REPROGRAMMING TAX Table Quiz

Based on

The State of Tax Justice 2020:
Tax Justice in the time of COVID-19

November 2020

PLAIN-ENGLISH ECONOMICS

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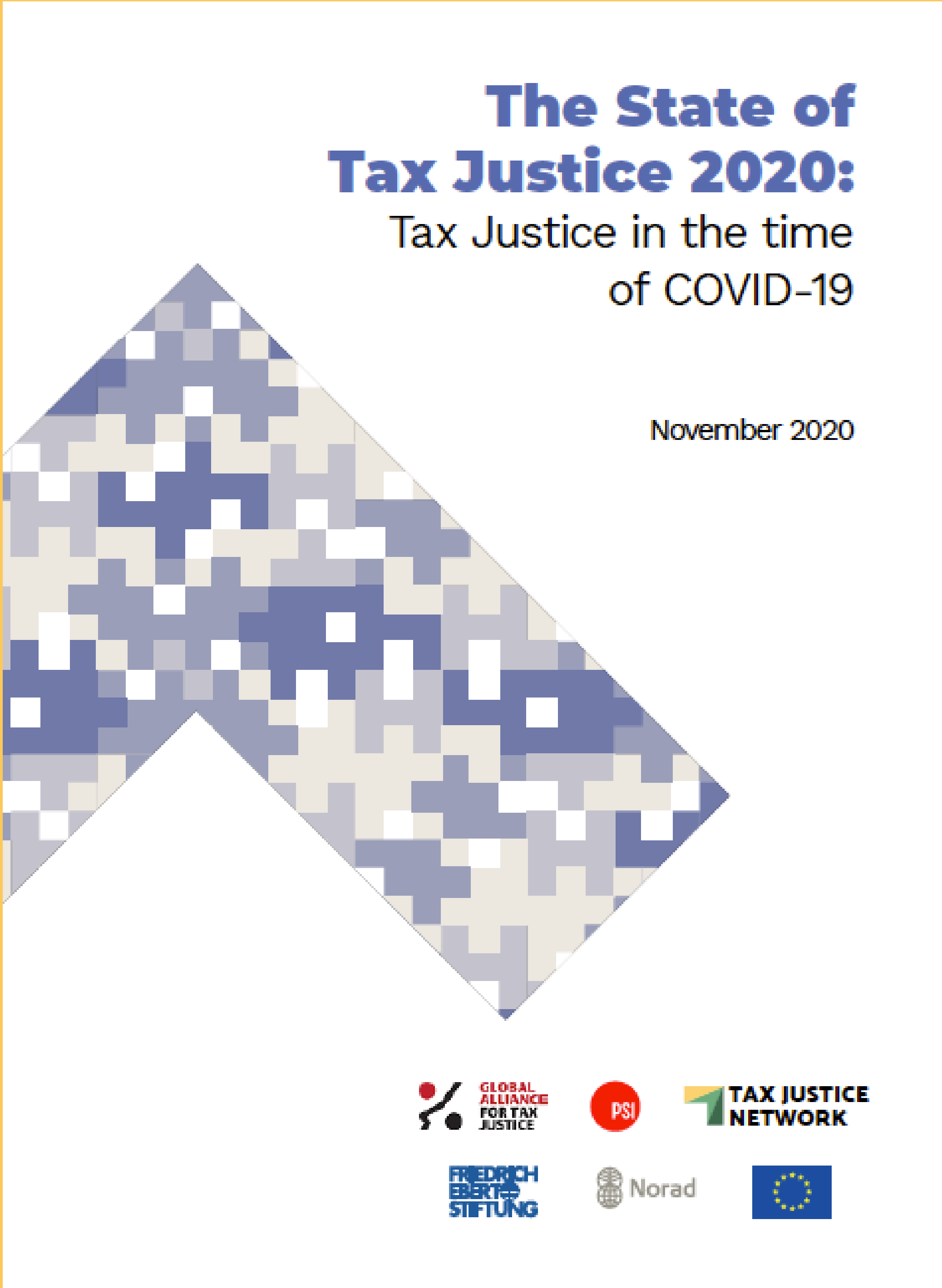
Overview



The following pages constitute the introduction to Tax Justice in the time of COVID-19 report

The State of Tax Justice 2020 reports that the world is losing over $427 billion (USD) in tax a year to international tax abuse. Of the $427 billion, nearly $245 billion is lost to multinational corporations shifting profit into tax havens in order to underreport how much profit they actually made in the countries where they do business and consequently pay less tax than they should. The remaining $182 billion is lost to wealthy individuals hiding undeclared assets and incomes offshore, beyond the reach of the law.

