



Real Estate 2025

20th Edition



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1 Real Estate Law

1.1 Please briefly describe the main laws that govern real estate in your jurisdiction. Laws relating to leases of business premises should be listed in response to question 10.1. Those relating to zoning and environmental should be listed in response to question 12.1. Those relating to tax should be listed in response to questions in section 9.

Switzerland is a civil law country. Real estate is mainly governed by written laws on a federal level, such as the Swiss Civil Code, the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Act on the Acquisition of Real Estate by Persons Abroad (the so-called Lex Koller), the Debt Enforcement and Bankruptcy Act and the Ordinance on the Land Register.

1.2 What is the impact (if any) on real estate of local common law in your jurisdiction?

As mentioned above, Switzerland is a civil law country. Hence, there is, in principle, no common law in Switzerland. Nevertheless, there is case law that offers guidance on the interpretation of written laws. In particular, such case law has an impact in the field of landlord-tenant law where a lot of cases are produced, in particular, in the Western (French-speaking) part of Switzerland.

1.3 Are international laws relevant to real estate in your jurisdiction? Please ignore EU legislation enacted locally in EU countries.

International laws do not play an important role with respect to real estate in Switzerland. The Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons, however, has an impact on the Lex Koller mentioned above.

2 Ownership

2.1 Are there legal restrictions on ownership of real estate by particular classes of persons (e.g. non-resident persons)?

The Lex Koller (see the answers to questions 1.1 and 1.3 above) restricts the acquisition of Swiss residential and other non-commercial real estate by foreign (i.e. non-Swiss) persons while the acquisition of business premises is, as a

rule, unrestricted under the Lex Koller. In recent years, it has been debated whether the Lex Koller should be abolished altogether on the one hand, or made even stricter on the other. Swiss Parliament decided to maintain the Lex Koller since it is widely recognised that the Lex Koller is the only effective measure to reduce the demand for Swiss residential properties and thus to reduce the risk of “over-heating” residential real estate markets.

3 Real Estate Rights

3.1 What are the types of rights over land recognised in your jurisdiction? Are any of them purely contractual between the parties?

The most important types of rights over land, on the one hand, are ownership, co-ownership (in particular, in the form of the condominium-principled co-ownership), building rights and usufructuary rights. On the other hand, lease contracts play a major role for both residential and commercial properties. The latter are purely contractual between the parties unless they are annotated in the land register.

3.2 Are there any scenarios where the right to land diverges from the right to a building constructed thereon?

Yes, in the case of a building right, the right to real estate diverges from the right to a building constructed thereon. In such a scenario, there are two owners: one that owns the soil; and the other that owns the building built thereon. Building rights can, under certain conditions, be registered as separate and independent “real estate” in the land register and can therefore be the object of an individual mortgage.

3.3 Is there a split between legal title and beneficial title in your jurisdiction and what are the registration consequences of any split? Are there any proposals to change this?

Beneficial ownership cannot be based on property law provisions because Swiss law does not know a legal principle comparable to the common law concept of trust (even if trusts under foreign law are, under certain conditions, recognised under Swiss law – in the case of assets under a trust established abroad that are entered in the name of the trustees in the land register in Switzerland, reference shall be made to the trust relationship by means of an annotation; a trust relationship

that is not annotated in the land register in such a way may be considered invalid against *bona fide* third parties). Any beneficial ownership is therefore of a purely contractual nature under Swiss law, which means, in particular, that the right of the beneficiary is not based on an *in rem* title to the property, but only on a contractual claim against the holder of the property rights. If that holder disposes of the property in violation of the contractual provisions, the beneficiary is limited to a claim for damages. Although a purchase of property on a fiduciary basis is considered to be valid, such fiduciary purchase is void where the parties intended to circumvent legal provisions; this may especially be the case if a non-resident foreigner or a company with a registered office abroad, respectively, intends to acquire a Swiss property in breach of the Lex Koller without disposing of the necessary permit (see question 2.1 above). A common method of acquiring a beneficial interest in land is by purchasing shares or the majority of shares in a real estate company; the ownership of the property in an economical sense is transferred simply by conveying the shares of the company owning the property. However, in such a case, the restrictions of the Lex Koller also apply. See question 2.1 above regarding the failed attempt to amend Lex Koller.

