

# THE “DATA DELUGE”

...INFORMATIONAL BURNOUT

OR

DECISION MAKING *ADAPTATION* ?

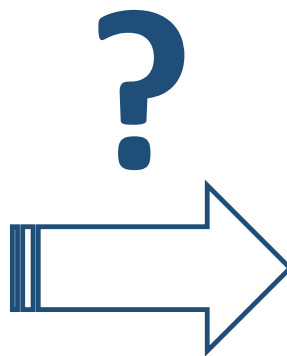
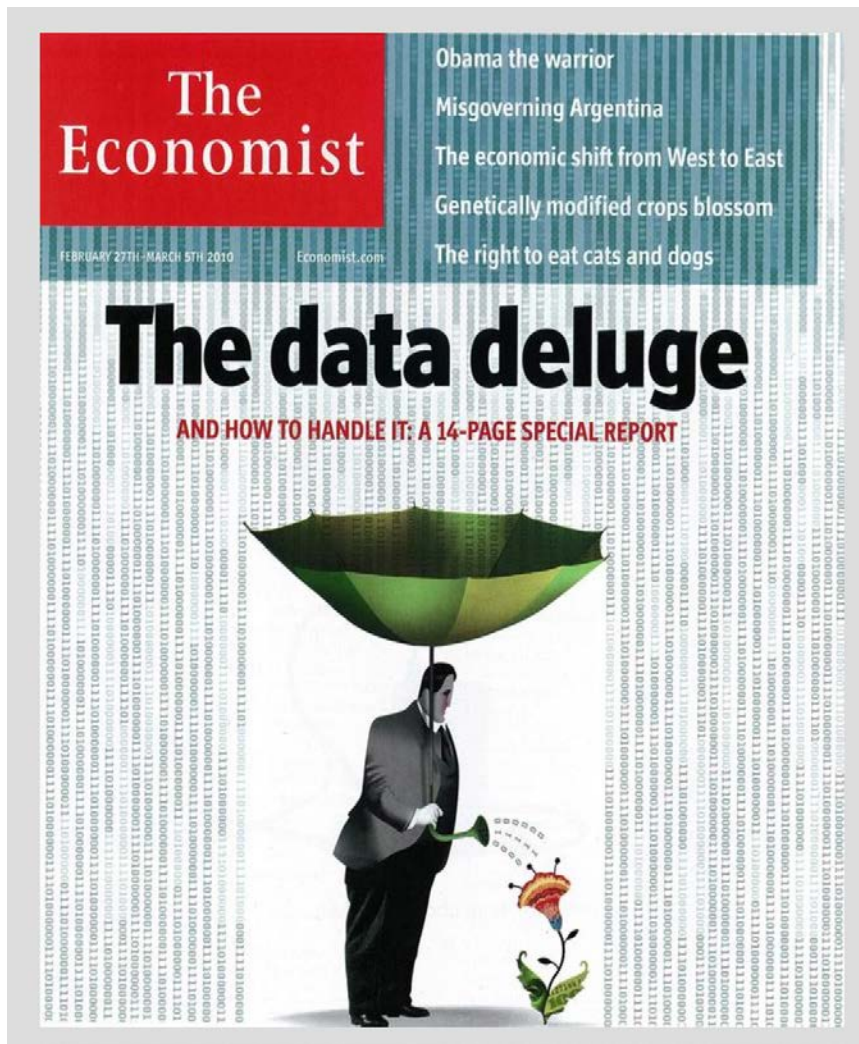
The "scale approach" as methodological solution

"Fashion retail" industry



*Information has gone from scarce to superabundant. That brings huge new benefits, says Kenneth Cukier — but also big headaches*

(“The Economist”, Feb 25th 2010)



# Avoid "Informational Burnout"

⇒ **Adapt the decision-making flow**

⇒ **Methodological approach : «scale approach» (Lefebvre, 1979):**

*“the 'tension between global integration and territorial re-differentiation results in a «generalized explosion of spaces» in which the relations among all geographical scales are continuously rearranged and re-territorialized...”*

