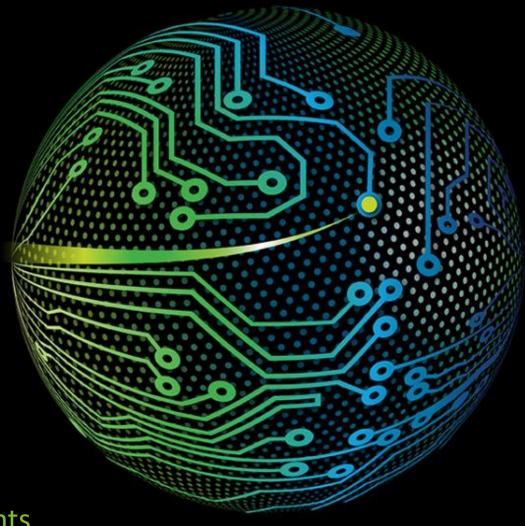
Deloitte.



Managing mobility and remote work arrangements

Trusted. Transformational. Together.

18 March 2024



Deloitte.

Managing mobility and remote work arrangements panellists:









Dion Thai

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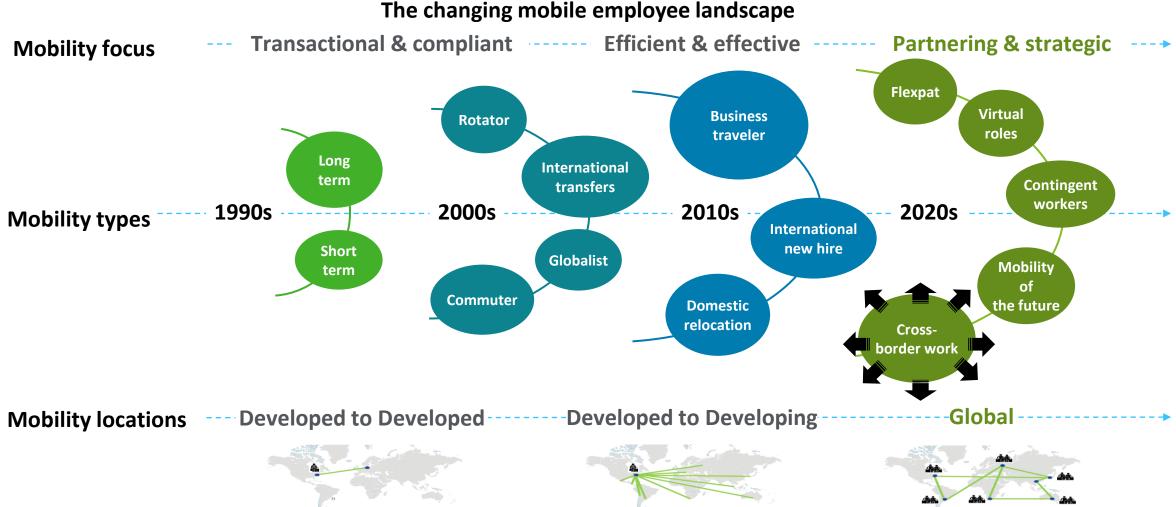
Simon Chapman

