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AEOI/CRS Self-Certification for Entities

Client No.*:

* Valid for the adjacent Client no. and all additional business relationships established with the following Account Holder.

Switzerland has concluded agreements with several jurisdictions on the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts (AEOI)¹ in accordance with the OECD's common reporting standard (CRS). Based on these agreements as well as the related *Federal Act on the International Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters* (AEOI Act), Rahn+Bodmer Co. ("the Bank") is required to collect information from its Account Holders with respect to their tax residence and – in case of an entity – to its classification for CRS purposes.

The Bank recommends that you consult a qualified tax advisor or the relevant tax authorities, if necessary. Neither this form nor any related written or oral statements constitute tax advice from the Bank. Key terms in this form are explained in Part 6.

In accordance with the regulations mentioned above, the undersigned Account Holder hereby provides the following information.

Part 1 – Identification of Account Holder (entity)

In general, the contracting party of a banking relationship is treated as the Account Holder for CRS purposes. However, certain exceptions apply with respect to intermediaries and trusts.

Name of the entity:

Address (please do not use any P.O. box or in-care-of address unless it is the registered address):

Postcode, town:

Country of domicile:

Part 2 – Classification for CRS purposes

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The entity is a <u>Financial Institution</u> because it is a <u>Professionally Managed Investment Entity (PMIE)</u>.²</p> <p>Entities typically considered PMIEs include private and collective investment entities (e.g., private investment companies, trusts, foundations, or funds) that are professionally managed, for example, because the assets of the entity are managed by another financial institution based on a discretionary asset management mandate.</p> <p>This classification also includes legal entities that qualify as <u>Financial Institutions</u> and are considered as <u>non-reporting Financial Institutions</u> (see glossary for definition).</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The entity is a Financial Institution because it is a <u>Depository Institution</u>, a <u>Custodial Institution</u>, a <u>Managing Investment Entity</u> or a <u>Specified Insurance Company</u>.</p>

¹ Please refer to the information sheet "Disclosure of client data and account data under the Common Reporting Standard (CRS)" enclosed to this form.

² If the entity is not resident in a Participating Jurisdiction, please complete a form "CRS Self-Certification" for each Controlling Person in addition (refer to Passive NFE).

<input type="checkbox"/>	The entity is an <u>Active NFE</u> of the following subcategory ³	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active NFE by reason of income and assets Entities in this subcategory are typically operating companies whose revenues are derived primarily from this economic activity.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Publicly traded NFE or a related entity of a publicly traded entity	
	Name of the traded company:	<input type="text"/>
	ISIN:	<input type="text"/>
	Name of trading place / exchange:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Governmental entity, International Organisation, Central Bank or an entity wholly owned by such NFE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Holding NFE that is a member of a nonfinancial group	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Start-up NFE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NFE that is liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Treasury center that is a member of a nonfinancial group	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Profit NFE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	The entity is a <u>Passive NFE</u> .	
Please complete a form "CRS and FATCA Self-Certification for Controlling Persons" for each <u>Controlling Person</u> ⁴		

Part 3 – Declaration of Residence for Tax Purposes / Tax domicile(s)

Please complete in the table below all jurisdictions⁵ in which the entity is resident for tax purposes and provide the corresponding TINs (tax identification numbers or equivalent numbers for tax purposes). Each country/jurisdiction has its own rules for defining tax residence and countries/jurisdictions provided information on how to determine whether an entity is resident for tax purposes in the jurisdiction for inclusion on the OECD AEOI Portal (<http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/>). If an entity is tax resident in multiple countries/jurisdictions based on the domestic rules of such countries/jurisdictions, it is not permissible to rely on the rules contained in tax conventions (so-called "tiebreaker rules") to determine the entity's tax residence for CRS purposes.

If the Account holder (entity) is not resident for tax purposes in any jurisdiction (e.g., because it is fiscally transparent), please provide its place of effective management or jurisdiction in which its principal office is located. Trusts are typically tax resident for CRS purposes in the jurisdiction where the trustee is located. Branches are tax resident for CRS purposes in the jurisdiction of the principal office of which they are a branch.

