104.0	18.9	-52.2	225.0	229.8	339.6	237.3	399.6	110.9	-336.2	-55.1	-3.3
Mauritania				449.9	511.6	-260.7	381.8	138.2	187.8	14.3	114.8	-235.8
Mozambique											-649.3	-620.6
Nigeria	-212.8	-712.1	839.8	4207.9	3050.8	3724.5	7104.1	13565.	5552.4	1576.3	3387.0	10728.
Rwanda	-114.1	25.6	32.3	76.6	62.7	95.2	160.2	171.9	1727.1	4365.2	1843.5	11.5
Sao Tome and Principe					12.8	9.5	-33.1	22.3	35.4	55.9	68.6	17.4
Seychelles							1.6	6.4	7.5	-22.3	206.6	72.9
Sierra Leone	74.3	285.0	49.1	334.7	243.8	-47.2	147.2	225.7	98.9	306.3	393.5	555.6
South Africa	-2066.9	-3728.5	340.2	-56.6	-1958.9	-6988.4	1255.0	6546.0	8171.5	9432.0	6552.4	-8270.6
Sudan	154.7	-275.8	-370.1	223.3	754.3	321.9	608.7	602.8	104.5	1050.1	1361.9	-82.5
Swaziland					126.7	89.9	62.9	82.7	85.4	-31.1	-252.1	-10.4
Tanzania	1367.9	4034.1	-185.7	1181.9	1333.4	895.4	765.5	900.4	1027.2	-43.6	1417.6	896.5
Uganda	376.0	-160.3	-28.8	236.5	114.5	-52.5	136.7	-700.2	-202.9	722.1	566.8	282.1
Zambia	2834.3	229.3	289.3	-1321.9	-309.5	-80.8	156.6	562.6	677.5	1004.8	81.9	1255.0
Zimbabwe								273.2	745.1	-24.5	589.9	1249.4

TABLE A.5 (CONTINUED): CAPITAL FLIGHT BY COUNTRY

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Angola				6500.7	1408.3	4383.5	1097.4	12067.1	1414.3	954.2	1109.5
Botswana	-256.8	-293.6	-141.7	-93.6	-120.4	513.6	-257.4	-23.8	-374.7	-29.3	-297.8
Burkina Faso	109.3	87.1	59.0	54.2	190.6	251.5	90.0	439.8	94.2	-62.1	188.7
Burundi				175.6	197.3	282.3	73.4	351.3	241.2	104.4	225.7
Cameroon	971.8	1007.0	2253.9	1901.0	3047.8	1963.0	105.0	1601.9	1166.6	-295.2	143
Cape Verde	91.0	82.2	77.4	12.8	69.7	83.7	70.8	38.6	143.7	132.4	107.1
Central African Republic	133.3	97.8	140.2	84.0	173.9	129.2	112.1	51.1	117.3	269.9	66.9
Chad	-37.5	69.4	-32.0	33.0	70.9	128.9	192.9	24.1	175.5	103.9	-4
Congo, Democratic Republic	462.9	-346.8	604.1	1415.0	669.9	831.1	-665.2	-18.6	1633.5	1094	865.1
Congo, Republic	625.0	849.1	1230.3	1163.1	-352.2	1440.9	-356.7	475.5	-134.5	-501.2	-31.3
Cote d'Ivoire	2091.9	1605.0	1346.8	1459.3	2513.1	2383.7	1607.6	2063.8	3925.2	2567.6	1885.7
Ethiopia	2746.1	1096.8	432.5	1259.5	778.0	1818.4	-369.9	-303.7	888.9	538	-590.5
Gabon	1442.1	1274.0	385.1	201.9	-300.1	439.4	-104.3	461.8	638.3	333.6	-27.5
Ghana	567.6	549.9	514.6	581.2	-163.8	617.0	-397.5	468.1	562.8	-83.2	338.4
Guinea					463.5	545.4	281.6	358.8	271.1	86.5	697.4
Kenya	48.4	358.3	-770.4	1104.0	-255.2	1327.5	-785.4	34.1	1523.6	-269.3	-595.7
Lesotho	112.9	52.9	17.7	35.3	15.8	153.2	51.4	116.0	209.1	148.3	54.2
Madagascar	775.0	467.1	323.0	499.4	586.9	926.4	260.7	229.2	375	677.9	561.5
Malawi	103.4	315.5	39.4	241.0	193.8	140.1	133.0	332.4	235	-213.1	-186.3
Mauritania	-347.2	-439.7	-423.2	15.0	16.0	289.5	32.3	30.1	352.6	76.9	-281.6
Mozambique	-622.7	-99.2	2935.6	2790.7	415.3	2341.1	197.5	623.1	2331.7	1090.5	964.1
Nigeria	-4796.1	11569.3	1379.8	4413.7	7980.4	7945.8	2439.4	6081.4	9071.9	7660.7	8440.3
Rwanda	104.2	100.9	160.7	177.6	212.4	262.0	210.6	137.9	159.2	203.4	54
Sao Tome and Principe	2.5	28.1	32.2	25.1	31.9	38.0	29.3	56.1	0.8	34.2	39.3
Seychelles	1656.8	54.4	120.7	475.6	390.9	377.1	323.4	-271.4	75	100.8	5.4
Sierra Leone	24.1	368.6	302.3	102.7	385.7	293.5	186.7	141.8	144.8	459.7	696.6
South Africa	-3000.7	-3821.7	-4980.8	9341.5	10347.3	2441.4	386.3	2372.6	4089.9	9129.3	6252.7
Sudan	-784.9	-508.4	1943.8	-534.7	-576.3	953.2	-175.5	2919.8	772.2	-633.4	5.3
Swaziland	-177.1	-156.9	-181.4	13.4	107.1	188.0	161.5	168.7	64.7	176.8	-88.5
Tanzania	644.2	1138.1	850.4	3075.2	-8136.3	178.9	1111.8	198.1	69.7	-260.1	2.4
Uganda	401.4	201.0	298.5	75.6	91.8	523.6	-294.3	91.5	250.2	-8.4	74.2
Zambia	-11.0	63.7	200.7	987.1	1532.4	1375.7	955.1	1922.8	999.5	309.3	-240.1
Zimbabwe	1181.5	776.8	566.6	281.5	621.3	1299.7	224.6	1083.1	599.8	679.3	1657.6

