

NARRATIVE REPORT ON DUBAI



PART 1: NARRATIVE REPORT

Dubai: origins of an offshore financial centre

Introduction and overview

The United Arab Emirate of Dubai is ranked 10th in the 2015 Financial Secrecy Index, based on a very small scale weighting of 0.1 combined with a notably high secrecy score of 77.

Dubai is one of seven of the Dubai (UAE), and hosts an important secrecy jurisdiction and offshore financial centre based in Dubai City.

This is based primarily on financial flows from an oil-rich region; but also in its historical role as a trading *entrepôt* parked conveniently between Europe and a fast-growing Asia, making Dubai, among other things, India's [biggest trading partner](#), at least on paper.

Although the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) [describes itself](#) as “an onshore financial centre,” Dubai is unquestionably one of the world’s best known tax havens or secrecy jurisdictions built on an increasingly complex array of offshore facilities: free-trade zones; a low-tax environment; multiple secrecy facilities and lax enforcement. In addition, Dubai has a strong culture of an ask-no-questions, see-no-evil approach to commercial or financial regulation or foreign financial crimes. It has consequently attracted large financial flows and some of the world’s most high profile criminals. A significant slice of the inbound money comes in the form of cash or gold.

Like Switzerland, Dubai appears as an island of political and economic stability in a turbulent region. As *The Economist* [explained](#) in 2013:

“This role as a regional hub—and a policy of being open to almost any kind of business—explains why Dubai has been, at least economically, the main beneficiary of the Arab spring. Instability in the rest of the region has diverted capital, commerce and people to the emirate. When neighbouring Saudi Arabia upped its social spending to pre-empt protests, for instance, much of the cash ended up in Dubai’s shopping malls. More important, the emirate has clearly established itself as the region’s safe haven.”

Remarkably, [over 75 percent](#) of Dubai’s 2.2 million resident population is male: a testament to the rapidly expanding economy built on (male) manual labour and guest workers. Underlining this are the facts that expatriates make up [89 percent](#) of the resident

Rank: 10

Chart 1 - How Secretive?

77
Secrecy Score

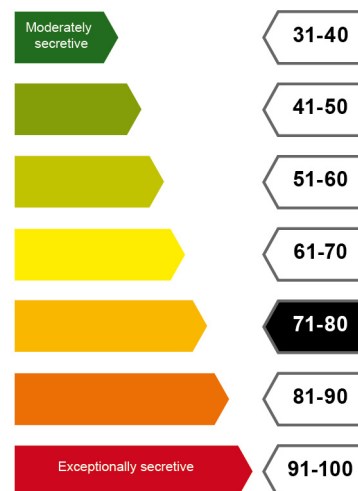
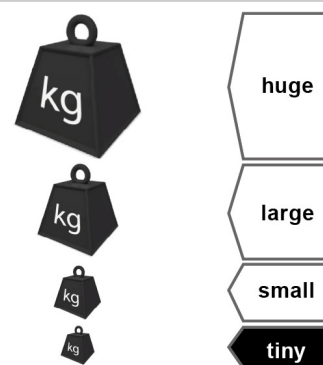


Chart 2 - How Big?



Dubai accounts for less than 0.1 per cent of the global market for offshore financial services, making it a tiny player compared with other secrecy jurisdictions.

The ranking is based on a combination of its secrecy score and scale weighting.

Read more
 → Full data
 → Dubai on TJN Blog
 → Full Methodology

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population and that Dubai's daytime population – which includes non-resident commuters from elsewhere – is estimated at 3.8 million: nearly 75 percent higher than the resident population. In its huge expatriate worker population, Dubai resembles [Luxembourg](#) – only much more so.

Dubai's laissez-faire attitude is certainly not to everyone's tastes. Craig Murray, a former senior British diplomat, [said](#) after visiting Dubai that it was:

“apparently designed to gather together as many as possible of the nastiest people from all continents, and give them anything their heart desires. . . . I met nicer people and my soul was less disturbed up country in the middle of the Sierra Leone civil war.”