⇒ **Integrate different scale information**

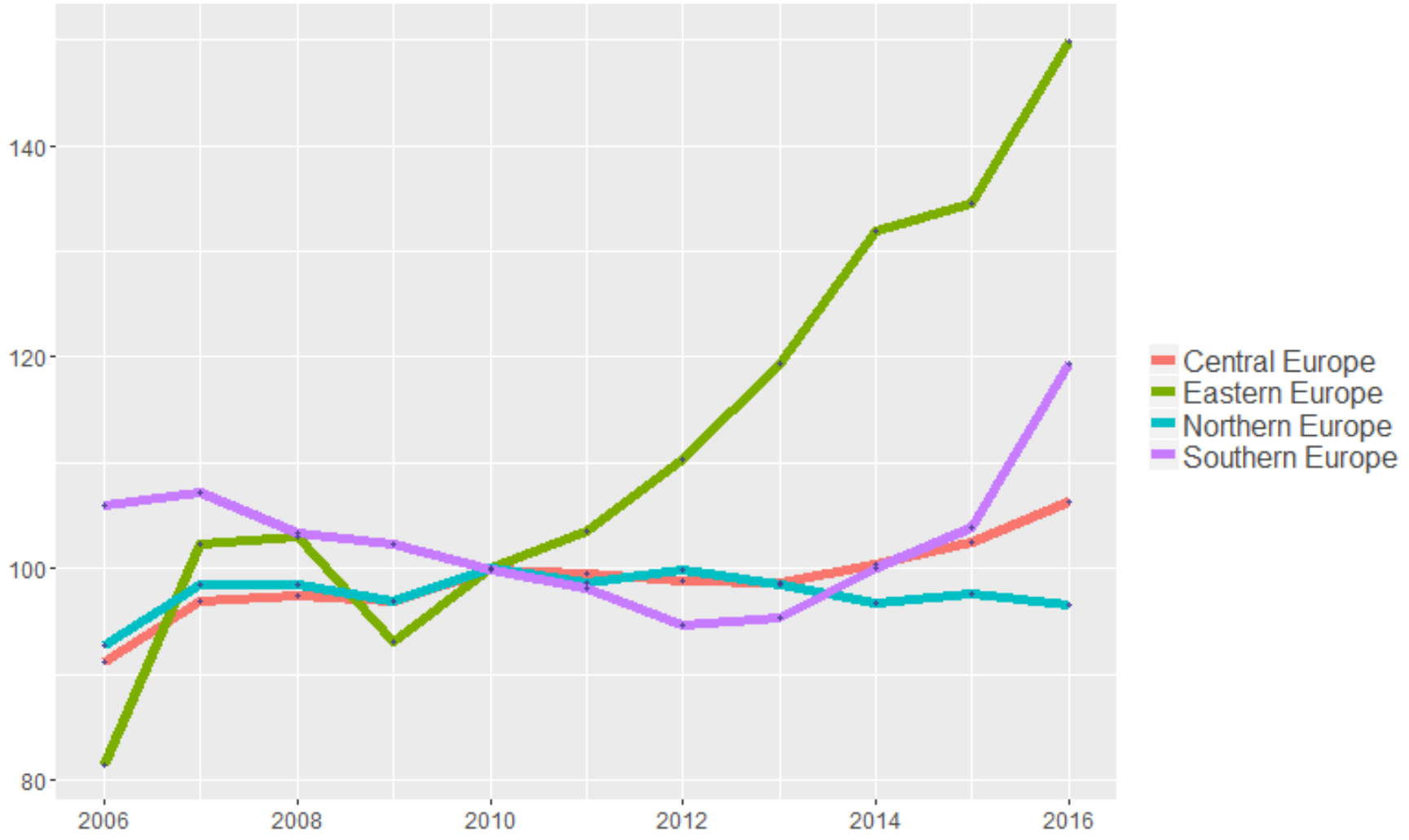
⇒ from SMALL DATA (es. sector-level, firm-level) to BIG DATA (es. social networks)

⇒ from international data to local (geo) data



- NACE Rev. 2 product classification:
  - 4771 - **Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores**
  - 4772 - **Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores**

# Sectoral data (Eurostat): Turnover



Turnover Trends in European macro-regions



# Company data (balance sheet data): geographical distribution



Geographical distribution of the Top50 fashion retailers.  
Last year available turnover (Billions €)

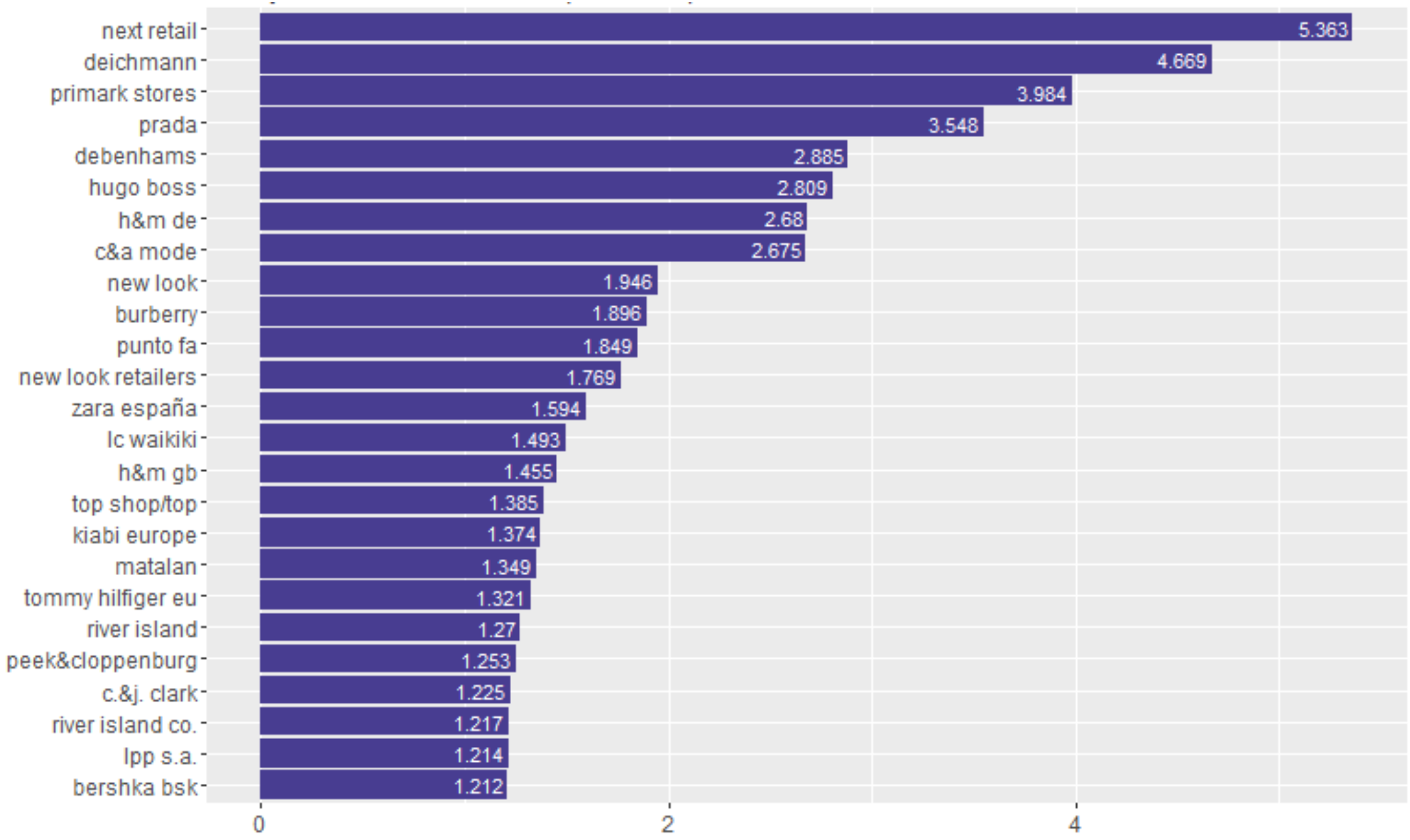
# Company data (balance sheet data): geographical distribution



