

Notices

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Agenda

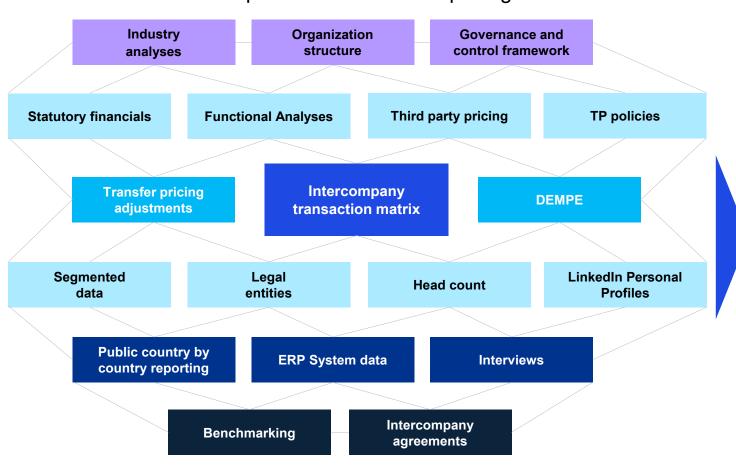
- Transfer pricing data landscape
- TP data connections
- Data sourcing
- Driving insights and value





Transfer pricing data landscape

More data that ever is required for the transfer pricing function







How are companies approaching this challenge?



Data arbitrage

Short-term strategy focused on specific topics or jurisdictions. Likely only works where data is not shared or exchanged. This approach may not be sustainable in the long term.



Jurisdictional compliance

Data is disclosed according to local rules, strictly on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. Each country receives only the data necessary per its regulations, even if additional data is shared elsewhere.



Voluntary disclosure

The most transparent option, enhancing public relations but demanding significant data management and effort t to produce and maintain. Increased transparency may lead to more inquiries.

More data

Long term

Less data

Short term





Withholding of commercially sensitive data despite local disclosure requirements. Gaps in data may raise red flags and attract scrutiny.



Comprehensive compliance

Data required by one country is voluntarily provided to others, even if not mandated. Promotes transparency by acknowledging that disclosed data is already accessible.

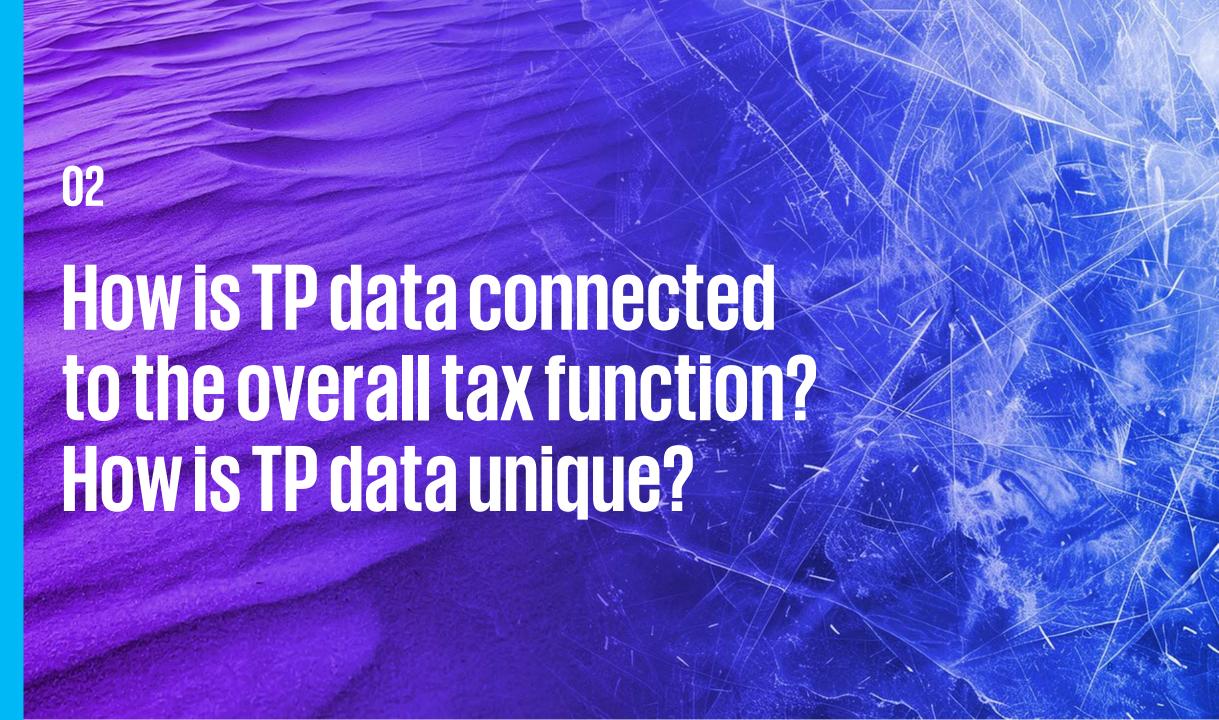
"Less is more."