Tax Director
Deloitte Singapore

Global mobility continues to evolve Future of global mobility

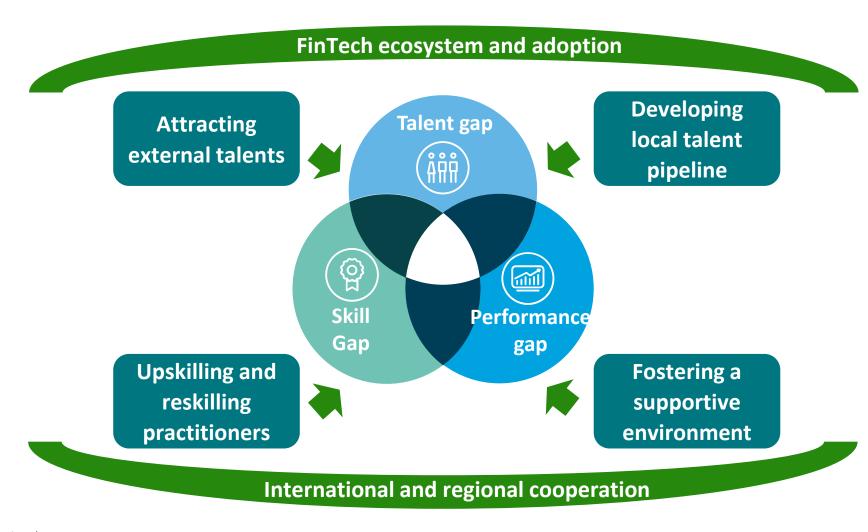
- The changing mobile employee landscape has accelerated towards cross-border work at an unprecedented pace.
 Major aspects of organisations have already shifted. If the pandemic occurs in waves, these shifts are even more likely to become permanent, and the world of global mobility we know today will be changed.
- To remain relevant, global mobility programs can proactively incorporate cross-border work into their purview and begin to solve some of the organisation's greatest challenges and open doors to significant talent opportunities.

Global mobility continues to evolve Future of global mobility



Talent landscape impacting financial services industry

A number of sociodemographic trends are disrupting the global talent landscape



Source: Advancing Talent Development in Financial Services—December 2023. HKIMR Applied Research Report No.3/2023

Today's evolving market landscape

Talent mobility plays a critical role in enabling a newly complex and dynamic global workforce. Many organisations are evolving to satisfy the rapidly changing needs of the business and the growing workforce it serves.

FROM

Touching **2%-5%**

of global employees for largely traditional mobility assignments (long and short-term assignments)

Deploying job-based

opportunities

Disjointed tech

solutions with limited workflow capabilities

One-size fits

all policies that reactively track DEI metrics

Predictable rigid

regulations and tax laws that were easy to navigate and meeting the consistent demand

TODAY

Touching 50%+

of global employees, inclusive of more diverse mobility profiles (e.g., business travelers, remote workers, gig workers, international new hires, etc.)

Skill-based deployment

opportunities for employees

Integrated and nimble

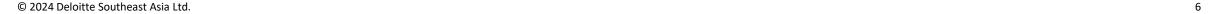
digital solutions with customisable workfloww functionality

Flexible and accessible

policies that enable and promote diversity, and employee choice incorporating

Unpredictable change

for regulatory complexity and new demands for the organisation that the mobility teams need to learn overnight



Digital nomad visas

Digital nomads are remote workers who wish to spend short or extended periods of time abroad.

- Does not require a work contract
- Allows its holder to work while in the host country, as long as they do it independently and/or remotely
- Varied policies and regulations
- Varying costs and application processes depending on location



Key considerations

- Untried and untested
- Not company sponsored visa
- Unclear on the position of family members
- Employment law/tax implications
- Not likely to lead to permanent residency rights

Digital nomad visas

Which countries offer digital nomad visas?

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Anguilla
- Aruba
- Argentina
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Bermuda
- Brazil
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Colombia
- Curacao
- Dominica
- Ecuador
- Estonia

- Georgia
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Malaysia
- Malta
- Mauritius
- Montserrat
- Mexico
- Norway
- Portugal
- Panama
- Romania
- Spain
- Saint Lucia
- Seychelles
- Thailand
- UAE

Digital nomad visas in the pipeline.