If you are unable to (or do not have to) provide a TIN for a specific jurisdiction you have mentioned, please indicate the appropriate reason A, B, C or D according to the explanation below.

Jurisdiction 1:	TIN 1:	Reason for missing TIN:
Jurisdiction 2:	TIN 2:	Reason for missing TIN:
Jurisdiction 3:	TIN 3:	Reason for missing TIN:

³ Please refer to the explanations in Part 0 – Glossary

⁴ You can download the form on www.rahnbodmer.ch/en/legal/automatic-exchange-of-information.

⁵ The term "jurisdiction" in this form includes all legal forms relevant in the context of tax residence, namely countries, states, and territories.

- Reason A: The jurisdiction of tax residence does not issue TINs to entities.
- Reason B: Although the jurisdiction of tax residence generally issues TINs to entities, the entity is not required to apply for a TIN.
- Reason C: The jurisdiction of tax residence is Switzerland.
- Reason D: The entity is unable to provide a TIN for other reasons. The reason is:

Part 4 – Change in Circumstances

I hereby confirm that during the contractual business relationship, the entity will undertake to notify the Bank within 30 days on its own initiative, if the classification for CRS purposes and/or a jurisdiction of tax residence of the entity and/or, if applicable, the information on the controlling persons of the entity changes. I acknowledge that the entity must submit a new self-certification and/or further necessary forms and documentation within 90 days after such change in circumstances.

I also acknowledge that the Bank may terminate the business relationships if, in the event of a change in circumstances, the entity fails to comply with its obligations to provide the necessary documentation and information on the CRS classification and/or tax residency and/or the full details of the controlling persons.

Part 5 – Declaration and Signature

By signing this form, I certify that all statements made in this form are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, correct and complete.

I am aware that based on Article 35 of the Swiss AEOI Act, wilfully providing false information on a self-certification form, failing to notify the Bank of a change in circumstances, or providing false information in connection with a change in circumstances may be punishable by a fine.

The Undersigned

Place, date:

Signature:

Please read and keep the enclosed information sheet “Disclosure of client data and account data under the Common Reporting Standard (CRS)”.

Part 6 – Glossary

Account Holder

The term Account Holder means the person listed or identified as the holder of a Financial Account by the Financial Institution that maintains the account. A person, other than a Financial Institution, holding a Financial Account for the benefit or account of another person as agent, custodian, nominee, signatory, investment advisor, or intermediary, is not treated as holding the account for purposes of CRS, and such other person is treated as holding the account. In the case of a banking relationship of a trust, the trust is the Account Holder for CRS purposes and not the trustee.

Active NFE

An NFE is an *Active NFE* if it meets the criteria for any of the sub-categories listed below:

- **Active NFE by reason of income and assets:**
Less than 50% of the NFE's gross income for the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period is passive income (e.g. dividends, interest, rents, royalties, annuities and income from Relevant Crypto-Assets) and less than 50% of the assets held by the NFE during the preceding calendar year or other appropriate reporting period are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income.
- **Publicly traded NFE:**
The interests in the NFE are regularly traded on an established securities market.
- **Related Entity of a publicly traded entity:**
The NFE is a Related Entity of an entity the interests in which are regularly traded on an established securities market.
- **Governmental Entity, International Organisation, or Central Bank:**
The NFE is a Governmental Entity, an International Organisation, a Central Bank, or an entity wholly owned by one or more of the foregoing.
- **Holding NFE that is a member of a nonfinancial group:**
Substantially all of the activities of the NFE consist of holding (in whole or in part) the outstanding stock of, or providing financing and services to, one or more subsidiaries that engage in trades or businesses other than the business of a Financial Institution, except that an entity does not qualify for this status if the entity functions (or holds itself out) as an investment fund, such as a private equity fund, venture capital fund, leveraged buyout fund, or any investment vehicle whose purpose is to acquire or fund companies and then hold interests in those companies as capital assets for investment purposes.
- **Start-up NFE:**
The NFE is not yet operating a business and has no prior operating history, but is investing capital into assets with the intent to operate a business other than that of a Financial Institution, provided that the NFE does not qualify for this exception after the date that is 24 months after the date of the initial organisation of the NFE.
- **NFE that is liquidating or emerging from bankruptcy:**
The NFE was not a Financial Institution in the past five years, and is in the process of liquidating its assets or is reorganising with the intent to continue or recommence operations in a business other than that of a Financial Institution.

