

Introduction to FATCA & CRS

As the financial services industry struggles to meet the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) tax reporting requirements, the 'sequel' - referred to as Global FATCA or GATCA, is already taking shape. Led by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the G20 club of major economies, the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEI) seeks nothing less than to set a global standard for sharing tax-related data among institutions and revenue authorities of different jurisdictions. At a time of increasing concern about tax evasion and scrutiny of so-called tax havens worldwide. FATCA has paved the way for an international framework and provides a model for governments seeking more details on taxpayers. GATCA includes two main parts: the Common Reporting and Due Diligence Standards (CRS) identify the documentation

required to properly identify and report on foreign accounts; and, the Model Competent Authority Agreement (CAA) provides a template for the legal exchange of financial account information across jurisdictions (and shares similarities with FATCA).

Financial institutions in participating jurisdictions need to collect and share a customer details including names, places of residence, holdings, movements in accounts, and changes in status. New accounts will also be subject to additional verification and diligence procedures. For many financial institutions CRS will soon become an everyday business reality. In fact, over 60 countries have already committed to CRS, and 50 are 'early adopters', including major economies such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, India, South Korea and South Africa. Regardless of progress in the adoption of FATCA, the window of time to prepare for CRS implementation is swiftly closing.

Solution background

A united approach to implementations of FATCA and CRS - particularly with technology, is advisable. Under both, financial institutions need to manage data, take remedial actions where

requirements are not met (as in cases of missing data), classify and monitor accounts, and generate and submit regulatory reports. Tackling these in tandem requires a similarly united data management framework. consolidated remediation, classification and monitoring tools, and a standardized reporting solution.

Benefits of consolidating FATCA and CRS into a single automated tax/compliance solution can include: cost savings (by leveraging current investments); faster implementations; consistent data sets; avoidance of process duplication; a consistent control framework across tax regimes; application of implementation best practices; minimization of regulatory risk; and, an increase internal transparency. These should leverage a 'single version of truth' via a consistent set of rules and processes around compliance applied throughout the organization.

OneSumX Global Tax Manager

OneSumX Global Tax Manager offers robust functionality.

Data management

- Consolidates data from different systems, technology platforms, and data models, into an integrated architecture
- Analytical tools allow interactive sorting of source data with FATCA and CRS classifications

Content and classification rules

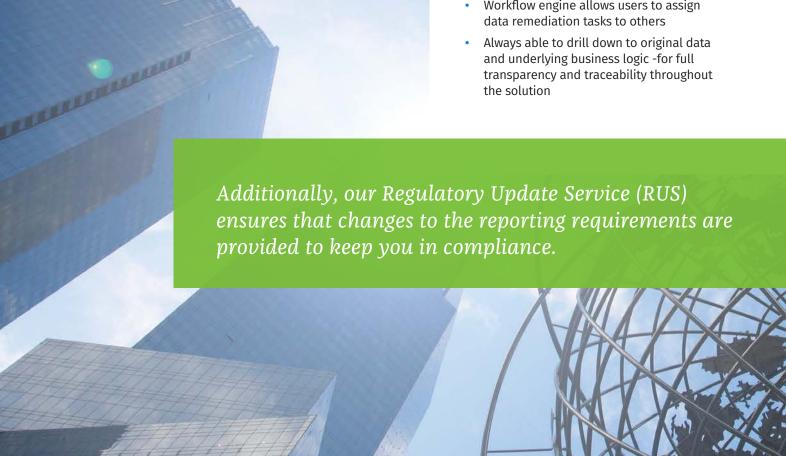
- Automatically sorts data into Global Tax classes as defined within FATCA and CRS requirements, while accounting for the various Intergovernmental Agreements
- Manages changes by jurisdiction keeping classification, allocation, forms and electronic filing mechanisms up to date
- Users can also intuitively customize rules, and the system automatically generates documentation

Reporting

- Embedded allocation rules automatically populate tax forms as required for FATCA and CRS
- Conversion into XML files allow electronic filing - fully aligned with the required taxonomies

Management and workflow

- Analytical dashboards display FATCA and CRS compliance statuses within an institution
- Workflow engine allows users to assign





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Manager is part of the
OneSumX for Finance, Risk
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end-to-end solution designed
on an integrated data layer,
addressing the tactical and
strategic needs of finance,
risk management,
performance and regulatory
reporting business areas of
financial institutions
around the world.

Conclusion

FATCA & CRS create an opportunity to gain a competitive advantages. The best-positioned financial institutions will upgrade their technology infrastructures to collect and report the required data, while simultaneously consolidating and centralizing it with other data. This single data repository becomes a powerful business asset that meet regulatory requirements, including FATCA and CRS, and provides a 'consolidated view' into client and business activity. This can further enable institutions to spot and even anticipate trends, flag and address problem areas, and broadly inform planning and strategy throughout the organization.

As a third party tax reporting approach is being considered, financial institutions should accept that the construction and implementation of the kind of solutions that address compliance and empower the business is no easy task, and should not be averse to seeking external assistance when required or more efficient. Working with a solutions provider like Wolters Kluwer with recognized expertise in regulatory compliance allows the institution to focus their efforts on their core businesses and clients, rather than building a complex framework from scratch - or worse, contending with the tedious and risky task of generating the reports required by regulators manually. In the emerging regulatory landscape tax regulators around the world are working to create, automation and agility will be the key watchwords for financial institutions striving to avoid sanction and distance themselves from the competition.













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