



Factsheet

Swiss Transparency Register

1. New legal requirements for companies

Starting 1 October 2026, the new Federal Act on the Transparency of Legal Persons and the Identification of Beneficial Owners (Transparency of Legal Persons Act, TLPA) applies in Switzerland. This Act requires companies to report their beneficial owners, i.e. the persons who ultimately control a company.

This information is recorded in a central, non-public federal register – the Transparency Register. The introduction of the Transparency Register is intended to make companies' control structures more transparent and to strengthen the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing in Switzerland. In particular, the Register is intended to enable law enforcement authorities to rapidly identify the actual legal structures.

2. Which companies are subject to the reporting obligation? (Arts. 2 and 3 TLPA)

The following companies governed by Swiss law:

- Companies limited by shares (AG)
- Partnerships limited by shares (KmAG)
- Limited liability companies (GmbH)
- Cooperatives
- Investment companies with variable capital (SICAV)
- Investment companies with fixed capital (SICAF)
- Limited partnerships for collective investment (LPCI)

Legal persons governed by foreign law:

- that have a branch in Switzerland registered with the commercial register;
- whose effective management is in Switzerland; or
- that own immovable property in Switzerland or acquire immovable property in Switzerland.

Exemptions:

- Companies whose participation rights are wholly or partly listed on a stock exchange, as well as subsidiaries more than 75 per cent of whose participation rights are held directly or indirectly by one or more such listed companies.
- Occupational pension schemes and other institutions providing pension services that are subject to statutory supervision.
- Legal persons at least 75 per cent of whose equity securities are held directly or indirectly by one or more public authorities (e.g. the Confederation, a canton or a commune).

3. What must companies do?

Companies subject to the reporting obligation must:

- identify their beneficial owners and verify their identity;
- document the information on their beneficial owners;
- report their beneficial owners to the Transparency Register.

4. By when must reports be submitted?

Legal persons governed by Swiss private law:

- The report must be submitted within one month of the first amendment to the commercial register entry after the Act comes into force;
- However, a reporting period of two years from the entry into force of the Act on 1 October 2026 applies if
 - no amendment to the commercial register entry is planned; and
 - all beneficial owners are already entered in the commercial register as members or executive bodies.

For all other legal persons, the time limits set out in Articles 51 and 53 TLPA apply. Depending on the circumstances, deadlines of three to six months apply from 1 October 2026.

5. How can companies submit reports?

Companies can submit their reports via the **EasyGov.swiss platform**.

Reporting via EasyGov.swiss takes place in two simple steps:

1. Companies register on the EasyGov.swiss platform:

➔ **Registration is already possible!**



www.easygov.swiss

2. Companies submit the report on their beneficial owners to the Transparency Register.

Registration on EasyGov and reporting in the transparency registry are free.

At a later stage, it will also be possible, under certain conditions, to submit reports via the competent cantonal commercial register offices. Further information is available on the Swiss Transparency Register website.

6. What should companies do now?

1. Register on EasyGov.swiss
2. Obtain the information required for reporting
 - a. Identify the beneficial owner
 - b. Compile the required information
3. Report the beneficial owner to the Transparency Register

7. Further information

Swiss Transparency Register website

<https://www.transpareg.admin.ch/>

