

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) on Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

No.	Question	Answer
1.	What is Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”)?	In 2014, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“ OECD ”) together with G20 countries developed the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters, or, the “Standard”. The Standard consists of few elements, one of which is the CRS, which works as a global financial and tax information sharing and exchange platform between the tax authorities of participating jurisdictions. Under the CRS, Malaysian financial institutions are required to collect and report to Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (“ IRBM ”), financial account and tax information of its customers who are non-residents. These information will then be exchanged with the foreign tax authorities of those non-residents.
2.	What is the main objective of CRS?	The main objective of CRS is to help combat tax evasion by helping the tax authorities of participating jurisdictions to identify tax payers that have kept their untaxed money in accounts held by foreign financial institutions and therefore discourage such behaviour.
3.	Is CRS applicable in Malaysia?	Yes, Malaysia is one of the participating jurisdictions. The Malaysian government has enacted legislations to allow the implementation of CRS in Malaysia. It has been implemented in Malaysia since 1 July 2017.
4.	Which countries/jurisdictions are participating in the CRS?	Please refer to OECD’s CRS portal for full listing of participating countries. You may also refer to the updated “List of Participating Jurisdictions” as published on IRBM’s official website.
5.	Who is reportable under CRS?	CRS seeks to establish the tax residency of customers of reportable financial institutions. Under the CRS, reportable financial institutions are required to identify customers who appear to be tax resident outside of the country where their accounts are maintained, and report certain information to local tax authority, which may then be shared with the tax authority where the customers are tax resident.
6.	What does CCB Malaysia has to do to comply with CRS?	CCB Malaysia has the following obligations under CRS, including but not limited: <u>Due Diligence</u> CRS requires CCB Malaysia to collect certain information regarding its customers’ status and country or (countries) of tax residence, and for certain type of entity customers, the country or (countries) of the individual(s) who control them.

		<p><u>Reporting</u></p> <p>CCB Malaysia will report the financial account information that are held by certain individuals and entities that are tax residents in other reportable jurisdictions to IRBM or other designated local authorities on annual basis.</p>
7.	What information will I be required to provide?	<p>In addition to basic information collected, CCB Malaysia will ask you to complete a self-certification form which contains information such as your (a) country(ies) of tax residence; and (b) taxpayer identification number(s). More details may be requested if you are not a natural person. In certain cases, you may be requested to provide a copy of identification document to support the tax residency declared in your self-certification form. All such information provided by you shall be true, correct, complete and accurate in all respects in relation to the facts declared at the prevailing time.</p>
8.	How is my tax residence defined?	<p>This will depend on where you live and your personal circumstances. You are advised to contact a professional tax adviser or check the OECD website for more information on how to determine tax residency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Details of tax residency rules can be obtained at http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-residency/#d.en.347760</i> • <i>TIN details for each country can be obtained at http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-identification-numbers/</i>
9.	Do I need to produce supporting documents to prove my tax residency?	<p>Yes. All customers are required to provide a self-certification form to CCB Malaysia. CCB Malaysia is required by law to verify the details provided in the self-certification form. In certain circumstances, CCB Malaysia may request further supporting documents from you such as a copy of your passport or other government issued documentation to verify your identity or confirm the tax residency declared in your self-certification form.</p>
10.	Will CCB Malaysia disclose my tax information collected pursuant to CRS?	<p>Yes. CCB Malaysia may disclose your information including your tax information to IRBM or such other authorities deemed appropriate by CCB Malaysia.</p>
11.	What is the impact if I do not provide the information and/or documents requested?	<p>In the event of your failure to provide requested information or if the information provided by you is inaccurate, incomplete or misleading, CCB Malaysia may:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refuse to provide new banking services to you; • terminate and/or discontinue (entirely or in part) your account(s) and/or relationship with CCB Malaysia; and/or • such other actions deemed appropriate by CCB Malaysia, at any time as may be required by CCB Malaysia.

12.	What happens if there are new changes to my tax information?	If there is any change in the information you have provided to CCB Malaysia, you are required to inform CCB Malaysia immediately. CCB Malaysia may request you to provide a new CRS self-certification form. If you do not provide the requested self-certification, CCB Malaysia may be required to report your details based on information available in our records.
13.	I have previously provided information under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). Why is CCB Malaysia asking me to provide more information under CRS?	CRS and FATCA are different tax regulations. CCB Malaysia is obligated to comply with both regulations.