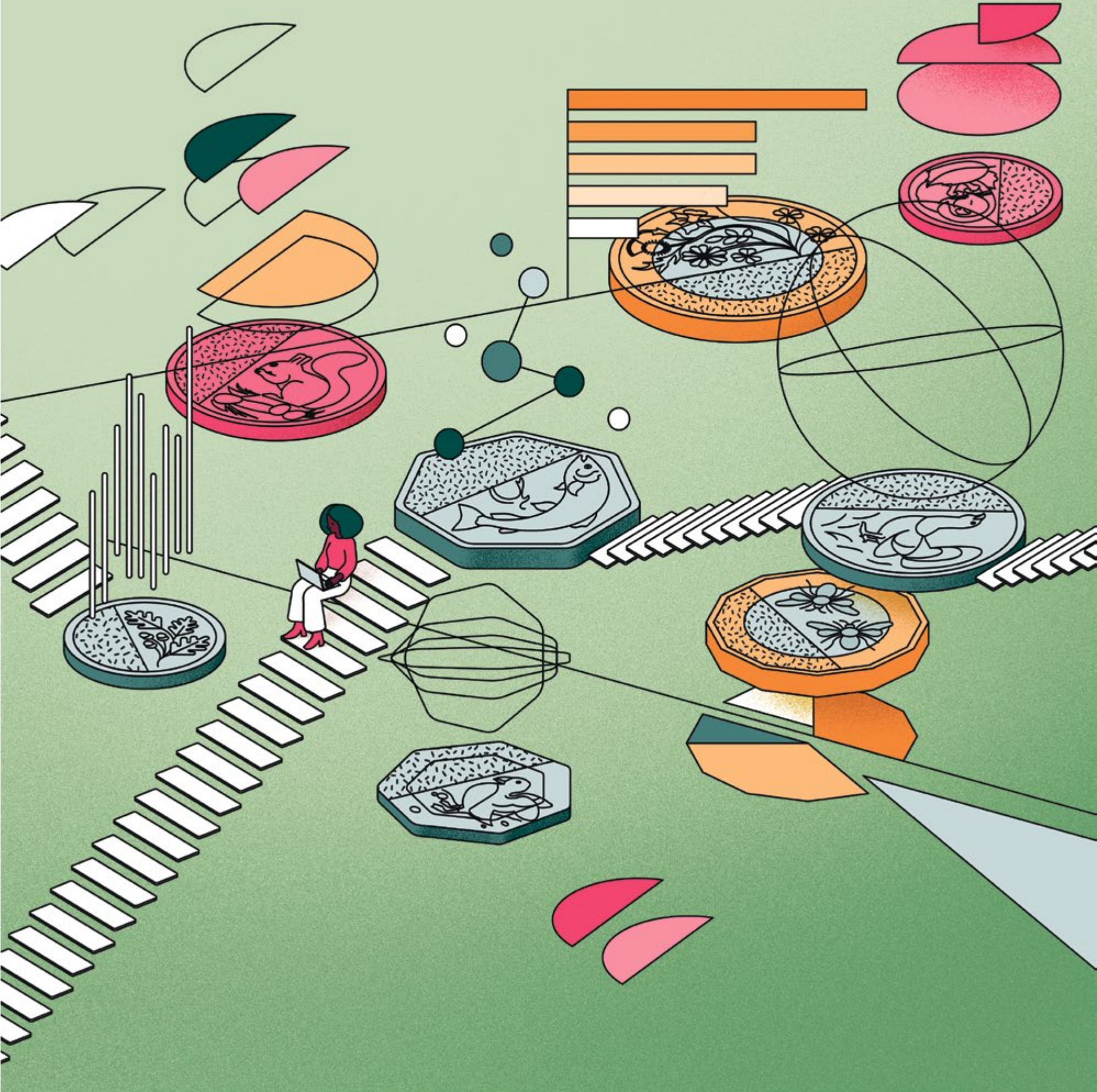


THE STRATEGIC CFO

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FINANCE TEAM

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BETTER TOGETHER?



SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability must be a strategic priority for finance leaders

Tax and finance professionals have a crucial role to play in integrating environmental considerations into corporate strategies

Dan Thomas

As any C-suite executive will tell you, no modern corporate strategy is complete until it has been scrutinised through the lens of sustainability. Not only does embedding sustainability at the heart of operations make good business sense, but it also helps companies comply with the growing raft of global sustainability reporting requirements. These require firms to set clear and measurable environmental goals that hold them accountable to stakeholders.

Tax and finance professionals play a crucial role in helping firms meet these objectives by devising greener business strategies and facilitating the reporting of environmental impact data.

Yet their work depends heavily on board-level support, close cooperation with other departments and effective companywide data management processes. Too often, these areas are lacking, making it harder for organisations to keep up with ESG regulations.

Mauro Cozzi is co-founder and chief executive of Emitwise, a carbon management software platform that helps firms reach net zero. One of the most important roles tax and finance leaders can play is in helping firms ensure that business strategies align with ESG goals, he says.

That might involve reviewing all finance activity against green criteria, promoting sustainable practices across the business's operations and supply chains, or sourcing funding options for green initiatives.

"For instance, they can allocate budgets for purchasing renewable energy or establish plans to enable procurement teams to pay a premium for greener products and services from sustainable suppliers," he says.

Tax and finance leaders also play a crucial role in helping the business conduct regular environmental impact assessments to share with regulators.

Under the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

(CSRD) or the UK's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) and Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) frameworks, every big firm must now publish regular updates on their progress towards meeting their stated environmental goals. Failure to comply can lead to fines and significant reputational damage in an age when consumers expect businesses to behave with integrity.

Finance leaders are uniquely positioned to assist with data collection and governance because they typically manage procurement data,

“There needs to be clear ownership for data collection and reporting

which is essential for accurately calculating supply chain emissions.

