The Regulation of Illicit Financial Flows Dataset: A new world map of 30-years of financial secrecy and anti-money laundering reforms

Daniel Haberly, University of Sussex Valentina Gullo, University of Sussex Tom Shipley, University of Sussex Tomas Boukal, Charles University Prague Miroslav Palansky, Charles University Prague and Tax Justice Network Robert Barrington, University of Sussex

GLOBAL INTEGRITY



UNIVERSITY

OF SUSSEX

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF CORRUPTION Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office



Anti-Corruption Evidence

Research Programme

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 - Particular focus on curtailing abuses of offshore jurisdictions
- <u>**BUT,**</u> limited understanding of actual impact of policy changes on illicit financial activities and flows
 - Shortage of quantitative empirical evidence

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Regulation of Illicit Financial Flows (RIFF) dataset is designed to fill this gap



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23 policy indicators – defined based on combination of importance and data availability
30 years (1990-2020) – annual time resolution of data

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and enforcement	Money laundering criminalisation (predicate offences other than drugs)		1990-2020
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	Domestic cooperation		1990-2020
	Non-tax-related Information Exchange (on demand)		1990-2020
	Client Due Diligence (CDD)		1990-2020
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Focus on time series continuity and consistency



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Focus on time series continuity and consistency Developed with support from Tax Justice Network What does the RIFF tell us about the changing world map of IFF regulation, 1990-2020?



Scored based on factor analysis of 11 (of 23) indicators selected to minimize missing data; first factor explains 51% of total variance



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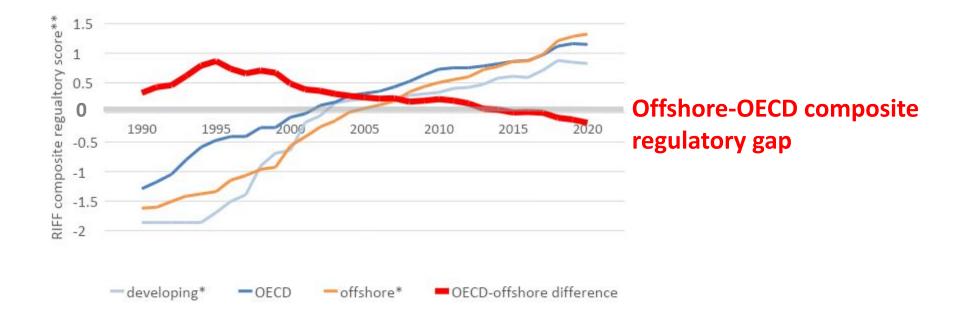
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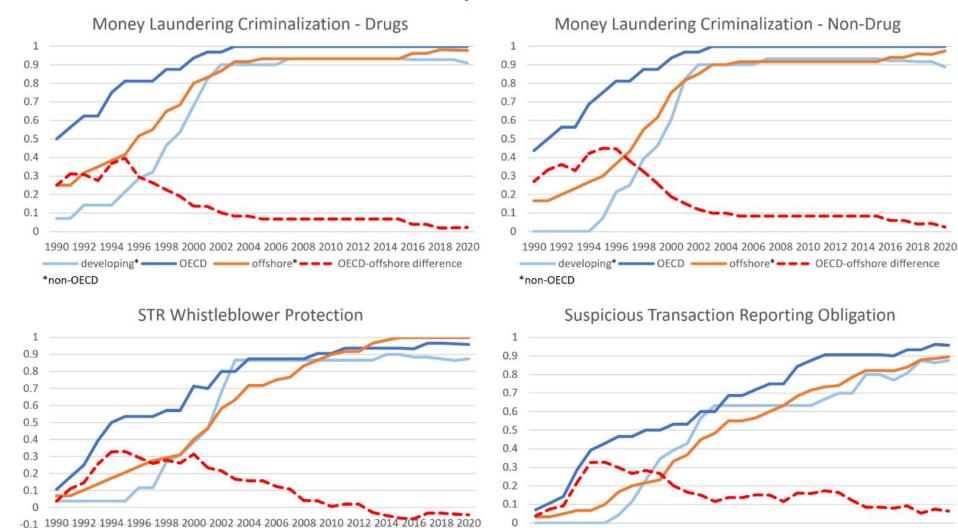
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Selected early-reform indicators