Countries around the world are on average losing the equivalent of 9.2 per cent of their health budgets to tax havens every year, with lower income countries losing much larger equivalent proportions than higher income countries. The World Bank classifies countries on the basis of gross national income per capita as either low, lower-middle, upper-middle or high income. Roughly half the world's population lives in the two lower income groups, and roughly half in the higher income groups. Accordingly in this report, when referring to "higher income" countries, we refer to high income and upper middle income countries grouped together, and when referring to "lower income" countries, we refer to lower middle income and low income countries grouped together.

Higher income countries lose more tax ($382.7 billion) than lower income countries ($45 billion), however, lower income countries tax losses are proportionally larger when compared to the tax revenue they typically collect. Lower income countries lose the equivalent of 5.8 per cent of their collected tax revenue whereas higher income countries lose 2.5 per cent. This pattern is driven by corporate tax abuse, where lower income countries lose the equivalent of 5.5 per cent of their collected tax revenue and higher income countries lose 1.3 per cent. The pattern is reversed for tax losses to private tax evasion, but these are smaller overall: higher income countries lose the equivalent of 1.2 per cent of their collect tax revenue whereas lower income countries lose 0.3 per cent. We recognise several potential reasons for this result. While there may simply be relatively fewer wealthy individuals from lower income countries who use offshore financial centres to hide their assets, this apparent finding could also result from weaknesses in the data available, or of our methodology (see the full methodology for details). Better data availability may allow future analyses to take a less conservative approach.

The disparity between the impact global tax abuse has on higher income counties and on lower income counties is much sharper when looking at health spending. The State of Tax Justice 2020 shows that lower income countries, on average, are losing tax equivalent to nearly 52 per cent of their health budgets, while higher income countries lose the equivalent of 8.4 per cent.

Globally, the equivalent of over 34 million nurses' annual salaries is lost to tax havens each year.

The State of Tax Justice reveals that higher income countries are responsible for facilitating 98% of all global tax losses, while lower income countries are responsible for less than 2% of all global tax losses.

Almost every person in the world foots the bill incurred by tax abusers. People suffer needlessly poor public services, needlessly deep inequalities, needlessly high rates of death, needlessly weak and corrupt governments and public administrations. Only tax abusers and the very wealthy in tax havens win, at the cost of everyone else.

The State of Tax Justice 2020 breaks from previous studies on global corporate tax abuse in two significant ways. First, it is the first study to use the OECD's recently published aggregate country by country reporting data to estimate corporate tax losses for all countries. The data collected and published by OECD members represents a culmination of nearly two decades of campaigning by the Tax Justice Network and makes it possible to directly observe and measure corporate tax abuse with more accuracy and certainty than ever before by analysing the misalignment between where multinational corporations declared their profits and where they conducted real economic activity.

Second, while previous studies estimated both direct losses and indirect losses of global corporate tax abuse, the State of Tax Justice 2020 focuses only on direct losses. Indirect losses, or spillover costs, arise as a knock-on effect from direct losses where governments reduce statutory and effective corporate tax rates to counter the direct losses of corporate tax abuse, to attract multinational corporations and to ultimately raise tax revenue. This counter-intuitive approach to raising tax revenue and curtailing tax losses, often referred to as "tax competition", is a false economy which a wide body of evidence has shown leads to even lower tax revenue for all governments – hence why the practice is also referred to as the "race to the bottom".

While previous studies have been able to estimate indirect losses at a global level by multiplying direct losses by an appropriate factor, it is not possible to do so at the country level since the complex nature of global tax havenry and the varied movement of profit between jurisdictions imply greater levels of indirect losses for some countries and lower levels for others. This makes it difficult to estimate indirect losses for each country with the same level of certainty and accuracy with which direct losses are estimated for each country using country by country reporting data.

In order to be able to consistently assess the impact of international tax abuse at both the global and country level, and in order to make the most out of the unprecedented level of accuracy and certainty provided by the OECD's aggregated country by country reporting, the State of Tax Justice 2020 focuses only on direct tax losses arising from global corporate tax abuse.

