

October 2006

Offshore Havens of the World

[Andorra](#). No personal income tax.

[Anguilla](#) - A British Colony and offshore banking center

[Antigua and Barbuda](#)

[Aruba](#)

The [Bahamas](#) levies neither personal income nor [capital gains](#) tax, nor are there [inheritance taxes](#).

[Barbados](#) - A 'Low-tax regime' not 'Tax haven'.^{[18][19][20]} - The government of Barbados sent off a high level note to members of the United States Congress recently in protest of the label "Tax Haven" stating it has the potential to undermine or override the Barbados/United States double taxation agreement.^[21]

[Belize](#)

[Bermuda](#) does not levy income tax on foreign earnings, and allows foreign companies to incorporate there under an "exempt" status. Exempt companies may not hold real estate in Bermuda or trade there, nor may they be involved in banking, insurance, assurance, reinsurance, fund management or similar business, such as investment advice, without a license. The island also maintains a stable, clean reputation in the business world. At present, there are no benefits for individuals. In fact, for a non-Bermudian to own a house on the island, they would have to pay a minimum of \$15,000 a year in land tax alone.

[Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) - Republika Srpska entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina levies 10 % profit tax

[British Virgin Islands](#): the 2000 [KPMG](#) report to the [United Kingdom](#) government indicated that the British Virgin Islands was the domicile for approximately 41% of the world's [offshore companies](#), making it by some distance the largest offshore jurisdiction in the world by volume of incorporations. The British Virgin Islands has, so far, avoided the scandals which have tainted less well regulated offshore jurisdictions.

[Bulgaria](#) - corporate taxes 10 % since 2007.01.01, dividends - 7 %

[Campione d'Italia](#) an Italian [enclave](#) within [Switzerland](#)

[Cayman Islands](#)

In the [Channel Islands](#), no tax is paid by corporations or individuals on foreign income and gains.

Non-residents are not taxed on local income. Local taxation is at a fixed rate of 20% in [Jersey](#), [Guernsey](#), & [Alderney](#) and 0% in [Sark](#).

[Cook Islands](#)

[Cyprus](#): this jurisdiction has grown recently in popularity and anticipates further future growth. As a jurisdiction Cyprus is in a position to exploit its unusual position as an offshore jurisdiction which is within the [EU](#).

[Dubai](#)

[Gibraltar](#)

[Hong Kong](#)'s tax rates are so low that it can be considered a tax haven.[\[22\]](#)

[Ireland](#) did not tax the foreign income of authors and artists until 2006. Corporation tax is only 10% or 12%. Income not remitted to Ireland by Irish residents not-domiciled in either Ireland or the UK can escape taxation Ireland.

The [Isle of Man](#) does not charge corporation tax, capital gains tax, inheritance tax or wealth tax. Personal income tax is levied at 18% on the worldwide income of Isle of Man residents, up to a maximum tax liability of £100,000. Banking income tax is levied on the profits of Isle of Man based banks at 10%.

[Liechtenstein](#)

[Luxembourg](#)

[Macau](#)

[Malta](#) - Shareholders of certain companies pay less than 5% tax

[Mauritius](#)-based front companies of foreign investors are used to avoid paying taxes in [India](#) utilising loopholes in the bilateral agreement on double taxation between the two countries, with the tacit support of the Indian government, who are keen to improve figures relating to inward investment. The use of Mauritius as a gateway to funnel foreign investments into India has always been controversial. Mauritius's financial regime has a number of the key characteristics of a tax haven, which has helped to facilitate this.[\[23\]](#)

[Macedonia](#) - corporate taxes 10 % since 2008 (now 12 %), income taxes 10 % since 2008 (now 12 %), tax on reinvestment profit 0 %

[Monaco](#) does not levy a personal [income tax](#).

[Nauru](#) - No personal income tax

[Netherlands Antilles](#)

[Nevis](#)

[New Zealand](#) does not tax foreign income derived by NZ trusts settled by foreigners of which foreign residents are the beneficiaries. Nor does it tax the foreign income of new residents for four years.

[Norfolk Island](#) - no personal income tax.

[Panama](#)

[Russia](#) - 11% income tax

[Samoa](#)

[San Marino](#)

[Sark](#)

[Seychelles](#)

[St Kitts and Nevis](#)

[St Vincent and the Grenadines](#)

[Switzerland](#) is a tax haven for foreigners who become resident after negotiating the amount of their income subject to taxation with the [canton](#) in which they intend to live.

Typically taxable income is assumed to be five times the accommodation rental paid.

[Vaud](#) is the most popular canton for this scheme. For businesses, the canton of [Zug](#) is popular, with over 6000 holding companies.

[Turks and Caicos Islands](#)

The [UK](#) is a tax haven for people of foreign [domicile](#), even if they are UK resident (*residence* and *domicile* being separate legal concepts in the UK), in that they pay no tax on foreign income so long as it is not remitted to the UK.

Some states within the [United States](#), particularly [Delaware](#), offer incentives for businesses to locate there. Many banks and other financial companies are domiciled in the state of Delaware even though Delaware is one of the smallest states in the USA.

[Uruguay](#) no personal [income tax](#).

[United States Virgin Islands](#) offers a 90% exemption from U.S. income taxes and 100% exemption from all other taxes and customs duties to certain qualified taxpayers.

HEALY CONSULTANTS

Vanuatu