

Automatic exchange of information – a new global standard

The recent publication of the 'Common Reporting Standard' is a major step towards a globally coordinated approach to the disclosure of financial account information and is a key component of international efforts to clamp down on tax evasion

We reported in <u>February 2014</u> that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) had released details of the *Common Reporting Standard* which is intended to become the new global standard for the automatic exchange of financial information. The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors endorsed this at their meeting in February.

On 21 July 2014 (and following the approval of the OECD Council), the OECD published the first edition of the Common Reporting Standard, <u>Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters</u> ("the Standard"). It comprises three parts and seven annexes, and includes commentary and guidance for the effective implementation of the Standard by governments and financial institutions, detailed model agreements, as well as standards for technical and information technology solutions.

The Standard was developed at the request of the G20, which wanted a global standard for the automatic exchange of financial account information. It complements the draft model published by the OECD in February 2014 and provides for the annual automatic exchange of financial account information between governments, including balances, interest, dividends, and sales proceeds from financial assets, reported to governments by financial institutions. It also covers accounts held by individuals and entities, including trusts and foundations. The OECD will formally present the Standard to G20 Finance Ministers at their next meeting in Cairns, Australia in September 2014.

The Standard comprises three sections:

- Part I: An introduction to the Standard
- Part II: The text of the Model Competent Authority Agreement (Model CAA) and the Common Reporting and Due Diligence Standard (CRS)
- Part III: The Commentaries on the Model CAA and the CRS, as well as a number of Annexes.

The Commentaries in Part III are designed to ensure the consistent application and operation of the Standard, and provide more details on obligations that will be demanded of financial institutions. The publication of the Commentaries is well-timed as some financial institutions will be required to implement the Standard from 1 January 2016. The first exchanges of information will commence by the end of September 2017.

The initiative has considerable political support, and by April 2014, over 40 'early adopter' jurisdictions had announced their intention to adopt the Standard and follow the ambitious timeline referred to above. Further political support was forthcoming at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (May 2014) with the adoption of the Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters, which included a call on all financial centres to implement the Standard without delay.

Apart from the 34 OECD member countries, the above declaration was also subscribed to by Argentina, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, the European Union and Andorra.

Over 65 jurisdictions, including all the G20 members, have publicly committed to implementing the Standard, and more are expected to follow before or during the October meeting of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. It is particularly significant that Switzerland is included in this list, given its status as a wealth management centre.

Hong Kong has neither adopted the Standard nor has it agreed to exchange information on an automatic basis. Under current legislation, relevant tax information is only supplied by Hong Kong upon specific and valid requests received from the competent authority of a tax agreement partner. The government made it clear in early 2014 that its current policy is not to exchange information on either an automatic or spontaneous basis.

It is likely that in light of the vast and increasing global political support for the Standard, Hong Kong will come under increased pressure to adopt and implement the Standard in the near future.

This will, however, require the government to adopt legislation that provides for a legal framework for the automatic exchange of information. Furthermore, specific administrative resources will be required for the effective, practical implementation of the Standard.

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