For this reason, the State of Tax Justice 2020's estimate for corporate tax abuse, at first glance, may appear lower than estimates provided in previous studies, but this is because previous estimates combine both direct and indirect losses. The State of Tax Justice 2020's estimate of direct losses is greater than previous studies' estimate of direct losses, hence implying a larger estimate of indirect and combined losses at a global level. In almost all cases, the State of Tax Justice 2020's estimates of countries' individual direct losses are higher than estimates of their direct losses provided in previous studies.

By providing both global and national level data, the State of Tax Justice 2020 allows us to identify the jurisdictions whose tax and financial systems have been most heavily used by tax abusers. The report also provides granular measures on how vulnerable to illicit financial flows each country is made by these jurisdictions.

Alongside the report, we are launching a publicly available online data portal that contains all the information in this report, plus a range of additional data series that extend the scope and coverage of the approaches and issues discussed in the following chapters.

The portal provides a full range of estimates of tax revenue losses, from the country level upwards, giving activists, journalists, researchers, and policymakers immediate access to the key facts.

Even before the coronavirus pandemic, the facts revealed in the State of Tax Justice 2020 would be scandalous. With the coronavirus pandemic shining a harsh light on the grave cost of underfunded health and public services around the world – which are both exacerbated by and exacerbating deep underlying structural injustices and inequalities - these figures represent a tragedy. Moreover, a shameful, needless tragedy brought about by the complicity of multinational corporations - that have gone to great lengths to abuse their tax responsibilities - and of the OECD and a number of national governments that have stalled meaningful reform of the broken, international tax system and have actively hid the scale and extent of international tax abuse from their populations.

The State of Tax Justice has become a necessity. With governments struggling to meet the immediate need for urgent spending and the longer-term requirement to build back better, robust data on tax revenue losses is paramount. Governments cannot build back better on top of a tax haven trapdoor.

The OECD has taken the commendable action this year of publishing members' aggregated country by country reporting data, revealing where multinational corporations are declaring profit and paying taxes, and making it possible for us to detect and expose in this report corporate tax abuse with unprecedented scope and accuracy. However, by aggregating that country by country reporting data before releasing it to the public, the OECD and the governments of Europe have chosen to conceal the identity of the corporate tax abusers, short-changing their populations and people around the world of hundreds of billions of tax revenue a year. The OECD and European governments should publish the disaggregated, company-level data they already have so that everybody can be informed equally and make their own assessment of who our current global tax system benefits and how it needs to change. Until that happens, the international tax arrangements we have in place will not only undermine our ability to tackle the coronavirus pandemic, but will also undermine trust in governments and the international institutions supporting them.

To most people, it will not come as a surprise to read in this report that some of the richest and most powerful people and corporations have been abusing their tax responsibilities for decades with grim consequences for the rest of the population. However, the data revealed in the State of Tax Justice 2020 puts to rest the misconceptions and falsehoods that tax abuse by the wealthiest corporations and individuals is too small to hurt or is a necessary grease that keeps the wheels of the global economy running to the benefit of all. Tax abuse is depriving countries of billions and billions in urgently needed tax and holding us all back from building better, healthier, fairer societies.

Taking back control of a system programmed to prioritise the wealthiest

Covid-19 has exposed the grave costs of an international tax system programmed to prioritise the interests of the wealthiest corporations and individuals over the needs of all members of society. It has shone a harsh light on the intersecting inequalities that scar our societies; how the “fortunes” of the most marginalised people continue to rest upon unjust structures, that reflect political elitism and the legacies of empire, including deeply embedded racism.

While the pandemic has also laid bare stark differences between states’ willingness, and ability, to protect their citizens, the fundamental role of states – rather than markets – has been confirmed to all, regardless of political persuasion. More people are now looking to and calling on their governments to make sensible, informed decisions about how public resources are best gathered, spread and invested to protect them from the virus and its social and economic fallout. And central to this renewed focus have been questions about tax. Who should our society be asking to contribute more tax in this time of need? Should we be putting our taxes towards funding people who cannot go to work, to protect public health, or should we use public funds to bailout corporations?

At the heart of these questions is a hard truth that is made all the more clear by the data reported in the State of Tax Justice 2020: over the past few decades, our governments, influenced by corporate giants and the super-rich, have programmed our tax systems to prioritise the desires of the wealthiest over the needs of all members of society.

