KPMG

Tax Transparency Services – Impact Services

KPMG Tax ESG | U.S.



As the trend towards tax transparency increases, companies need to ensure they will be ready to begin external reporting when it becomes mandatory, when investors or customers demand it, or when it simply becomes necessary to keep up with their peers. **KPMG Tax Transparency Services - Impact Services** can help your company throughout the entire reporting process, from pulling the data to producing a final report, all while helping you navigate this ever-evolving landscape at the same time. We use a combination of practical know-how and processes, as well as proprietary data-gathering techniques to first find and then collect your data. Our **KPMG Tax Transparency Services - Impact Analyzer** will help you sort, analyze, and reconcile the data while we manage the entire process via the **KPMG Digital Gateway**, our global tax technology platform that underpins all of our compliance services.

State-of-the-art methodology

- A one-stop solution that enables companies to identify, gather, and analyze their global tax data from multiple sources for various purposes, including compliance with emerging tax legislation such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two global minimum tax and public country-by-country reporting, in addition to addressing various tax Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) and other global tax transparency measures, as well as performing tax efficiency assessments, and more.
- Identification of tax and nontax data needed for reporting, whether structured or unstructured, from multiple Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and non-ERP sources.
- Collection and extraction of data and deployment of efficient processes to streamline the flow of data.
- Automation and transformation combined with a proactive mindset, providing a "no blackbox" approach to automation and management reporting.



Property

Taxes generally imposed on the value of real estate and other types of property. They are usually collected by local governments and are used to fund public services such as schools, roads, and public safety.

People Taxes imposed on individual employment. The most common examples include personal income taxes and Social Security taxes, both borne and collected by employers.

Indirect

Taxes imposed on goods and services that may be included in the final price of the product or service. Examples include Value-Added Taxes, (VAT), excise taxes, and customs duties.

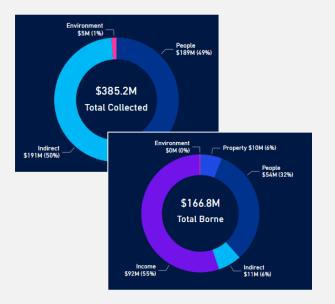
Income

Taxes on the profits earned by businesses. They also include capital gains taxes and withholding taxes, and are usually collected by federal, state, or local governments in order to fund public services.

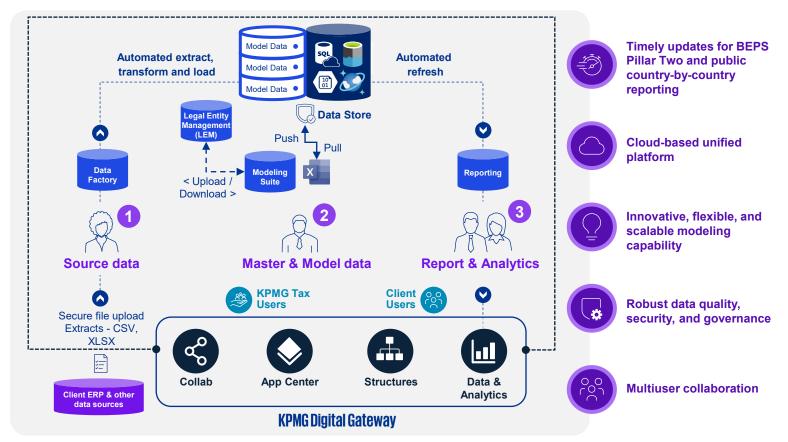
Environment

Taxes on activities that may cause damage to the environment, such as pollution or waste disposal. They are designed to both discourage harmful behavior and to promote environmentally friendly practices.

- Intelligent analytics help interpret and highlight tax payments to positively reflect a company's reputation and identify potential hot spots that may require a more explanatory narrative.
- **Thoughtful reconciliations** provide greater transparency and allow the data to be quickly and efficiently traced and audited.
- Customized and enhanced reporting that allows for multiple tax payment reporting scenarios in order to draft disclosures that make sense to the regulators, investors, customers, and suppliers alike.
- Multiuse capabilities leveraging all of your data across multiple KPMG Digital Gateway platform solutions to gain powerful insights and help you tackle a range of business issues, all in one place.



KPMG Tax Impact Analyzer – Digital Gateway solution architecture diagram



Please contact our multidisciplinary team of ESG Tax and technology professionals to assist your company in addressing the fast-changing tax landscape.

KPMG ESG Tax governance, transparency, and reporting team

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