- **Treasury center that is a member of a nonfinancial group:**

The NFE primarily engages in financing and hedging transactions with, or for, Related Entities that are not Financial Institutions, and does not provide financing or hedging services to any entity that is not a Related Entity, provided that the group of any such Related Entities is primarily engaged in a business other than that of a Financial Institution.

- **Non-profit NFE:**

The NFE meets all of the following requirements:

- It is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, or educational purposes; or it is established and operated in its jurisdiction of residence and it is a professional organisation, business league, chamber of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league or an organisation operated for the promotion of social welfare;
- It is exempt from income tax in its jurisdiction of residence;
- It has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets;
- The applicable laws of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or the NFE's formation documents do not permit any income or assets of the NFE to be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non-charitable entity other than pursuant to the conduct of the NFE's charitable activities, or as a payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered, or as payment representing the fair market value of property which the NFE has purchased; and
- The applicable laws of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or the NFE's formation documents require that, upon the NFE's liquidation or dissolution, all of its assets be distributed to a Governmental Entity or other non-profit organisations, or escheat to the government of the NFE's jurisdiction of residence or any political subdivision.

- **Swiss central counterparty**

The NFE is a Swiss central counterparty according to article 2 letter a number 3 of the Swiss Financial Market Infrastructure Act (FinMIA) and performs activities subject to authorization thereunder.

Central Bank Digital Currency

The term Central Bank Digital Currency means any digital fiat currency issued by a central bank

Controlling Persons

The term *Controlling Persons* means the natural persons who exercise control over an entity. In the case of a trust, such term means the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, and any other natural person(s) exercising ulti-

mate effective control over the trust, and in the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, such term means persons in equivalent or similar positions. The term Controlling Persons must be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Swiss implementation of the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations, i.e. for banking relationships in Switzerland the *Agreement on the Swiss banks' code of conduct with regard to the exercise of due diligence* (CDB 20).

Country/jurisdiction of residence for tax purposes

Generally, an entity is resident for tax purposes in a country/jurisdiction if, under the laws of that country/jurisdiction (including tax conventions), it pays or should be paying tax therein by reason of its domicile, residence, place of management or incorporation, or any other criterion of a similar nature (i.e. full tax liability), and not only from sources in that jurisdiction. Dual resident entities must not rely on the tiebreaker rules contained in tax conventions (if applicable) to solve cases of double residence for determining their residence for tax purposes.

Custodial Institution

The term *Custodial Institution* means any entity that holds, as a substantial portion of its business, Financial Assets for the account of others. An entity holds Financial Assets for the account of others as a substantial portion of its business if the entity's gross income attributable to the holding of Financial Assets and related financial services equals or exceeds 20% of the entity's gross income during the shorter of: (i) the three-year period that ends on 31 December (or the final day of a non-calendar year accounting period) prior to the year in which the determination is being made; or (ii) the period during which the entity has been in existence.

Depository Institution

The term *Depository Institution* means any entity that accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business.

Financial Assets

A *Financial Asset* includes a security (for example, a share of stock in a corporation; partnership or beneficial ownership interest in a widely held or publicly traded partnership or trust; note, bond, debenture, or other evidence of indebtedness), partnership interest, commodity, swap (for example, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, basis swaps, interest rate caps, interest rate floors, commodity swaps, equity swaps, equity index swaps, and similar agreements), Insurance Contract or Annuity Contract, or any interest (including a futures or forward contract or option) in a security, Relevant Crypto-Asset. The term Financial Asset does not include a non-debt, direct interest in real property.

Financial Institution

The term *Financial Institution* means a Custodial Institution, a Depository Institution, a Managing or Professionally Managed Investment Entity, or a Specified Insurance Company.