Aggregated Operating Revenue (turnover) by country  
Last year available turnover (Billions €)



# Company data (balance sheet data): turnover

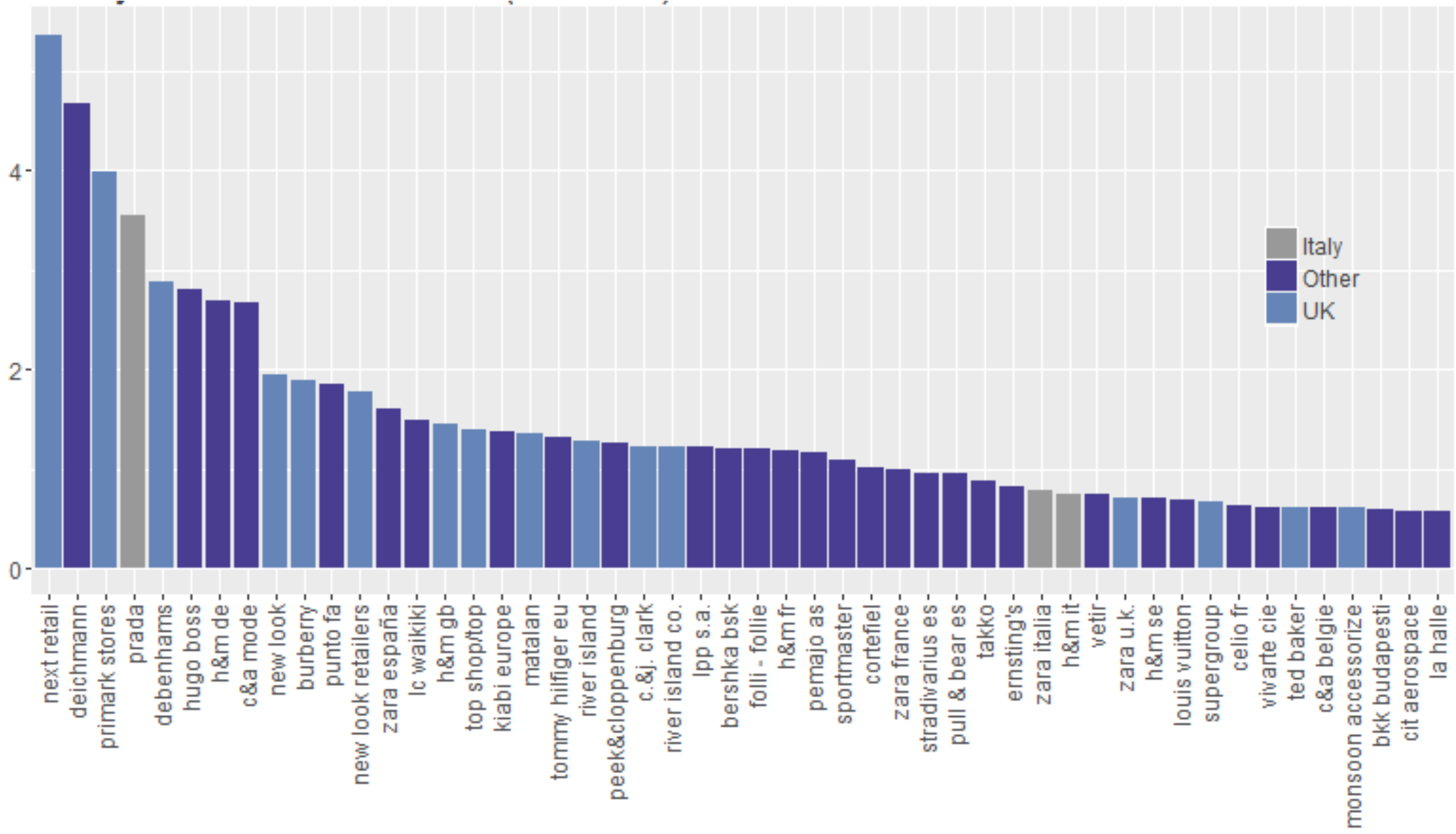


Top 25 fashion retailers by turnover.