"By ensuring precise data collection and governance, finance leaders can facilitate compliance with audit requirements for greenhouse gas disclosures and other ESG disclosure reporting, thus reinforcing the organisation's commitment to sustainability," says Cozzi.

However, tax and finance professionals face some significant barriers in their sustainability work, which make it harder to achieve the desired results.

In terms of regulation, for example, there can be confusion over various reporting frameworks, inconsistencies across regions and industries and credibility problems due to the lack of external verification.

Indeed, some 37% of organisations see complying with regulations as the greatest challenge in meeting their ESG obligations, according to the EY Global Integrity Report 2024.

Firms must also remember that corporate sustainability encompasses a broader remit than just decarbonisation, extending to energy efficiency, waste reduction, water conservation and circular economy principles. This requires firms to collect hundreds of detailed data points from across the whole business and wider supply chain. This data may be of poor quality or might be difficult to access.

"First, there needs to be clear ownership for data collection and reporting with someone in the C-suite accountable for delivering on this, whether that's the CFO, CEO or CSO," says Sarah Reay, climate change manager at the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW).

"As the reporting requirements will involve collaboration across many departments and teams such as finance, sustainability and operations, there must be a clear process, and responsibilities defined for collating the data in the appropriate format."

Reay believes businesses will struggle to meet those demands without sufficient resources, both in terms of expertise in sustainability and personnel to measure and report on such vast quantities of data. This means sustainability must be prioritised in corporate strategies and embedded in organisational culture and operations.

"That way the organisation will reasonably resource its sustainability efforts and empower staff to directly contribute to the success of the strategy," she says.

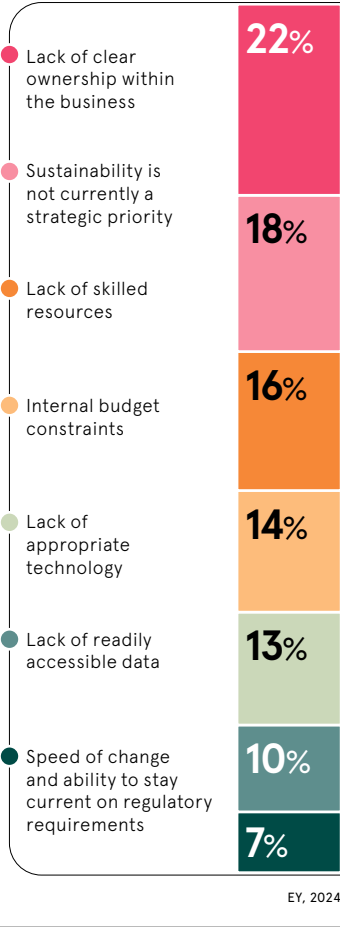
A variety of tools and tactics can support tax and finance leaders in meeting their sustainability objectives. Although it may seem obvious, staying up to date on ESG regulations – which tend to change rapidly – is essential for success.

Leaders must also prioritise improving collaboration with other departments to ensure alignment with governance and disclosures. This is because everyone, from operations and HR through to digital and procurement, will have a role to play in company change programmes.

Increasingly, firms are turning to digital tools to help with ESG data collection, enabling them to manage and

LACK OF OWNERSHIP IS THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE WITH SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Biggest challenges facing tax and finance leaders in meeting tax sustainability reporting requirements



report their sustainability data more efficiently. They can also use analytics to unearth trends in the data.

"Organisations can also improve reporting by using established frameworks, engaging stakeholders for feedback and ensuring accurate data collection with third-party verification," says Jarrah Mohammad Alhindi, a partner at online investment firm XTB. "Clear communication and regular updates could enhance transparency, while ongoing assessments and documenting lessons learned could support continuous improvement."

Perhaps the most important thing finance leaders can do is to ensure sustainability is a priority at board level, which involves communicating the business benefits. According to Sarwar Khan, sustainability director at BT, some leaders may be tempted to view meeting sustainability targets purely in terms of risk, even though it also offers huge opportunities.

"Embracing sustainability initiatives can boost long-term resilience, as well as help with both managing risks and meeting rising customer demand for sustainable products and services," says Khan.

Cozzi agrees, stressing that the capital investment necessary for achieving net zero should not be viewed merely as a cost.

"Rather, it has the potential to deliver significant returns through enhanced operational efficiencies and by attracting customers who may otherwise choose greener competitors or those with more stringent and developed ESG profiles." ●

Tackling the talent crunch: how can CFOs navigate today's workforce challenges?

Leaders must explore: alternative talent sources, learning and development, AI and co-sourcing solutions

CFOs face a growing talent crisis. Fewer people are choosing to pursue a career as an accountant, while a steady wave of retirements have resulted in a widening talent gap that means finance and tax teams are more stretched than ever and unable to have the impact that the business demands.

"There has been a shift in the perception of what a good career looks like," says Stuart Lang, EY EMEA tax managed services leader. "In the past, that might have been working in finance long enough to build a strong business foundation. Whereas today younger people are early on exploring new careers outside of accounting as technology transforms business."

This is causing challenges for businesses. Seventy percent of respondents in the EY 2024 Tax and Finance Operations Survey said that fewer accountants entering the profession will either moderately or significantly hamper the performance of tax and finance functions.

One solution is tapping into alternative hiring pools, where 62% of respondents said they are pursuing professionals without a college or university degree. Finance teams are also increasingly hiring data scientists and tax technology specialists.

"We're finding that the tax function of yesterday is not the tax function of tomorrow," says Jill Schwieterman, EY global compliance and reporting co-leader. "Companies should pursue professionals with new skills, such as data and technology, to augment tax technical skills."

