



# Transfer Pricing in an Age of Tariffs and Economic Uncertainty

Transforming tax.  
Redefining connections.

2025 US Cross-Border Tax Summit



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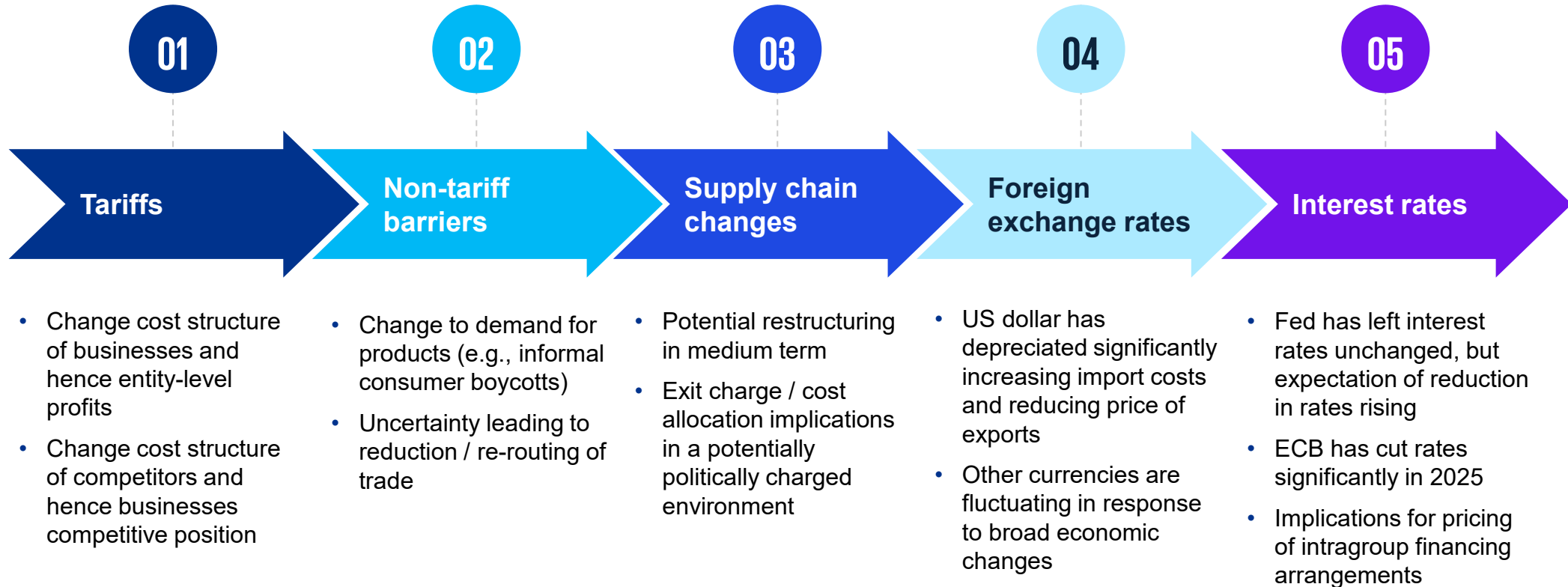
# Agenda

1. **Key trends in the global economy**
  - Tariffs, non-tariff barriers to trade, new trade agreements, changes to supply chains
  - Changes in interest and foreign exchange rates
2. **Tariff mitigation strategies**
  - What transfer pricing strategies can help mitigate tariffs?
3. **Dealing with losses**
  - How should losses be allocated between related parties in the current economic environment

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# Key trends in the global economy

# Key trends in the global economy



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# Tariff mitigation strategies

