

The background of the slide is a collection of several globes. Each globe shows a world map with various colors for continents and oceans. The globes are arranged in a cluster, with some in the foreground and others in the background, creating a sense of depth. The colors used for the maps include shades of blue for oceans, green and yellow for landmasses, and pink and purple for other regions. The globes are slightly out of focus, with the central one being the most prominent.

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Common Reporting Standard (CRS) The road continues

May 2016

The information exchange landscape

Coming years will see increasing global transparency of account holder information requiring global scalable solutions



US FATCA

2015 onward

- US accounts in non-US Financial Institutions (“FIs”) reported to IRS; or
- To local authority under an Intergovernmental Agreement (“IGA”)

UK-CDOT

2016 onward

- UK accounts in Crown Dependencies (CDs) and Overseas Territories (OTs) reported to local competent authority
- Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man and Gibraltar accounts in UK FIs reported to HMRC

OECD CRS

2017 onward

- Global initiative led by OECD to increase tax transparency
- Global network of agreements between 100+ jurisdictions
- Accounts in reportable jurisdictions to be reported on an annual basis to local governments

Increasing number of practical challenges

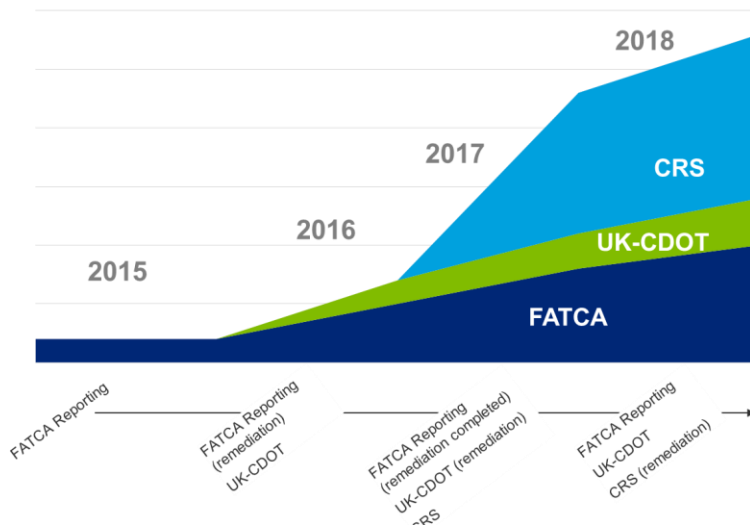
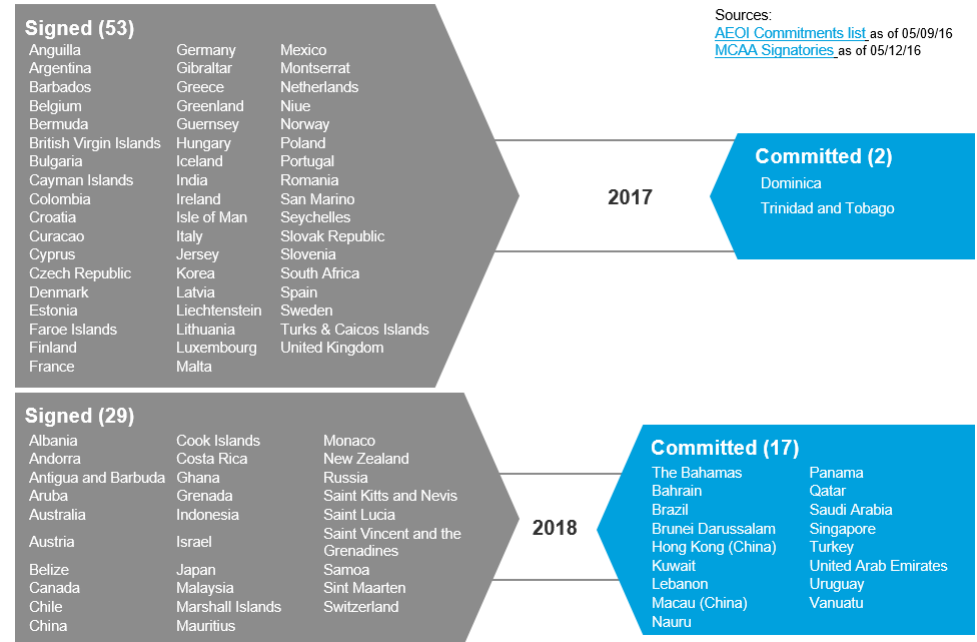
- Filing multiple returns covering reportable accounts
- Managing relationships with multiple authorities and complying with data privacy laws
- Ensuring reports are filed in respect of all FIs and in the correct format



The road continues...

- The CRS is the standard for automatic exchange of financial account information (“AEOI”) developed by the OECD
- CRS is a broad reporting regime that draws extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implement FATCA
- Similar to FATCA, CRS requires financial institutions resident to the Participating Jurisdictions to implement due diligence procedures, to document and identify reportable accounts under CRS, as well as establish a wide-ranging reporting process.

Countries to Implement CRS (101)



- In addition to FATCA reporting increase and upcoming UK-CDOT reporting (due in 2016 by financial institutions located in the UK, including its Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories “CDOT”); financial institutions will face the CRS reporting challenge starting in 2017 if they are residents in any of the jurisdictions known as “Early Adopters”.
- The CRS will significantly increase tax reporting for financial institutions located in the 100+ jurisdictions that have adopted CRS.
- Although the US is not participating, there may be entities that are treated as participating in a jurisdiction that participates in OECD.