Just as a programmer writes the lines of code that determine how a computer runs, the laws and policies that determine how our tax systems run – who pitches in, how much they pitch in and where that tax is invested - have been predominantly dictated to our governments by the wealthiest corporations and individuals pursuing their own interests. Decades of corporate tax cuts, deregulation and stalled tax reform have left health and public services around the world underfunded and underprepared for Covid-19.

And that same influence on the domestic level has also been exercised by the wealthiest at the international level. Our century-old international tax system is programmed to prioritise the desires of multinational corporate giants and the super-rich. Governments gripped by corporate interest at home have thrown their weight around abroad to stall and deter meaningful reforms of the global tax system that would clamp down on corporate tax abuse, expose private tax evasion and help low-income countries hold onto the billions in tax they urgently need.

The time to take back control is now. We must reprogramme our global tax system to prioritise equality over the desires of the wealthiest. That means reprogramming our global tax system to treat the needs of all people with equal weight, instead of giving preferential treatment to those seeking to abuse their tax responsibilities. The rules and policies on which our global tax system runs can and must be rewritten to make profit shifting obsolete, to bring transparency to the huge private fortunes held offshore and to protect low-income countries' rights to collect tax from the profits generated on their soil.

Making sure the wealthiest corporations and individuals pay what they owe in tax in turn provides countries with the tax revenue needed to help make sure everybody has the opportunities that make a good life possible. In other words, taxes provide countries with the capacity to curtail structural inequalities and fulfil their international obligations to realise human rights and, importantly, with the political legitimacy to do so.

Perhaps the most critical and damaging aspect of how the global tax system is currently programmed, and from which tax injustice stems, is the absence of clear-cut international rules and cooperation to support direct taxes on internationally mobile corporate profits, and on personal assets and income streams held offshore. Sometimes choosing to keep a line of code out of a computer programme can have just as much consequence as writing a line in.

Direct taxes are taxes on incomes, profits, capital gains and on assets. The lack of a clear way to tax directly corporate giants and super-rich individuals who can move their profits and wealth around the globe with a click of a button has three key harmful impacts on people, markets and countries around the world.

First, it undermines the ability of workers, communities and governments who create economic value to keep a fair share of that value within their communities. It takes a village to make wealth: workers need educations and health services, factories need electric grids and waste disposal systems, products need roads and rails to be shipped and everybody needs law enforcement to protect their rights and uphold their commercial agreements. Abusing tax gives multinationals a free ride on all these contributions made by the economic village, and it robs a country of the funding needed to keep the economic village running and to produce more wealth.

Critically, when less of the benefits remain in a country, it's women and girls who are more likely to pay the price. When there is less funding for education, it's more often girls who miss out on going to school. When there is less funding for health services, its girls and women who stay home to look after loved ones instead of going to school or work. And when there is less funding for upholding the rule of law and human rights, it is women and girls who are most likely to see their rights systematically abused and unprotected.

Despite the G20's ambition that tax should be contributed where economic activity takes place, the shortfalls of the current international rules on which the global tax system runs enable international tax abusers to capture the benefits for themselves and move it offshore, out of the reach of tax, regulation and workers' ability to bargain for wage rises.

Second, the lack of a clear way to directly tax multinational corporations and the offshore assets of individuals crushes innovation and development by putting local businesses at a competitive disadvantage. It creates perverse incentives to keep trillions worth of capital offshore, rather than being reinvested to create local jobs and boost productivity.

Finally, as multinational corporations shift profits offshore, they exacerbate inequalities between countries, with smaller and lower-income countries at a systematic disadvantage. These countries, who most need tax revenue to fund economic and social development, suffer the greatest relative losses.

Put simply, the current global tax system is programmed to militate against taxing profits, income and wealth at the top end of the distribution. Everybody stands to gain from fixing this situation – other than tax abusers. Even the people of the most aggressive tax havens, which undermine the taxing rights of other countries, typically do not benefit from the limited 'gains' made.

To reprogramme the global tax system to prioritise equality over the desires of the wealthiest, we propose ushering in international rules and guidance that make sure people who create the wealth share equally in it. These rules must give particular attention to the largely ignored role women have historically played as both wealth creators and essential "backstops" that enable others to enjoy the spoils of wealth. By re-empowering governments to collect what their populations are owed for the economic value they create, we can empower them to amass the needed resources to overcome the structural inequalities that people suffer and better pursue economic and social development. This will be particularly powerful for governments of poorer and smaller countries for whom the current global tax system reinforces existing inequalities rather than remedying them.