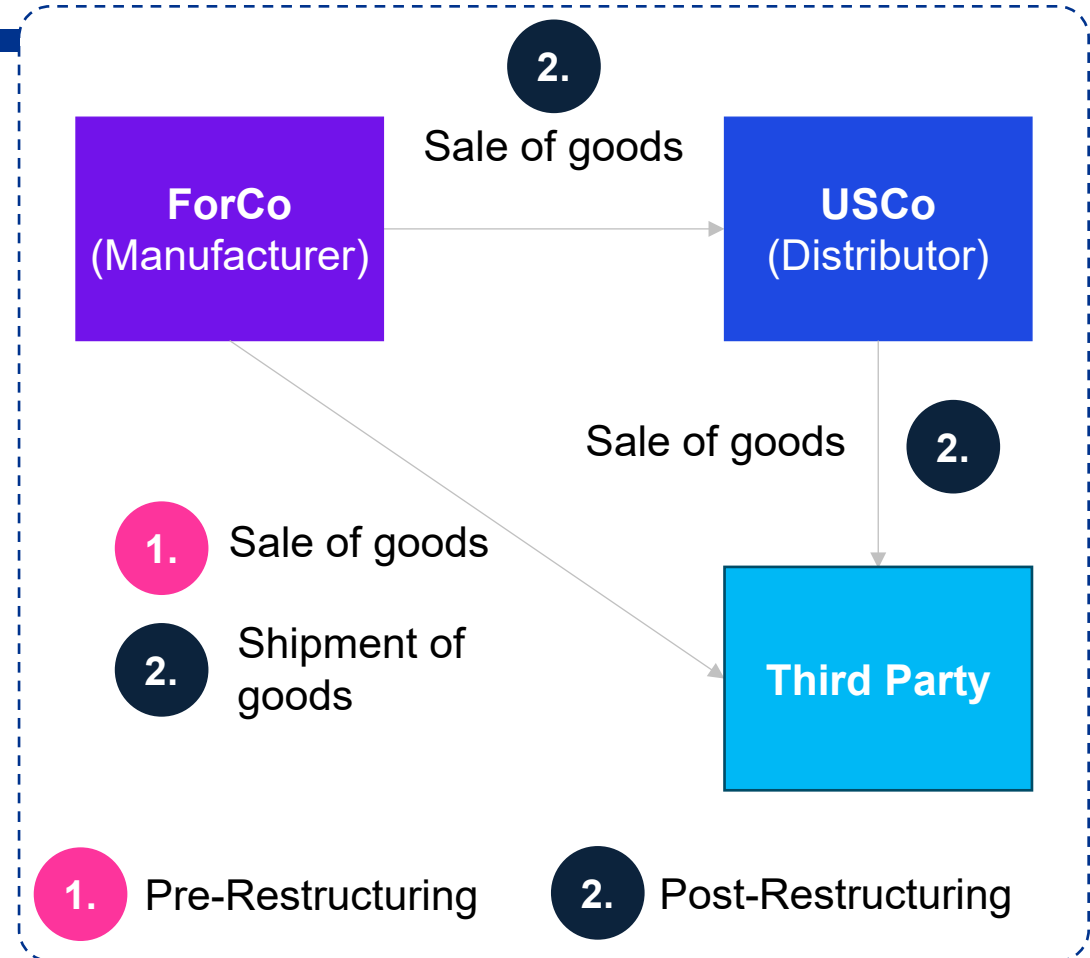
All mitigation strategies discussed herein are illustrative and need to be assessed based on each businesses' specific facts and circumstances.

# Conversion of marketing service provider to distributor



## Key considerations

- Maximizing impact on price of products imported into the US
- Business rationale and economic substance underpinning conversion
- Tax risks associated with past transfer pricing, both in counterparty jurisdiction and the US

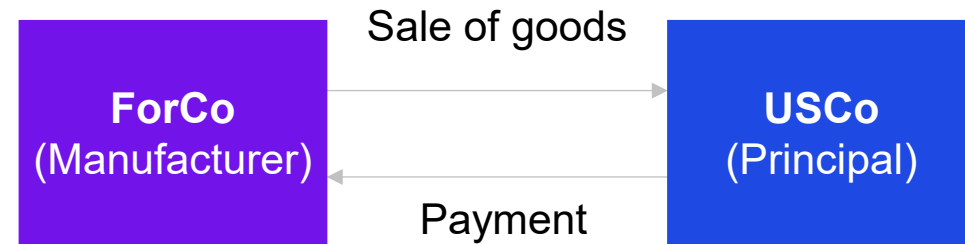


# Separating goods and service fees



## Key considerations

- Services that can be unbundled from the transaction value that are unrelated to production (e.g., Management Services)
- International tax implications, including impact of US tax reform
- Tax risk associated with prior periods



- Payment from USCo to ForCo is unbundled to separately reflect tangible good price; amounts for freight, fuel surcharges, and security and handling fees; and any service and / or royalty component
- USCo only pays customs duty on the tangible good price

# First sale for export



## Key considerations

- Satisfying first sale for export rules
- Substance of ForCo 2 (Principal)