Last year available turnover (Billions €)

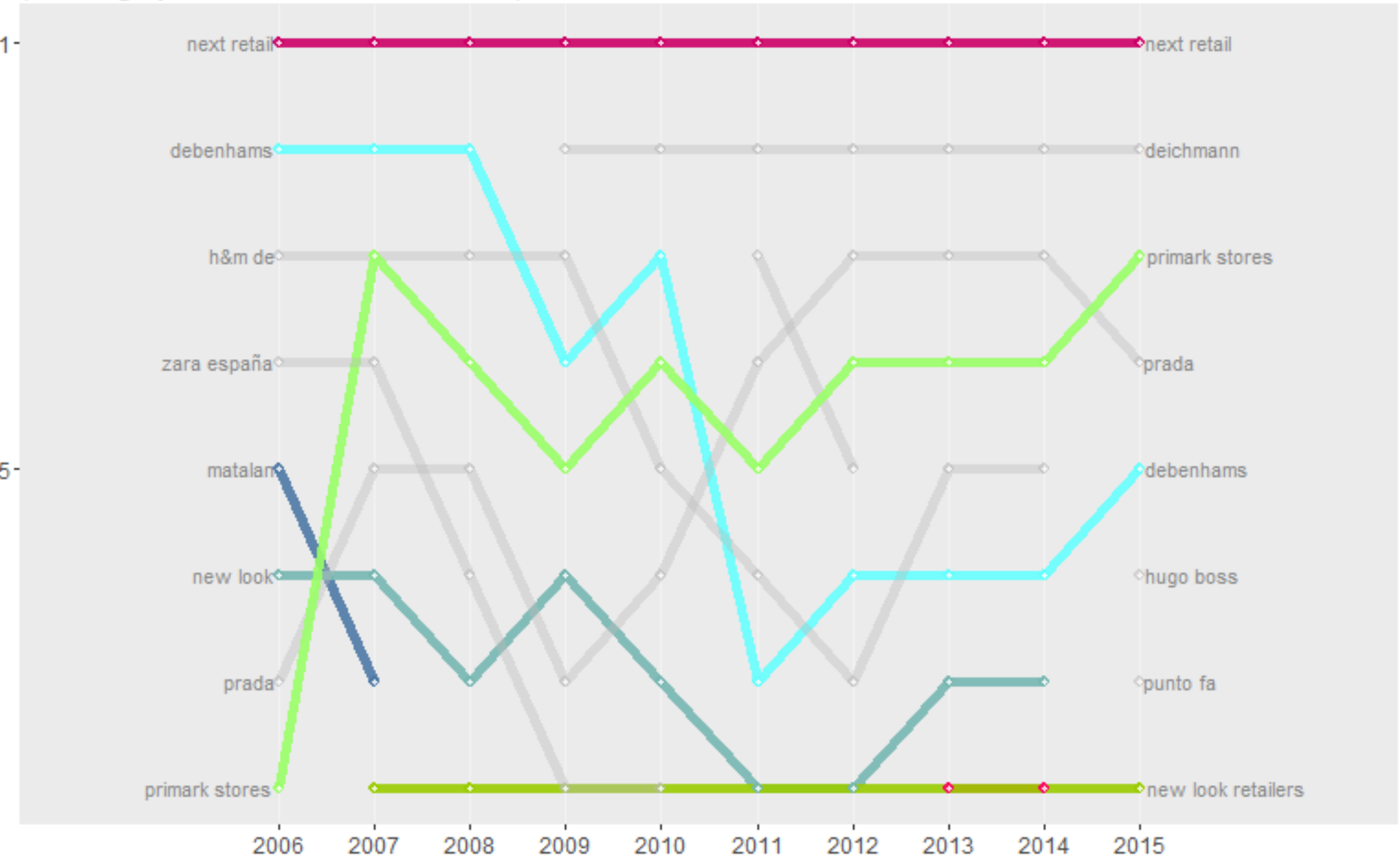


# Company data (balance sheet data): turnover



Top 50 European retailers: British and Italian companies. Last year available turnover (Billions €)

# Company data (balance sheet data): turnover



Top 8 retailers: ranking evolution. British retailers in evidence. Ranking turnover. Years 2006-2015.