The story: how Dubai became a secrecy jurisdiction

Dubai has for decades served as a crossroads for foreign commercial trade: and this laid the foundation for the Emirate's general outlook on tax and regulation and its eventual emergence as an offshore secrecy jurisdiction.

By the late 19th Century Dubai was already the principal commercial port on the Gulf coast. In the late 1890s and early 1900s the ruler, Sheikh Maktum bin hasher Al-Maktum, removed as many trade barriers as possible, including customs fees and licences for vessels; and Dubai's first free port was born at the turn of that century.

The seven emirates in 1952 formed the Trucial State Council as a platform for co-operation and the UAE was created in 1971 as a kind of decentralised confederation, with a high degree of autonomy for each emirate which allowed Dubai to operate independent economic policies. Occasional support payments from the oil-rich emirate of Abu Dhabi during times of stress have helped smooth Dubai's financial stability – a crucial underpinning for any financial centre: one might describe Dubai as the world's only oil-backed tax haven¹.

Having laid this groundwork, Dubai's

transformation into a modern financial centre began in the 1960s when Sheikh Rashid, Emir (ruler) of Dubai since 1958, began major infrastructural projects which quickly transformed a town of some 60,000 people into a major Middle Eastern trading entrepôt.

He took a tolerant view of what was known as 'independent trading' (more widely known as smuggling) and Dubai became particularly important as a hub for servicing India's constant and gigantic demand for gold: so much so that Rashid was on Indira Gandhi's list of most wanted smugglers. In 1968 [it was estimated](#) that Dubai had imported 580 tonnes of gold from Zurich, London and Beirut, nearly all of it destined for the Indian subcontinent, and mostly using Swiss banks. In his book *Dubai: The Vulnerability of Success*, Jeremy Davidson notes of the 1960s ([p69](#)):

Most of the goods passing through Dubai's free port were products 'informally' shipped out from the Indian subcontinent and the Far East. This merchandise was often destined to be re-exported back to Asia in such a way as to avoid local restrictions . . . this re-export trade was at times indistinguishable from a large-scale smuggling racket.

This was what one might call 'trade round tripping' – akin to (and related to) the '[round tripping](#)' of financial flows that many tax havens specialise in whereby someone in India, say, exports capital to a tax haven, dresses it up in financial secrecy, then brings the capital back home disguised as foreign investment, so as to obtain various privileges available only to foreign investment.

After the seven emirates were united to form the UAE in 1971, the subsidy from Abu Dhabi (combined with revenues from Dubai's own modest oil industry) enabled it to exempt all Dubai citizens from tax – a new zero-tax underpinning for the fledgling offshore financial centre. An ambitious diversification project with the construction of the giant Jebel Ali port in Dubai in the late 1970s proved

highly successful, and this was bolstered by the opening of the Jebel Ali Free Zone in 1985.

Dubai: a twisted Switzerland of the Middle East

The political and economic stability that Dubai enjoyed, in contrast to the turbulent and wealthy region around it, helped Dubai [mimic Switzerland](#), and enabled it to eclipse [Lebanon](#), the traditional regional banking and financial centre, in many areas. In his book *McMafia*, the crime writer Misha Glenny explains:

In 1979, Dubai had learned a valuable lesson from the Iranian Revolution and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan: trouble has its bright side. Frightened by the instability of their own countries, Iranian and Afghan traders moved to Dubai, bringing with them their businesses, thereby bolstering the local economy. With neither income nor sales tax, Dubai steadily developed a reputation for being a safe place in the Middle East to stash your money. Since then Dubai has always boomed during a regional crisis.

Similarly – and again, like Switzerland – Dubai also prospered during regional and world wars from its role as a neutral zone where economic players in belligerent countries can meet and do business. As a U.S. State Department report notes ([p11](#)):

Dubai, unlike many other South Asian nations, allows essentially unregulated financial dealings. . . . money is often wired there to circumvent regulations elsewhere. In addition, Dubai offers a neutral meeting place for Indian and Pakistani businessmen, as tension between these countries makes travel between them difficult if not impossible.

In contrast to many other secrecy jurisdictions Dubai's offshore offering was not primarily built by "pure" financial interests but instead piggy-backed on Dubai's trade and commercial role.