Reprogramming tax systems in the time of COVID

A fundamental reprogramming of the global tax system requires a comprehensive rewriting of the international rules and tax transparency measures it runs on. While this fundamental objective continues to underpin all our efforts, the immediate focus and priority for the tax justice movement in the year ahead is to make sure that new laws and policies coded to raise the much-needed public funds to fight the pandemic and its socioeconomic fallout are based on three core principles.

First, the raising of additional tax revenues must be progressive. Where the pandemic itself has actively exacerbated inequalities, the response must mitigate these by ensuring that those most able to contribute more, do so – and that ultimately we build back better, rather than replicating the gross inequalities that currently characterise our societies.

Second, tax revenues should arise in the same place where the underlying economic activity takes place. Profit generated by workers and consumers in a country should be taxed in that country, where the health needs of those workers and consumers arise, not in a tax haven where the corporation only exists as a rented mailbox. The pandemic highlights the moral bankruptcy of allowing value to be captured far from where it is generated.

Third, the additional tax revenues should be raised above all from those who are profiting most in these difficult times, not from their own ingenuity or hard work but from sheer luck that enables them to benefit from the unprecedented state interventions in the economy. Enormous, unearned profits are accruing to the owners of businesses like Amazon, purely because most of their physical competition has been closed by order.

Practical actions now to take us closer to long term solutions

Despite notable progress towards the tax justice agenda first set out in the early 2000s, the threat of tax injustice remains grave. To reprogramme our global tax system to work for all members of society and not just the wealthiest, we need to code in rules and policies that provide governments with a clear-cut way to collect direct taxes from multinational corporations and wealthy individuals.

Corporate taxation continues to rest on the century-old “arm’s length principle”, insisting that multinational enterprises be treated as if each legal entity in the group trades with each other at an arm’s length (ie, trades at market prices), and maximises profits at the entity level rather than at the unit of the enterprise as an international group. This principle, introduced in the early 1920s when money was transferred by telegraph, large populations of the world lived and toiled under European colonial rule and credit cards didn’t exist, today results in hundreds of billions of dollars a year in profits being shifted from the location where corporations do real business to low or no tax jurisdictions.

Following the failure of the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting initiative (BEPS) from 2013 to 2015, the current iteration of BEPS has committed to move beyond the arm’s length principle. The G24 group of primarily lower-income countries has pointed the way clearly towards unitary taxation, which treats a multinational corporation as a group made up of all its local subsidiaries, instead of treating each local subsidiary as an individual entity. Under unitary taxation, the profit that the multinational corporation declares as a group is then apportioned to each country where it operates based on how much of the group’s real economic activity takes place in that country.

A unitary tax approach - long supported by the tax justice movement - aligns the places where multinational corporations contribute tax to the places where they employ workers and make sales, not where they rent mailboxes or park patents. However, with high income countries like the US and France blocking serious progress on OECD reforms to adopt a unitary tax approach, and instead insisting on a highly complex but ultimately unambitious alternative, there is little hope of a substantive outcome this year.

Any longer-term agenda to reprogramme the global tax system must include a comprehensive shift to unitary taxation. For now, policymakers should pursue measures to raise immediate tax revenues – but in a way that is consistent with the longer-term goal. This requires an excess profits tax, which can be introduced unilaterally based on companies’ global profits, in order to cut through profit shifting abuses. The identified excess profits at the global level would then be apportioned to countries as tax base, in line with their share of each multinational’s employment and sales. Such a tax would only hit those companies which are profitable, such as the digital giants whose profits have soared while so many domestic businesses have been forced to a halt. The failure of governments to tax digital companies, which are now the largest and most profitable in the world, further undermines confidence in the global tax system and must be urgently fixed.

Second, the continuing failure to publish multinationals' country by country reporting data means that the public is blocked from seeing the information that corporations, accountants, governments and the OECD already have on where multinational corporations, including many household names, are reporting and shifting their profits. This prevents meaningful accountability of both multinational corporations and tax authorities – whether from states that procure profit shifting from elsewhere, or those that suffer it.