**PRADA S.P.A.**


20135 MILANO, Italy  
Publicly quoted company

The GUO of this controlled subsidiary is MRS BIANCHI MIUCCIA PRADA

**BvD ID number**  
**Latest account date**

IT10115350158  
31/01/2016

**Current Directors / Managers / Contacts****Boards & committees**

 = also shareholder

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Original job title</b>	<b>Body</b>	<b>Source</b>
1.	Dr. Ing. Carlo Mazzi P014292150	- Chairman of the Board of Directors (since 14/02/2014) Cerved (received on 24/03/2017) Directors collected by Bureau van Dijk (from Annual Report, confirmed on 31/01/2016) Leadership Directories (from The Leadership Library, received on 14/04/2017)	BoD	HO, VI, LD
		- Adviser (from 26/05/2015 to 31/01/2018)	AdvB	HO
		- Member (Remuneration Committee) Directors collected by Bureau van Dijk (from Annual Report, confirmed on 31/01/2016)	RemC	VI
		- Member (Nomination Committee) Directors collected by Bureau van Dijk (from Annual Report, confirmed on 31/01/2016)	NomC	VI
2.	Mr Patrizio Bertelli P014304628	- Executive Director (Board Directors) (since 26/05/2015) Directors collected by Bureau van Dijk (from Annual Report, confirmed on 31/01/2016) Leadership Directories (from The Leadership Library, received on 14/04/2017)	BoD	VI, LD

Company data  
(balance sheet  
data): records.