- Mies van der Rohe

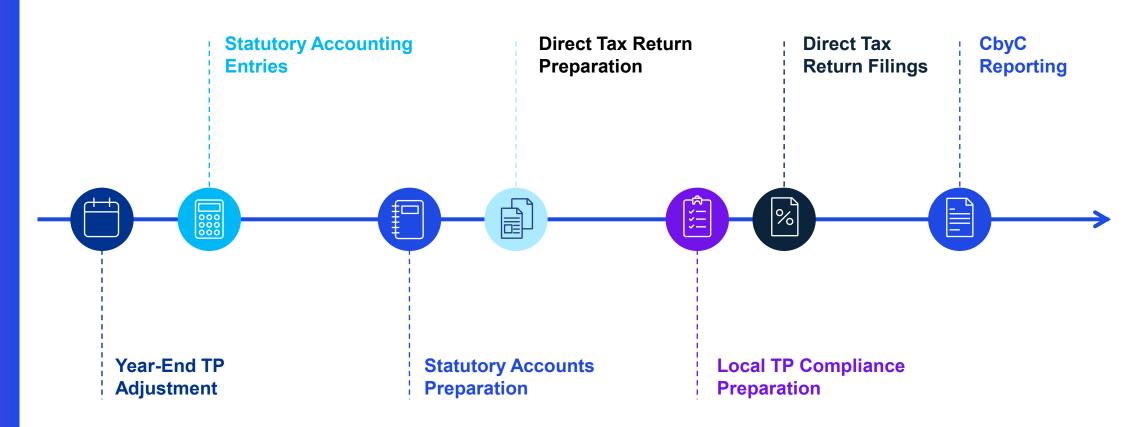
"More is more and less is a bore."

Iris Apfel





Example: Compliance – Transfer pricing and Stat/Tax integration





Quantitative data requirements

Market Research:

- Market conditions and competitive landscape
- Analysis of economic circumstances affecting pricing decisions

Regulatory Compliance:

- Transfer pricing documentation requirements per jurisdiction.
- Compliance with local and international guidelines such as OECD guidelines

Contracts and Terms:

- Intercompany agreements and terms of transactions.
- Licensing agreements for intellectual property, intercompany and third party
- Transfer Pricing Policy Manuals

Operational Activities:

- Description of functions performed, assets used, and risks assumed by each party in the transaction
- Organizational structure and profiles of the entities
- Process documents outlining procedures, communication plans, and governance



Business Strategies:

- Strategic business documents outlining value chain, business models, M&A and restructuring plans
- Annual reports and investor presentations

Financial Data:

- CbC financial data
- · Legal entity financials
- · Segmented financials
- Key financial ratios
- Allocation Keys and Cost Drivers

Transactional Data:

- Intercompany pricing and terms
- Volume and value of transferred goods and services
- Historical pricing data
- Third party comparables

Tax Data:

- Tax rates and payments
- Data from CbC reporting

Economic Analysis:

- Industry benchmarks and economic conditions.
- Comparability analysis





Data sources - Structured and unstructured

Finance IT HR Legal Supply Chain Business

ERP Solutions –
 Oracle, SAP
 (Ledgers, Core
 financial data)

- EPM PaPM, PCM, OneStream (Allocations, Segmented financials)
- Other Systems –
 BluePrint (LE data),
 PeopleSoft
 (Headcount)
- Collaboration tools –
 SharePoint etc.

- Data warehouses Snowflake, SQL (Allocations, TP Logic)
- Other Systems –
 PeopleSoft,
 BluePrint (People
 data, LE data)
- Individual email correspondence (qualitative/quantitati ve items)
- Qualitative discussions useful as an input to our analyses (activities, benefit etc.)













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