- Belize
- Grenada
- Sri Lanka
- Italy
- Latvia

- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Serbia
- South Africa
- Indonesia

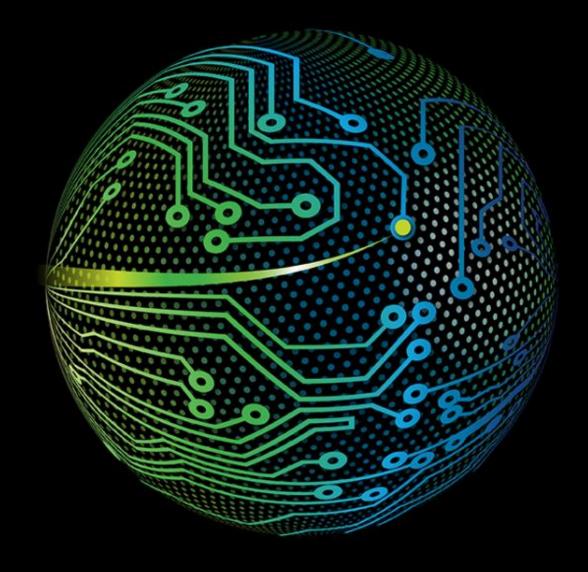
Which countries offer freelancer/independent contractor visas?

Unlike digital nomad visas, freelancer visas usually require an individual to be self-employed and possibly hold a trade licence in the destination country.

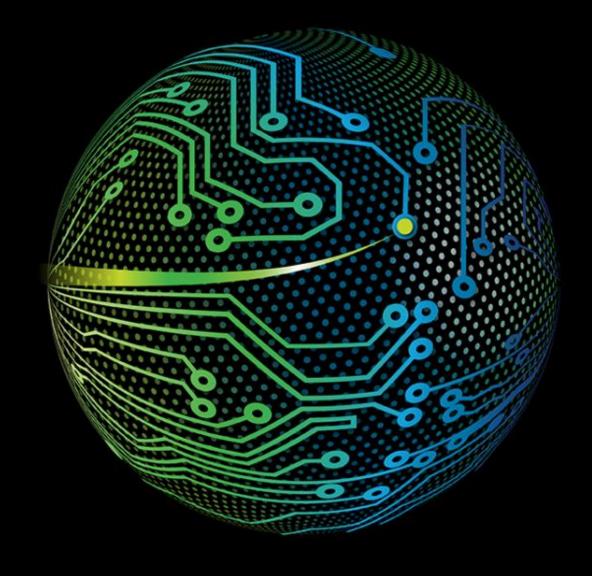
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Germany
- Italy

- Norway
- Portugal
- Spain

Appendix



Cross border considerations



Mobility/cross-border working requires a cross-functional effort

Work involves numerous considerations and stakeholders. It's important to understand the significant implications and cross-functional cooperation needed to enhance and enable a cross-border working arrangement.

CORPORATE TAX TALENT STRATEGY Domestic and international corporate tax implications Enterprise philosophy and strategy Permanent establishment risk Workforce segmentation and job profile analysis • Intercompany agreements & transfer pricing considerations • High-performance team in a cross-border • Multistate, Sales and Use and Property Tax issues environment Credits and Incentives STRATEGY, PROGRAM & C PROGRAM & OPERATIONS **EMPLOYMENT TAX** · cross-border Policies and guidelines • Employment tax and social security assessments Roles and responsibilities, processes, and tools • Income tax withholding and filing requirements Mapping key cross-border working scenarios • Entity and payroll registration requirements • Employee and stakeholder communications • Income and payroll tax reporting and cost projections **REWARDS** DATA/TECHNOLOGY Compensation and benefits design and Continuous data tracking and reporting & OPERATIONS implementation Compliance analysis Benchmarking · Flagging and quantification of risks RECULATORY & IMMIGATION Pension considerations · Business travel tracking **CROSS-BORDER WORK** Cross-border equity considerations Approval process for cross-border working and tracking **EMPLOYMENT MODEL REGULATORY/WORKFORCE CONSIDERATIONS** Intercompany agreements & transfer pricing • Communicate relevant policies to cross-border workers considerations Cross-border workforce expenses IP & DATA SECURITY IMMIGRATION¹ Network security risks

¹For legal and regulatory reasons, some of the DTTL member firms, including the United States member firm, do not provide immigration services. Immigration services are provided by the immigration practices of DTTL member firms outside the United States

Intellectual property safety

Compliance is integral to a successful cross-border work strategy

While it's important to go full steam ahead, organisations looking to accelerate their domestic and international cross-border work programs will need to consider the potential compliance implications for the business and the employee.