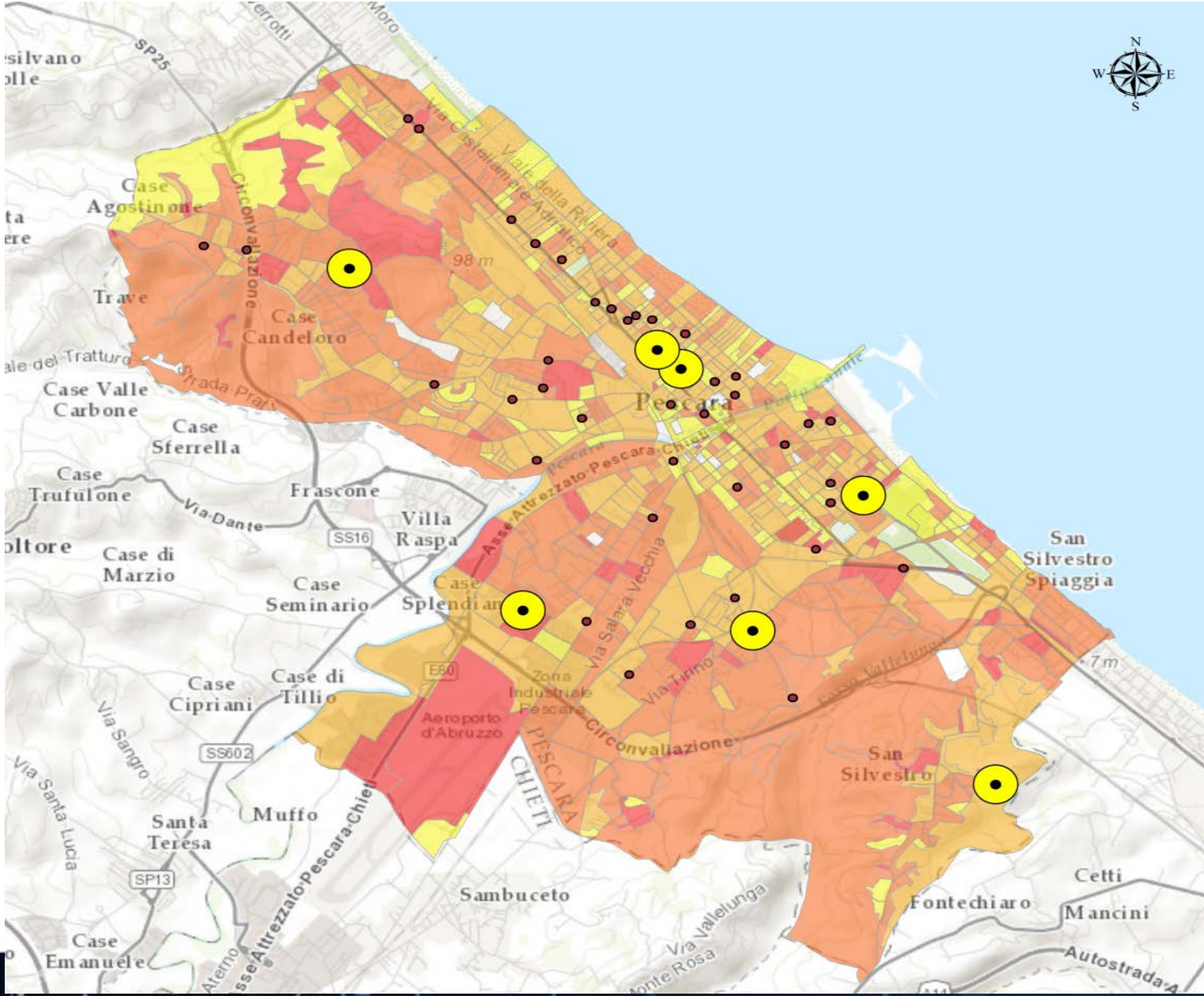






Example: children's clothing stores location

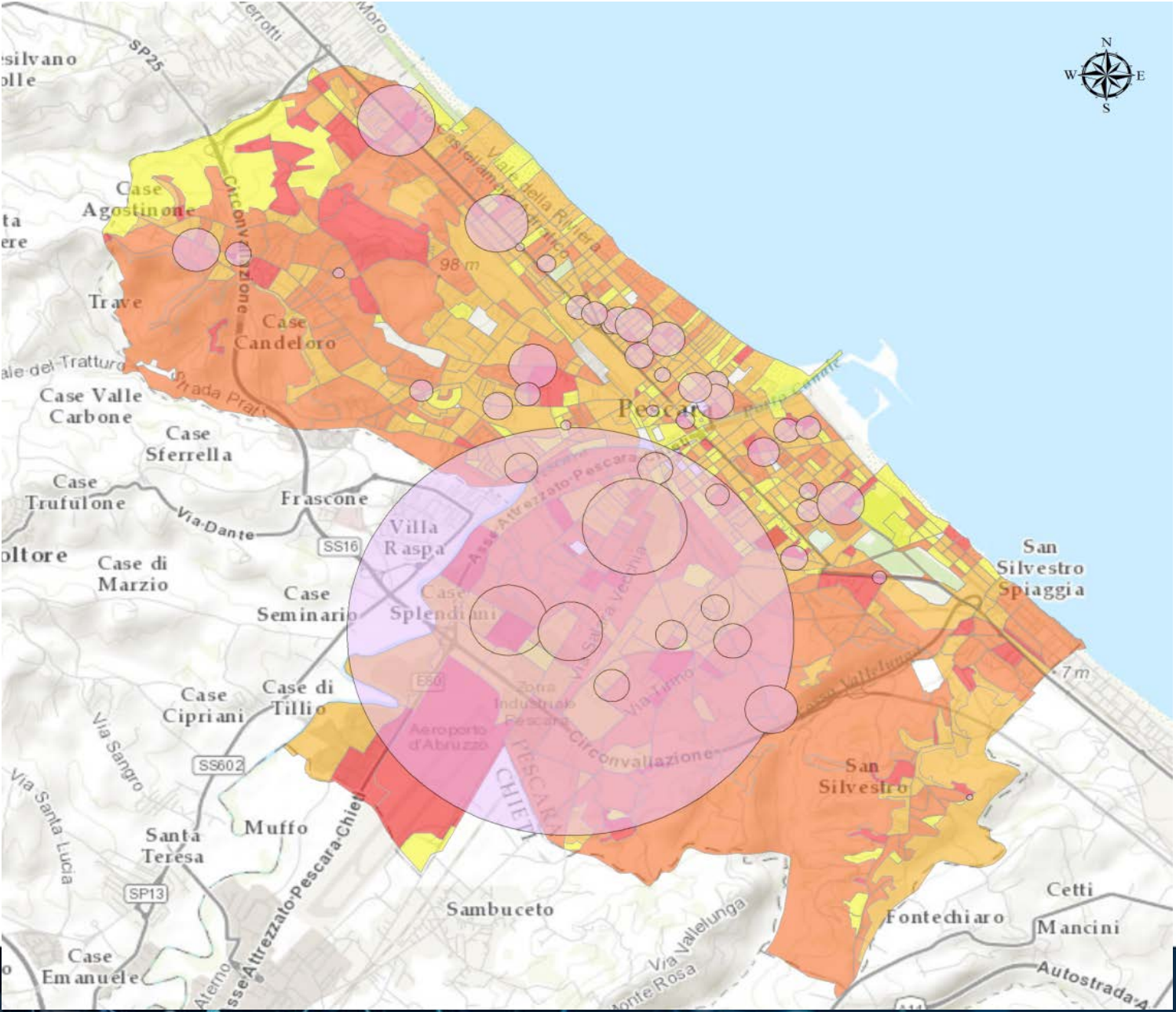
# Geo-data: demand analysis



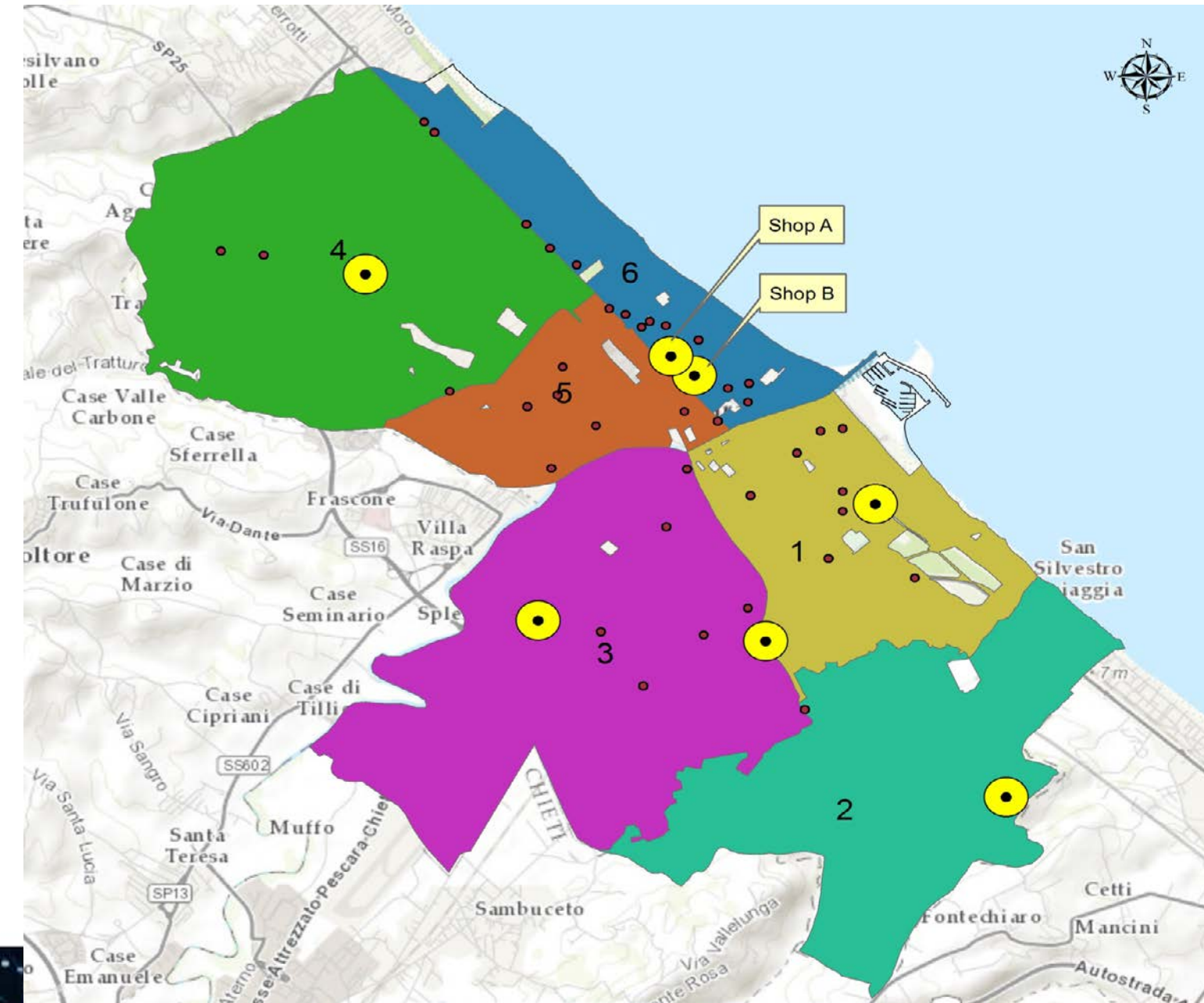
Example: children's clothing stores location and demand for children's clothing



# Geo-data: supply analysis



Example: competitors attractiveness



Gravity models for predictions of:

- Optimal location for new activities
- Sales / Distribution Network Optimization
- Definition of business objectives for agents or branches
- Evaluation of entry fees and royalties in franchise contracts

## «Panel» data (company data ): «Benchmarking» and «Peer Group» Analysis

Comparison of given (usually operating) metrics in a peer group (the comparable "universe") to those of a target company.

- Selecting the Peer Group => Database (...as rich as possible!): sector of activity, type of firms (size, location, independence, growth history etc...)
- Compute the key indicators for the group and the target firm
- Evaluation: median, IQ range, etc...
- Comparison with the target firm

A transfer price is the price that a division of a MNE charges for the provision of goods or services to another division of the same group.

Profit shifting (to low corporate tax rate countries) by setting the price at a different level compared to the price that market forces would have set.

« **Principio Arm's Length** »:

« *[where] conditions are made or imposed between the two enterprises in their commercial or financial relations which differ from those which would be made between independent enterprises, then any profits which would, but for those conditions, have accrued to one of the enterprises, but, by reason of those conditions, have not so accrued, may be included in the profits of that enterprise and taxed accordingly* »