Finance functions are facing high staff turnover and a growing skills deficit. This knowledge gap continues to widen with the intense focus on automation and its impact on experiential learning. Even if companies could hire all the accounting staff they need, the amount of new regulations globally – such as BEPS 2.0, among others – makes it harder for finance leaders to ensure their teams are properly up to speed on rule changes and other technical matters.

"This means companies need to invest in better training and development to keep employees current on new regulations, as well as re-skill existing staff to adapt to the shifting job demands," says Ben Smith, EY global compliance and reporting co-leader.

"Tax and finance functions need to shape their future talent model to be sure they have the right people with the right skills, including the ability to work with Generative AI (GenAI)," says Dave Helmer, EY global tax and finance operate leader.

As companies continue to leverage data, technology and AI, it's increasingly important for finance and tax professionals to develop new skills. Respondents said the most important skills they need to develop in their tax functions are process improvement (43%), data management (39%), problem-solving (34%) and critical thinking (33%).

To help achieve these goals and improve staff development, finance teams say the training methods that have the greatest impact are training sessions from external accounting or law firms (49%), followed by internal company rotation programmes (47%)



“Employees are being called on to do more with less, and businesses also want tax professionals to spend twice as much time on strategic activities than they do on routine work

and the provision of online learning resources (45%).

An additional challenge that finance and tax functions face amid the current talent shortage and skills gap is better managing how teams spend their time.

"Employees are being called on to do more with less, and businesses also want tax professionals to spend more time on strategic activities than they do on routine work," says Helmer.

The challenge for tax and finance professionals is that the compliance work – often the most time-consuming – still needs to be done, which means there is less time to focus on matters, such as strategic planning.

To help address this problem, businesses need to consider AI adoption and co-sourcing arrangements to free-up their teams to focus on more strategic activities.

"At the moment, companies say they only spend 20% of their time on strategic matters," says Lang. "In the future, CFOs want their employees to spend twice as much time on high-value activities."

Using AI for routine tasks will free up professionals to focus on the strategic work that can provide valuable insight and help improve business performance, he says.

"There are lots of opportunities for the application of AI in finance and tax, such as financial modelling, tax planning and strategic reporting and analytics that will really add value," says Lang.

Co-sourcing is another option businesses should consider to ease their

resource pressures and help tax professionals focus on more strategic work. More than half of respondents (59%) are considering co-sourcing as a solution.

"Having a strategic operating relationship with a service provider can really help optimise your strengths and deliver more value," says Helmer.

While AI will inevitably replace certain activities, the demand for talent will not diminish. Organisations will still need experienced tax professionals and accountants to ensure their businesses are on the front foot to address any tax and financial issues.

"A broad tax technical background, coupled with deep experience and sound judgement will always be valuable," says Schwieterman. "Automation and technology won't eliminate the need for seasoned tax professionals."

Companies can redirect talent to focus on more strategic work through more effective learning and development, adopting AI and considering co-sourcing with a service provider. In this way, CFOs can better address the talent crunch and help improve the overall performance of the finance and tax functions.

For more information please visit ey.com/tfosurvey

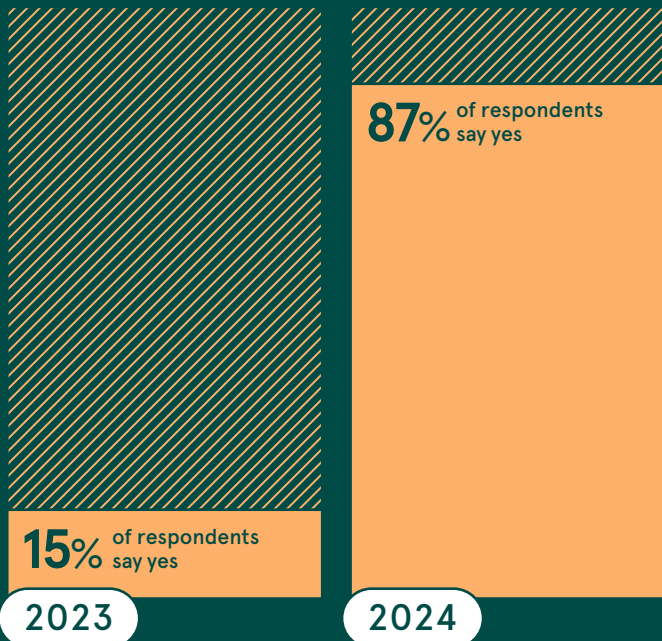


THE TAX AND FINANCE OUTLOOK

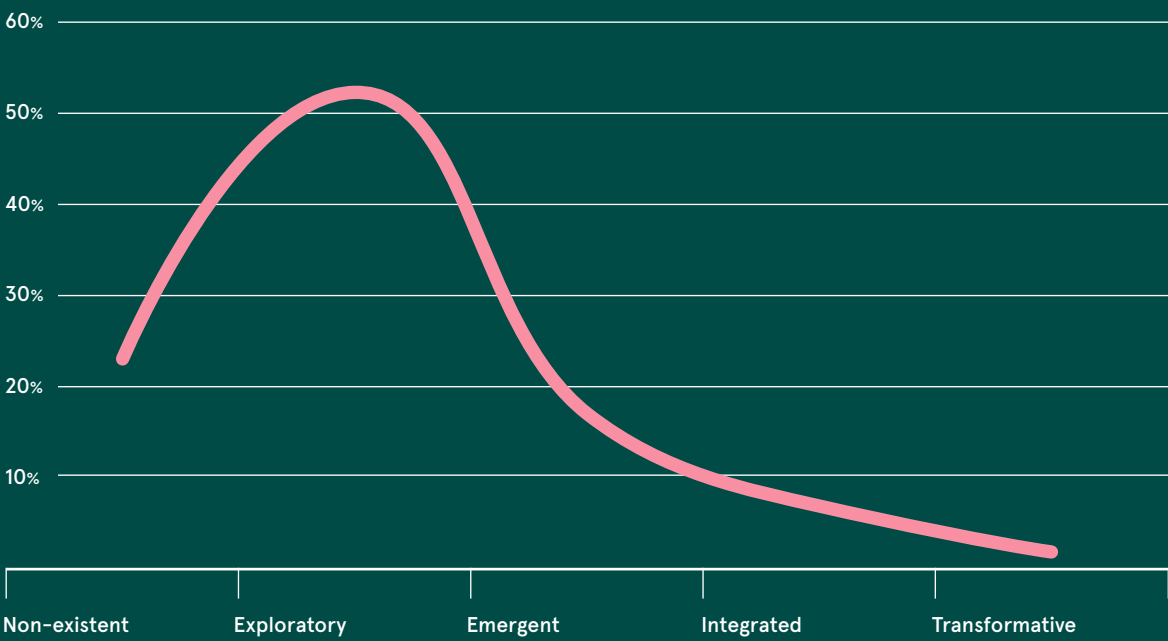
The EY 2024 Tax and Finance Operations Survey reveals how emerging technologies and new operating models may solve mounting talent, regulatory and cost pressures.