We are headed toward a global FATCA-like regime

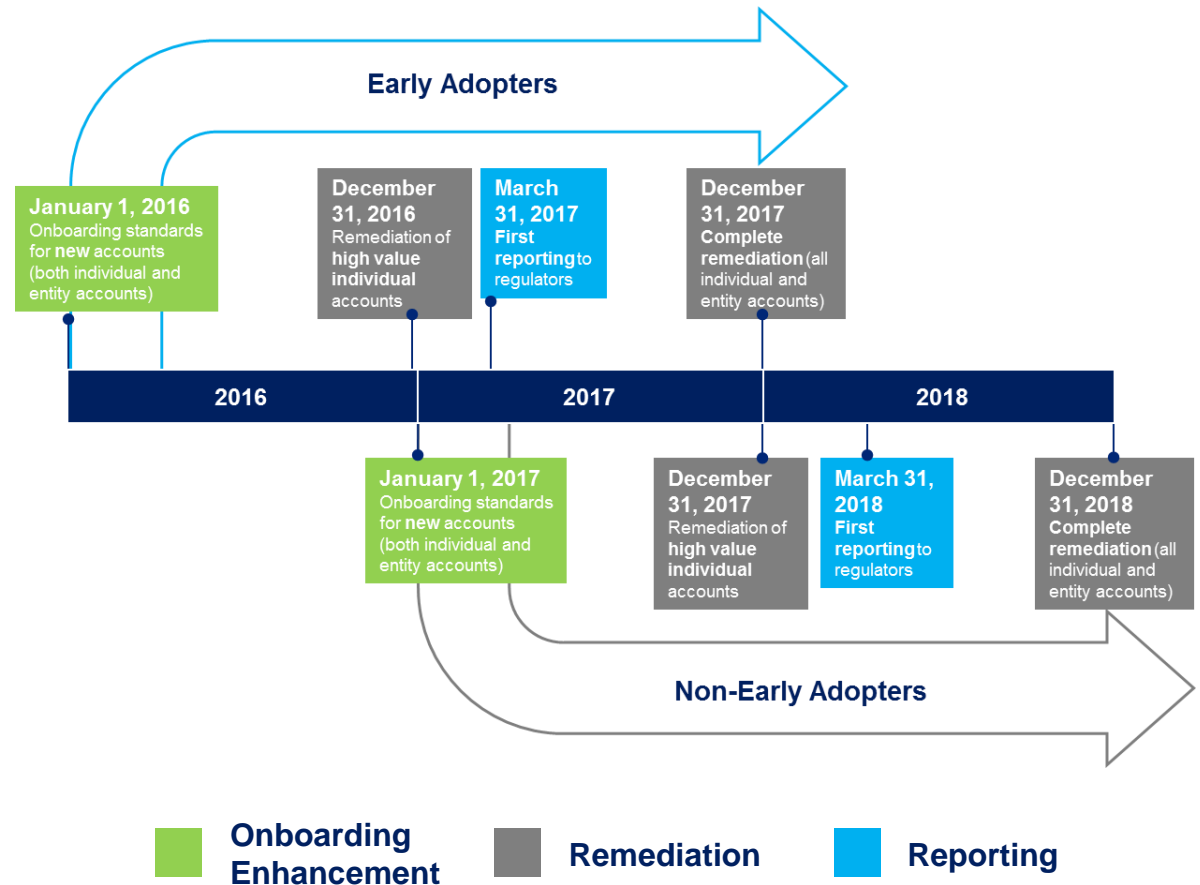
FATCA vs. CRS			
	FATCA	CRS	Key Points
Governing Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100+ separate tax jurisdictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires monitoring of local jurisdictions enforcement provisions to determine compliance risk – jurisdictions subject to peer review by Global Forum
Withholding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% withholding on Non-Compliant Payees / Intermediaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Withholding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement by the tax authorities of the signatory jurisdictions. Specific requirement for signatory jurisdictions to establish a penalties scheme
Account Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Individual Accounts, US Entity accounts and Passive NFFE accounts held by substantial US owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual and Entity accounts held by tax residents of any CRS reportable jurisdiction or Passive NFEs with Controlling persons that are resident in any CRS reportable jurisdictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of CRS reportable accounts for a Reporting Financial Institution is likely to be greater than the number of reportable accounts under FATCA
Thresholds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$ 50,000 and \$ 250,000 applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the exception of preexisting entity accounts, no thresholds applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially limited impact for financial institutions that did not apply thresholds
Documentation requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms W-8/ W-9 may be used to capture all tax data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Tax Forms are not acceptable to capture all CRS data (e.g. multiple tax residences, CRS legal entity classification, place of birth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-cert will be needed to capture CRS specific data such as multiple tax residency, CRS legal entity classification. Controlling persons required to sign or affirm their own self-certification All Passive NFEs will ultimately have to identify Controlling Persons (natural persons)

The two global information reporting regimes may classify entities differently, resulting in additional complexity

CRS Key Dates

Financial Institutions located in any of the 50+ Early Adopter Jurisdictions will need to have enhanced their onboarding process by January 1, 2016.

- CRS draws extensively on the Model 1 IGA approach of FATCA but there are key differences that require specific onboarding, remediation, and reporting enhancements in processes.
- The scope of CRS is broader than FATCA as it aims to identify tax residents in any of the 100+ jurisdictions participating in CRS.
- Financial institutions will need to collect specific self-certifications covering the CRS required information in order to identify and report accountholders resident in any of the 100+ jurisdictions.
- Account scope of CRS may be significantly greater than FATCA due to the fact that most thresholds applicable under FATCA are not applicable within CRS and categories of entities that have to provide information on Controlling Persons are broader.



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