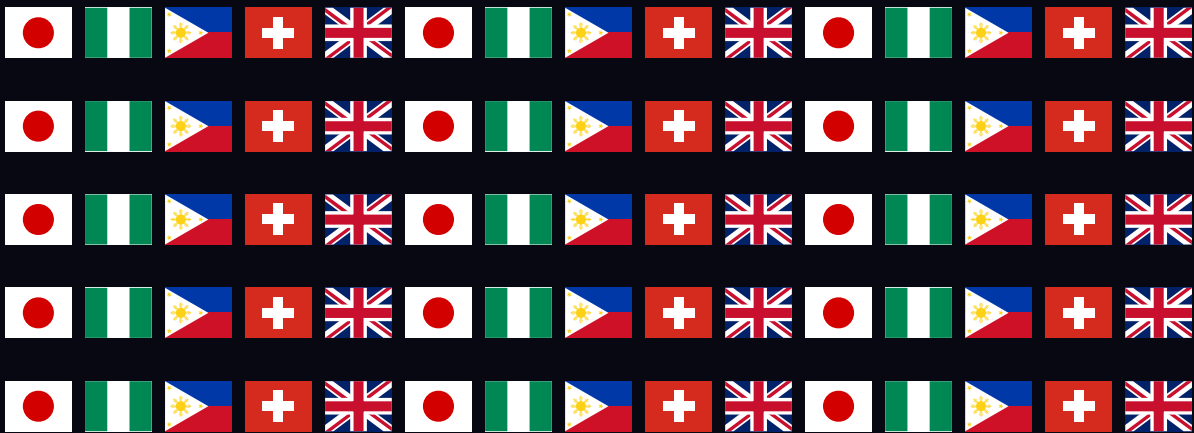


ISLAMIC FINANCE & MARKETS

Switzerland



Islamic Finance & Markets

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Quick reference guide enabling side-by-side comparison of local insights, including into national policies, market development and legislation; supervision; sanctions, remedies and dispute resolution; contractual concepts (such as mudarabah, murabahah, musharakah, ijarah and wadiah); products and product considerations (such as Islamic securities, legal position of sukuk holders, and takaful – Islamic insurance); regulatory obstacles; Shariah law; takeovers of Islamic financial institutions; and recent trends.

Generated 20 September 2022

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OVERVIEW

Policies

In general terms, what policy has your jurisdiction adopted towards Islamic finance? Are Islamic finance products regulated differently from conventional instruments? What has been the legislative approach?

There are no Swiss laws specifically addressing Islamic finance in Switzerland; therefore, financial institutions offering Islamic finance products are subject to the same laws and regulations as those offering conventional instruments.

However, the Swiss legal system is, generally, shariah -friendly, given that Swiss contract law is based on two principles enabling tailor-made solutions: freedom of contract and freedom of form.

Among other things, Swiss concept of freedom of contract – which is similar to the principle of permissibility under Islamic law (ie, something is presumed to be allowed, or halal , unless it can be argued as being haram (permitted)) – includes the freedom to:

- determine the subject matter and terms of the contract;
- conclude a contract that cannot be subsumed (as a whole or in part) under a contract category contained in the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO);
- determine whether and to what extent a contract shall be binding among the parties; and
- determine the remedies for non-performance, default, etc, unless such contractual arrangements or certain provisions would conflict with mandatory Swiss law or public policy.

Accordingly, the rules outlined in the CO may, subject to (fairly limited) mandatory provisions, be modified by the contracting parties. Hence, there is no *numerus clausus* concerning types of contracts in Switzerland and as a consequence, any contractual relationship that is not regulated by statutory law (ie, the CO) would be qualified as a contract *sui generis*, which typically contains certain elements of different types of contracts (eg, insurance contracts, instalment-purchase contracts and leasing contracts).