As Davidson [notes](#):

Money laundering has for many years been a component of Dubai's informal economy, but this is more a by-product of Dubai being the region's most laissez-faire free port.

This external 'oil-backed' stability was demonstrated again in late 2009 when Dubai World, one of the biggest government-related entities, announced that it could no longer repay its debts, threatening to plunge the entire economy and its financial sector into turmoil. The emirate was bailed out by loans from oil-rich Abu Dhabi, whose annual revenues of 200-odd billion Dhiraams in 2008-10 ([p21](#)) were around five times Dubai's. Once again, Abu Dhabi's stabilising role played an important part in reinforcing investors' perceptions of Dubai as a safe haven, bolstered by its ongoing low-tax, ask-no-questions approach to finance.

New growth from the 1990s: the free-for-all

When Rashid died in 1990s Dubai was still relatively provincial but his sons Maktoum bin-Rashid (1990-2006) and Mohammed bin Rashid, the current ruler delivered a fresh period of rapid growth.

By the mid-1990s nearly two thirds of the UAE's income was derived from non-oil sources and Dubai had effectively become one of the world's largest and laxest free-trade zones, with a hinterland stretching from southern Europe to Singapore:

"In the 1990s, it was a free-for-all in Dubai," explained a European diplomat who worked on Dubai's money laundering issues. "There were no controls here and the authorities were tenacious in resisting the FATF (Financial Action Task Force, which seeks to tackle money laundering)."²

Despite a heavy global crackdown in the wake of the U.S. terrorist attacks, Dubai's role as a safe, Western-friendly haven in an often hostile region won it many friends in the U.S.

and among other western governments, presumably allowing the Emirate to get away with much that would otherwise have not been tolerated.

U.S. and other intelligence agencies undoubtedly have deep interests in monitoring certain kinds of financial flows through Dubai, and we speculate that Dubai's co-operation in sharing intelligence on this may have resulted in a measure of international forbearance on cracking down too hard on Dubai's see-no-evil attitude in other areas such as tax evasion or the activities of run-of-the-mill criminal money. Paraphrasing the 19th Century French prime minister Talleyrand, Glennly concludes:

Dubai had become so useful for terrorists, the superrich, the United States, dictators, Russian oligarchs, celebrities, Europe, and gangsters that if it did not exist, the global élites would have to invent it.

Money laundering, crime lords and *Hawala*.

Predictably, given this history of laxity, Dubai has also attracted some of the world's most unsavoury criminals. One of the most infamous, who operated out of Dubai in luxurious style from 1984, was India's most wanted man, Dawood Ibrahim, who Glennly described as the "*king of the Mumbai underworld*." Ibrahim has [been accused](#) by U.S. authorities and others of involvement in narcotics smuggling, of helping finance terrorist attacks, and of having links to Osama bin-Laden and Al-Qaeda. As Glennly summarises:

For Dawood Ibrahim, Dubai was the perfect retreat. The city welcomes the wealthy; it welcomes Muslims; and it was not the least bit interested in how people had acquired their money or what they intended to do with it. . . . Dubai had proved to be a civil host to many gangsters in the past two decades, provided they behave with discretion. (...) the fact that Dawood and his people thrived and prospered in Dubai, well, it could not have happened without the knowledge and – in a sense

– the complicity of the ruling family.

Others welcomed by Dubai include the "Merchant of Death" Viktor Bout, who was allowed to operate out of the UAE with minimal interference; along with the largest cigarette smuggler in the Balkans, who reportedly set up his offices in Dubai's giant Burj al-Arab building. Dubai has also been [implicated](#) as a hub in the international network of Abdul Qadeer Khan's Pakistani network trafficking nuclear materials; and six-figure sums were [reportedly](#) wired from Dubai to bank accounts in the U.S. to finance the U.S. terrorist attacks in September, 2001.