Tax

- How does the organisation address cross-border workers that have triggered individual, employment, and corporate tax compliance risks?
- What are the broader domestic and international tax implications to the employee and company (income/corporate tax, social security, etc.)?



Intra-Company Agreements

• How will they be adjusted when costs are borne by one entity but the employee is employed by another?



Nexus and Permanent Establishment

• What happens when an employee is sitting in one state or country and working for an entity in another?



Legal

 Have employment contracts and the taxability of benefits in certain jurisdictions been reviewed?



Payroll/Reporting

- Is an entity registered in the location the employee wishes to work?
- How will income and payroll taxes be handled?
- How is the employee tracked, and are systems equipped to recognise different living vs. working jurisdictions domestically and internationally?



Benefits

 What changes should be made to global rewards programs for crossborder workers in the new environment?



Risk Profile

- What is the company's tolerance for legal and compliance risk?
- Are there "no go" locations because of risk?



IP & Data Security

- Are networks sufficiently secure?
- Is the location safe for intellectual property?

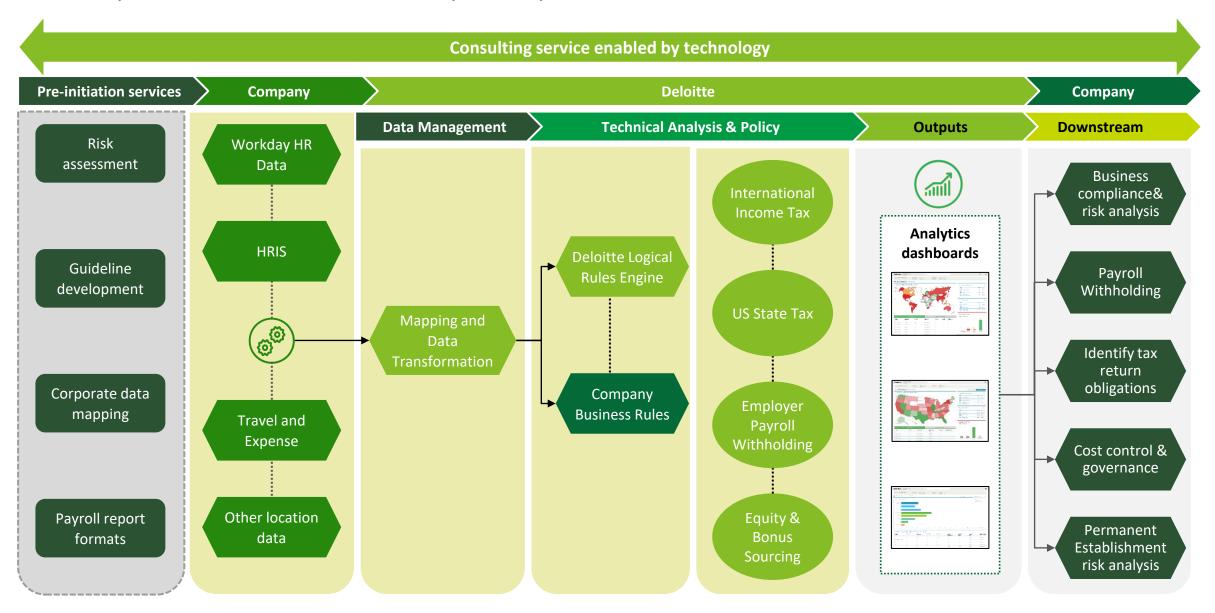
What are the risks?