Freedom of form means that a contract, to be valid, only needs to meet particular formal requirements if expressly stated by the law or determined by the parties. Such limitations are mostly to be found in consumer protection constellations, where the idea of social protection (ie, protecting the structurally weaker party) is a guiding principle. Conversely, this means that concerning international commercial contracts, mandatory social protection provisions are hardly relevant or only in exceptional cases. Given the freedom of form under Swiss law, it is possible to adapt to formal prerequisites, if so required by or desirable under Islamic law (eg, witnessing of contracts).

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Market development

How well established is Islamic finance in your jurisdiction? Are Islamic windows permitted in your jurisdiction?

The Swiss financial market has recognised a growing demand for shariah -compliant financial products. Many domestic Swiss banks are offering shariah -compliant finance and investment products as well as wealth management services in connection with such products, and major Swiss banks are currently expanding their operations in the Middle East. Further, there are certain reinsurance companies based in Switzerland that offer *retakaful* products through their branches in the Middle East. As for Islamic windows, the scope of services that are

provided by a conventional financial institution but based on Islamic principles, and thus the types of Islamic finance transactions they can carry out, are regulated by the same sets of rules applicable to services offered by those institutions in general.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Legislation

What is the main legislation relevant to Islamic banking, capital markets and insurance?

Switzerland has no legislation specifically addressing Islamic finance. Islamic banking, capital markets and insurance are subject to general finance laws and regulations in Switzerland and are intended to be subject to the same treatment that applies to their corresponding conventional instruments having a similar economic effect or rationale.

Concerning banking, pure lending activities are generally – subject to granting of financing to finance transactions with financial instruments, providers of consumer credits and anti-money laundering regulations – not regulated in Switzerland; therefore, Islamic finance providers (eg, sellers entering into reverse murabaha transactions) would not necessarily be required to obtain a banking licence. If a Swiss-based entity carries out financing activities and refinances itself substantially with other banks or takes deposits from the public, that entity will generally qualify as a bank and be obliged to obtain a banking licence from the Swiss Financial Market Authority (FINMA) and be subject to the Federal Banking Act and encompassing regulations and ordinances. According to FINMA practice, 'substantial' means when refinancing is done with more than five banks for more than 500 million Swiss francs.

With regard to capital markets, a distinction must be made between debt capital markets legislation and equity capital markets legislation.

Debt capital markets legislation

The applicable rules concerning debt securities offerings (such as sukuk) depend primarily on whether the offering is public or private. Among public offerings, a further distinction must be made based on whether the securities are intended for listing on a trading venue, such as the Swiss Stock Exchange (SIX) or BX Swiss (BX).

If the debt securities are publicly offered, in other words, submitted for public subscription or listed on a trading venue (ie, a stock exchange or multilateral trading facility, in Switzerland, the issuer must prepare and make available to investors a prospectus that complies with article 40 of the Financial Services Act (FinSA) and articles 50 and 51 of the Ordinance on Financial Services). If the securities are to be listed on SIX or BX, the detailed SIX and BX listing requirements respectively must be fulfilled in addition to the prospectus requirements under FinSA.

Concerning private placements (ie, the offering of debt securities exclusively to a restricted circle of potential investors), no particular prospectus duty exists. Further, specific exemptions exist from the prospectus requirement, such as the limitation of the public offer to professional investors or to a maximum of 500 potential investors or if the total value of the offering does not exceed 8 million Swiss francs within a 12-month period. In practice, however, a prospectus is often prepared voluntarily. The content and style of the offering documentation in unlisted debt securities offerings are determined by the Swiss market standard. Finally, issuers of bonds or other standardised and mass-issued debt securities or uncertificated rights with the same function must publish a minimum information sheet to avoid becoming subject to the Swiss banking regulations.

Equity capital markets legislation

Under Swiss legislation, the issuance and trade of equity securities are mainly governed by:

- FinSA;
- Financial Institutions Act (FinIA);
- the Federal Act on Financial Market Infrastructures and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading;
- the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes; and
- the listing rules of Switzerland's main stock exchanges, SIX and BX.