Concerns have often been raised about Dubai's role in the handling of drugs money and other forms of money laundering. As the U.S. INCSR [noted in 2015](#):

There are some indications that trade-based money laundering occurs in the UAE, including through commodities used as counter-valuation in hawala transactions or through trading companies, and that such activity might support sanctions-evasion networks and terrorist groups in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Somalia. Activities associated with terrorist and extremist groups include both fundraising and transferring funds. Bulk cash smuggling is also a significant problem.

A portion of the money laundering/terrorist financing (ML/TF) activity in the UAE is likely related to proceeds from illegal narcotics produced in Southwest Asia. Narcotics traffickers from Afghanistan, where most of the world's opium is produced, are increasingly reported to be attracted to the UAE's financial and trade centers. Financial networks operating both in and outside the UAE almost certainly control the funds. . .

Other money laundering vulnerabilities in the UAE include the real estate sector, the misuse of the international gold and diamond trade, and the use of

cash couriers to transfer illicit funds.

For example, large volumes of cash leaving Kabul airport in Afghanistan – [reportedly estimated](#) at \$4.5 billion in 2011 alone (equivalent to a quarter of Afghan GDP), and much of it believed to be from the heroin trade³ — have been substantially facilitated by Dubai. As the *Washington Post* reported in 2010:

A blizzard of bank notes is flying out of Afghanistan -- often in full view of customs officers at the Kabul airport . . . flows mostly to the Persian Gulf emirate of Dubai, where many wealthy Afghans now park their families and funds.

Efforts to figure out just how much money is leaving Afghanistan and why have been hampered by a lack of cooperation from Dubai. Dubai's financial problems, said a U.S. official, had left the emirate eager for foreign cash, and "they don't seem to care where it comes from."

A significant part of the exiting Afghan money, often in the hands of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs), is [reportedly](#) being ploughed into Dubai real estate, again with few or no questions asked. A U.S. embassy cable published by Wikileaks [reported](#) that Afghan vice president Ahmad Zia Massoud was stopped in Dubai after arriving with \$52 million in cash, but "was allowed to go on his way without explaining where the money came from." Other cables allege the widespread looting of Afghanistan by public officials who stashed much of the proceeds in Dubai, thus, as one cable put it, "actively undermining Afghan government counter-insurgency policy".

Dubai is suspected of being involved in large-scale money laundering involving many countries; among other cases that have been positively identified are those including the [oil industry of Azerbaijan](#); Russia's celebrated [Magnitsky scandal](#); ['conflict' gold](#) from the Democratic Republic of Congo; and more.

A significant feature of Dubai's role in regional financial distress is due to its being a major

global centre for *Hawala*: a trust-based system used to transfer money across countries and continents, outside formal banking networks.

Hawala is extremely hard to regulate (it [does not appear](#) to violate any UAE regulations) and law enforcement agencies have expressed serious concerns about its potential for money laundering and terrorist financing. Although money handlers in the UAE are supposed to keep records and alert the authorities to suspicious transactions, many continue to trade without registering, and seemingly face little incentive to do so. As [one journalist](#) was told:

"We are not registered, nobody is registered here," said one shop owner in the centre of the city. "Every textile shop is doing hawala."

State capture: the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC)

Under Sheikh Mohammad's laissez-faire leadership, over 35 separate low-tax free zones emerged in Dubai, including the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC), which started operations in 2004, supervised by the Dubai Financial Services Authority ([DFSA](#)), the first *financial* free zone in the UAE (there were already several free *trade* zones). The DIFC is an independent jurisdiction under the UAE Constitution, with its own independent civil and commercial laws.

One of the [defining features of secrecy jurisdictions or tax havens](#) is that their legislative machinery and political structures are 'captured' by offshore financial services interests. Usually, the offshore financial sector is carefully insulated from domestic (or foreign) democratic consultation, meaning that offshore financial interests can operate with relatively few democratic constraints, and can get laws rapidly and easily changed in their favour. It is a system of 'sovereignty for sale' with no accountability to those populations elsewhere that are most affected by those laws.