OECD — offshore* – – OECD-offshore difference

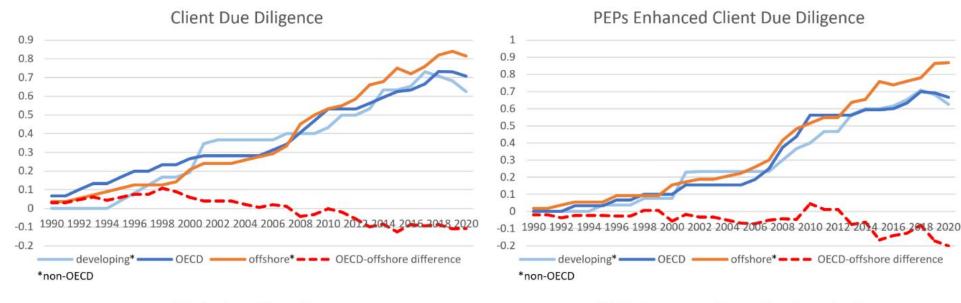
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*non-OECD

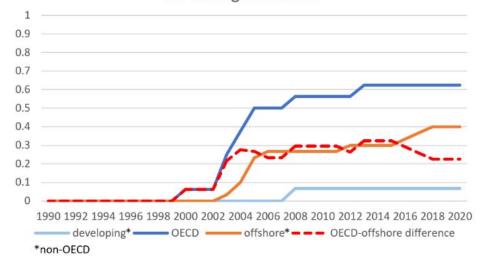
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1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 developing* OECD OFfshore* OECD-offshore difference *non-OECD