Financial institution that is a non-reporting financial institution

A non-reporting financial institution is a financial institution within the meaning of the CRS that is exempt from the active reporting obligation due to its special purpose, low tax evasion risk or legal status:

- **State legal entity**
Swiss Confederation, cantons, and municipalities. Institutions and representations that are wholly owned by the Swiss Confederation, one or more cantons, or muni-

cipalities.

- **Occupational pension institutions**
These include, among others, pension funds and other forms of pension provision established in Switzerland in accordance with Articles 48 and 49 of the Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVG), Article 89a(6) or (7) of the Swiss Civil Code (ZGB) or Article 331(1) of the Swiss Code of Obligations (OR), as well as vested benefits institutions implementing Articles 4(1) and 26(1) of the Federal Law on the Transfer of Vested Benefits (FZG).
- **Trustee documented trust**
If the applicable agreement so provides, trusts are considered non-reporting Swiss financial institutions if the trustee of the trust is a reporting FI and reports all information required to be reported under the applicable agreement on all reportable accounts of the trust.
- **Qualified non-profit entities**
Qualified non-profit legal entities are legal entities in Switzerland that pursue exclusively charitable, religious, scientific, cultural, artistic, sporting, or educational purposes—or are recognized professional/business associations or social welfare organizations. They are tax-exempt, have no owners with a claim to profits or assets, and may only use funds for their own purposes. Upon dissolution, their assets fall to the state or to another organization with the same requirements. *Proof of tax exemption must be submitted (e.g., cantonal certificate or printout from the Internet)!*

Managing Investment Entity

The term *Managing Investment Entity* means any entity that primarily conducts as a business one or more of the following activities or operations for or on behalf of a customer:

- Trading in money market instruments (cheques, bills, certificates of deposit, derivatives, etc.); foreign exchange; exchange; interest rate and index instruments; transferable securities; or commodity futures trading;
- Individual and collective portfolio management; or
- Otherwise investing, administering or managing Financial Assets, money or Relevant Crypto-Assets on behalf of other persons.

An entity is treated as primarily conducting as a business one or more of the activities described above, if the entity's gross income attributable to the relevant activities equals or exceeds 50% of the entity's gross income during the shorter of: (i) the three-year period ending on 31 December of the year preceding the year in which the determination is made; or (ii) the period during which the entity has been in existence.

NFE (Non-Financial Entity)

An *NFE* is any entity that is not a Financial Institution.

Participating Jurisdiction

The term *Participating Jurisdiction* means a jurisdiction (i) with which Switzerland has an agreement in place pursuant to which such other jurisdiction will provide information about Swiss residents and their accounts, and (ii) which is identified in the following list: <https://www.sif.admin.ch/en/automatic-exchange-information-aeoi>.

Passive NFE

The term *Passive NFE* means any NFE that is not an Active NFE. Additionally, an Account Holder PMIE located in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction from the perspective of Switzerland is also treated as a Passive NFE Account Holder for purposes of CRS.

Professionally Managed Investment Entity (PMIE)

The term *PMIE* means any entity the gross income of which is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets or Relevant Crypto-Assets, if the entity is managed by another entity that is a Depository Institution, a Custodial Institution, a Specified Insurance Company, or a Managing Investment Entity.

An entity's gross income is primarily attributable to investing, reinvesting, or trading in Financial Assets, or Relevant Crypto-Assets, if the entity's gross income attributable to the relevant activities equals or exceeds 50% of the entity's gross income during the shorter of: (i) the three-year period ending on 31 December of the year preceding the year in which the determination is made; or (ii) the period during which the entity has been in existence.

An entity is „managed by“ another entity if the managing entity performs, either directly or through another service provider, any of the following activities or operations on behalf of the managed entity:

- Trading in money market instruments (cheques, bills, certificates of deposit, derivatives etc.); foreign exchange; exchange, interest rate and index instruments; transferable securities; or commodity futures trading;
- Individual and collective portfolio management; or
- Otherwise investing, administering, or managing Financial Assets, moneys or Relevant Crypto-Assets on behalf of other persons.