4 System of Registration

4.1 Is all land in your jurisdiction required to be registered? What land (or rights) are unregistered?

In principle, all privately owned land is registered in the land register. However, no rights of private ownership apply to public waters or to land not suitable for cultivation, such as rocks and scree, fern and glaciers, or springs rising therefrom, unless proof to the contrary is produced. Immovable property that is not privately owned and is in public use will be recorded in the land register only if rights *in rem* attaching to such property are to be registered or if cantonal law provides for its registration.

4.2 Is there a state guarantee of title? What does it guarantee?

There is no explicit state guarantee of title. However, the land register is assumed to be complete and correct and everyone may, in good faith, rely on it. Therefore, the state (i.e. the respective canton) is liable for any losses arising from the undue maintenance of the land register.

4.3 What rights in land are compulsorily registrable? What (if any) is the consequence of non-registration?

All acquisition of land ownership must be recorded in the land register. The consequence of non-registration is that the title remains with the seller – hence, the respective transaction is not yet closed. In addition, all rights relating to the property and relevant to everyone (not just to a contractual party) must be registered in the land register.

4.4 What rights in land are not required to be registered?

Emption rights, pre-emption rights, repurchase rights and lease agreements, for example, are rights in land that are not required to be registered. However, these rights are generally

entered in the land register by the parties voluntarily in order to make them enforceable against any rights subsequently acquired over the property.

4.5 Where there are both unregistered and registered land or rights is there a probationary period following first registration or are there perhaps different classes or qualities of title on first registration? Please give details. First registration means the occasion upon which unregistered land or rights are first registered in the registries.

No, there is no such probationary period following first registration under Swiss law.

4.6 On a land sale, when is title (or ownership) transferred to the buyer?

Transfer of title occurs upon the respective entry into the “journal” of the land register, provided, however, that the application is later registered in the “main register” of the land register.

4.7 Please briefly describe how some rights obtain priority over other rights. Do earlier rights defeat later rights?

Except for mortgages that have an assigned rank among each other, irrespective of the time of registration, registered rights obtain priority over other rights in accordance with the “rule of seniority”, which means, in principle, “first in time, first in right”. Such rule, however, can be contracted away.

5 The Registry / Registries

5.1 How many land registries operate in your jurisdiction? If more than one please specify their differing rules and requirements.

For land register purposes, the cantons are divided into districts. Hence, the 26 cantons are responsible for setting up the land registries, the demarcation of the districts, the appointment and remuneration of officials and supervision arrangements.

5.2 How do the owners of registered real estate prove their title?

The owner is shown in the land register, which is deemed to be correct and complete (“public faith”, see question 4.2 above). No further proof is necessary. In the event of an erroneous entry, an action for rectification may be filed.

5.3 Can any transaction relating to registered real estate be completed electronically? What documents need to be provided to the land registry for the registration of ownership right? Can information on ownership of registered real estate be accessed electronically?

The cantons can allow their land registries to communicate and conduct transactions electronically. The transferor of real estate (e.g. the seller) must file to the land register an application for the registration of the new owner (e.g. the buyer)

and furnish supporting documents (e.g. the purchase and sale deed). In some cantons, it is possible to access certain information (e.g. the name of the registered owner) electronically.

5.4 Can compensation be claimed from the registry/registries if it/they make a mistake?

Yes, the state (i.e. the respective canton) is liable for any losses arising from the undue maintenance of the land register.

5.5 Are there restrictions on public access to the register? Can a buyer obtain all the information he might reasonably need regarding encumbrances and other rights affecting real estate and is this achieved by a search of the register? If not, what additional information/process is required?

Any person is entitled to obtain the following information from the register without showing a legitimate interest:

- (1) the name and description of the immovable property;
- (2) the name and identity of the owner;
- (3) the form of ownership and the date of acquisition;
- (4) the charges and mortgages; and
- (5) the notifications (subject to exceptions).

A person showing a legitimate interest is entitled to consult the full land register or to be provided with an extract. Hence, a buyer could also directly obtain from the land register all the information it might reasonably need regarding encumbrances and other rights affecting real estate. Furnishing evidence to establish a legitimate interest, however, takes time. In practice, it is thus more convenient for the buyer to get an extract from the land register via the seller or, in certain cantons, via the notary public. Accordingly, the land register cannot simply be searched without reason; a legitimate interest must be proven for a particular property in order to get a full land register extract.