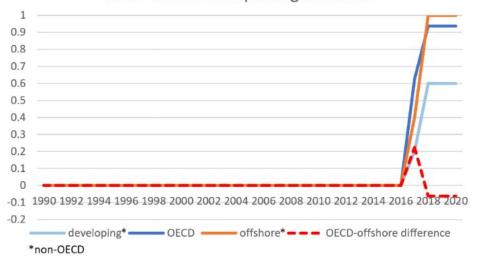
Selected late-reform indicators

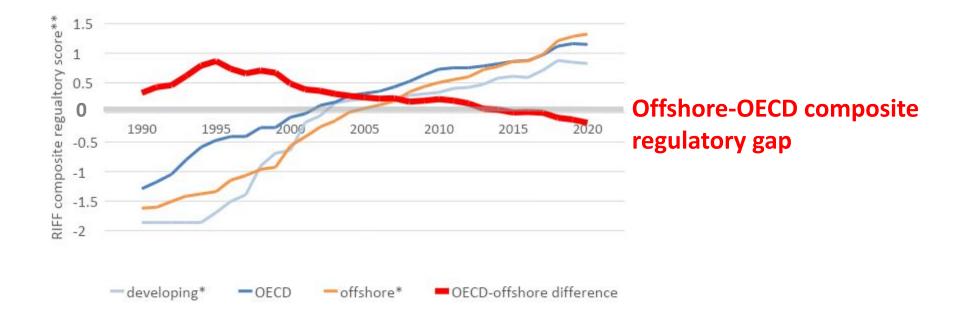


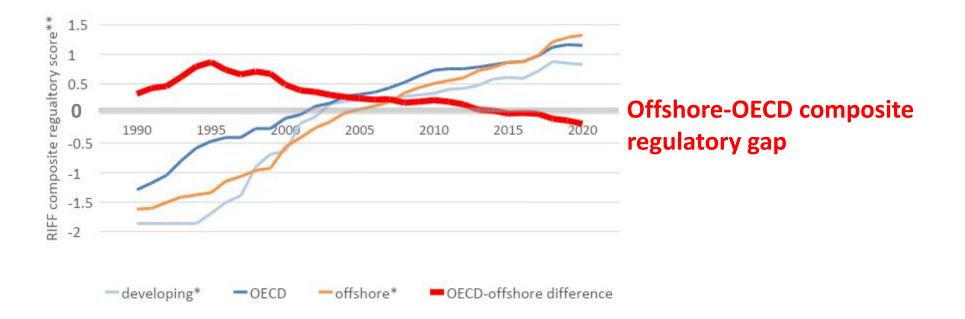
EU Savings Directive



OECD Common Reporting Standard

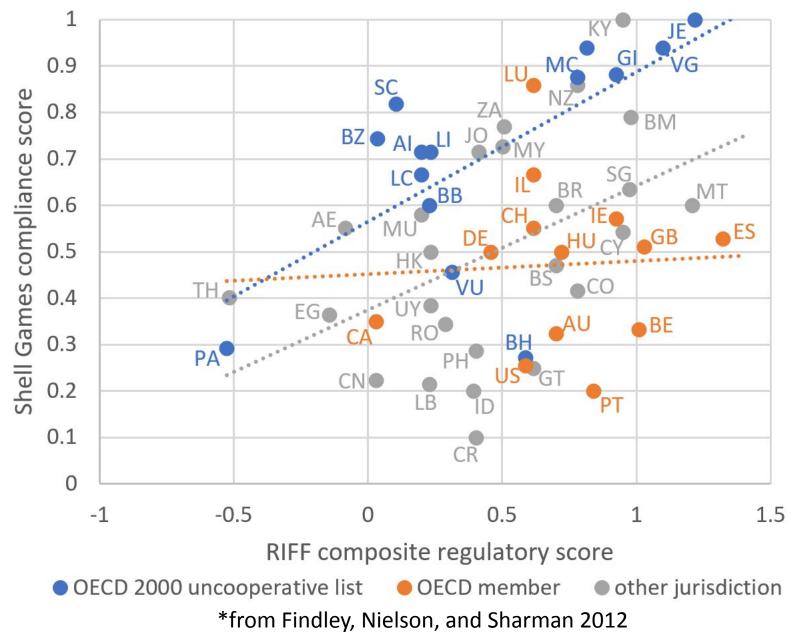


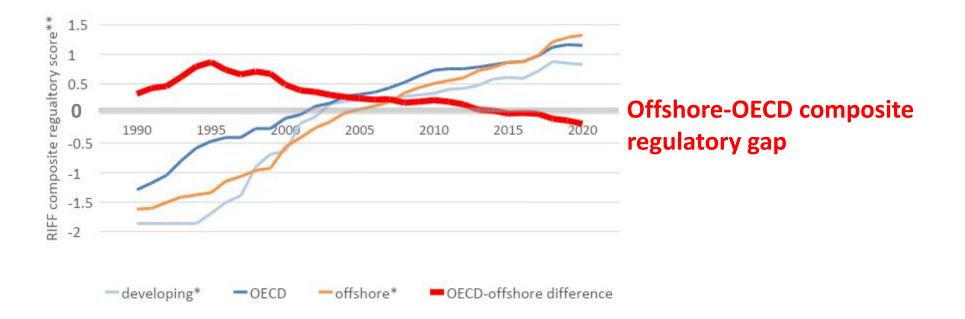




Offshore jurisdictions look even better with respect to AML regulatory implementation at the service provider level

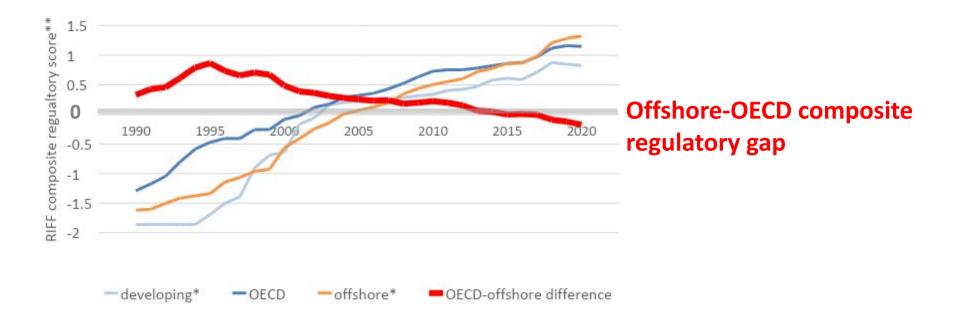
Relationship between 2010 RIFF composite regulatory scores, and Global Shell Games service provider compliance scores*





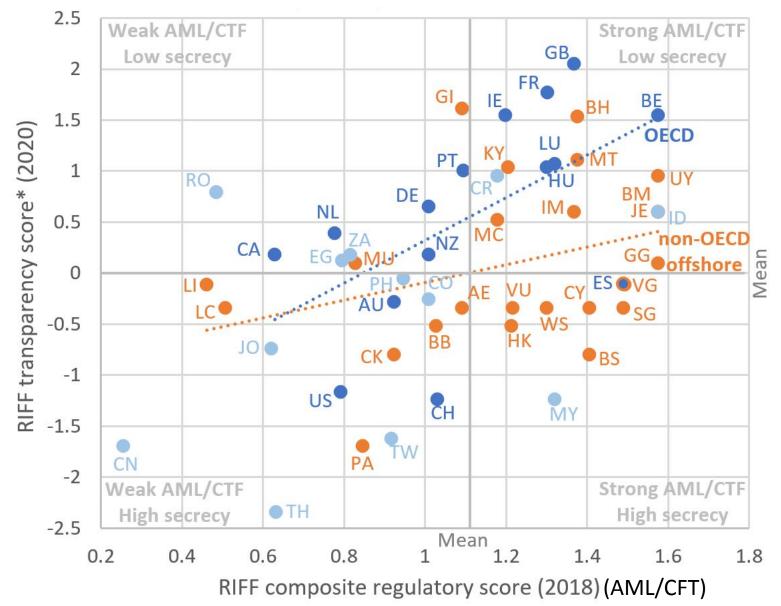
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Offshore-onshore regulatory convergence?