Insurance and reinsurance operations are regulated on a federal level. The Swiss Federal Financial Market Supervision Act, as amended, sets out supervision principles and instruments of the FINMA in respect of all financial markets. The Swiss Federal Insurance Supervision Act (ISA) and the Swiss Federal Insurance Supervision Ordinance contain the rules and regulations for insurance and reinsurance undertakings.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

SUPERVISION

Principal authorities

Which are the principal authorities charged with the oversight of banking, capital markets and insurance products?

The Swiss Financial Market Authority (FINMA) supervises insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance intermediaries and groups as well as other financial institutions such as banks, securities firms and collective investment schemes. Banking and insurance activities may only be conducted in Switzerland if the relevant entity has been granted a licence by FINMA. Pure lending activities (being subject to anti-money laundering regulations only) are supervised by self-regulatory organisations.

The various requirements to be complied with to obtain a licence are set out in the Financial Institutions Act (FinIA), the Federal Banking Act and the Swiss Federal Insurance Supervision Act (ISA). The requirements are equally applicable for Islamic banks and insurance providers to be authorised to carry out business in Switzerland. No specific requirements apply to Islamic banks for takaful or retakaful operators.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Guidance

Identify any notable guidance, policy statements or regulations issued by the regulators or other authorities specifically relevant to Islamic finance.

There is no guidance, policy statement or regulation issued by Swiss regulators or other authorities specifically addressing Islamic finance.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Central authority

Is there a central authority responsible for ensuring that transactions or products are shariah-compliant? Are IFIs required to set up shariah supervisory boards? May third parties, related parties or fund sponsors provide supervisory board services or must the board be internal?

Switzerland has no central authority responsible for ensuring that transactions or products are shariah-compliant.

Further, Switzerland has no specific regulation in place regarding shariah -compliant products. To ensure that contractual documentation or products adhering to shariah principles governed by Swiss law are shariah -compliant, the relevant financial institutions will often seek approval through obtaining an Islamic ruling or legal opinion (fatwa) by an expert in Islamic law (mufti). Also, for contractual documentation governed by Swiss law adhering to shariah principles (eg, master murabaha agreements), it is common that the customer represents and warrants that the customer has examined the transaction documents and sought independent advice from advisers and is convinced that the documentation does not contravene shariah principles and that the customer waives any objection as to matters of shariah compliance.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Board approval

Do members of an institution's shariah supervisory board require regulatory approval? Are there any other requirements for supervisory board members?

There are no specific provisions for shariah boards under Swiss law.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Authorisation

What are the requirements for Islamic banks to be authorised to carry out business in your jurisdiction?

Because there is no regulatory framework specifically applicable to Islamic banks in Switzerland, for an Islamic bank to carry out its business as a bank in Switzerland, it must be licensed as a bank under the respective Swiss banking regulations and, like conventional Swiss banks, it will be subject to supervision through FINMA.

Subject to regulations applying to consumer credits, pure lending or financing activities are subject to Swiss anti-money laundering regulations only and do usually not require a banking licence in Switzerland, provided that the financing provider neither refinances itself via more than five banks for more than 500 million Swiss francs nor accepts deposits from the public. Where loans are granted to refinance transactions with financial instruments (eg, Lombard credits) such loan would be treated as a financial instrument and lead to the applicability of FinSA. Financial institutions that manage third-party assets (particularly, external portfolio managers, trustees, managers of collective assets, fund management companies and securities firms) must be licensed and supervised by FINMA, whereby the ongoing supervision over portfolio managers and trustees is carried out by supervisory organisations.