Growing AI optimism

Tax and finance leaders now believe GenAI will make their functions more efficient and effective

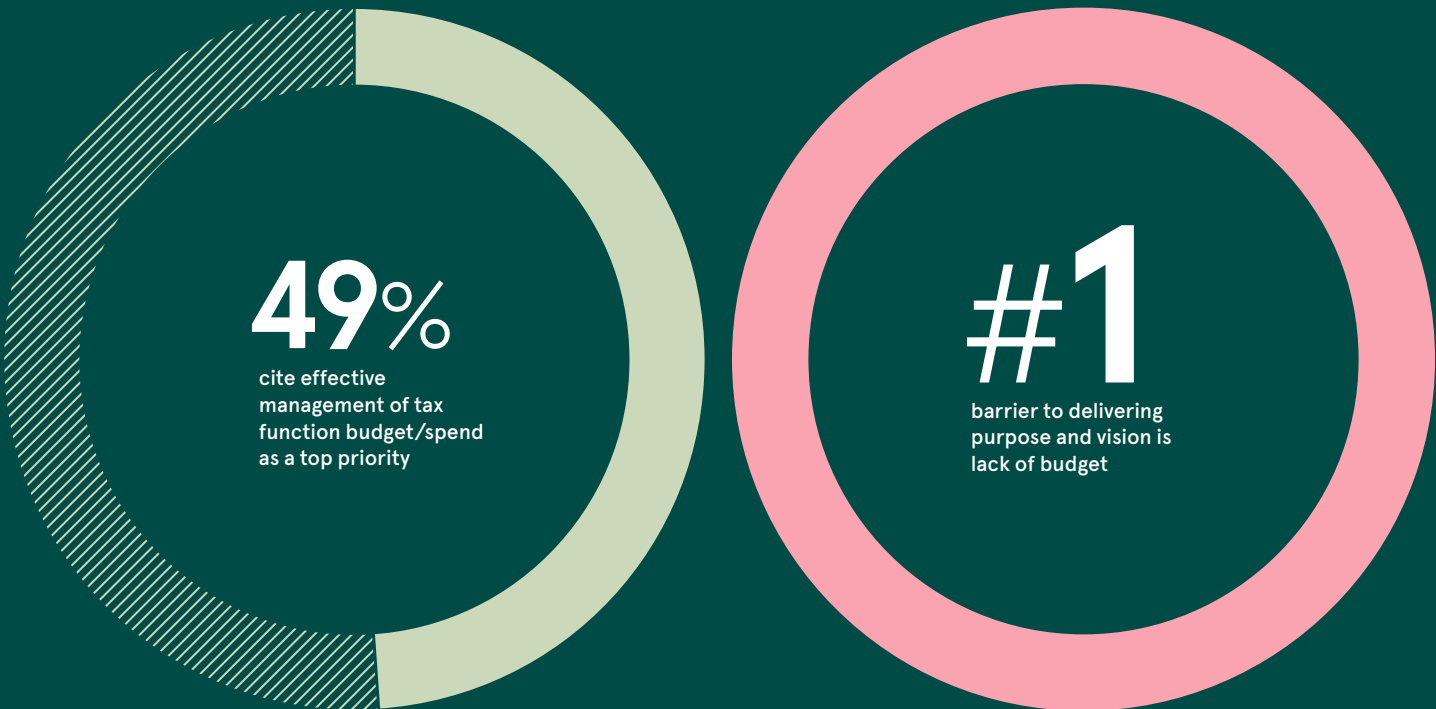


Tax and finance functions are just beginning their GenAI journeys



Intense cost pressure

Cost has emerged as the top priority and biggest barrier to success