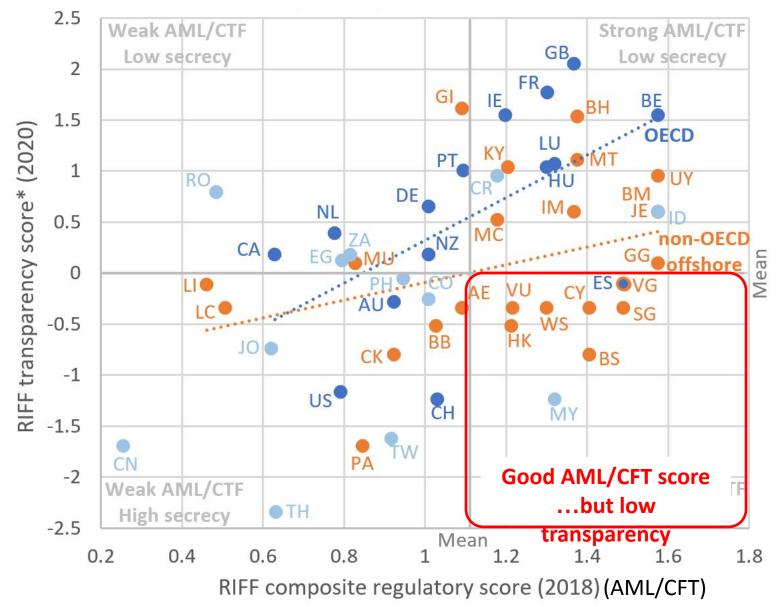


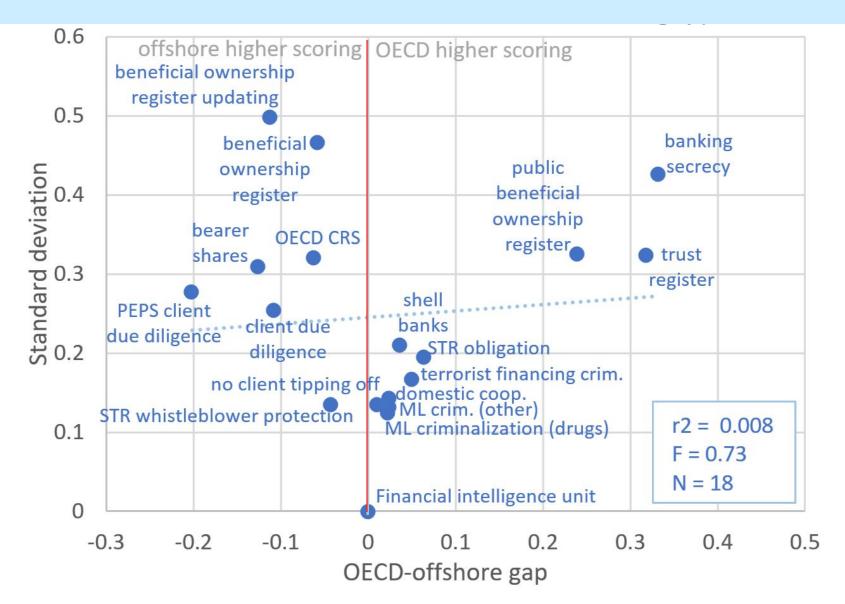
Offshore jurisdictions look even better with respect to AML regulatory implementation at the service provider level However, key areas of offshore <u>financial transparency</u> still <i>lag...