However, according to the newly enforced FinSA, client advisers at the point of sale of financial service providers that are not already licensed, registered, recognised or approved by FINMA (eg, financial advisers, licensed foreign financial providers providing financial services to Swiss retail clients and opt-out professional clients or non-licensed foreign financial service providers providing financial services to Swiss clients), must register with a client advisory register and, in case financial services are not provided exclusively to institutional or per se professional clients according to FinSA, join an ombudsman office. Registration bodies maintain a register of advisers as defined in FinSA and will check that the client advisors have completed the necessary training and further education measures.

The granting of credits to individuals for purposes other than business or commercial activities (consumer credit) is regulated by the Swiss Consumer Credit Act (SCCA). Financial service providers contemplating consumer credit activities falling under the SCCA must register with the canton in which they are established and obtain a licence from the canton upon fulfilment of certain prerequisites. Exemptions from this registration requirement are, however, available for Swiss banks licensed by FINMA and for certain lending services that are ancillary to the commercial

banking activities of a provider.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Foreign involvement

May foreign institutions offer Islamic banking and capital markets services in your jurisdiction?
Under what conditions?

Islamic banking and capital market services are not governed by a specific set of rules. Hence, foreign institutions may offer Islamic banking and finance products in Switzerland, provided that they comply with the applicable Swiss law provisions, including obtaining all licences required to conduct their business or to distribute the products in question.

According to FinSA, which entered force on 1 January 2020, client advisers at the point of sale of financial service providers, which are not already licensed, registered, recognised or approved by FINMA, must register with a client advisory register. Registration bodies maintain a register of advisers as defined in FinSA and will check that the client advisers have completed the necessary training and further education measures. These requirements also apply to licensed foreign financial providers providing financial services to Swiss retail clients and opt-out professional clients or non-licensed foreign financial service providers providing financial services to Swiss clients.

Any other licence requirements apart from FinSA, such as banking or securities dealers' licences, are usually only triggered if the foreign institutions maintain a physical presence in Switzerland (eg, because of employees working in Switzerland or other persons domiciled in Switzerland representing the foreign institution) permanently. Further, offering collective investment schemes or structured products to Swiss retail investors may trigger further regulatory requirements.

Finally, the Swiss prospectus regime according to FinSA applies if securities are offered publicly in Switzerland regardless of the issuer's place of domicile.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Takaful and retakaful operators

What are the requirements for takaful and retakaful operators to gain admission to do business in your jurisdiction?

Takaful and retakaful operations fall within the definition of insurance business under Swiss law regulations and are therefore subject to the licensing requirements. Hence, such operators must fulfil the respective ISA requirements and comply with the constraints imposed on any insurance or reinsurance provider.

Any takaful or retakaful operator having its domicile in Switzerland must, therefore, obtain a licence from FINMA before engaging in takaful or retakaful activities. It must apply to FINMA, such application to consists, among other things, of a formalised business plan and ancillary documentation on:

- financial aspects;
- management aspects;
- organisational aspects; and
- business rationale, material shareholders, insurance classes and products.

For regulatory purposes, the company must have the legal form of a corporation or cooperative, whereby the predominant legal form is the corporation.

Foreign operators

How can foreign takaful operators become admitted? Can foreign takaful or retakaful operators carry out business in your jurisdiction as non-admitted insurers? Is fronting a possibility?

Takaful operators whose domicile is abroad must obtain a licence from FINMA in respect of insurance activities conducted in or from Switzerland. If one of the policyholders or insured persons or the insured risk is located in Switzerland, an insurance activity is deemed to be conducted in Switzerland. A FINMA licence is not required for mere reinsurance or retakaful activities conducted in Switzerland by operators domiciled abroad. Further, certain exemptions apply in respect of specific insurance products or risks (eg, marine, air transportation, international transport, or war).

When obtaining the relevant licence in Switzerland, foreign takaful providers, in particular, must set up a branch in Switzerland, demonstrate that they are duly licensed and adequately capitalised in their home jurisdiction, have an adequate organisational fund in Switzerland and deposit collateral with the Swiss National bank.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Disclosure and reporting

Are there any specific disclosure or reporting requirements for takaful, sukuk and Islamic funds?