Dubai exhibits a form of state capture, but one that differs from many jurisdictions in two main ways. First, whereas many tax havens

(such as [Cayman](#) or the [BVI](#)) never were major commercial centres and developed their offshore industries from scratch from ‘pure’ financial interests, Dubai’s financial services industry has (as mentioned above) emerged more as a result of Dubai’s long-standing role as a commercial entrepôt, and the ‘capture’ is not so much by pure financial interests as by a mix of financial and commercial ones. The Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) currently makes a fairly modest contribution to Dubai’s overall economy (though that may change, and Dubai has many other ‘offshore’ financial services offerings beyond the DIFC.)

Second, in Dubai’s case the ‘capture’ takes the form of highly personalised control of large sectors of the economy, including large parts of the jurisdiction’s offshore finance sector, by the ruling family monarchy, which has ruled Dubai since 1833.

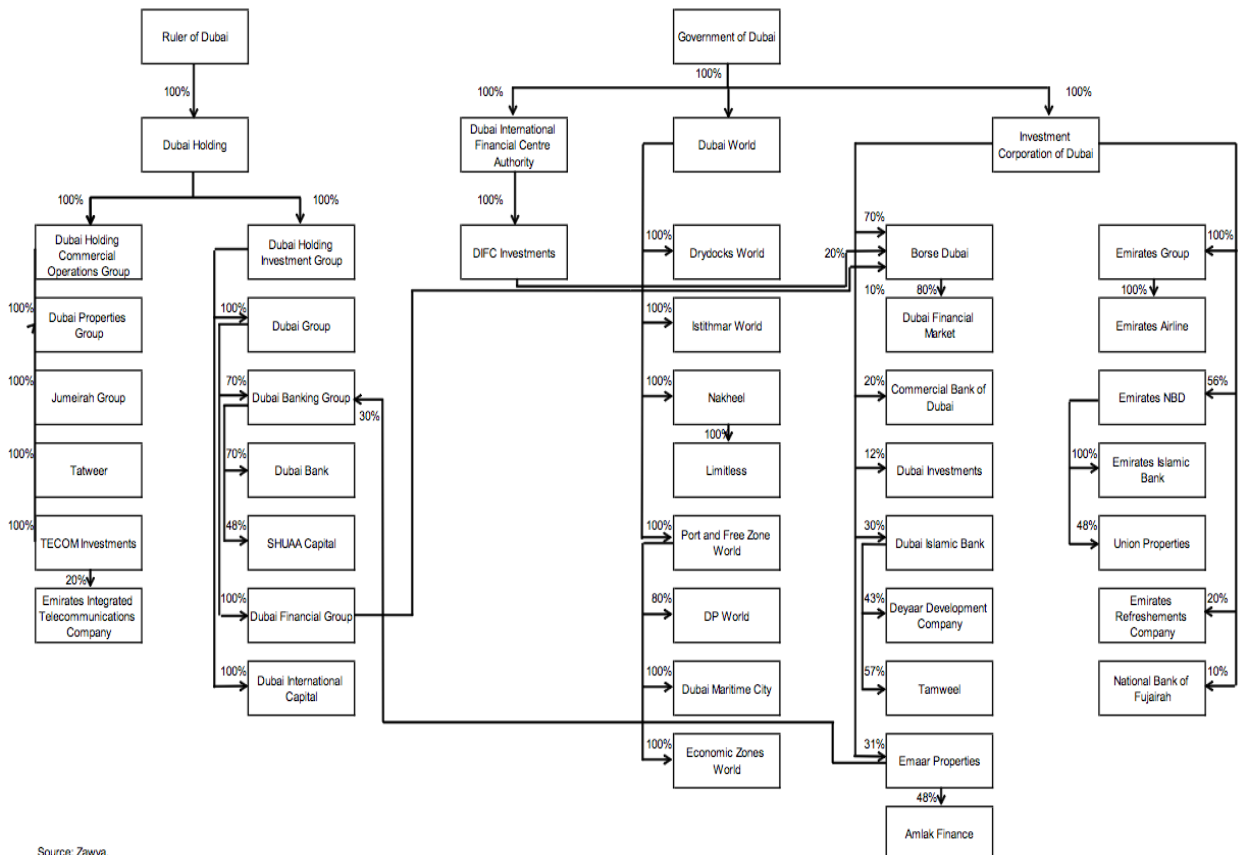
“Finance’, in the current era, is not just a sector of the economy; it is at the core of a new social settlement in which the fabric of our society and economy has been reworked.”