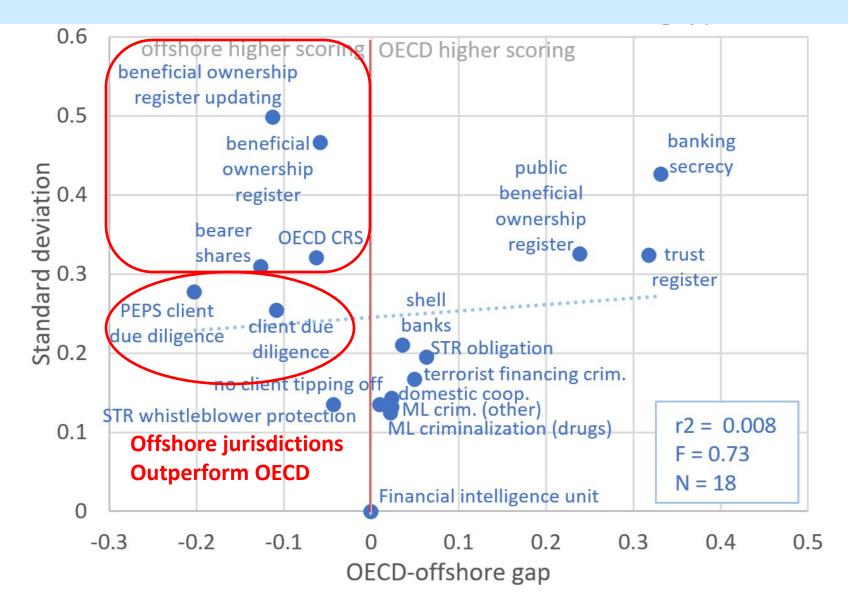
AML/CFT regulation versus financial transparency, 2018/2020

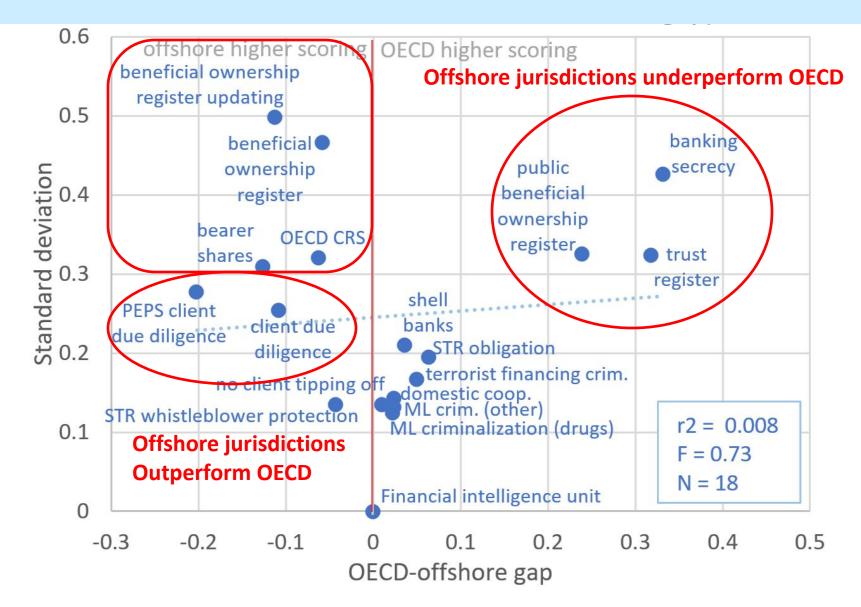


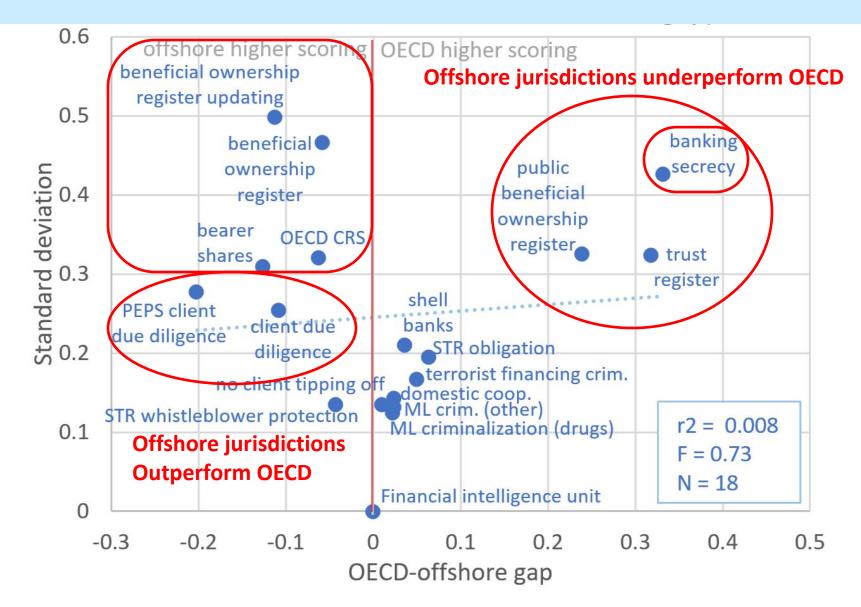
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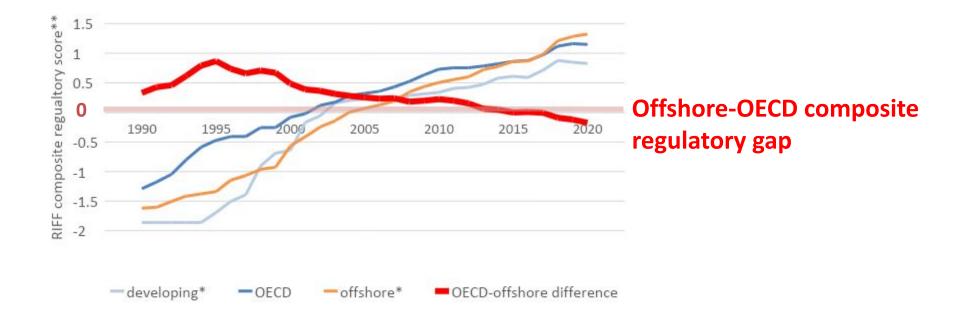