TABLE A.5 (CONTINUED): CAPITAL FLIGHT BY COUNTRY

Country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Angola	969.5	1079.5	810.3	8281.4	-683.2	885.2	65.2	1329.6	1342.3	2502.2	3442.4
Botswana	-286.3	135.9	242.6	-34.3	193.0	220.5	244.8	286.7	1571.8	-3756.8	1397.9
Burkina Faso	172.8	249.8	-141.0	-169.7	-272.4	-158.5	-268.0	-98.8	-49.2	-126.2	461.0
Burundi	193.1	156.9	503.5	302.2	109.9	277.4	139.9	181.4	238.5	372.2	367.9
Cameroon	-281.8	3350.1	2585.7	147.6	-916.8	932.6	-1082.5	-26.3	6088.6	-762.3	-216.5
Cape Verde	94.8	60.7	160.4	54.9	270.1	61.2	77.9	39.5	138.3	61.2	130.5
Central African Republic	40.5	116.4	125.7	11.1	35.3	44.1	-10.0	-27.9	-25.3	288.9	-15.6
Chad	13.0	117.8	57.3	94.1	61.0	22.0	0.1	-62.6	88.6	212.5	796.7
Congo, Democratic Republic	637.6	394.2	1126.7	-1051.0	-864.7	475.2	-1408.8	2952.5	-897.8	805.5	1659.6
Congo, Republic	41.2	-362.1	157.0	-1389.0	309.7	-110.4	394.4	3549.2	914.6	-49.4	2119.9
Cote d'Ivoire	2315.6	73.7	2488.2	1610.1	1810.4	-104.3	-599.8	3629.7	-680.2	1342.2	3271.5
Ethiopia	-327.9	226.0	139.5	26.8	614.9	456.5	-675.6	406.2	2518.0	3073.4	1598.4
Gabon	78.3	626.1	402.2	442.9	591.8	-220.2	-273.3	2939.5	-78.3	144.0	1039.0
Ghana	84.7	422.4	467.5	609.4	-172.9	424.1	-462.0	209.6	199.5	1041.0	397.8
Guinea	1094.3	141.0	-159.7	-516.8	168.8	134.7	134.9	-56.3	-232.9	54.2	-49.6
Kenya	294.4	-91.9	793.3	-786.5	-236.5	801.7	-450.6	62.7	518.3	1826.4	1735.9
Lesotho	-7.2	119.7	-113.8	-153.5	-222.8	-150.8	-29.1	-84.0	-134.0	303.8	220.6
Madagascar	529.2	423.1	650.2	37.2	276.1	589.0	675.2	-72.9	-1010.4	78.6	45.6
Malawi	-36.6	59.0	384.7	138.4	-365.6	503.0	225.1	-63.5	19.5	45.9	61.5
Mauritania	347.4	187.3	281.3	228.8	141.9	-53.6	291.2	-33.8	332.6	312.2	218.7
Mozambique	1106.4	3964.8	964.2	471.1	941.3	1272.4	-2093.9	-45.2	1305.2	384.6	-1564.1
Nigeria	2622.5	813.5	-918.9	1661.8	-3356.8	-2030.0	2170.9	517.6	3356.5	2723.1	13106.9
Rwanda	-27.8	207.1	143.5	19.5	20.6	60.0	-60.2	-37.9	-121.0	21.3	17.3
Sao Tome and Principe	33.2	10.4	26.5	-11.2	21.2	50.6	90.7	32.6	-12.0	24.6	3.1
Seychelles	-118.0	63.7	17.1	-186.0	17.9	72.3	69.6	184.5	-12.0	141.9	46.7
Sierra Leone	271.8	338.9	208.4	233.6	329.5	351.4	127.5	102.2	-74.7	291.7	183.4
South Africa	2544.6	1132.0	-4092.8	-3226.0	-9695.1	9962.4	10460.7	17971.3	22668.2	17372.2	454.4
Sudan	257.1	284.4	-153.6	-1492.9	-1411.6	-349.1	-829.1	1060.6	-369.5	-1810.8	2030.9
Swaziland	92.9	108.9	4.3	-73.7	182.6	-134.8	82.9	16.8	-69.7	285.6	227.1
Tanzania	-102.0	267.0	294.8	46.3	-271.8	705.8	570.0	545.8	-319.8	758.0	624.2
Uganda	-11.4	162.1	61.9	-94.6	37.6	-17.2	-793.4	190.1	515.0	563.6	1047.0
Zambia	-1006.4	1427.1	-134.6	432.0	1092.6	964.4	923.5	475.1	-156.1	-32.4	183.9
Zimbabwe	677.7	196.3	905.0	946.7	1434.5	1352.1	822.4	1512.2	60.7	-65.4	-2375.0

