



RIYAD BANK  
Global Tax Information Exchange

**Valued Client,**

Riyad Bank (RB) constantly endeavors to adhere to the regulations of Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA), and other statutory requirements. RB is moving forward in the implementation of Common Reporting Standard (CRS), a regulation that applies to all banks within Saudi Arabia, and is committed to achieving its objectives.

Riyad Bank is steadfast in providing to our clients, timely information on the most significant issues surrounding Global Tax Information Exchange Initiative, which will affect all our clients whether they are eligible for tax or not. Please refer to questions and explanations given below for further clarity on CRS.

Sincerely, Riyad Bank

## 1. What is CRS?

The Common Reporting Standard (CRS), developed in response to the G20 request and approved by the OECD Council on 15 July 2014, calls on jurisdictions to obtain information from their financial institutions and automatically exchange that information with other jurisdictions on an annual basis. It sets out the financial account information to be exchanged, the financial institutions required to report, the different types of accounts and taxpayers covered, as well as common due diligence procedures to be followed by financial institutions.

## 2. Who is affected by CRS?

CRS applies to all such Individual and Entity accounts held by any tax resident of any CRS participating jurisdiction or Passive NFEs with Controlling persons that are resident in any CRS participating jurisdiction.

## 3. How does CRS affect me as a Riyadh Bank account holder?

In order to comply with CRS, Riyadh Bank must collect information from its clients to determine the account's tax residency status. An account's "residency" refers to whether the account holder and taxpayer is a taxable jurisdiction person" under CRS standards of a reportable jurisdiction. This is referred to as account holder's "CRS status." Account holders must notify Riyadh Bank of any change in circumstances immediately.

## 4. What is a "taxable person" for purposes of CRS?

A "taxable jurisdiction person" under CRS includes:

- a) Jurisdiction(s) where clients are liable to pay income taxes
- b) Jurisdiction(s) where clients have an obligation to file their tax returns

## 5. What are indicia of CRS status?

A. Indicia of CRS status for Entity account include any of the following:

- a) Entity place of incorporation or organization
- b) address in a Reportable Jurisdiction.

B. Indicia of CRS status for Individual account include any of the following:

- a) Identification of account holder as a resident of a reportable jurisdiction in account files/notes;
- b) Current mailing or residence address (including a post office box) in a reportable jurisdiction;
- c) One or more telephone numbers in a reportable jurisdiction and no telephone number in the jurisdiction of the reporting financial institution;
- d) Standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in a reportable jurisdiction;
- e) Currently effective power of attorney or signatory authority granted to a person with an address in a reportable jurisdiction;
- f) A "hold mail" instruction or "in-care-of" address in a reportable jurisdiction if the reporting financial institution does not have any other address on file for the account holder.

#### 6. I am not a Taxable person. How will CRS affect me as a Riyadh Bank account holder?

Riyad Bank must collect information to determine the CRS status of all of its account holders, even those that are not Taxable persons under CRS. Once an account holder has demonstrated that he/she is not a Taxable person, Riyadh Bank will maintain that documentation in the account holder's file.

#### 7. I am a Taxable person. How will CRS affect me as a Riyadh Bank account holder?

CRS requires that financial institutions annually report information about accounts held by Taxable persons to the local Tax Authority(s) who will in turn share such information with other participating countries tax authorities. Such financial institutions are required to report information including:

- a) The name, address, and tax identification number of each account holder that is a Taxable person;
- b) The account number;
- c) The account balance or value of the account; and
- d) Gross Amounts to be paid to the account in a year (interest, Dividends, other income)
- e) Gross proceeds paid or credited to the account.

#### 8. What documentation does CRS require?

Identification documents include submission of self-certification form made available by Riyadh Bank and other documentary evidence.

#### 9. I have already given my consent to share the information under FATCA , why do I need to give it again?

Even if you have already provided information under FATCA, you may still need to provide additional information under CRS, as FATCA is restricted to US Customers and CRS targets tax residents of all participating jurisdictions.

#### 10. What are the consequences to me of not complying with CRS?

Account holders that do not provide required information to their banks will be classified as "recalcitrant account holders". Under certain circumstances, banks may be required to close accounts held by recalcitrant account holders.

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