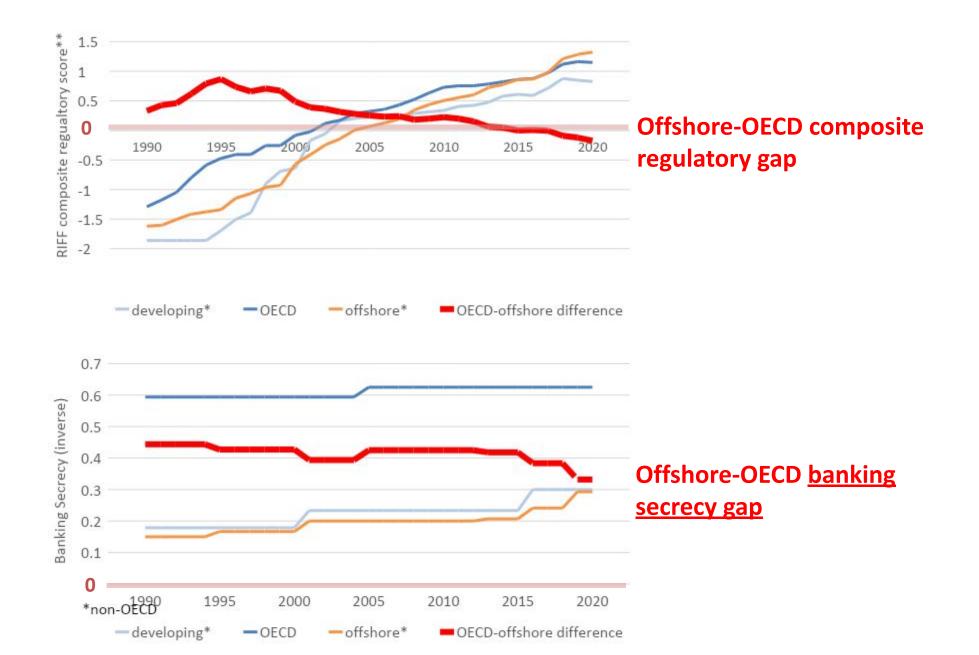




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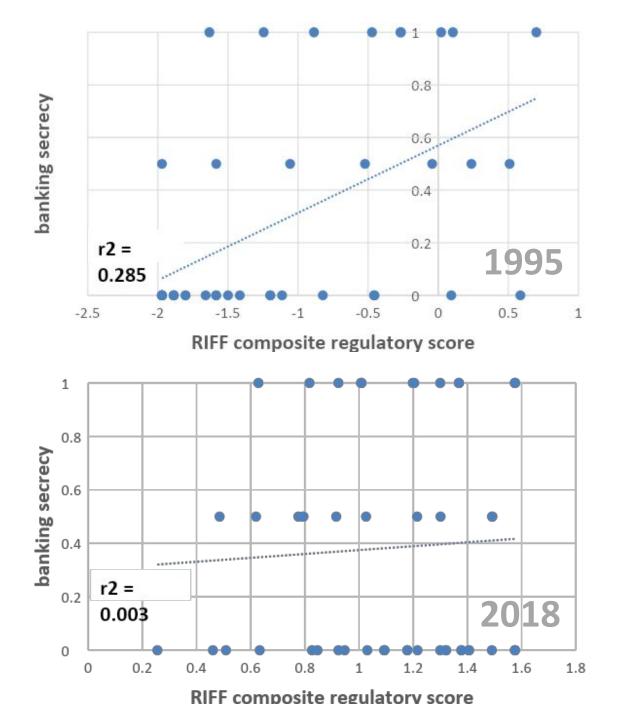
Offshore-onshore regulatory convergence?







Decoupling of banking secrecy from broader regulatory landscape...



