

International Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)

Version: May 10, 2023

1. International Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)

This is a summary of the main issues relating to International Automatic Exchange of Information in tax matters (AEOI).

The legal basis for the implementation of the AEOI standard in Switzerland is the Federal Act on the International Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters (AEOIA), under which Reichmuth & Co is a reporting Swiss financial institution.

1.1 What is the AEOI?

The AEOI obliges reporting Swiss financial institutions to identify reportable accounts and to report them to the Federal Tax Administration (FTA) in Switzerland. Reportable accounts include both accounts of natural persons and accounts of legal entities. If an account is held in trust by a natural person or by a legal entity which is not a financial institution for the benefit or for the account of a third party, this third party or the beneficial owner are deemed to be the account holder within the meaning of the AEOI. In the case of accounts of legal entities, the identification and reporting obligation may include the controlling person(s). More detailed information on the concept of account holder or controlling person can also be found in the OECD Common Reporting Standard and in the implementing legal provisions.

Only an account whose holder or controlling person is a reportable person is considered to be a reportable account. Reportable persons are natural persons or legal entities that are resident for tax purposes in countries with which Switzerland has concluded the AEOI (partner state(s)).

The reporting Swiss financial institutions are required to pass on information on reportable accounts of reportable persons to the FTA annually. Upon receipt, the FTA will exchange this data with the tax authorities of the reportable person's respective country of residence. The exchange will only take place with partner states. The current list of these partner states can be found at

<https://www.sif.admin.ch/sif/de/home/themen/internationale-steuerpolitik/automatischer-informationsaustausch.html>

1.2 What information is exchanged?

Reportable information includes personal data and information on the reportable account.

- Personal data includes name, address, country of tax residence, tax identification number, and date of birth of the account holder, beneficial owner or controlling person.
- The following are also reported: account number, total gross income from dividends, interest and other income, total gross proceeds from the sale or repurchase of assets and the total balance or value of the account at the end of each calendar year. The name and (if applicable) identification number of the bank are also reported.

1.3 What will the information be used for?

The information passed on may be made available only to the tax authorities of the partner state in which the reportable person is based and used only for tax purposes. The receiving state is prohibited from passing on the information to another state and the information must be treated as confidential. The receiving state may make the information passed on available only to those persons and authorities that are concerned with the taxation or supervision of that state.

1.4 What rights do you have?

Under the AEOIA and the Federal Data Protection Act (FADP), you have the following general rights:

1.4.1 In respect of the reporting financial institution

You can assert full legal protection under the FADP against the reporting financial institution. In particular, you can request to know what information collected about you is reported to the FTA. Upon request, the reporting financial institution must send you a copy of the notification to the FTA. It should be noted here that the information collected and reported may differ from your tax-relevant information. You may also request that inaccurate data be corrected in the reporting financial institution's systems.

1.4.2 In respect of the FTA

You can only assert your right to information in respect of the FTA and request that incorrect data based on errors when it was passed on be corrected.



If the passing on of the data would have consequences prejudicial to you that cannot be demanded of you based on constitutional guarantees, you are entitled to lodge a claim under Article 25a of the Federal Act on Administrative Procedure.

You do not have the right to inspect files in respect of the FTA. This excludes the right to block the disclosure of personal data to the FTA. Furthermore, you cannot check the legality of forwarding information abroad, nor can you demand the blocking of illegal forwarding or the destruction of data that has been processed without sufficient legal basis.

If you, as a contracting party to the Bank, are not the account holder as defined by the AEOIA (see above) or if you are a legal entity for which the identification and reporting obligations of Reichmuth & Co extend to one or more controlling persons, we kindly ask you to forward a copy of this letter to the relevant persons.