Third, taxation of offshore personal assets and associated income streams must be addressed. Many trillions of dollars, held disproportionately by the highest-income households in countries around the world, escape scrutiny and tax because of a lack of international transparency. Some progress towards automatic exchange of information between countries on the financial accounts of each other's residents has begun the battle to end banking secrecy, but the continuing failure to require comprehensive public registers of the beneficial owners of companies, trusts and foundations makes tax evasion straightforward, and with it the denial of tax revenues to the societies where the assets originated or from where the incomes are generated.

Together, the "ABC" of tax transparency – automatic exchange of information, beneficial ownership registers and public country by country reporting – is central to ensuring secrecy cannot foil the public interest in tackling tax havens and taxing wealth and income where economic activity takes place. It is likewise fundamental to making sure tax authorities have the information they need to do their job.

Fourth, the longer-term agenda to reprogramme the global tax system must include the potential for wealth taxes and much more effective capital gains taxes in relation to offshore assets and income streams. The partial means to that end could involve the development of a global asset register, linking up registers of the beneficial owners of companies, trusts and other legal vehicles, with those for real estate and other major asset classes. The short-term measure consistent with this is the introduction of a wealth tax to fund the Covid-19 response, with punitive rates for opaquely owned offshore assets (and a commitment between governments to eliminate this opacity). The pandemic has already seen an explosion in the asset values of the wealthy, even as unemployment has soared to record levels in many countries.

A powerful feature of these measures is that, in combination, they would address all the core elements of the unearned income problem. Whether those benefiting do so in terms of excess profits, or, as in the Amazon model, as massive growth in share value, this twin approach will ensure that a fair contribution is made to the massive public costs of the interventions from which they have profited.

The combination of excess profits taxes and wealth taxes will set the path to the longer-term tax justice measures needed to make sure that we do not recreate the gross inequalities that the pandemic has laid bare – and instead truly build back better.

The challenges posed by globalisation to national sovereignty over taxing rights demonstrate the need for well-resourced national tax agencies with staff sufficiently paid to attract and retain the best talent, and trained and supported to enforce the laws against the wealthiest and most powerful corporations; and with operational independence to resist political interference. Ultimately, these challenges make clear the need for global governance – a UN tax convention to ensure a global and genuinely representative forum to set consistent, multilateral standards for corporate taxation, for the necessary tax cooperation between governments, and to deliver comprehensive, multilateral tax transparency - the "ABC", in full. To reprogramme our global tax system to work for everyone, we must take the keyboard back from corporate giants and the super-rich and make sure the new codes on which our international tax system runs are determined by a democratic, globally representative process.

Conclusion

The organisations publishing the State of Tax Justice 2020 report call on the global community to take note of the evidence it contains and finally to make the changes needed to deliver on the promise of tax justice.

Each country context is of course powerfully different, including in respect of the underlying power imbalances. National and regional priorities must be set in, and by the people of, each given context. But the measures set out here reflect core propositions for progressive policy responses to the pandemic that are also consistent with the longer-term aims of tax justice.

By committing to support national progress towards these where we can, we will also build the broader international engagement and backing for those longer-term and global measures, and, ultimately, the reprogramming of the global tax system that is needed to address the structural inequalities the world has tolerated for too long.

Read the overview before completing the quiz!

1. The report estimates how much money is being lost globally to tax abuse?

$1,000,000,000, or 1000 million, is $1 billion?

A. $100bn
B. $293bn
C. $390bn
D. $427bn

2. What proportion of tax revenue is lost by lower income countries to tax dodging?

A. 1.1%
B. 2.5%
C. 5.8%
D. 11%

3. What proportion of tax revenue is lost by higher income countries to tax dodging?

A. 1.1%
B. 2.5%
C. 5.8%
D. 11%

4. Most of this loss is due to:

A. Corporate tax evasion
B. Private tax evasion

5. Lower income countries are losing tax equivalent to ____ of their health budgets?

A. 8.4%
B. 21%
C. 40%
D. 52%

6. Higher income countries are losing tax equivalent to ____ of their health budgets?

A. 8.4%
B. 21%
C. 40%
D. 52%

7. Globally, how many nurse's salaries could be paid with the money lost to tax dodging?

A. 6.8 million
B. 11 million
C. 20 million
D. 34 million

8. Which ratio represents the responsibility of global south to global north countries when it comes to facilitating tax losses?