Offshore-onshore regulatory convergence?

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Beneficial Ownership Register

Also a widening offshore-onshore gap in beneficial ownership register <u>transparency</u>

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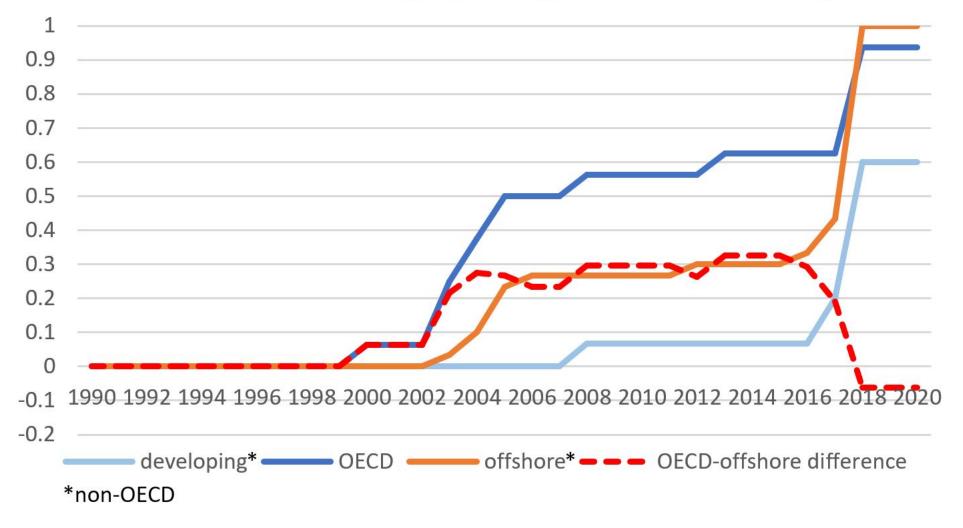
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Gap between trust versus company beneficial ownership registration creates potential for secrecy-seeking arbitrage

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Auto. Info. Exchange (Savings Directive or CRS)



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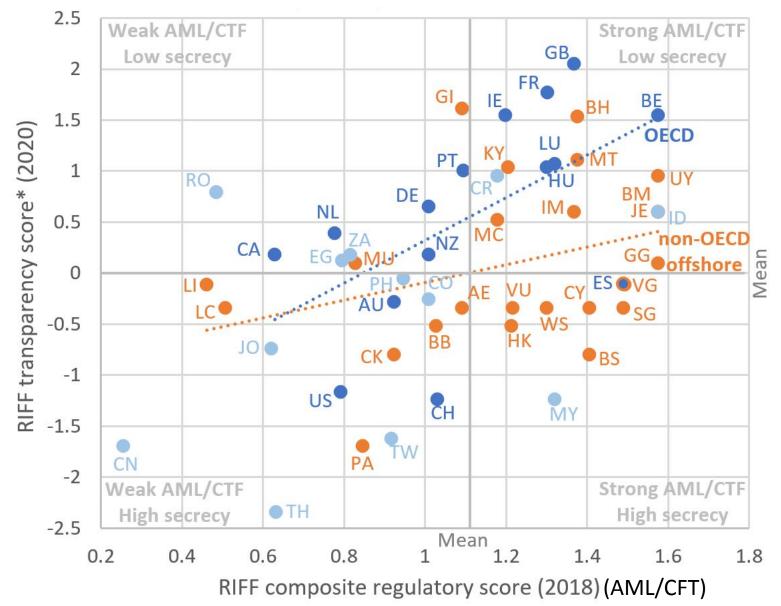
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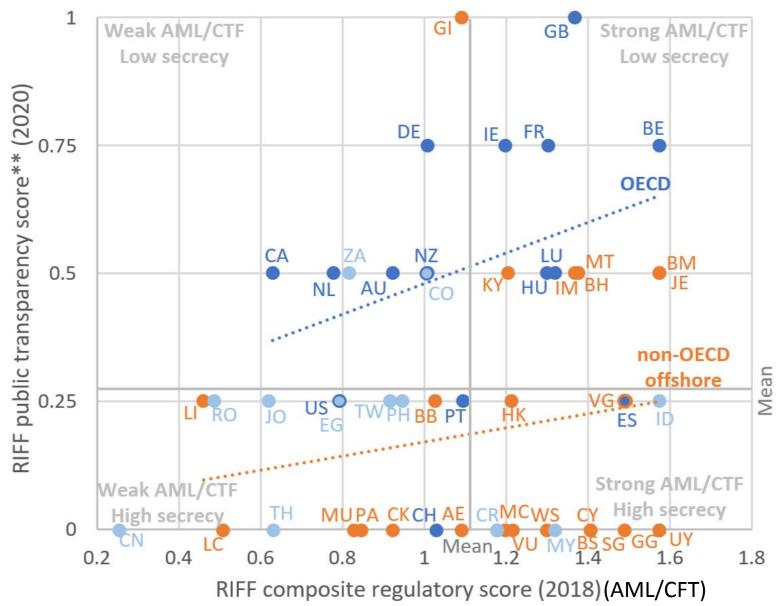
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- Non-governmental anti-corruption investigators shouldn't have to rely on sporadic leaks of data

