SWISSCOMPLY

Regulatory Update

Topic	TranspaReg (Swiss Transparency Register)
Content	The register requires legal entities to identify and disclose their beneficial owners (e.g. persons holding ≥25% participation or control), in order to make it traceable who actually stands behind a company. The aim is to provide the authorities with more efficient access to reliable information on ownership structures and thus to better prevent money laundering, terrorist financing and abuse of corporate structures.
Source	Swiss Transparency Register
Entry into force	The TJPG and the revised AMLA take effect on 1 October 2026, from which date the transitional periods for registering affected legal entities in the transparency register will begin to run.
Types of institutions affected	The law is not a specific instrument of financial market law but primarily affects legal entities under Swiss private law. The focus is on all legal entities under Swiss law (with the exception of associations and foundations), as well as legal entities under foreign law, provided that they have a branch office in Switzerland entered in the commercial register, their actual administration is carried out in Switzerland or they are the owner of real estate in Switzerland. Structures with trust elements and family offices are also affected. Institutions supervised under financial market law (banks, securities firms, asset managers, fund management companies, etc.) are of course also subject to reporting obligations; they are also to be given read rights to the register as financial intermediaries subject to AMLA.
Legal reference	Art. 7 TJPG (Identification and verification of beneficial owners) – English version not available
Need for action	New compliance and reporting obligations for companies: Most Swiss companies must identify, verify and keep their beneficial owners up to date and report them to the central register in a timely manner (self-declaration principle). The specific and detailed requirements for action will be defined at the ordinance level.
Implementation deadline	Depending on the legal form and the obligation to audit, the initial reports must be submitted within 3–24 months of entry into force.