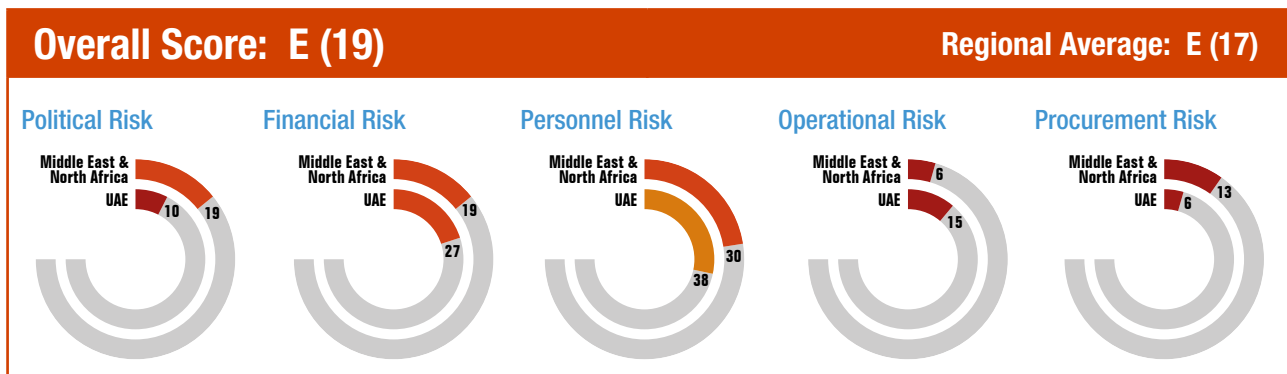


# COUNTRY PROFILE: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE)

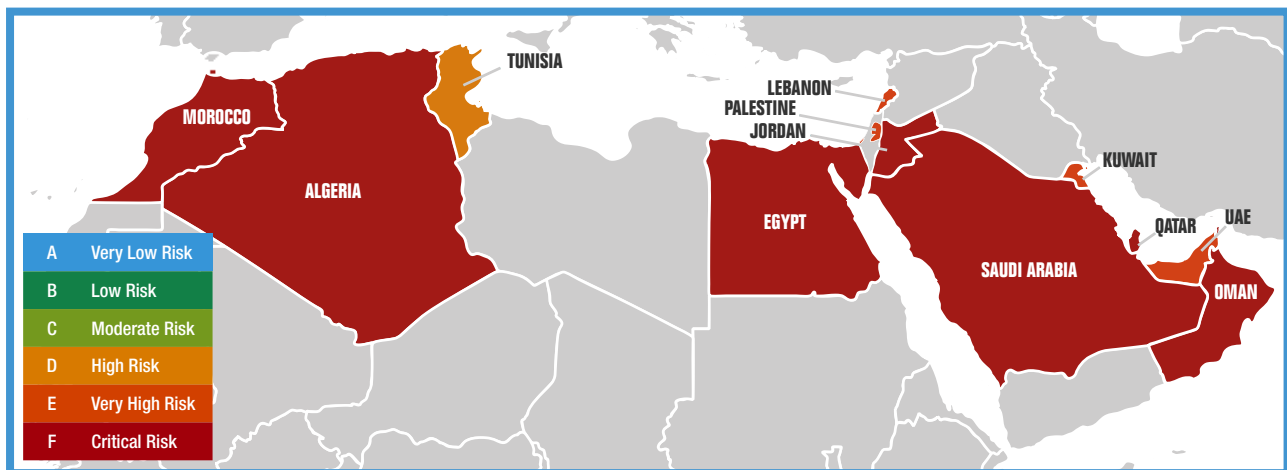
UAE faces critical corruption risk across its defence institutions, with almost no transparency or oversight in operations, finances and procurement. However, it does score well on sanctions for corrupt behaviour, and has impressive controls over private sector linkages to military and defence.

OECD fragile state	No	Defence Budget as % of GDP*	8.8%
Significant defence exporter*	Yes	Total armed forces personnel#	252,000
Significant defence importer*	Yes	UN Convention Against Corruption	Ratified in 2013
Volume of arms trade 2015-2018 (US\$ mil)*	436, Rank: 19 out of 65	Arms Trade Treaty	Not signed
Defence Budget (US\$ mil)*	unknown		

\*SIPRI, #World Bank



## Middle East & North Africa: Regional Issues in Defence Integrity



Defence sectors across the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) region continue to face a high risk of corruption. At the same time, protracted armed conflicts in Syria, Libya, and Yemen persist, while public protests against corruption and authoritarianism continue in a number of countries – reflecting an overall context of insecurity and fragility. Although some governments have publically committed to stepping up anti-corruption efforts, there remains a gap between existing legislation and implementation in practice. Military institutions in the region are characterised by a high degree of defence exceptionalism, resulting in a lack of transparency that precludes oversight actors from effectively scrutinising defence budgets and policies at a time when defence spending and arms imports continue to surge. These concerns are further compounded by authoritarian governance systems seen in many MENA countries. Resurgent protests and uprisings in the region after the 2011 Arab Spring demonstrate that corruption is a central and persistent public grievance. Continuing to treat the defence sector as an exception and failing to meet public expectations of transparency and accountability could further fuel public distrust, result in a loss of legitimacy for defence institutions, and facilitate the recruitment efforts of non-state armed groups. It is therefore crucial that governments in the region disclose more information about defence spending and strategy, make decisions that serve the public interest, and rectify loopholes that allow for corruption to thrive, in turn bolstering national security and stability.

