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- Paper examines aspects of the international legal structure of MNCs
- The use of tax havens is examined using a data base of all Irish registred companies
- Paper argues fiscal incentives have a considerable effect on the legal structure of MNCs and also on their financial bahaviour for example the use of 'profit switching transfer pricing'

- Some Data
- Total stock of foreign investment in Ireland in 2001 €842 billion 8 times the size of GDP
- €842 billion is made up of 602 billion in the Irish Financial Services Centre and foreign direct investment €98.3 billion
- In 2002 the largest source of foreign direct investment into Ireland came from the Netherlands (€10.7 billion) followed by the US (€7.8 billion)
- Paper helps 'explain' these numbers

- How companies react to tax rates is complex
- General agreement that tax incentives are of little value except in 'special situations'
- However we argue that organisational form and firm financial behaviour is responsive to incentives

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- Table (1)
- The Total Population of Registered Companies

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• Companies in ICC data base (February 2004) 167,000

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- Number of registered companies in Companies Registration
- Office (CRO) data base (2002)

154,000

• Data Source: ICC http://www.iccinformation.ie

Fiscal Incentives, Corporate Structure and Financial Aspects of Treasury Management Operations

- Table (2)
- Use of Tax Havens by Total Population¹

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•	Ultimate pare	ent	companies	Parent Con	mpany	example Companie
•						
•	Bahamas	15		27		
•	Bermuda	103	Tyco (Brangate)	82	Cisc	o, Fulflex, GulfOil
•	British Virgin Islands	115		128	Alu	mina
•	Cayman Islands	26		465	Alca	atel, De Beers,
•					Je f	ferson Smurfit

• Table (3)

• Number of financial firms with Parent or Ultimate parent located in a 'Tax Haven' ¹

•	Ultimate parent	Parent Company			
•	Bahamas	(0)	2	(0)	
•	Bermuda	6 (5)	10	(5)	
•	British Virgin Islands	3 (1)	2	(2)	
•	Cayman Islands	4(2)	5	(3)	

- 3324 external companies –companies incorporated abroad but operating as a branch
- 136 external companies are incorporated in the Netherlands examples Dell, IBM, Intel, Microsoft, Wang, Marriot Hotels may explain why most FdI is from the Netherlands
- Complex legal and tax structures require expertise. Over half firms with ultimate parent in tax haven are audited by one of the big four; 9 out of 10 financial firms

- Table (6)
- Summary Features of Firms with Treasury Type Operations IFSC Location (31 firms)
 - % in category

•		0%	1-5%	6-29%	30-59%	>60%
•	Profit/Revenues	17	3	7	17	57
•	Intra-group/Gross assets	13	3	10	13	58
•	Number of employees 1	0	1-5	6-29	30-59	>60
•		63	13	17	3	0

- Table (8)
- Summary Features of All Firms with Treasury Type Operations (40 firms)
 - % in category

•		0%	1-5%	6-29%	30-59%	>60%
•	Profit/Revenues	16	3	16	18	47
•	Intra-group/Gross assets	12	3	10	15	60
•	Number of employees 1	0	1-5	6-29	30-59	>60
•		59	13	23	3	0

- Conclusions
- Paper has shown extensive use of 'tax haven' as part of corporate organisational structure
- Paper shows typical 'tax haven' type features of treasury type operations located in Ireland
- Low or zero employees, high ratios of profits to sales, high ratio of intra-group assets or liabilities to total assets, and large gross assets.
- Loss of source country tax revenue means IFSC type activities are under threat