There are no specific disclosure or reporting requirements for takaful, sukuk or Islamic funds that differ from conventional products under applicable federal or state banking, insurance and securities law. Therefore, they only need to comply with the regulations applicable to any operator in the relevant sector.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Sanctions and remedies

What are the sanctions and remedies available when products have been falsely marketed as shariah-compliant?

If financial products (in general) have been falsely marketed as shariah-compliant, investors would, in theory, be able to seek damages arising from such misstatements.

By the same token, if a securities offering is made through a public offering involving statutory disclosure documents (such as a prospectus) and those disclosure documents describe the products in question as shariah-compliant, and this constitutes a material misstatement, it might be possible that the issuer, its directors, underwriters and certain other parties could be held liable by investors who acquired the products at the offering.

However, in any event, the amount of damages would be calculated based on the economic loss incurred by the relevant investor, which might be difficult to establish or link to a misstatement on shariah compliance.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Jurisdiction in disputes

Which courts, tribunals or other bodies have jurisdiction to hear Islamic finance disputes?

There is only one court system in Switzerland, consisting of, among others, the Supreme Court of Switzerland, (cantonal) high courts and commercial courts and (cantonal) district courts. These courts have jurisdiction to hear Islamic finance disputes as well as conventional (financial) disputes. It must be considered that a Swiss court will generally not examine whether any contractual relationships in dispute are shariah -compliant or not. Alternatively, the contracting parties may opt to settle their disputes by arbitration.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

CONTRACTING CONCEPTS

Accommodation of concepts

Mudarabah – profit sharing partnership separating responsibility for capital investment and management.

The main characteristics of mudarabah – being a form of profit partnership, in which one partner, the rab-al-mal , provides funds or capital and the other partner, the mudarib , manages the financier's investment for economic activity – could be mirrored economically with different legal concepts or partnership forms under Swiss law.

For instance, the basic economic effects of mudarabah can be achieved by the rab-al-mal and the mudarib entering into a simple partnership or a silent partnership agreement. In a simple partnership, by default, both partners shall have management rights, but the partners may defer from the default rule and assign the management responsibility to one of the partners. In a silent partnership, the partnership does not act externally as such; the silent partner will not be visible to the outside, but only his or her partners.

The internal relationship of the simple partnership is primarily determined by the contract between the partners. Subsidiarily, the rules of article 530 et seq of the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO) apply.

In a simple partnership, the title to the capital contributions provided by the partners will generally belong jointly to the partners. In the case of a silent partnership, the silent partner customarily participates in the business activities of the other partner by contributing to the transfer of latter's assets – in return for a profit claim – and in which the principal shareholder acts solely externally and appears as the sole beneficiary and obligor of the business activity. Hence, in contrast to the mudarabah structure, where the rab-al-mal remains the owner of the assets, legal title to the funds or capital provided will usually be held jointly by the partners (simple partnership) or even transfer from the silent partner to the other partners (silent partnership).

From a formalistic point of view, mudarabah agreements (with title to the assets will remain with the rab-al-mal) in the form of simple partnerships are technically only feasible under Swiss law where the capital to the undertaking is not provided in money but in other assets, and where only the use of such assets (eg, the usufruct of a property), and not ownership of the assets itself, is supplied or contributed by the rab-al-mal .

Another possible structure of mudarabah under Swiss law could be based on a mandate under which the rab-al-mal takes the role of principal and the mudarib as an agent.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Murabahah – cost plus profit agreement.

Murabaha transactions can be generally implemented under Swiss law and several banks are offering this kind of

transaction in the Swiss market (using documentation usually governed by English or Swiss law).