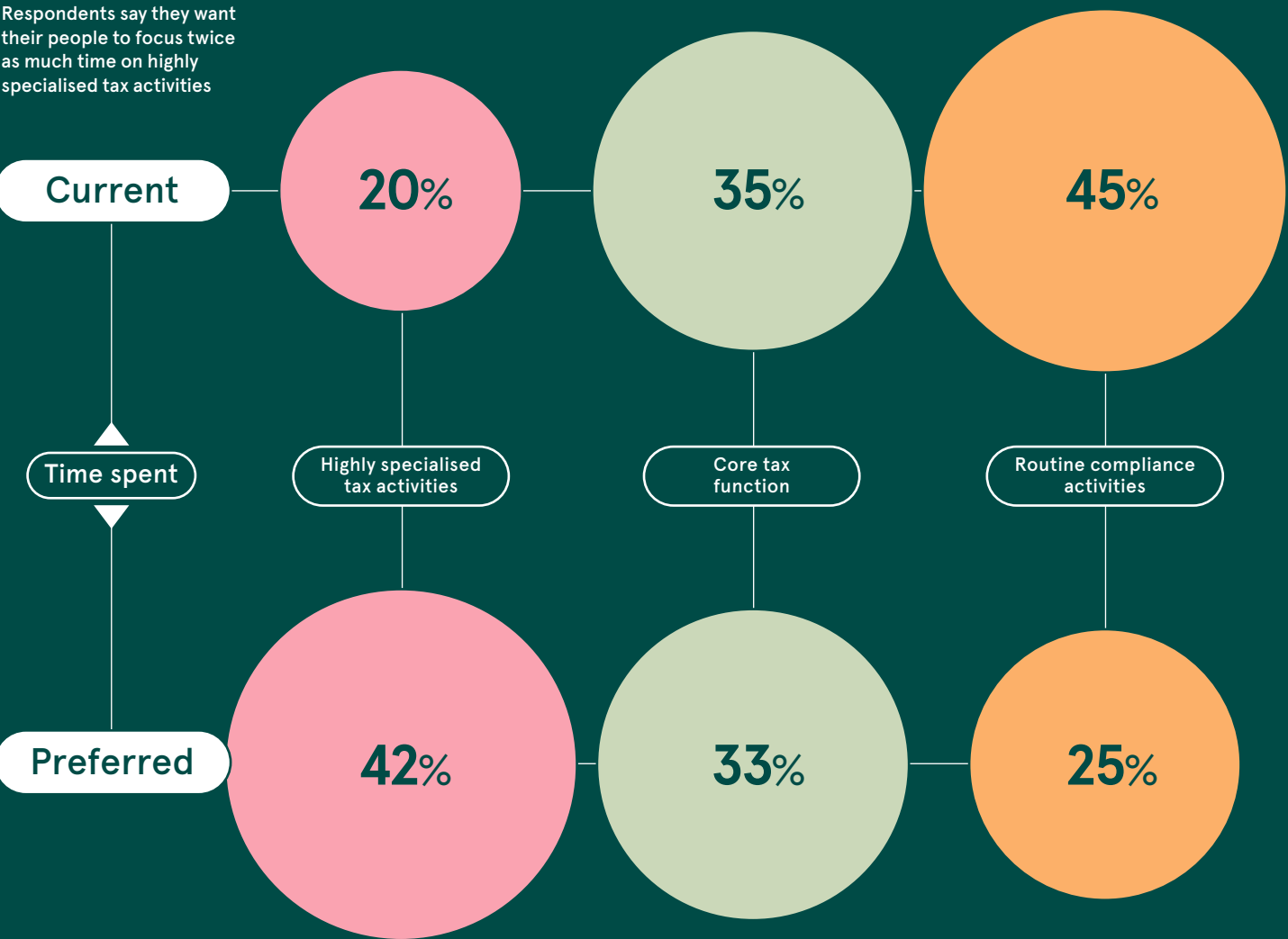


Transparency and reporting priorities continue to evolve

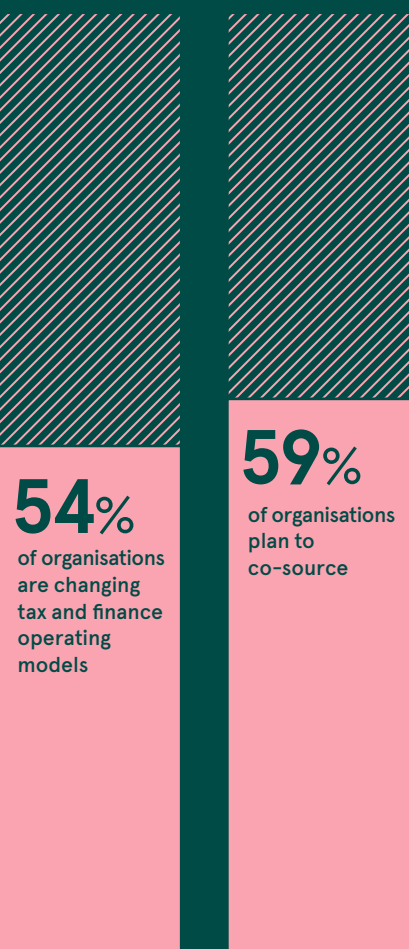


Considering new operating models

Respondents say they want their people to focus twice as much time on highly specialised tax activities