However, an entity does not manage another entity if it does not have discretionary authority to manage the entity's assets (in whole or in part). Where an entity is managed by a mix of Financial Institutions, NFEs or individuals, the entity is considered to be managed by another entity that is a Financial Institution.

Related Entity

An entity is a *Related Entity* of another entity if either entity controls the other entity, or the two entities are under common control. For this purpose control includes direct or indirect ownership of more than 50% of the vote and value in an entity.

Relevant Crypto-Asset

The term Relevant Crypto-Asset means any Crypto-Asset, i.e. a digital representation of value that relies on a cryptographically secured distributed ledger or a similar technology to validate and secure transactions, provided it is not a Central Bank Digital Currency, a Specified Electronic Money Product or any Crypto-Asset for which the Reporting Crypto-Asset Service Provider has adequately determined that it cannot be used for payment or in-

vestment purposes. Relevant Crypto-Assets include not only cryptocurrencies but also other tokenized assets as well as certain stablecoins.

Reportable Account

The term *Reportable Account* means an account held by one or more *Reportable Persons* or by a Passive NFE (or a Professionally Managed Investment Entity in a Non-Participating Jurisdiction) with one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person, provided it has been identified as such pursuant to the applicable CRS due diligence procedures.

Reportable Jurisdiction

The term *Reportable Jurisdiction* means a country/jurisdiction (i) with which Switzerland has an agreement in place pursuant to which Switzerland is obliged to provide the information about the residents of that country/jurisdiction and their accounts (*Reportable Accounts*), and (ii) which is identified in the following list: <https://www.sif.admin.ch/en/automatic-exchange-information-aeoi>.

Reportable Person

The term *Reportable Person* means a person that is resident for tax purposes in a Reportable Jurisdiction under the tax laws of such jurisdiction other than: (i) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established security markets; (ii) any corporation that is a Related Entity of a corporation described in clause (i); (iii) a Governmental Entity; (iv) an International Organisation; (v) a Central Bank; or (vi) a Financial Institution.

Specified Electronic Money Product

The term Specified Electronic Money Product means any product that is:

- a digital representation of a single fiat currency;
- issued on receipt of funds for the purpose of making payment transactions;
- represented by a claim on the issuer denominated in the same fiat currency;
- accepted in payment by a natural or legal person other than the issuer; and
- by virtue of regulatory requirements to which the issuer is subject, redeemable at any time and at par value for the same fiat currency upon request of the holder of the product.

The term *Specified Electronic Money Product* does not include a product created for the sole purpose of facilitating the transfer of funds from a customer to another person pursuant to instructions of the customer. A product is not created for the sole purpose of facilitating the transfer of funds if, in the ordinary course of business of the transferring entity, either the funds connected with such product are held longer than 60 days after receipt of instructions to facilitate the transfer, or, if no instructions are received, the funds connected with such product are held longer than 60 days after receipt of the funds

Specified Insurance Company

The term *Specified Insurance Company* means any entity that is an insurance company (or the holding company of an insurance company) that issues, or is obligated to make payments with respect to, a Cash Value Insurance Contract or an Annuity Contract.

TIN

The term *TIN* means Taxpayer Identification Number or a functional equivalent in the absence of a TIN. A TIN is a unique com-

bination of letters or numbers assigned by a jurisdiction to an individual or an entity and used to identify the individual or entity for the purposes of administering the tax laws of such jurisdiction. Further details of acceptable TINs can be found on the OECD AEOI Portal <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/>.

Disclosure of client data and account data under the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) Information pursuant to Article 14 of Swiss AEOI Act

What is the CRS?

The CRS is an international standard that has been drawn up by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It governs how tax authorities in the participating countries exchange data on bank accounts and securities accounts. The aim is to make cross-border tax evasion impossible.

More than 100 countries and jurisdictions have already committed to introducing the CRS. The United States remains an exception, as it has its own standard (FATCA).

Switzerland is a participating country. On 1 January 2017, the *Swiss Federal Act on the International Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters* (AEOI Act) came into effect.