Generally, in murabaha transactions, a bank will act as a funder to purchase certain goods (eg shariah -compliant commodities such as palladium and platinum) and the customer will act as the purchaser of those goods. The parties must determine the quantity, quality, cost and specifications of the goods. The bank may finance all or part of the cost of the goods and must provide the funds required for the purchase. The margin between the cost of the goods and their sale price for the sale to the bank's client and the (deferred) payment terms are agreed between the bank and the customer.

Therefore, murabaha transactions encompass elements of several contractual relationships. Under Swiss law, murabaha is treated as a contract sui generis with elements of a purchase contract and a credit transaction. Further, certain provisions of the CO on agency agreements will apply if the customer appoints the bank as its agent to on-sell the purchased goods (in particular in connection with master murabaha agreements on commodities).

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Musharakah – profit sharing joint venture partnership agreement.

In Islamic finance, musharakah is a joint venture or a partnership arrangement in which profits and losses are shared. The term 'joint venture' covers a variety of short or long-term cooperation arrangements between two or more parties for a common project or enterprise. With simple partnership agreements under Swiss law (article 530 of the CO) profits and losses are also shared and compensated and, in principle, compliant with the prerequisites of Islamic finance.

Similar to mudarabah structures, the main economic effect of musharakah can, in principle, be achieved by different forms of partnerships (particularly, simple partnerships or limited partnerships under articles 594–619 of the CO, according to Swiss company law).

Just as musharakah, simple partnerships and limited partnerships involve a combination of entrepreneurship and capital, where the partners contribute their knowledge and their assets to achieve a common goal and profits are shared amongst the partners. However, depending on the chosen partnership structure under Swiss law, certain differences to the classic musharakah concept will appear concerning the recognition of the undertaking as a legal entity or in terms of the liability of the individual partners towards third parties.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Ijarah – lease to own agreement.

Ijarah can be implemented under Swiss law in the form of a rental agreement (operating lease) or the form of a lease with a transfer of ownership at the end of the period (financial lease), the latter being usually referred to as 'leasing' under Swiss law.

A financing lease involves pure innominate contracts, while an operating lease can include elements of a rental agreement or usufructuary lease.

To date, there are no laws in Switzerland that specifically regulate the (financial) leasing industry, as leasing agreements usually contain and combine aspects of different types of contracts (eg, instalment-purchase contracts, loan contracts and rental contracts).

Given the predominant principles of freedom of contract and form under Swiss contract law, shariah -compliant Ijarah transactions governed by Swiss law are possible without there being significant obstacles to be observed.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Wadiah – safekeeping agreement.

In Switzerland, wadiah agreements could, in principle, be used for safekeeping agreements. Contrary to customary safekeeping agreements, the bank should not guarantee any incentive, performance, reward or bonus to the customer and the bank would have to guarantee the return of the deposited funds and allow the customer to collect the funds at any time (subject to any restrictions directly imposed by certain investment vehicles). However, the bank could, at its sole discretion, grant to the customer a gift (hibah) instead of interest. The bank could still charge the customer administration fees if they directly relate to the management of the deposited funds.

Deposit-taking is regulated in Switzerland and providers should thus adhere to the relevant licensing requirements.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

PRODUCTS

Securities structuring

Sukuk – Islamic securities. Have sukuk or other Islamic securities been structured and issued in your jurisdiction to comply with Islamic principles, such as the prohibition of interest?

At present, there are no sukuk listed on the Swiss Stock Exchange. Further, we are not aware of any sukuk issuance publicly announced in Switzerland to date.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Legal position

What is the legal position of sukuk holders in an insolvency or a restructuring? Are sukuk instruments viewed as equity or debt instruments? Have there been any court decisions or legislation declaring whether sukuk holders are deemed to own the underlying assets?

Generally, holders of sukuk issued by a Swiss issuer should be treated the same way as conventional bondholders (ie, sukuk would most likely qualify as debt instruments).