Companies explore new operating models and co-sourcing

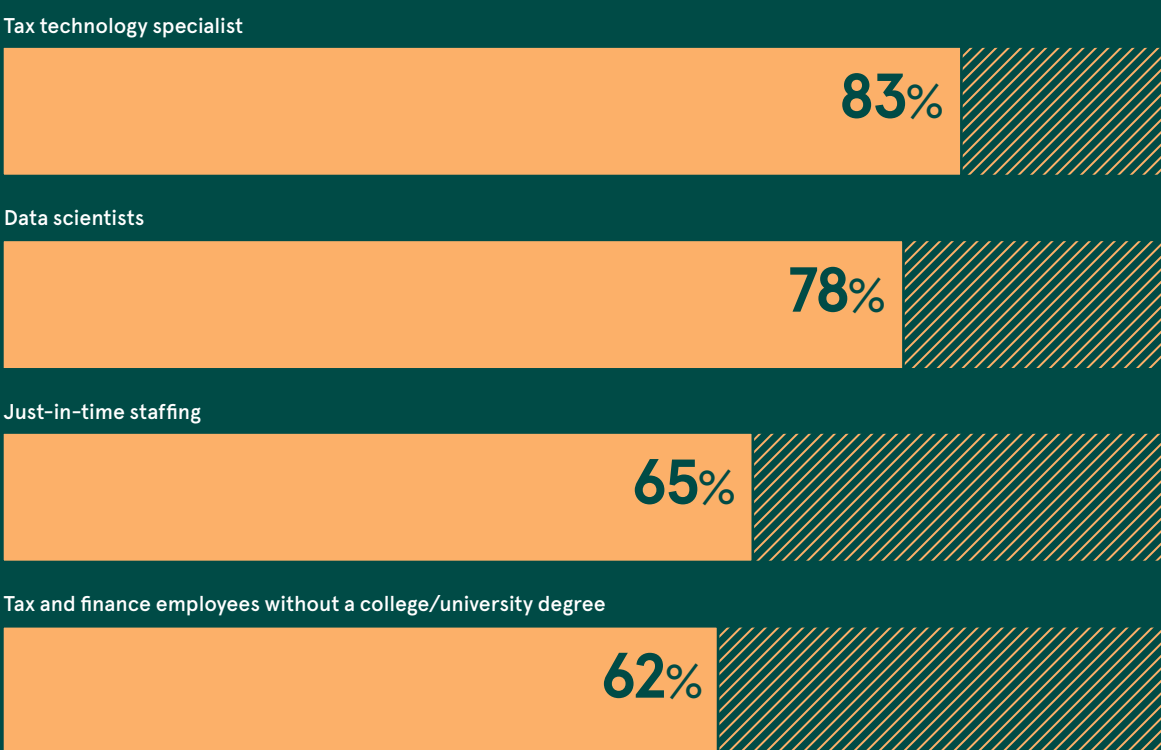


Talent gap

Top factors impacting the performance of the tax and finance functions



Respondents are tapping into various talent sources





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LEADERSHIP

Do IT and finance leaders need to build better relationships?

IT and finance share common goals. A strong relationship between these functions can lead to more effective resource allocation and decision-making, especially when budgets are tight

Ben Edwards

Finance and IT departments might share a common desire to do what is best for their company, but they can have competing interests. IT teams want more budget for investment, while finance teams often want to keep a tight leash on expenses. This tension can manifest in poor decision-making that could impact a business's bottom line.

For instance, the *EY 2024 Tax and Finance Operations Survey* found that 68% of tax departments are not treated as a key stakeholder by the IT function. While they may be consulted on issues, it is often too late to influence key decisions.

"The relationship between IT and finance can sometimes be adversarial if the teams don't see themselves as partners," says Rob Johnson, global head of solutions engineering at IT business SolarWinds.

When the relationship or communication between the CFO and CIO is weak, organisations risk being pulled in multiple conflicting directions,

leading to misaligned priorities and potential inefficiencies.

Mark Partin, CFO at software company BlackLine, says that one of the challenges he sees is shadow IT, where employees use unauthorised applications. "When you have that and finance has to operate with a different priority and mission and objectives outside of the IT org, not only are we sub-optimising for the company, we are also only focusing on our own backyard," he says.

This misalignment on priorities means the CFO and CIO functions can often end up in different places where they may not have access to critical data, systems or controls, Partin adds. That could have a significant impact on both productivity and profits.

"A lack of collaboration can lead to ineffective use of technological solutions, slower operations and workplace inefficiencies, ultimately resulting in higher costs and employee morale issues," says Jeremy Rosall, senior vice president for finance at data management

business Iron Mountain.

By contrast, companies that strive for closer alignment between the CFO and CIO functions will see benefits because everybody is on the same page rather than looking at their function in isolation.

"If you strategise with a CIO about the top line – how they are building your infrastructure and managing your data – it can become a competitive differentiator and help the business grow," says Partin.

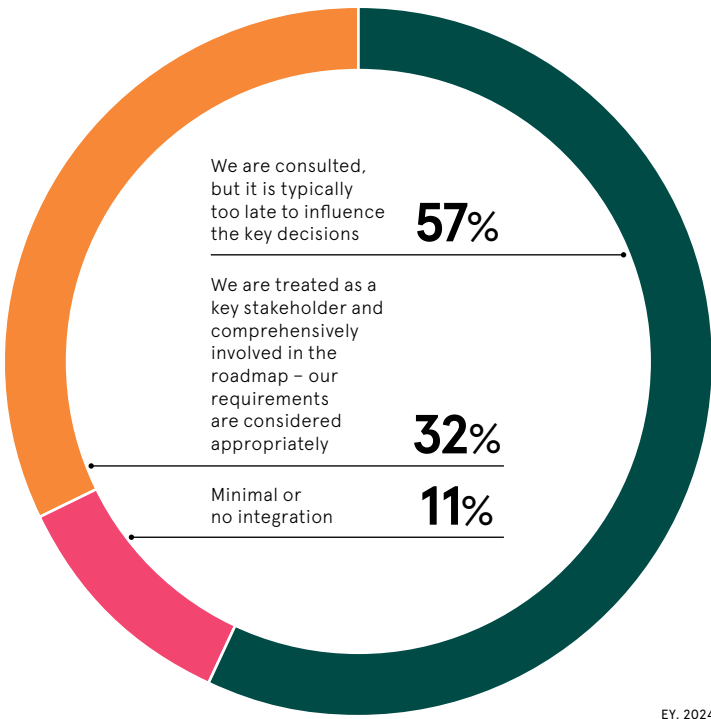
The growing importance of data and AI to business performance further underscores the need for deeper

“

The relationship between IT and finance can sometimes be adversarial if the teams don't see themselves as partners

TAX FUNCTIONS ARE OFTEN NOT TREATED AS A KEY STAKEHOLDER BY THE IT FUNCTION

How integrated the tax department is with the IT function's data and technology strategy, team and implementation efforts



EY, 2024

ties between the CIO and CFO functions to ensure organisations are getting the most value out of their tech investments.

