

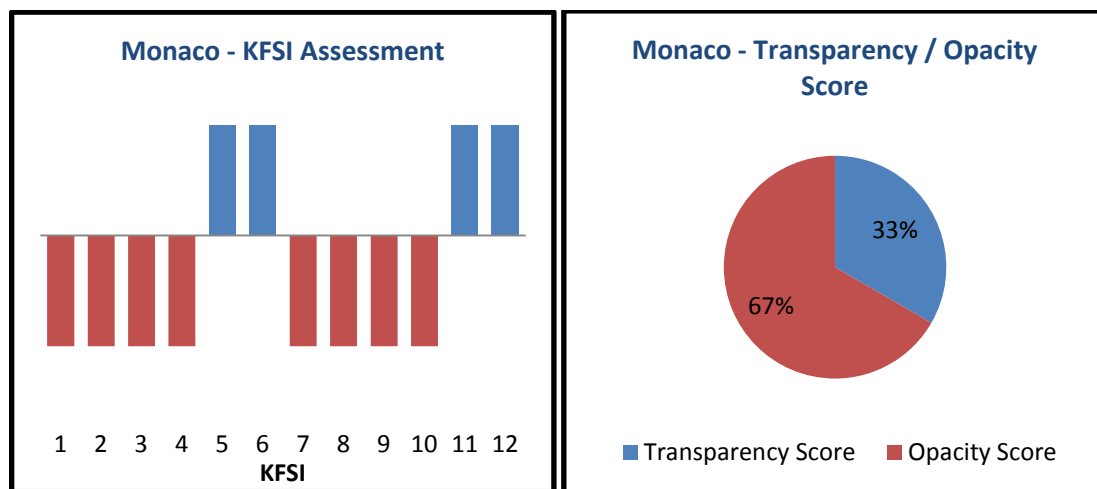
Jurisdiction Report - Monaco

Purpose of this paper

This paper draws on key data collected on the secrecy jurisdiction of Monaco. The full data set is available [here](#)¹. Background information about Monaco is available from a number of sources². The assessment provided in this paper relates to 12 indicators reflecting the legal and financial arrangements of this jurisdiction (Key Financial Secrecy Indicators, KFSI). Details of these indicators are noted at the end of this report. The detailed data that supports this analysis is available on the Mapping the Faultlines web site³. This survey was based on regulatory reports, legislation and regulation in force at 31.12.2008⁴.

Key findings

Monaco achieved a positive result for just four of the questions we asked. A transparency score of 33 per cent has been awarded for the positive assessment of indicator number 5, 6, 11 and 12. The negative assessment of all other indicators yields an opacity score of 67 per cent overall.



The numbers on the bottom axis of the left graph refer to the Key Financial Secrecy Indicators (KFSI) listed at the end of this report. The presence of a blue bar indicates a positive answer as does blue highlighted text in the analysis, below. The presence of a red bar indicates a negative answer as does red highlighted text below.

This weak opacity score arises because Monaco:

1. Provides **banking secrecy**;
2. Does not put **details of trusts on public record**;
3. Does not comply sufficiently with **international regulatory requirements**
4. Does not require that **company accounts be available on public record**;

5. Does require that beneficial ownership of companies is recorded on public record;
6. Does maintain company ownership details in official records;
7. Did not respond to Tax Justice Network requests for information;
8. Does not participate in the European Union Savings Tax Directive;
9. Has few tax information agreements;
10. Does not have adequate access to banking information;
11. Does not allow company redomiciliation;
12. Does not allow protected cell companies.

Other data⁵

	Number	Ranking ⁶
Financial services as a percentage of GDP	15%	13
Number of multinational company subsidiaries in the jurisdiction	35	29
Number of Big 4 firms in the jurisdiction	2	-
Number of lawyers in the jurisdiction	25	20
Number of accountants in the jurisdiction	22	17

This data shows

1. That Monaco does have a significant dependence⁷ upon financial services;
2. That Monaco is not widely used⁸ by multinational companies from the jurisdictions that we surveyed⁹, suggesting that it is not considered significantly attractive by those corporations which are usually associated with low or no tax jurisdictions exhibiting political stability;
3. That the Big Four accounting firms do have a significant presence¹⁰ in Monaco, suggesting that it does host significant international activity;
4. That Monaco does not exhibit a significant number¹¹ of lawyers and accountants when compared to other secrecy jurisdictions, suggesting the relative insignificance of its activities.