Sheikh Mohammed, who calls himself the “CEO of Dubai” starkly epitomises the ‘capture’.

A diagram provided by [the IMF](#) shows the remarkable degree of personal control he and his family exert over the economy.

More specifically, the structure of the DIFC itself is controlled by Sheikh Maktoum bin Mohammed Bin Rashid al Maktoum, the third son of Dubai’s ruler -- as the [next diagram](#) illustrates:

Figure I.1. Dubai Inc.



Source: Zawya.

The Dubai Financial Services Authority, the regulator, is also structurally beholden to the ruling family: as the IMF notes ([p9](#)): “All board members are appointed by the DIFC President.” This article from [The Economist](#) in July 2004, the year of the DIFC’s inception, highlights where political power lies:

bodies suggest its laws are not so far out of line with (rather toothless) international regulatory standards.

The DIFC has been a significant but minority economic sector in Dubai, with [over 360](#) firms licenced to provide financial services by 2014;



The Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) was chaired by Ian Hay Davison, a veteran of the struggle to clean up Lloyd’s insurance market in the 1980s, and [Philip Thorpe](#), formerly of London’s Financial Services Authority.

They were fired that year, apparently after objecting to apparent corruption and nepotism in the creation of the DIFC. Their appointment was greeted by one [article](#) which asked “*Has the City of London taken over Dubai?*” Dubai is of course enormously more independent than the headline would suggest, but it does highlight the [City of London’s role](#) in having ‘pollenated’ so many financial centres and secrecy jurisdictions around the world.

The Dubai Financial Services Authority provides relatively little information on its website, which states that “The DFSA’s regulatory approach is to be risk-based and to avoid unnecessary regulatory burden.” This is typically libertarian, ask-no-questions language from an offshore tax haven / secrecy jurisdiction. The DIFC itself appears to be more stringently regulated than the rest of Dubai’s economy, however, and comments from the IMF and other international

gross value added [estimated at](#) \$3.1 billion 2011, around 4.0 percent of GDP, and total assets worth \$114 billion at the end of 2011: just over 1/150th the size of the UK banking sector’s [\\$15-odd trillion](#) in assets.

Dubai as an offshore financial centre today.

In the financial realm, Dubai and the DIFC [offer](#) several facilities that are ‘classic’ tax haven offerings. On the **corporate** side, servicing [more than 5,000](#) multinational companies, Dubai offers

- Zero percent tax rate on corporate income and profits, guaranteed for 50 years.
- A wide network of double tax treaties, available to UAE incorporated entities ([66 treaties](#) as of October 2012.) This makes Dubai a classic corporate ‘conduit’ haven, among other things⁴.
- 100 percent foreign ownership of Dubai-registered corporations is possible; there are no exchange controls; free capital convertibility; and a variety of legal vehicles can be established with “capital structuring flexibility”

Secrecy is also well established, as Dubai's secrecy score of 77 testifies. This is substantially obtained through professional secrecy that binds local financial agents not to divulge information⁵. The OECD global Forum commented in 2012 that:

“The scope of professional secrecy in the domestic laws of the UAE is broader than the international standard and has the potential to inhibit effective exchange of information.”

However, Dubai's unwillingness to enforce its own laws effectively in many cases, or to require local agents to collect information necessary for law enforcement agencies and others, means it will continue to pose risks in many areas.

Dubai has also been moving aggressively into the area of “fake residency” – a fast-growing international phenomenon which is used to escape global transparency requirements. (The trick is simple: if your assets are subject to information-sharing, then you register yourself as a ‘fake’ resident of a jurisdiction like Dubai: the fake residency jurisdiction will then receive all the information about your assets and can then be trusted to fail to do anything about it.) Dubai's offering has been particularly pernicious: individuals [can obtain](#) fake residency simply by incorporating their own company in Dubai. (More peculiarly, investors in the Ajhman Uptown project in UAE will also [be able to obtain](#) citizenship of Antigua & Barbuda.)