A. 1:12
B. 1:25
C. 1:49
D. 1:60

9. Ireland is responsible for how much global tax 'havenry'?

A. 2.4%
B. 2.9%
C. 3.6%
D. 4.1%

10. How much of Ireland's tax is lost annually to global tax abuse?

A. 10%
B. 22%
C. 30%
D. 35%

11. Ireland's tax loss is the equivalent to _____ education spending?

A. 44%
B. 78%
C. 97%
D. 100%

12. What is a spillover cost?
This report does not track spillover costs

A. Another term for customs duties
B. When the impact of private tax dodging increases the need for global air travel, impacting on climate change
C. When the impact of corporate tax losses (via tax dodging) makes countries reduce their corporate tax rates in order to try to recover the losses made (as a result of the tax dodging)

13. Approximately how much of the profits of multinationals globally is shifted each year in order to avoid paying tax in certain jurisdictions?

A. 20%
B. 30%
C. 40%
D. 50%

14. Which of the following is not one of the 'Four Rs' of tax?

A. Representation
B. Redistribution
C. Revenue
D. Reallocation
E. Repricing

15. "The OECD has published the identities of the corporate tax abusers."

True
False

16. On average, how much globally do countries lose of their health budgets to tax havens every year?

A. 5%
B. 7.8%
C. 8.2%
D. 9.2%

17. On average, how much do lower income countries lose of their health budgets to tax havens every year?

A. 8%
B. 20%
C. 30%
D. 52%

18. On average, how much do lower income countries lose of their health budgets to tax havens every year?

A. 8%
B. 20%
C. 30%
D. 52%

19. Ireland loses how much of its health budget to tax loss per year?

A. 25%
B. 44%
C. 61%
D. 73%

20. Higher income countries are responsible for facilitating what percentage of all global tax losses?

A. 75%
B. 89%
C. 98%
D. 100%

Follow up reflection questions:

- What changes would you make to this system?
- Who should our society be asking to contribute more tax in times of need such as Covid-19?
- What public services should taxes be funding?
- In Irish society, who is most impacted by cuts to public services?
- In a crisis, do you think we should we be putting our taxes towards funding people who cannot go to work, to protect public health, or should we use public funds to bailout corporations?
- Should tax be contributed where economic activity takes places?
- Who do you think is most impacted by the current global tax system?

There is a a publicly available online data portal that contains all the information in this report. The portal provides a full range of estimates of tax revenue losses, from the country level upwards, giving activists, journalists, researchers, and policymakers immediate access to the key facts!

Choose a country to research and share your findings with a partner in your class!

Teacher Notes

The 4 Rs of tax Tax systems reprogrammed to prioritise the needs of all members of society can deliver:

- Revenue, to fund public services, infrastructure and administration
- Redistribution, to curb vertical and horizontal inequalities (those between individuals and those between groups)
- Repricing, to limit public "bads" such as tobacco consumption and carbon emissions
- Representation, to build healthier democratic processes, recognising that higher reliance of government spending on tax revenues is strongly linked to higher quality of governance and political representation

Indirect losses, or spillover costs, arise as a knock-on effect from direct losses where governments reduce statutory and effective corporate tax rates to counter the direct losses of corporate tax abuse, to attract multinational corporations and to ultimately raise tax revenue. This counter-intuitive approach to raising tax revenue and curtailing tax losses, often referred to as "tax competition", is a false economy which a wide body of evidence has shown leads to even lower tax revenue for all governments – hence why the practice is also referred to as the "race to the bottom".

When less of the benefits remain in a country, it's **women and girls** who are more likely to pay the price. When there is less funding for education, it's more often girls who miss out on going to school. When there is less funding for health services, its girls and women who stay home to look after loved ones instead of going to school or work. And when there is less funding for upholding the rule of law and human rights, it is women and girls who are most likely to see their rights systematically abused and unprotected.

This report was made possible because The OECD has published members' aggregated **country by country reporting data,** revealing where multinational corporations are declaring profit and paying taxes,

Quiz answers

1. **D**
2. **C**
3. **B**
4. **A**
5. **D**
6. **A**
7. **D**
8. **C**
9. **C**
10. **B**
11. **C**
12. **C**
13. **C**
14. **D**
15. **B**
16. **D**
17. **D**
18. **A**
19. **D**
20. **C**

Find the full report here