However, there is no court decision concerning or clarifying the legal position of holders of sukuk in the event of the issuer's insolvency or restructuring.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Insurance

Takaful – Islamic insurance. Are there any conventional cooperative or mutual insurance vehicles that are, or could be adapted to be, shariah-compliant?

There is no definition of the term 'insurance contract' in the Insurance Supervisory Act or Insurance Supervisory Ordinance. The Swiss Federal Supreme Court has consistently defined the following vital elements of an insurance contract, namely:

- the risk or the danger (the financial consequences of the possible risk or danger are transferred from the insured to the insurer);

- the premium (the duty of the insured to pay premiums to the insurer);
- the duty of the insurer (if the risk or danger is realised, the insured has the right to receive the contribution agreed from the insurer; in most cases, this will be a financial contribution);
- independence of the operation (the performance of the insurance has to be the core of the specific business operation; the insurance business operation should not be a sideline business or a mode of a different business operation only); and
- compensation of the risks based on the rules of statistics.

As opposed to certain more sophisticated insurance products (such as mixed life insurances combining elements of a mere risk insurance and capital investment plus interest accruing thereon), the mere risk insurance products (as per the definition above) could be adapted relatively easily to be shariah -compliant (for as long as the insured risks cannot be associated to gambling but rather can be seen as a form of shared risk in the sense of a cooperative insurance contract).

However, as regards the set-up of Swiss insurance companies, the way cooperative insurance vehicles (fairly limited in numbers) have been set up in Switzerland until now is not comparable with such Islamic insurance vehicles.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Which lines of insurance are currently covered in the takaful market? Is takaful typically ceded to conventional reinsurers or is retakaful common in practice?

The takaful insurance market in Switzerland is in its infancy. However, some major Swiss reinsurance companies have recognised the increasing importance of Islamic reinsurance or retakaful ; therefore, major Swiss reinsurance providers have built up certain expertise in this regard and offer retakaful to their clients (mainly through their Middle East branches).

Law stated - 07 September 2022

MISCELLANEOUS

Regulatory obstacles

What are the principal regulatory obstacles facing the Islamic finance industry in your jurisdiction?

Islamic finance is emerging in Switzerland and there are currently no regulatory obstacles in place that would adversely affect the further development (the Swiss legal system is in principle shariah -friendly because the two core principles in Swiss contract law – freedom of contract and freedom of form – enable tailor-made solutions). There are no legal restrictions to establish banks that solely operate in a shariah -compatible manner or for conventional banks to offer shariah windows.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Shariah law

In what circumstances may shariah law become the governing law for a contract or a dispute? Have there been any recent notable cases on jurisdictional issues, the applicability of shariah or the conflict of shariah and local law relevant to the finance sector?

There is currently no judgment by a Swiss court addressing whether shariah law would be the appropriate governing law for a contract made in Switzerland or a dispute arising in Switzerland.

In light of Swiss civil procedure, it seems unlikely that general shariah principles (as opposed to the substantive laws of any specific country or the specific substantive set of rules contained in certain conventions (eg, the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods)) would be recognised as the governing law for a contract or a dispute under Swiss conflict-of-laws rules even if the parties to the relevant contract so designate.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Institutional takeover

Are there any special considerations for the takeover of an Islamic financial institution, outside the requirements of the general merger control regime?

Besides the generally applicable provisions on mergers and takeovers applicable in Switzerland generally, the acquisition of control of an Islamic (financial) institution holding a banking, securities trading or insurance licence would be subject to prior authorisation by the Swiss Financial Market Authority.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Other notable features

Are there any notable features of the Islamic finance regime and markets for Islamic finance products in your jurisdiction not covered above?

Not applicable.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

UPDATES AND TRENDS

Key developments of the past year

Are there any proposals for new legislation or regulation, or to revise existing legislation or regulation? If so, please give a reference to any written material, whether official or press reports. Are there any other current developments or trends that should be noted?

No updates at this time.

Law stated - 07 September 2022

Jurisdictions

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