TJN's private conversations with client advisers have indicated that Dubai has been particularly diligent in reassuring people that their undocumented accounts won't be investigated.

Dubai has also long been implicated in ‘round-tripping’ of capital - particularly from India. This happens when locals (in India, say) export capital to Dubai, dress it up in financial secrecy, then return the capital home to India disguised as foreign investment, which attracts corporate tax breaks and various other favourable treatments available only to foreigners. It is substantially for this reason that [Indian official](#)

[data](#) put two-way trade with the UAE at \$75 billion in 2012-2013 – compared to just \$68 billion and \$60 billion with China and the U.S. respectively.

Sources and further reading

- [Full data for Dubai](#)
- [Dubai on TJN Blog](#)
- [Full Methodology](#)
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- [City of Gold: why Dubai's first conflict gold audit never saw the light of day](#), Global Witness, Feb 2014

¹ It may be interesting for political scholars to ponder the uniqueness of this oil-backed haven, particularly given that there are no other oil-dependent economies which have succeeded in creating an

offshore financial sector of any size. The problem for oil-dependent (or mineral-dependent) countries appears to be the well-known phenomenon of the [Resource Curse](#), whereby countries dependent on minerals like oil suffer slower growth, greater military and economic instability, higher levels of political corruption, and other ailments. Dubai's success in pulling off this trick may be connected to the fact that the oil backing comes from another Emirate, which ring-fences it against Resource Curse-like taint.

² Glenny, *McMafia*, p149

³ Officials [believe](#) some of the money leaving for Dubai – and that is merely the money that is legally declared at Kabul airport – is transported overland into Afghanistan from Pakistan, raising serious concerns about whether this money is from the heroin trade. Large-scale exports of gold to Dubai from Afghanistan – not a gold mining country – raise further concerns. This trade is also believed to be helping Iran circumvent U.S. and European sanctions. Plenty of the money leaving Afghanistan is not illegal, and is merely placed in Dubai because, in the words of [one analyst](#): “The closest functioning banking system is here, so a lot of the money coming in could be legitimate but a lot of it is not.” A [December 2012 report](#) for the U.S. Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction said that these cash flows “raise the risk of money laundering and bulk cash smuggling — tools often used to finance terrorist, narcotics and other illicit operations.”




⁴ Dubai's tax treaties have facilitated ‘round tripping’ – a common tax haven practice whereby local investors from one country take their money offshore, dress it up in offshore secrecy and then return it home, illegally, as ‘foreign’ investment, which receives tax and other privileges not available to local investors. An article in India's [Financial Express](#) newspaper in July 2011 said: “A finance ministry official said that tax benefits provided by these countries are being misused by investors for re-routing funds. “We have found many instances of round tripping through Singapore and Dubai”. . . Dubai offers an attractive tax regime, which encourage the companies to invest there and bring back the funds into India. The official further said that the Dubai route is being used for re-export of investments into India and the UAE has become one of the largest re-export partners.

⁵ As the Global Forum reported in 2012: the




scope of professional secrecy in the domestic laws of the UAE is broader than the international standard and has the potential to inhibit effective exchange of information. [...]. The Securities and Commodities Authority Law requires brokers and auditors, or whoever is involved in the execution of the securities market operations, to maintain the confidentiality of the client names and conform to the ethics of the profession. Failure by any market participant to respect professional confidentiality and secrecy of client names attracts a penalty in the form of imprisonment and a fine not exceeding AED 100 000 (EUR 19 000) or either of these (Art. 40 SCA Law).” (GF 2012: 70, 81). In 2014 the Global Forum mentioned, though, that in practice the broad scope of professional secrecy does not apply to lawyers anymore

PART 2: DUBAI'S SECRECY SCORE





TRANSPARENCY OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP – Dubai

- 1  **Banking Secrecy:** Does the jurisdiction have banking secrecy?
Dubai partly curtails banking secrecy
- 2  **Trust and Foundations Register:** Is there a public register of trusts/foundations, or are trusts/foundations prevented?
Dubai partly discloses or prevents trusts and private foundations
- 3  **Recorded Company Ownership:** Does the relevant authority obtain and keep updated details of the beneficial ownership of companies?
Dubai does not maintain company ownership details in official records