AML/CFT regulation versus financial transparency, 2018/2020



AML/CFT regulation versus **<u>public</u>** financial transparency, 2018/2020



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 - However, offshore jurisdictions still tend to lag in financial transparency, and in particular <u>public</u> financial transparency

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 - Need to vigilant about non-governmental financial secrecy
 - Can also impede work of governments

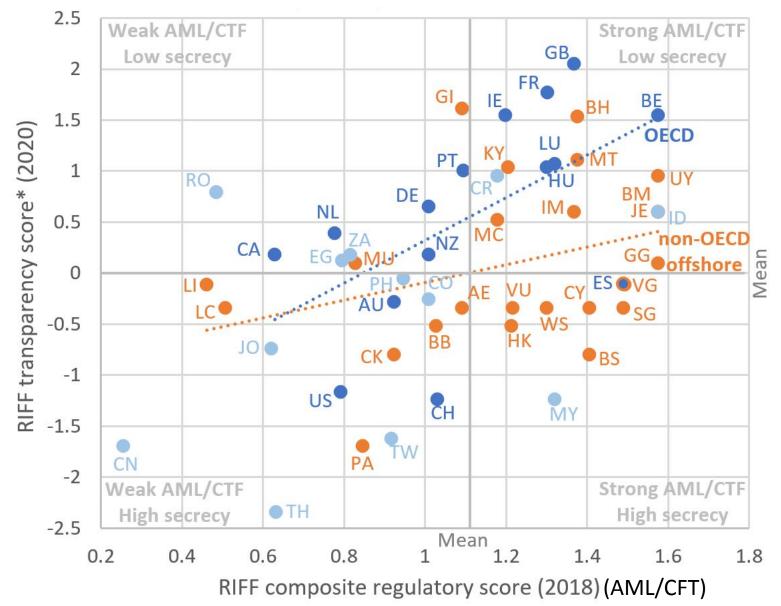
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 - These jurisdictions mostly fall under the umbrella of an even smaller number of national and supranational governments (US states, UK & its overseas territories & dependencies, EU)

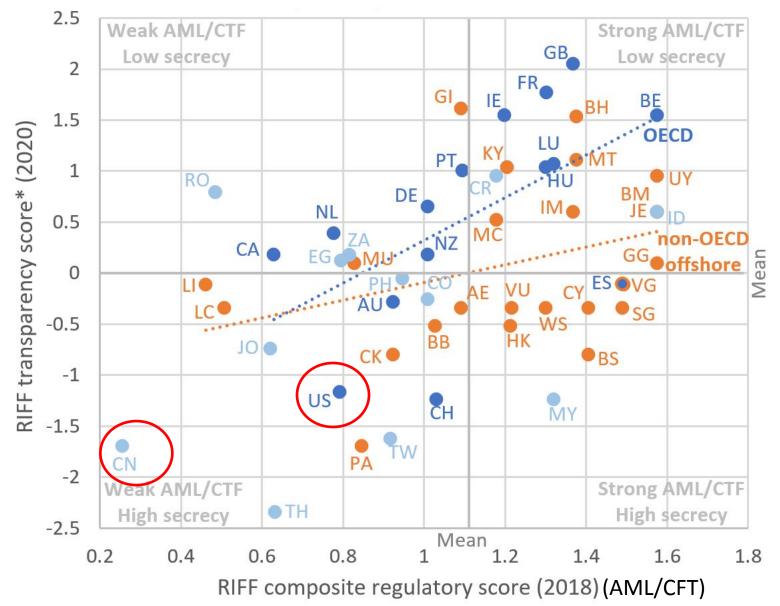
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- Leadership needs to come from the top

Dan Haberly, d.haberly@sussex.ac.uk Valentina Gullo, gullodv@gmail.com Tom Shipley, t.shipley@sussex.ac.uk Tomas Boukal, tomas.boukal@fsv.cuni.cz Miroslav Palansky, miroslav.palansky@gmail.com Robert Barrington, r.barrington@sussex.ac.uk

Thank

You