TABLE A.5 (CONTINUED): CAPITAL FLIGHT BY COUNTRY

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Angola	2519.1	5762.8	4205.0	10163.6	7155.0	2148.8	3067.8	83981.6
Botswana	1290.0	765.1	1199.6	1010.6	631.8	1205.9	358.8	3757.1
Burkina Faso	-201.3	-310.8	-324.5	-52.8	151.3	181.7	-196.5	1542.7
Burundi	196.4	404.3	464.6	318.4	169.5	839.0	-6.4	6879.8
Cameroon	-1488.4	-2619.6	-938.6	-668.8	-660.0	-458.1	-729.8	20006.6
Cape Verde	63.3	249.2	195.3	234.2	220.9	238.7	247.7	3915.3
Central African Republic	77.1	-62.2	74.2	-8.6	-36.4	-91.0	59.9	2725.0
Chad	-206.3	3.0	-138.8	-198.6	-520.9			1639.2
Congo, Democratic Republic	392.4	-80.7	784.7	3012.2	1715.3	-411.6	1813.6	33869.1
Congo, Republic	5318.7	1215.3	2133.4	535.2	2283.3			19877.2
Cote d'Ivoire	-63.2	3280.0	491.8	979.3	-1123.0	-1995.6	101.5	56021.8
Ethiopia	1400.8	-319.9	104.0	1695.6	-263.8	1875.1	3407.7	24874.8
Gabon	1436.7	2198.2	2145.5	927.3	2190.9	699.4	1433.0	25459.3
Ghana	499.2	-908.0	748.3	733.2	1445.0	678.0	1184.0	12354.7
Guinea	-325.4	-725.5	-10.9	-127.2	26.6	-538.0	-154.2	1562.3
Kenya	1087.6	-929.3	-973.5	-303.4	-1370.2	-1952.8	-2219.0	4891.3
Lesotho	244.2	-87.2	-59.4	-46.3	-0.8	140.1	-64.5	997.6
Madagascar	21.4	-117.1	321.2	415.3	-440.2			11690.8
Malawi	53.3	-762.3	-192.7	-707.9	-311.0	-221.7		1381.4
Mauritania	-30.0	-15.5	226.1	-170.4	197.7	-245.9	284.4	3123.1
Mozambique	-15.5	-657.9	1803.1	241.8	72.0	132.0	733.6	20713.7
Nigeria	9812.1	29263.4	24307.3	26908.4	37990.8	29029.3	18454.6	311431.3
Rwanda	-141.9	-161.5	-130.1	50.9	-192.3	-274.3	-317.7	9316.0
Sao Tome and Principe	28.1	-35.9	37.9	199.3	87.7	-40.3	4.4	1057.4
Seychelles	84.0	-33.6	399.2	323.5	4.1	137.1	-160.4	4633.2
Sierra Leone	348.1	264.9	-23.8	121.2	298.6	484.2	369.0	9999.3
South Africa	-	999.2	-	5911.8	3691.0	-	-	38487.2
Sudan	6413.8	5897.7	-5628.5	21061.2	1966.1	345.6	3297.7	38405.3
Swaziland	151.5	-193.9	45.4	335.7	-381.0	-299.1	181.5	993.3
Tanzania	1020.4	332.5	-329.6	-505.7	-1062.6	-216.7	-151.2	14668.6
Uganda	-2488.9	263.0	4123.0	980.4	913.9	141.4	-163.0	8425.5
Zambia	1543.8	2077.2	2202.8	135.3	-1779.7	-2185.8	-2359.4	17277.9
Zimbabwe	48.2	186.8	3145.2	601.5	-495.9	-1696.4	-801.7	18260.0

Source: Authors' computation.

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