KEY ASPECTS OF CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY REGULATION – Dubai

- 4  **Public Company Ownership:** Does the relevant authority make details of ownership of companies available on public record online for free, or for less than US\$10/€10?
Dubai does not require that company ownership details are publicly available online
- 5  **Public Company Accounts:** Does the relevant authority require that company accounts are made available for inspection by anyone for free, or for less than US\$10/€10?
Dubai does not require that company accounts be available on public record
- 6  **Country-by-Country Reporting:** Are all companies required to publish country-by-country financial reports?
Dubai does not require public country-by-country financial reporting by companies

EFFICIENCY OF TAX AND FINANCIAL REGULATION – Dubai

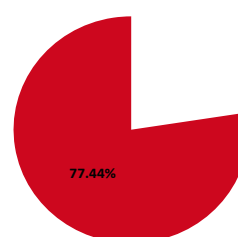
- 7  **Fit for Information Exchange:** Are resident paying agents required to report to the domestic tax administration information on payments to non-residents?
Dubai does not require resident paying agents to tell the domestic tax authorities about payments to non-residents
- 8  **Efficiency of Tax Administration:** Does the tax administration use taxpayer identifiers for analysing information efficiently, and is there a large taxpayer unit?
Dubai does not use appropriate tools for efficiently analysing tax related information
- 9  **Avoids Promoting Tax Evasion:** Does the jurisdiction grant unilateral tax credits for foreign tax payments?
Dubai does not avoid promoting tax evasion via a tax credit system
- 10  **Harmful Legal Vehicles:** Does the jurisdiction allow cell companies and trusts with flee clauses?
Dubai does allow harmful legal vehicles

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND COOPERATION – Dubai

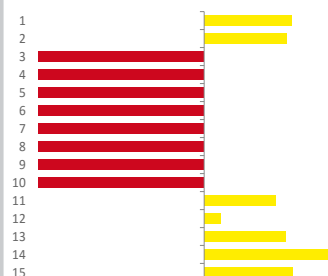
- 11  **Anti-Money Laundering:** Does the jurisdiction comply with the FATF recommendations?
Dubai partly complies with international anti-money laundering standards
- 12  **Automatic Information Exchange:** Does the jurisdiction participate fully in multilateral Automatic Information Exchange via the Common Reporting Standard?
Dubai partly participates in Automatic Information Exchange
- 13  **Bilateral Treaties:** Does the jurisdiction have at least 53 bilateral treaties providing for information exchange upon request, or is it part of the European Council/OECD convention?
As of 31 May, 2015, Dubai had less than 53 tax information sharing agreements complying with basic OECD requirements
- 14  **International Transparency Commitments:** Has the jurisdiction ratified the five most relevant international treaties relating to financial transparency?
Dubai has ratified less than five of the most relevant international treaties relating to financial transparency
- 15  **International Judicial Cooperation:** Does the jurisdiction cooperate with other states on money laundering and other criminal issues?
Dubai partly cooperates with other states on money laundering and other criminal issues

Secrecy Score

United Arab Emirates (Dubai) - Secrecy Score



United Arab Emirates (Dubai) KFSI-Assessment



Notes and Sources

The ranking is based on a combination of its secrecy score and scale weighting (click [here](#) to see our full methodology).

The secrecy score of 77 per cent for Dubai has been computed by assessing its performance on 15 Key Financial Secrecy Indicators (KFSI), listed on the left. Each KFSI is explained in more detail, [here](#).

Green indicates full compliance on the relevant indicator, meaning least secrecy; red indicates non-compliance (most secrecy); and yellow indicates partial compliance.

This paper draws on data sources including regulatory reports, legislation, regulation and news available as of 31.12.2014 (with the exception of KFSI 13 for which the cut-off date is 31.05.2015).

Full data on Dubai is available here: <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/database/menu.xml>

All background data for all countries can be found on the Financial Secrecy Index website: <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com>