

Annex B

The concept of offshore financial center is highly controversial. International bodies, led by the OECD, have introduced important measures that have increased the transparency of corporate entities in so-called OFC jurisdictions (OECD, 1998, 2012, 2013a, 2013b). We also acknowledge that there may be many legitimate uses for OFCs entities by the corporate sector (Helliard and Dunne, 2004; Polak et al., 2011; Tørsløv et al., 2018). Nonetheless, two recent comprehensive surveys produced by the Tax Justice Network, the Tax Justice Network's Financial Secrecy Index (TJN, 2018) and the Tax Justice Network's Corporate Tax Havens Index (TJN, 2019), suggest that many OFCs still facilitate opacity in corporate accounts. We generated a list of OFC jurisdictions based on the two indexes. Our list of OFCs draws largely on the financial secrecy index (FSI) 2015 prepared by the Tax Justice Network. Considering the delay in financial reporting on Orbis of typically two years or more, we consider FSI2015 to be more appropriate than FSI 2018 (FSI 2020 was just released). Only those entities in the FSI 2015 with an unweighted secrecy score of 65 and over are considered. This brings the list in line with most available lists of tax havens or OFCs.

List of tax havens >= 65 secrecy score on the Financial Secrecy Index 2015, TJN 2015 (<https://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/Archive2015/Notes%20and%20Reports/FSI-Methodology.pdf>)

Vanuatu	Hong Kong
Samoa	Botswana
Liberia	Uruguay
Antigua & Barbuda	Macao
Marshall Islands	US Virgin Islands
Bahamas	Anguilla
Belize	Singapore
Lebanon	Aruba
Barbados	Ghana
St Vincent & the Grenadines	Gibraltar
United Arab Emirates (Dubai)	Bermuda
Liechtenstein	Cayman Islands
Guatemala	Jersey
Malaysia (Labuan)	Brunei Darussalam
Bahrain	Saint Lucia
Switzerland	Maldives
Panama	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Mauritius	Nauru

Andorra
Gambia
Dominica
Cook Islands
Grenada
Monaco
Macedonia

Turks & Caicos Islands
Taiwan
Seychelles
San Marino
Curacao
Montserrat

To the FSI2015 list we have added the following jurisdictions which are identified in the literature as conduit jurisdictions (Cobham and Janský, 2018; Haberly and Wójcik, 2015). These include:

Virgin Islands, British
Cyprus
Malta
Netherlands
New Zealand
Ireland
Belgium
Portugal
Luxembourg

Given that many of these jurisdiction have considerable endogenous economies, we introduce a check to screen out all entities where domestic holdings were at $> 50\%$ thus screening out domestically-oriented corporate organizations. The figure of 50% is arbitrary, but ensures that we capture only the non-resident oriented entities located in those jurisdictions.

In addition, we have added specific subtypes GB entities identified in the ORBIS database including:

GBSC – Scottish Limited
GBJE – Jersey
GBGG – Guernsey
GBIM – Isle of Man.