(Art. 9 OECD Model Tax Convention)

# «Benchmarking» - «Peer Group» Analysis: e.g., Transfer Pricing

“Peer Group” Analysis for the application of the “CUP method” (comparability analysis):

Focus on Fashion Retail, abstracting from economically significant characteristics of the given company and relevant context factors

AIDA Database (Bureau van Dijk), Italian, Active, Independence: foreign property  $\leq 25\%$ ; exclude companies with a negative performance of at least 3 years  $\Rightarrow$  10856 companies

Key indicator: Operating Margin (OM) = operating income / net costs

Evaluation: median, IQ range, etc...

**$\Rightarrow$  OM lower than the peer group median OM  $\Rightarrow$  potential evidence of transfer pricing**

# «Benchmarking» - «Peer Group» Analysis: e.g., Transfer Pricing

Peer group IQ Range

p50=peer-group median

# EMPLOYEES	PERCENTILE			# OF FIRMS
	p25	p50	p75	
<= 5	-3.513	1.719	4.982	7243
5 - 20	0.021	1.943	4.010	2787
21 - 50	0.610	2.015	3.766	525
51 - 150	-1.138	1.537	3.339	120
151 - 500	-0.003	2.010	4.963	53
> 500	-12.033	0.039	4.762	128
avg	-1.988	1.787	4.558	10856

INDEPENDENCE	PERCENTILE			# FIRMS
	p25	p50	p75	
high	-2.512	1.705	4.437	6984
low	-1.353	1.946	4.772	3872
Total	-1.988	1.787	4.558	10856

=> The OM threshold varies by, e.g., # of employees or degree of independence

# «Benchmarking» - «Peer Group» Analysis: e.g., Transfer Pricing

## Where do you stand in the ranking?

...in a random sample of 15 companies with branches => two are potentially involved in TP practices