What is the role of Rahn+Bodmer Co.?

Rahn+Bodmer Co. (hereinafter “the Bank”) is a reporting Swiss financial institution under the AEOI Act. The Bank is legally obligated to determine the residence(s) for tax purposes of its clients, as well as to document and, as the case may be, to report specific data to the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (FTA).

Who is affected by the CRS?

The CRS affects reportable financial accounts held by so-called reportable persons.

Reportable persons are natural persons and entities (such as corporations, partnerships, foundations, trusts) that are resident for tax purposes in countries with which Switzerland has signed an AEOI agreement (*partner countries*).

Also subject to reporting requirements are natural persons with a corresponding tax residence who exercise control over an entity considered to be a passive Non-Financial Entity (NFE), such as shareholders, beneficial owners, settlors, beneficiaries, etc. (*controlling persons*).

However, the CRS does not affect persons who are subject to unlimited tax liability solely in Switzerland and are either account holder or controlling person in a passive NFE with a client relationship with Rahn+Bodmer Co.

With which jurisdictions (partner countries) does Switzerland exchange information?

The list of Switzerland’s partner countries is available and continuously updated on the website of the State Secretariat for International Financial Matters (SIF):

<https://www.sif.admin.ch/en/automatic-exchange-information-aeoi>.

What information is exchanged?

For a client whose residence for tax purposes is in a partner country, the Bank is required to report to the FTA both personal data as well as data about the reportable account.

Personal data includes name, address, country of residence for tax purposes, tax identification number and date of birth of the account holder or the beneficial owner or the controlling person.

Data on reportable accounts include the name of the financial institution where the account is held, as well as the account number, the total gross amount of dividends, interest and other income, the total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of financial assets and the aggregate balance or value of the

account at the end of the respective calendar year.

If an account has been closed, the amounts accumulated up to the time of the closure and the fact of the closure are reported.

For what purposes is the information used?

Generally, the information transmitted may only be made available to the tax authorities of the partner country in which the reportable person is resident and may only be used for tax purposes. In principle, it is prohibited for the receiving partner country to forward the information received to another country. In addition, the information is to be handled confidentially. Generally, the receiving partner country may only make the information available to persons and authorities responsible for handling or supervising taxation in that country.

What are the rights of reportable persons?

If you are a reportable person, you have the following rights pursuant to the AEOI Act and the *Swiss Federal Act on Data Protection* (FADP):

1. Vis-à-vis Rahn+Bodmer Co.:

You are entitled to the full extent of legal protection offered by the FADP vis-à-vis the Bank. In particular, you have the right to request what information has been collected about you and will be reported to the FTA.

The Bank must provide you with a copy of its report to the FTA on request. In this regard, it must be noted that the information about you that is collected and reported may differ from your tax-relevant information.

Moreover, you are also entitled to request that incorrect data in the Bank’s systems be corrected.

2. Vis-à-vis the FTA:

Your only right vis-à-vis the FTA is the right to access information. You are entitled to request that incorrect data resulting from errors in the exchange process be corrected.

If the exchange of information would result in disadvantages for you that are not permissible due to a lack of constitutional guarantees, your rights are set out in Article 25a of the *Federal Act on Administrative Procedure*.

You do not have the right to access FTA records. This means that you do not have the right to block the disclosure of personal details vis-à-vis the FTA. In addition, you are not entitled to have the legality of forwarding information outside Switzerland reviewed or to block any illegal forwarding and/or to demand the destruction of data processed without a sufficient legal basis.

Where can I find additional information?

On the website of Rahn+Bodmer Co. at

<https://www.rahnbodmer.ch/en/legal/automatic-exchange-of-information> you will find useful links to the OECD and the State Secretariat for International Financial Matters (SIF), which publishes the list of Switzerland's partner countries.

Important note

Rahn+Bodmer Co. does not offer tax or legal advice in connection

with the CRS. We recommend that clients who are affected by the CRS clarify any tax issues with a specialist. Furthermore, the CRS and the reports of the Bank do not replace the declaration and reporting obligations of clients.

April 2026