If governance and structure are not addressed now, Global Mobility may face the following risks:

- Corporate compliance implications due to mismanaged cross-border work decisions
- Poor employee experience when individual income tax implications are not assessed in advance or appropriately conveyed
- · Lack of proactive talent planning, particularly for organisations that are still looking to grow

Companies are setting strict guidelines around cross-border worker policies including location identification, restrictions, and employee movement

An example of cross-border work compliance process overview



An example of cross-border work compliance process—Description [business travel focus]

Consulting service enabled by technology **Pre-initiation services Deloitte** Company **Company** 1) Activities completed 2) Data sent from Data Management **Technical Analysis & Policy Outputs Downstream**

- prior to initiating the service:
- Risk assessment completed to quantify tax exposures and define risk tolerances.
- · Policy defining guidelines for thresholds, locations of focus and tax support.
- Corporate data sources identified and mapped to minimize employee involvement.
- Payroll system requirements and reporting formats defined and agreed.

- **Company to Deloitte:**
- Corporate data reports generated on a monthly basis to report travel, expense, and other work location data.
- Option to use Deloitte Travel and Expense integrations to send data securely to Deloitte.
- Employee demographic data pushed from Workday to Deloitte.

- 3) Deloitte technology enabled processes:
- Deloitte maps data from each source.
- Deloitte's data transformation engine combine data from all sources to create employee travel location information.

- 4) Deloitte tax analytics engines process travel and flex work data
- Deloitte applies Company business rules and policy thresholds to travel data.
- Deloitte identifies employer tax compliance actions resulting from employee business travel.

5) Process deliverables

- Deloitte produces payroll reports for Company payroll to address employer reporting and withholding compliance actions.
- Deloitte analytics dashboards populated to visualise travel data and actions.
- **Employee Location** data available to Payroll and Equity processes for compensation sourcing

6) Company

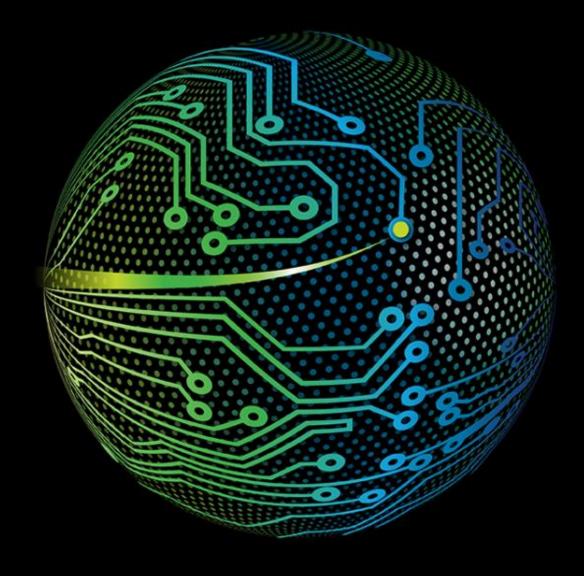
- Company payroll reviews payroll
- and other functions review analytics dashboards to determine other compliance. operational and policy actions to be taken.

compliance actions:

reports and initiates payroll actions

Company tax, payroll

The demand for global movement



Deloitte's global workforce trends

THE DEMAND FOR GLOBAL MOVEMENT

Borderless Skills-Based Movement

In a world where talent shortages are one of organisations' most daunting challenges, Global Talent Mobility can tap into a broader talent pool—and reduce recruitment cost—by matching candidates to opportunities-based on skills and not geography.





Expanded Risk

Financial, operational and compliance risks are familiar territory for organisations, but societal, environmental, and personal safety risks are creating new organisational demands, and are considered a top priority by many Talent mobility leaders.

Growing Distributed Workforce

Changes to how and where work gets done, and the values it aligns to have had a profound impact on Global Talent Mobility programs, challenging teams to align with stakeholders across the organisation and display extreme agility. Strong program leadership and a jointly defined mission with employees are critical.



