



AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION



## Tax transparency

In a world without barriers to financial flows, businesses and individuals can invest their wealth abroad in financial institutions in jurisdictions outside their country of residence.

While many taxpayers still comply with their domestic tax obligations, some others do not, by hiding their financial assets abroad.

The new standard on automatic exchange of financial account information (AEOI) developed by the OECD and G20 is a significant and ambitious step in the field of administrative co-operation which will guarantee fairness in tax.

Many countries have now committed to this global standard.



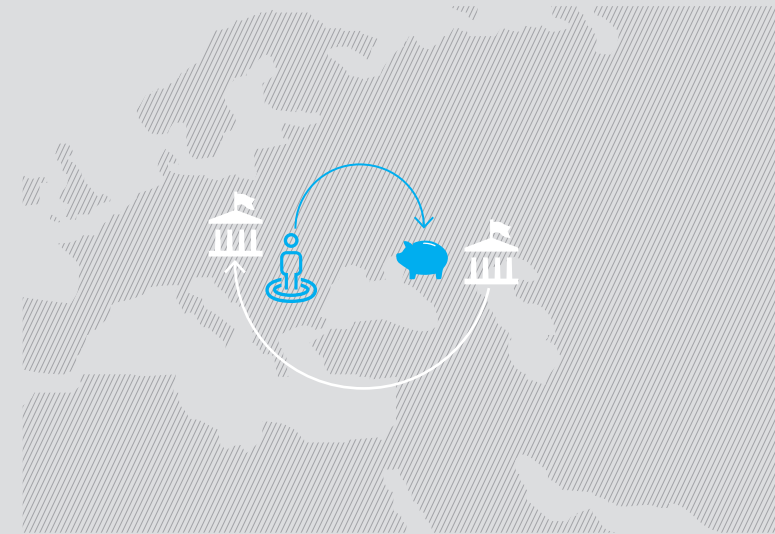
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Reporting  
of **overseas**  
**bank accounts**

**The new rules**



So far over 90 countries have committed to an automatic exchange **of financial account information**.

Information such as the value of the account, interests, dividends and other financial incomes will be collected by financial institutions around the world ready for **reporting** to tax authorities.

**Tax authorities** will exchange this information to assist in making sure everyone **pays the right amount of tax** on their income.

## International agreements

- > Between governments
- > Between tax authorities



Their goal is to increase tax transparency between countries and close the net on those few who try to hide their financial assets offshore.

This new set of rules applies to individuals as well as entities.

## Information exchanged

- > Name, address and other identifying information on the person concerned;
- > A reference for the financial account;
- > Details about the financial institution;
- > The value of the financial account;
- > Interest, dividends, income from certain insurance products;
- > Sales proceeds from financial assets



## Reportable accounts

Reportable accounts are all financial assets: bank accounts, life-insurances, funds...

Accounts holders are individuals and entities, including trusts and foundations.

## Obligations

If you have a financial account overseas, you may have to provide your financial institution with evidence of your tax residence, including your tax identification number.

The financial institution will contact you if necessary. If your financial institution seeks to establish your tax residence, it is very important that you provide them with the relevant information.

Financial institutions collect relevant information then transmit it to the tax authority in their country, which sends the information to the tax authority of your country of tax residence. This tax authority checks if the foreign income you declared is correct.