# COUNTRY SCORECARD: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

**Overall Country Score**

**E**

**19**

**Very High Risk**

<b>Political Risk</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>10</b>
Q19	Organised Crime Links	A	88
Q7	Anticorruption Policy	C	50
Q23	Export Controls (ATT)	E	25
Q5	Conventions: UNCAC / OECD	E	25
Q22	Intelligence Services Recruitment	E	17
Q12	Budget Transparency & Detail	F	13
Q18	Natural Resources	F	10
Q16	Internal Audit	F	8
Q1	Legislative Scrutiny	F	0
Q10	Risk Assessments	F	0
Q11	Acquisition Planning	F	0
Q13	Budget Scrutiny	F	0
Q14	Budget Availability	F	0
Q15	Defence Income	F	0
Q17	External Audit	F	0
Q2	Defence Committee	F	0
Q20	Organised Crime Policing	F	0
Q21	Intelligence Services Oversight	F	0
Q3	Defence Policy Debate	F	0
Q4	CSO Engagement	F	0
Q6	Public Debate	F	0
Q76	Lobbying	F	0
Q8	Compliance and Ethics Units	F	0
Q9	Public Trust in Institutions	NS	

<b>Financial Risk</b>		<b>E</b>	<b>27</b>
Q32	Military-Owned Business Scrutiny	A	100
Q33	Unauthorised Private Enterprise	A	100
Q31	Beneficial Ownership	C	50
Q24	Asset Disposal Controls	E	25
Q29	Off-budget Spending	E	17
Q25	Asset Disposal Scrutiny	F	0
Q26	Secret Spending	F	0
Q27	Legislative Access to Information	F	0
Q28	Secret Program Auditing	F	0
Q30	Access to Information	F	0
Q76	Defence Spending	F	0

<b>Personnel Risk</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>38</b>
Q45	Chains of Command and Payment	A	100
Q50	Facilitation Payments	A	83
Q40	Payment System	B	67
Q43	Bribery to Avoid Conscription	B	67
Q44	Bribery for Preferred Postings	B	67
Q47	Civilian Code of Conduct	C	56
Q36	Whistleblowing	D	42
Q35	Disciplinary Measures for Personnel	D	38
Q38	Numbers of Personnel	D	33
Q41	Objective Appointments	E	25
Q46	Military Code of Conduct	E	25
Q34	Public Commitment to Integrity	E	17
Q39	Pay Rates and Allowances	F	13
Q42	Objective Promotions	F	8

Q37	High-risk Positions	F	0
Q48	Anticorruption Training	F	0
Q49	Corruption Prosecutions	F	0

<b>Operational Risk</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>15</b>
Q52	Operational Training	C	50
Q55	Controls in Contracting	E	25
Q51	Military Doctrine	F	0
Q53	Forward Planning	F	0
Q54	Corruption Monitoring in Operations	F	0
Q56	Private Military Contractors	NS	

<b>Procurement Risk</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>6</b>
Q58	Procurement Cycle	E	25
Q60	Potential Purchases Disclosed	E	25
Q62	Business Compliance Standards	E	25
Q61	Actual Purchases Disclosed	F	13
Q67	Contract Award / Delivery	F	13
Q63	Procurement Requirements	F	8
Q57	Procurement Legislation	F	0
Q59	Procurement Oversight Mechanisms	F	0
Q64	Competition in Procurement	F	0
Q65	Tender Board Controls	F	0
Q66	Anti-Collusion Controls	F	0
Q68	Complaint Mechanisms	F	0
Q69	Supplier Sanctions	F	0
Q70	Offset Contracts	F	0
Q71	Offset Contract Monitoring	F	0
Q72	Offset Competition	F	0
Q73	Agents and Intermediaries	F	0
Q74	Financing Packages	F	0
Q75	Political Pressure in Acquisitions	NS	

Legend	Range of Scores	Corruption Risk
A	83 - 100	Very Low
B	67 - 82	Low
C	50 - 66	Moderate
D	33 - 49	High
E	17 - 32	Very High
F	0 - 16	Critical

## Key

NEI - Not enough information to score indicator.

NS - Indicator is not scored for any country

NA - Not applicable



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