"There's an incredible opportunity to transform how you run and strategically guide a company if the CFO organisation is working in partnership with your CIO organisation," says Brian Montgomery, senior director for international finance at Workday. "To really get what you need out of that data and maximise potential, you need a very close partnership."

Companies with misaligned IT and finance functions will struggle to use data to strategically transform their business and help senior management make more informed decisions. What's more, they will also be at a competitive disadvantage to peers that are more closely aligned, Montgomery says.

Those businesses that are more closely aligned will also be more agile.

"A collaborative approach that embraces technological solutions can accelerate innovation, reduce development time and lower costs, making it easier for organisations to adapt to changing business needs," says Rosall.

Some companies are already strengthening ties between finance and IT to support the wider business strategy. Partin says he has seen a clear shift over the past five years as both the CIO and CFO roles have become more strategically important to their organisations.

"CFO meetings with the CIO are now much more thoughtful, strategic and engaged with the overall company purpose and priority," says Partin. "Before, CIOs were often in the dark about a lot of things, but now they're a part of the planning, so there's a lot more engagement. We're all now speaking the same language about helping the company grow."

This is in stark contrast to how IT and finance teams would communicate in the past.

"Finance teams would usually come up with a laundry list of problems and

then just lob it over the fence to IT," says Montgomery. "Now the approach is very different – the CIO and CFO orgs are working hand in hand. They're in the same meetings, so the CIO org has a much broader and in-depth understanding of the challenges that need to be solved."

A more collaborative approach from the start also ensures joint ownership of any projects, reducing potential conflicts down the line.

"We're at the same table and we own our problems together," says Montgomery.

Developing this mutual understanding is the first step IT and finance teams should take to build closer relationships so both functions are allied when it comes to meeting the company's long-term goals.

"Transformation sits between the CFO and CIO. If you aren't in sync, transformation projects have a tendency to take on a life of their own," says Partin.

CFOs should also make an effort to understand technology, says Partin, something the CIO function can support by creating greater awareness about the opportunities presented by tech investments.

"Sometimes we just take it for granted that everybody understands AI," says Sumit Johar, CIO at BlackLine. "It's all about better communication, regularly touching base and explaining the art of the possible to the CFO."

IT and finance teams also need a mutual understanding of their co-dependency when it comes to the strategic direction of the business.

"Without finance, you can't fund innovation and operational excellence, and without IT, you can't deliver innovation or optimise the operations," says Johnson.

The ideal working relationship between IT and finance is a symbiotic one, where CFOs and CIOs work collaboratively as strategic partners and are fully aligned with the business's overall goals. ●



How will GenAI shape tax and finance transformation?

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Is optimism growing for AI’s role in tax and finance transformation?

Despite barriers to adoption, tax and finance leaders are increasingly hopeful that artificial intelligence can help them tackle their biggest problems

Dan Thomas

For tax and finance leaders at most enterprise-scale businesses, generative AI (GenAI) is both an exciting prospect and an unknown quantity. Many have started to dabble with the technology and a small but growing minority are integrating it into their practice with promising results. Despite the excitement around its potential benefits, some businesses are unsure of how to harness the new technology effectively. Concerns also linger over the reliability of AI models, access to the data needed for training, data security and the shortage of skilled AI talent. This is perhaps why many tax and finance leaders felt pessimistic about AI last year, with some 85% saying GenAI would not positively impact

their department, according to the *EY Tax and Finance Operations Survey 2023*. However, confidence in the technology is growing fast and this same cohort now feels more optimistic. Some 87% of leaders told EY this year they felt GenAI would increase effectiveness and efficiencies within the tax function in the next three years. So, what’s behind the shift in mindset? Where are businesses on their AI journey? And how can companies get the most out of this new technology while avoiding the risks? Like most big businesses, the wealth management firm Quilter is at an exploratory stage of its AI journey. Mark Satchel, its CFO, sees the integration of AI into the finance and tax functions as “a natural progression” that could

yield significant benefits as the technology evolves. However, he says the firm’s current use of AI is “limited”, focusing on improving management reporting and business planning. “These enhancements have not yet fundamentally replaced existing processes and methodologies,” he says. “But looking ahead to the more immediate future we expect AI to assist with tasks such as expense analysis, both within accounting and tax, and for its use to expand into other areas over time. This growing optimism reflects our belief in AI’s potential to transform and elevate the efficiency and effectiveness of finance and tax operations.” According to EY’s survey, 52% of finance and tax functions are at an early stage of their AI journeys, meaning they are investigating and experimenting with the technology but have no concrete plans to implement it. Around 17% are classed as “emergent”, meaning they have developed strategies to implement AI and are running pilot projects, while just 9% have fully integrated the technology into their business processes. Almost a quarter of leaders say their AI maturity is “non-existent” and that they haven’t explored or adopted any of these technologies. This could soon start to change, however, thanks to a distinct shift in mood about AI, says Ian Pay, head of data analytics and tech at The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (IEACW). Businesses have become more familiar with the technology, its quality and capability are improving rapidly, and viable ideas about how the tech can be deployed in enterprises are emerging. “We are seeing a lot of activity in the software vendor space,” he says. “In October, for instance, it was announced that Thomson Reuters had bought Materia, a GenAI accounting platform.” According to the EY research, CFOs and tax leaders believe AI could impact many parts of the tax function. This includes data acquisition and cleansing, accounting, compliance, analytics and reporting and planning. Bas Kooijman is CEO of DHF Capital, an asset management company based in Luxembourg. He believes AI’s enormous potential to reduce operating costs and increase productivity makes it an appealing solution for managers aiming to maximise profits. “AI’s ability to process large volumes of structured and unstructured data – such as invoices and tax reports – enables faster, more