Enable with
Technology

Dal Talent Mobil
enable today's

Global Talent Mobility can enable today's dynamic and disperse workforce through the right technology strategy. By prioritising integrated technology solutions, organisations can address a wide range of risks and optimise processes, costs and employee experience.



Data-Driven and AI-Powered Insights

ECOSYSTEM OPTIMISATION

New technologies such as AI have evolved significantly over the past few years, and digitised data has grown exponentially. Global Talent Mobility has the opportunity to tap into these insights and technologies to improve employee experience, compliance, and cost efficiency with a well-defined data strategy.



Do More with Less

Global Talent Mobility
teams need to prioritise
efficiency and scale
while still considering
purpose-driven
initiatives such as
diversity, equity and
inclusion (DEI) and
sustainability. As result
leaders are taking a fresh
look at their available
resources and embracing
new approaches.



Growing distributed workforce

ORGANISATIONAL CHALLENGES

The pivot toward distributed work has increased the scope and impact of global talent mobility. Hybrid/remote work programs rely on global talent mobility's ability to effectively partner with a diverse group of stakeholders and bring increasing complexity.

THE DEMAND FOR GLOBAL MOVEMENT



WORKFORCE TRENDS

43% of organisations want to focus on aligning their mobility program with talent strategy¹



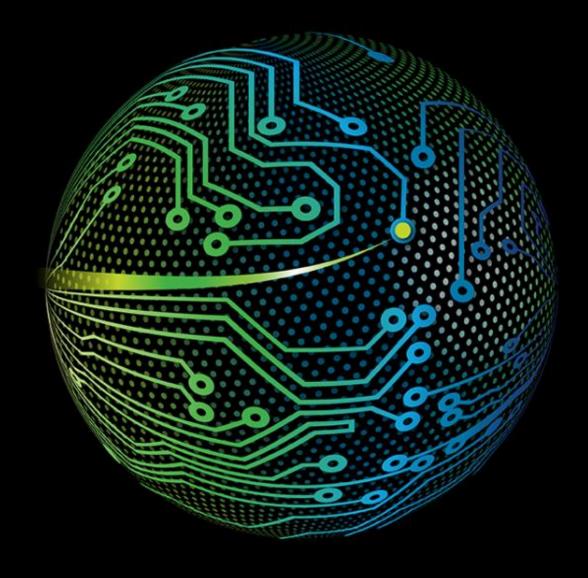
47% of organisations believe that by adding headcount to their mobility team it would allow them to administer their mobility program more effectively¹



80% of organisations shared that they allow **some level** of **remote and hybrid** model for their employee's ways of working²

(1) 2023 Airnic Workforce Globalisation, Mobility Outlook Survey. (2) 2022 Global Remote Work Survey

Ecosystem optimisation



Data-driven and Al-powered insights

ORGANISATIONAL CHALLENGES

Organisations aggregate large data sets, many of which are underutilised because they span multiple systems or are difficult to analyse. By centralising data and enhancing data quality/ reliability, it is possible to gain insights that drive policy development, enhance compliance, promote DEI outcomes, and measure ROI.

ECOSYSTEM OPTIMISATION

WORKFORCE TRENDS



83% of organisations believe that leveraging worker data to create benefits for both the organisation and its workers is important or very important to their organisations' success¹



Only **19%** of organisation believe they **are** very ready to leverage their worker data¹



86% of business leaders say **measuring DEI outcomes** is important or very important to their organisations' success²

Do more with less

ORGANISATIONAL CHALLENGES

In a tight economic environment fewer resources may be allocated to internal functions, including global talent mobility, although pressure to demonstrate value remains high. Teams are balancing the demands of optimisation, expanded scope, and purpose-driven program choices, all while controlling costs.

ECOSYSTEM OPTIMISATION





75% of organisations believe that using new or enhanced technology would allow them to manage their mobility program more efficiently¹



Only 28% of organisation want to concentration on simplifying administration and streamlining operations for the next few years¹



51% of organisations expect to **see an increase** with their **overall** global mobility activity¹

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