**ForCo1**  
(Contract  
Manufacturer)

Sale of goods  
**(First Sale)**

**ForCo2**  
(Principal)

Sale of goods

**USCo**  
(Distributor)

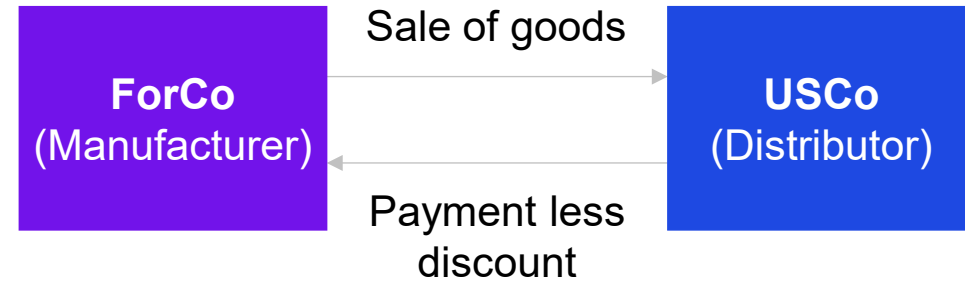
- Establish a related-party foreign contract manufacturer that sells products to foreign principal entity which sells the products to U.S. importer
- Customs valuation can be based on the first sale between ForCo manufacturer and ForCo distributor

# Prepayment for imported goods



## Key considerations

- Business rationale for prepayment (for ForCo and USCo)
- Impact of potential changes in interest rate environment (in both ForCo and USCo jurisdictions)



- USCo prepays for goods purchased from ForCo
- Prepayment reduces the purchase price and hence the customs value of goods imported into the US
- Benefit based on the rate of discount provided by ForCo to USCo

# Exclusive Distribution Fee



## Key considerations

- Satisfying the conditions for the distribution fee to be non-dutiable (per past ruling on exclusive distribution fees)
- Pricing the distribution fee



- USCo pays a fixed fee to ForCo for the exclusive distribution rights
- USCo separately pays for the value of the goods
- Benefit is based on the amount of the distribution fee

03

# Dealing with losses

# Distributors



## Key considerations

- Limited risk distributors typically wouldn't expect to incur losses
- Absent corrective action US distributors may incur unanticipated losses inconsistent with transfer pricing policy
- Profitability of third party comparables may change for periods impacted by tariffs
- Impact on profitability of distributors may vary by industry and where products are primarily sourced from



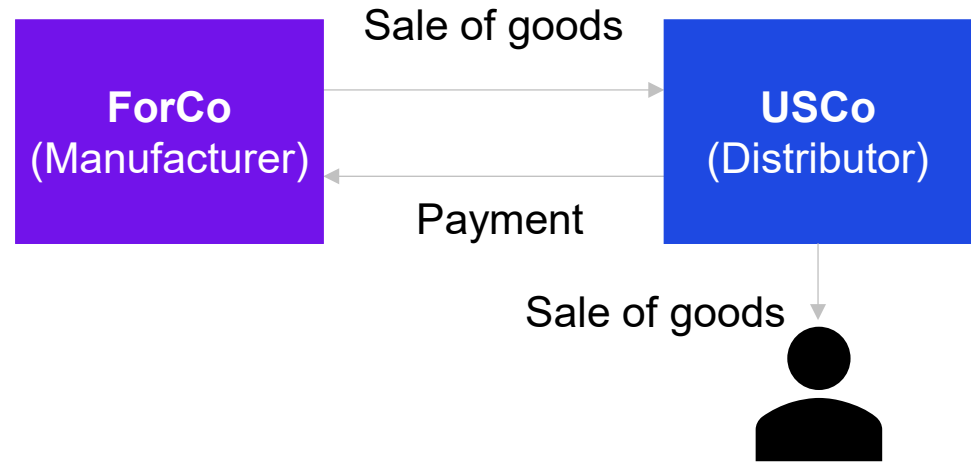
- USCo experiences increases in cost of goods (e.g., due to tariffs)
- USCo experiences reduction in sale of goods to third parties (e.g., due to restriction in supply / increase in price)

# Manufacturers



## Key considerations

- Manufacturers may incur significant losses if sales to the US are paused or curtailed – giving rise to the question whether this outcome is arm's length
- Allocation of potential restructuring costs



- ForCo experiences reduction in demand due to increase in costs associated with tariffs
- ForCo may no longer be able to sell goods to the US, where tariffs mean this is no longer economically viable



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