“The shortage of qualified tax professionals reinforces the need to automate, which in turn helps attract new talent by reducing routine tasks

accurate analysis, boosting confidence in the technology,” he says. “Moreover, the shortage of qualified tax professionals reinforces the need to automate, which in turn helps attract new talent by reducing routine tasks.” Datasite is a software business that supports companies around the world with deal-making activities. Merlin Piscitelli, its chief revenue officer for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, says AI is already transforming some areas of his industry. For example, it is helping to reduce weeks of due diligence work into “days or hours”. Not only does this save time, but it also minimises human error, which can improve regulatory compliance, Piscitelli adds. “AI can also aid in the valuation process by providing objective analyses based on historical data and market factors. Additionally, by automating repetitive and time-consuming tasks, AI can enable dealmakers to focus on strategic-level decisions and creative thinking.” But there are clear barriers to adoption, one of the most notable being cost. Creating, deploying and maintaining AI systems requires substantial ongoing investment and there’s a continuous need for computing power, data storage and security measures. Moreover, around one in ten tax and finance leaders find justifying return on investment as a significant barrier to AI use cases, according to the EY survey, which makes it harder to rationalise investments. “Many companies are grappling with questions about how best to leverage AI within their specific business contexts,” notes Piscatelli. “This experimentation, while necessary, can be costly and time-consuming. It also means that many organisations have yet to find the perfect fit for AI within their operations, further delaying the payoffs.” There are significant data privacy, security and compliance risks around AI too. Poorly calibrated algorithms or AI models that lack transparency can lead to incorrect decisions, potentially endangering the business in an increasingly stringent regulatory environment.



“By automating repetitive and time-consuming tasks, AI can enable dealmakers to focus on strategic-level decisions and creative thinking

“Breaches or improper sharing can severely damage a company’s reputation,” says Kooijman. Naturally, there is a lot of “nervousness” about going “all-in” on AI, says Ian Pay of the ICAEW. Members of his group want to see clear and concrete examples of how AI can be deployed before they invest. However, he says businesses can cut through the hype “by being laser-focused on the problems you are trying to solve and honest about whether AI is the right solution to those problems”. This is reflected in the *EY 2024 Tax and Finance Operations Survey*, which confirms that companies testing the waters should start with pilot projects, gradually scaling these up as they gain confidence. External experts like EY’s consultants can provide support while ensuring investments are carefully managed, minimising risks while maximising returns. Regardless of the risks, AI will likely become a key competitive differentiator: tax and finance leaders cannot afford to ignore it. As they face growing pressure to keep costs down, improve productivity and tackle skills shortages, AI could offer irresistible solutions to persistent problems, provided the risks can be managed and investments in the technology align with business objectives. ●



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How AI will impact four key areas of the tax function

New technology could play a big role in data management, compliance, accounting and strategic planning

1 Data cleansing and analytics

Generative AI (GenAI) could simplify data management for tax leaders. Large language models (LLMs) can sort, summarise and analyse large volumes of structured and unstructured data such as invoices, tax reports and customer records much faster than humans. Using algorithms, businesses will be able to more easily gather and integrate data from different sources, formats and structures, as well as tag and categorise it by content. AI will also be able to “cleanse” that information faster, finding and fixing flaws, inconsistencies and duplication, while using predictive modelling to fill in gaps and missing records. All of this will make a company’s tax and finance data significantly more usable for decision-making. AI-powered analytics will also be able to find trends, correlations and patterns hidden inside datasets, helping organisations anticipate opportunities and risks and make more proactive decisions.

2 Income tax and accounting

The accounting industry already uses AI to drive huge productivity gains by automating key tasks to free up time for higher-value work. This is especially vital as tax and finance leaders say effective management of departmental budgets will be their number one priority over the next three years, according to the *EY 2024 Tax and Finance Operations Survey*. Today, finance departments deploy GenAI in several ways, including automating mundane tasks such as data entry, processing invoices and generating financial reports. The Big Four accounting firms are also employing AI at a more advanced level in areas such as document review, where it is used to evaluate large volumes of contracts to extract key information, and the auditing process, where it helps to manage regulatory risk. AI technology is also used for coding and document generation. Additionally, it can be deployed in tailor-made client-side solutions. Promising results from pilot projects suggest that algorithms will go even further in automating common accounting tasks, although the technology is expected to work alongside rather than replace workers. That is because AI cannot currently be substituted for the judgement, scepticism or experience that humans bring to the equation.

3 Compliance

Better control over data will also be key to helping tax and finance leaders reduce the compliance burden. Meeting tax laws and regulations is an ongoing challenge, particularly for businesses operating across borders, as rules continually change, and regulators demand more transparency and financial information from businesses. AI could bring efficiencies by transforming and consolidating company data, improving the quality of queries from source systems and identifying data anomalies and areas of potential risk. “In compliance, AI monitors large regulatory databases, identifying potential irregularities in real-time, which mitigates risks and ensures adherence to regulations,” says Bas Kooijman, CEO of asset manager DHF Capital. Tax authorities will likely begin harnessing AI to analyse tax data and returns, which could mean more regular requests and specific questions for businesses. The urgency to keep pace will therefore increase.

4 Planning

AI’s forecasting models can help companies identify risks and long-term trends, enabling more informed decision-making and reducing uncertainty in tax planning. Businesses can input data – such as regulatory laws, company performance data and corporate strategy – into an AI model to proactively generate tax recommendations. For example, the AI model might highlight a regulatory change in Spain that affects telecom companies. It might then suggest ways to manage the tax implications. Alternatively, a company may want to alter its tax strategy to free up more cash: the AI could offer a series of recommendations to achieve that goal. By automating more tax planning decisions, businesses should be able to free up time for higher-value tasks.

“AI monitors large regulatory databases, identifying potential irregularities in real-time



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