

EXHIBIT III



PRIVACY, GOVERNMENTAL
LIAISON AND DISCLOSURE

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, DC 20224

April 29, 2015

Baker & McKenzie
Attn: James O'Brien
300 East Randolph Street, Suite 5000
Chicago, IL 60601-6342

Re: Microsoft – MOPR/APAC

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

I am responding to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated September 23, 2011 that we received on September 29, 2011.

You asked for all documents relating to the IRS's examination and analysis under section 482 of the cost-sharing buy-in under the Technology License Agreement dated July 1, 2005, as amended and restated, and other intercompany transactions under Microsoft Operations Puerto Rico LLC and Microsoft Puerto Rico, Inc. (MOPR), covering the Americas region; and, the Technology License Agreement dated April 3, 2004 covering Asia, South East Asia, and South Pacific (APAC) regions for the tax years ending June 30, 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively.

We have located 9,216 documents responsive to your request. We are releasing 583 documents in part and withholding 6,069 documents in full under FOIA exemptions (b)(3), (b)(7)(A), (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(C), (b)(5), and (b)(6).

FOIA exemption (b)(3) requires us to withhold information that is specifically exempted from disclosure by another law. The law supporting this exemption is Internal Revenue Code section 6103(a).

FOIA exemption (b)(5) exempts from disclosure inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency. There are three primary privileges covered by this exemption:

- The deliberative process privilege protects documents that reflect the pre-decisional opinions and deliberations that play a direct part in the process of making recommendations on legal or policy matters.

- The attorney work product privilege protects documents prepared by an attorney or other Service employee during litigation or in reasonable contemplation of litigation, and
- The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between an attorney and a client relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice.

FOIA exemption (b)(7)(A) exempts from disclosure records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that production of such records could interfere with enforcement proceedings.

Disclosure of this information is also exempt under FOIA subsection (b)(3) supported by Internal Revenue Code section IRC Section 6103(e)(7), because release would impair federal tax administration.

FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) exempts from disclosure records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes to the extent their production would reveal:

- Techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions
- Guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, if release could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law.

FOIA exemption (b)(6) exempts from disclosure files that, if released, would clearly be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. These include medical, personnel, and similar files. We base the determination to withhold on a balancing of interests between the protection of an individual's right to privacy and the public's right to access government information.

The Supreme Court ruled that Congress intended the "similar files" provision to be construed broadly, so that all information which applies to a particular individual qualifies for consideration under exemption (b)(6).

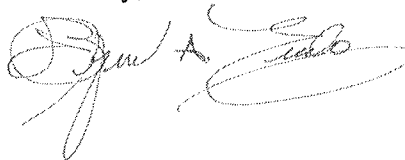
FOIA exemption (b)(7)(C) exempts from disclosure personal information in law enforcement records that if released, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

These documents can be downloaded from the enclosed CD-ROMs. The redacted portions of each page are marked by the applicable FOIA exemptions. This constitutes a partial denial of your request. I have enclosed Notice 393 explaining your appeal rights.

The password to access the records has been sent in a separate letter.

If you have any questions please call Senior Disclosure Specialist Jean Pelzl ID # 1000729874, at 605-377-1608 or write to: Internal Revenue Service, Centralized Processing Unit – Stop 93A, PO Box 621506, Atlanta, GA 30362. Please refer to case number F11273-0027.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Byron D Endo". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and "E".

Byron D Endo
Disclosure Manager
Disclosure Office 12

Enclosure
Responsive Records
Notice 393

**Information on an IRS Determination to Withhold Records Exempt From
The Freedom of Information Act – 5 U.S.C. 552**

Appeal Rights

You may file an appeal with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) within 35 days after we (1) deny you access to a record in whole or in part; (2) have made an adverse determination as to your category as a requester; (3) deny your request for a fee waiver or reduction; or (4) have advised you that no records responsive to your request exist. You may file an appeal within 10 days when a request for expedited processing has been denied.

Your appeal **must** be in writing, must be signed by you, and must contain:

Your name and address,
Description of the requested records,
Date of the request (and a copy, if possible),
Identity of the office and contact on the response letter, and
Date of the letter denying the request (and a copy, if possible)

Mail your appeal to: **IRS Appeals**
Attention: FOIA Appeals
M/Stop 55202
5045 E. Butler Ave.
Fresno, California 93727-5136

Judicial Review

If we deny your appeal, or do not address an issue raised in your appeal within 20 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal public holidays) after the date we receive your appeal, you may file a complaint in United States District Court in the district in which (1) you reside; (2) your principal place of business is located; (3) the records are located; or (4) the District of Columbia. A complaint may be filed within 10 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal public holidays) after the date we receive your appeal if your appeal is from an adverse determination of a request for expedited processing. If you choose to file suit before receipt of a final determination by the Appeals office, the administrative appeals process may cease.

The rule for effecting service of judicial process upon the Internal Revenue Service is set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(i). In addition to service upon the United States, as set forth in Rule 4(i)(1), service must be made upon the Internal Revenue Service by registered or certified mail as set forth in Rule 4(i)(2)(A).

The address of the Internal Revenue Service is: Internal Revenue Service, Attention CC:PA, 1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20224.

Exemptions

The Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, does not apply to matters that are:

- (b)(1) • specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and are in fact properly classified under such executive order,
- (b)(2) • related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency,
- (b)(3) • specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that the statute:

(A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or

(B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld.

Note: Internal Revenue Code sections 6103 and 6105 are statutes which qualify for exemption 3 treatment. Section 6103 protects the confidentiality of tax returns and information pertaining to a taxpayer collected by the IRS. Section 6105 protects information obtained from a foreign country under a tax treaty.

- (b)(4) • trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential,
- (b)(5) • inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency,
- (b)(6) • personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy,
- (b)(7) • records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information:
 - (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings,
 - (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication,
 - (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy,
 - (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source,
 - (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or
 - (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual.
- (b)(8) • contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions, or
- (b)(9) • geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.