

Information from the Oberbank:

Automatic Exchange of Information – Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

The Common Reporting Standard regulates the automatic, international exchange of information on financial accounts. Financial institutions from participating jurisdictions submit information about customers with tax residency in another participating jurisdiction to the Austrian tax authorities. The Austrian tax authorities exchange this data with the tax authorities of the customers' countries of residence. The aim is to ensure that investment income earned abroad is taxed properly.

In Austria, the legal basis for the automatic exchange of information is the "Gemeinsamer Meldestandard Gesetz" (GMSG for short). This act is based on international requirements in the form of the Directive on Administrative Cooperation (DAC) and the Common Reporting Standard (CRS for short) developed by the OECD. Austrian financial institutions have been required to comply with the GMSG provisions since October 1, 2016.

• What does the CRS mean for financial institutions and their customers?

The CRS obliges financial institutions to perform two essential tasks:

- **Determining** the tax residence of customers.
- **Annual reporting** of customers who are tax residents in participating jurisdictions.

• How are customers classified for tax purposes?

Since October 1, 2016, all new customers have been required to disclose their tax residency (= unlimited income tax liability) to the financial institution by means of a self-certification. If they are tax resident abroad, they must also provide the financial institution with their tax identification number. The classification of the tax residency of existing customers was carried out on October 1, 2016, based on the customer data recorded in the system.

In the course of the further business relationship, all customers are required to submit a (new) self-certification form if their tax residency changes. In addition, financial institutions may request an update of the self-certification form. Customers must provide the bank with all documents and information required for CRS purposes in a correct and complete manner. Anyone who intentionally fails to do so commits a financial regulatory offense and can be fined up to €5,000.

• What does "tax residency" mean?

"Tax residency" refers to unlimited income tax liability. Whether someone is subject to unlimited income tax liability in a jurisdiction must be assessed according to the regulations of that jurisdiction. Typical indicators include characteristics such as place of residence or habitual abode for natural persons, or registered office or place of management for entities.

If there is any uncertainty regarding the determination of tax residency, the tax authorities of the jurisdiction concerned or a tax advisor can be consulted. Please note that Oberbank is not permitted to provide advice on questions of tax residency.

• Who is reported?

Customers with tax residence in a participating jurisdiction are reported annually to the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance. The information is then forwarded by the ministry to the relevant foreign tax authorities. This applies to both natural persons and legal entities.

• What is reported?

Both personal and financial data is reported. Specifically, the following data are reported in accordance with the provisions of the GMSG:

- 1 The following **personal data** for each reportable person who is considered an account holder under the GMSG:
 - Name and address
 - Jurisdiction(s) of tax residence
 - Tax identification number(s)
 - Date and place of birth (in case of individuals)

In addition, this data must also be reported for reportable controlling persons of passive non-financial entities.

2. Financial information:

- Account number of deposit accounts (such as giro, savings, and forward account, savings book) and of securities accounts,
- Account balance or value of the securities account at the end of the year or, if the account was closed during such year, the closure of the account,
- Total gross amount of interest on a depository account
- Total gross amount of interest, total gross amount of dividends, and total gross amount of other income generated with respect to the assets held in the securities account, in each case paid or credited to the account (or with respect to the account) during the calendar year,
- Total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of securities / financial assets

New information to be reported (starting with the report for the 2026 calendar year):

- Information on whether the account is a joint account, including the number of account holders.
- Type of account (for banks, the distinction between deposit and custody accounts is particularly relevant here).
- Classification whether the account is a Pre-existing Account or a New Account.
- Information on whether the account holder has provided a valid self-certification.

For controlling persons of passive entities who are reportable persons: the role(s) by virtue of which the person is a controlling person of the legal entity, and whether a valid self-certification is available for this person.

IMPORTANT: Information is reported in accordance with standardized guidelines without any assessment of the tax treatment in the country of tax residence.

Customers may exercise their data protection rights by requesting information from Oberbank regarding the data reported under the CRS in accordance with Article 15 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

• With which jurisdictions does Austria exchange data?

Austria exchanges the above information with the tax authorities of the jurisdictions listed in the “Verordnung des Bundesministers für Finanzen zu § 91 Z 2 GMSG über die Liste der teilnehmenden Staaten”. These include, in particular, all EU countries as well as, for example, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australia, China, Japan, Canada, and Norway.

As of March 2026

Disclaimer: Changes may occur as a result of legislation, case law, official guidelines, and the passage of time. These documents are not intended to serve as an unchecked basis for your tax return and do not replace your own legal, tax, or other review by you or your tax representative. In particular, these documents cannot address your individual tax circumstances and in no way replace tax advice from a qualified professional. No claims of any kind against Oberbank AG may arise in connection with these documents. In particular, Oberbank AG accepts no liability for the completeness and accuracy of the information and expressly reserves the right to make errors in relation to figures.