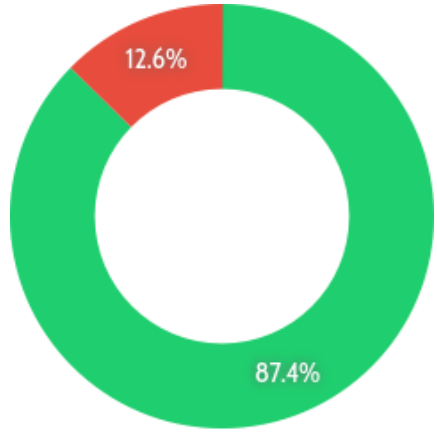
(...anonymized)

Company Name	OM	size class	reference OM values		
			p25	p50	p75
Company 1	1.178398	1	-3.51267	1.718881	4.982461
Company 2	2.92463	1			
Company 3	-0.79425	2	0.021	1.942967	4.009849
Company 4	1.640447	2			
Company 5	2.428776	2			
Company 6	3.109431	2			
Company 7	3.302618	2			
Company 8	4.410429	2			
Company 9	15.90522	2			
Company 10	0.592395	3	0.610116	2.014794	3.765659
Company 11	1.837795	3			
Company 12	12.11118	4	-1.13804	1.536621	3.338765
Company 13	4.760151	5	-0.00321	2.01009	4.962893

# Web and social data: *sentiment analysis* (PRADA)



Example: Sentiment analysis on Prada brand. International comparison.



1K% Positive  
1K% Negative





# Dati web e social: mentions

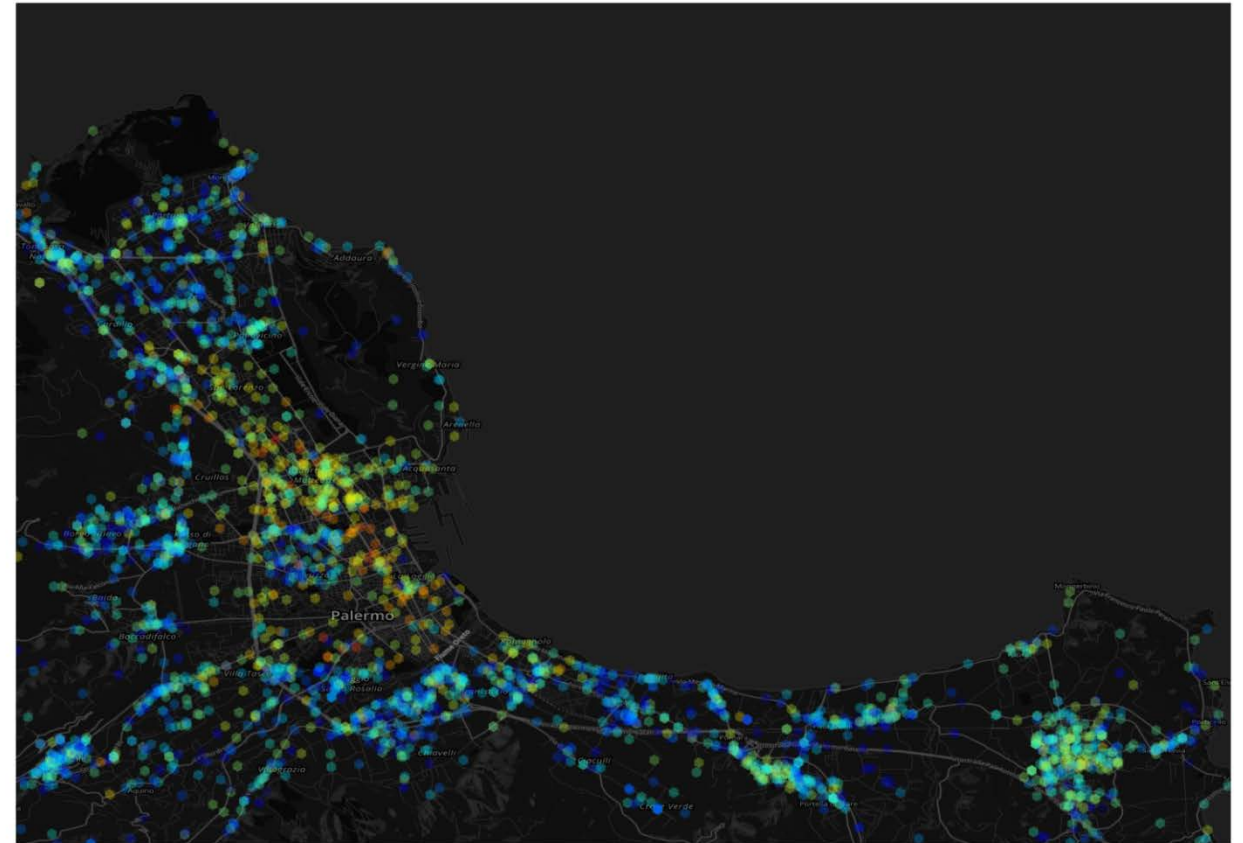


Example: mention trends of selected brands



Facebook checkins - Bologna: *leisure Vs business*

Social Data for demand predictions:  
facebook checkins geographical  
distribution



Facebook checkins -Palermo

...«scale approach»

INTERNATIONAL  
DATA

LOCAL DATA  
(LOCAL GEO-DATA)

FIRM-LEVEL  
DATA  
(BALANCE SHEET DATA)

«SOCIAL» DATA

Small  
Panel  
Big



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