Particular points to note

Although not entirely clear, the statement by the Monegasque regulators that they estimate the number of trusts suggests that there is no central registry for trusts: "Monegasque regulators estimated that approximately 3,950 offshore companies and 725 trusts were under CSP [Corporate Service Providers] management, as at April 30, 2002." (Lowtax.net¹²; [TJN-note]). In addition, Monaco can exchange banking information only with France: "In other cases, Monaco only exchanges information in criminal tax matters subject to a dual criminality standard." (OECD 2008¹³: 62). Furthermore, only under the treaty arrangements with France do the Monegasque authorities have direct access to banking information (OECD 2008: 42, 72).

Next steps for Monaco

Monaco is a long way from offering financial transparency¹⁴. If it is to play a full part in the modern financial community and wishes to impede and deter illicit financial flows, including flows originating from tax evasion, aggressive tax avoidance practices, corrupt practices and criminal activities it should take action on the points noted where it falls short of acceptable international standards.

The indicators we used (KFSI)

1	Is legal banking secrecy banned (i.e. Is there no legal right to banking secrecy)?
2	Is there a Public Trust and Foundations Registry?
3	Does the FATF rate 90% largely compliant and with no non-compliant ratings?
4	Are company accounts available for inspection by anyone for a fee of less than US\$10?
5	Are details of the beneficial ownership of companies available on public record online for less than US\$10?
6	Are details of the beneficial ownership of companies submitted to and kept updated by a competent authority?
7	Did the jurisdiction participate in the TJN Survey in 2009 (1=both questionnaires; 0.5 one questionnaire)?
8	Does the jurisdiction fully participate in Automatic Information Exchange (the European Savings Tax Directive)?
9	Has the jurisdiction at least 60 bilateral treaties providing for broad information exchange clauses covering all tax matters (either DTA or TIEA)?
10	Has the jurisdiction's authority effective access to bank information for information exchange purposes?
11	Does the jurisdiction prevent company redomiciliation?
12	Does the jurisdiction prevent protected cell companies from being created in its territory?

¹ That data is available here: http://www.secrecyjurisdictions.com/sj_database/menu.xml.

² CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>; 28-8-09; Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monaco>; 17-9-09.

³ <http://www.secrecyjurisdictions.com>.

⁴ With the exception of KFSI 9 for which the cut-off date is 30-6-2009.

⁵ Based on the jurisdiction database on this site or TJN research.

⁶ The number of ranked jurisdictions varies for each indicator mainly because of differing data availability. For the ranking of the ratio of Financial Services in GDP this number is 29; for the number of multinational companies' subsidiaries this number is 54; for lawyers the number is 25 and for accountants 26.

⁷ We defined significant dependence as a ratio of more than 5% of financial services in GDP.

⁸ We defined „widely used“ and „significant attraction“ as being indicated by the presence of 50 or more subsidiaries of multinational companies.

⁹ France, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, UK, USA.

¹⁰ We defined that the presence of the Big Four Accounting Firm is significant if there is more than one firm present.

¹¹ For defining a “significant” number of lawyers and accountants we used the ratio of lawyers and accountants per head of population, computed the average and defined the numbers above average to indicate relative significance in the secrecy jurisdictions’ activity.

¹² <http://www.lowtax.net/lowtax/html/jmccos.html>; 7-7-09.

¹³ The full title of this annual publication is “Tax Co-operation. Towards a Level Playing Field”. Because the OECD published its 2008 report during the research process, both the 2007 and 2008 report have been used.

¹⁴ Our definition of financial transparency can be found here:

www.secrecyjurisdictions.com/PDF/Glossary.pdf.