Today, queries on properties can be made online in most cantons. The first name and surname or company name, the last known residential address and the form of ownership are displayed.

6 Real Estate Market

6.1 Which parties (in addition to the buyer and seller and the buyer's finance provider) would normally be involved in a real estate transaction in your jurisdiction? Please briefly describe their roles and/or duties.

Lawyers who assist the seller and/or the buyer in conducting due diligence and drafting and/or reviewing the contract documents are often involved. In addition, notaries publicly draft and notarise the purchase and sale deed. Other parties involved are, for example, banks, realtors, technical/environmental consultants and appraisers.

6.2 Is there any change in the sources or the availability of capital to finance real estate transactions in your jurisdiction, whether equity or debt? What are the main sources of capital you see active in your market?

In Switzerland, it has always been possible to access reasonable bank financing for real estate transactions, even following the 2008 financial crisis or during 2023.

6.3 In your opinion, what is the appetite for investors and/or developers to invest in your region compared to last year and what are the sectors/areas of most interest? Please give examples.

Swiss property investors are regaining their confidence. The ongoing interest rate turnaround initiated by the Swiss National Bank has significantly reduced the fear of rising interest rates and the associated decline in the value of real estate investments after hitting record levels in 2022 and 2023. Residential property prices in particular are expected to rise. Price expectations for office, retail and industrial property and special-purpose property remain in negative territory, although the price indices have improved significantly compared to the previous year.

6.4 In your opinion, have there been any trends in particular market sub sectors slowing down in your jurisdiction in terms of their attractiveness to investors/developers? Please give examples.

The sub sectors with the worst outlook are currently retail properties and properties in peripheral locations.

7 Liabilities of Buyers and Sellers in Real Estate Transactions

7.1 What (if any) are the minimum formalities for the sale and purchase of real estate?

The purchase and sale deed needs to be notarised by a notary public, and the seller (or the notary public, respectively) must file an application for the registration of the new owner (i.e. the buyer) with the land register.

7.2 Is the seller under a duty of disclosure? What matters must be disclosed?

There is no formal duty of disclosure. However, the seller is under a duty to act in good faith, which implies, for example, that it must answer questions of the buyer relating to the transaction truly and accurately.

7.3 Can the seller be liable to the buyer for misrepresentation?

Yes; if the seller does not disclose important information or gives false information, it may be liable for misrepresentation.

7.4 Do sellers usually give any form of title "guarantee" or contractual warranties to the buyer? What would be the scope of these? What is the function of any such guarantee or warranties (e.g. to apportion risk, to give information)? Would any such guarantee or warranties act as a substitute for the buyer carrying out his own diligence?

According to the Swiss Code of Obligations, the seller is liable to the buyer for any breach of warranty and for any defects that would materially or legally negate or substantially reduce the value of the purchase object or its fitness for the designated purpose. Such warranty is, however, in practice, often contracted away (at least to some extent) in real

estate asset transactions. However, any agreement to exclude or limit the warranty obligation is void if the seller has fraudulently concealed a defect or material information. Other than that, any additional warranty is a result of the negotiations and depends on the type of property that is sold (e.g. rent, soil contamination, etc.). Please note, however, that, in Switzerland, the land register is assumed to be complete and correct and everyone may, in good faith, rely on it, i.e. following the entry of the buyer in the land register, the buyer is deemed to be the owner of the property.

7.5 Does the seller retain any liabilities in respect of the property post sale? Please give details.

The seller retains no connection with the property after sale. However, if the property gains tax has not been secured in the contract, the seller must make sure to pay the relevant taxes. Otherwise, a liability may only arise from the warranties given as described in question 7.4 above or from post-closing obligations agreed upon in the sale contract.

7.6 What (if any) are the liabilities of the buyer (in addition to paying the sale price)?

In addition to paying the purchase price, the buyer must pay the fees and taxes, as provided for by law and/or contract.

8 Finance and Banking

8.1 Please briefly describe any regulations concerning the lending of money to finance real estate. Are the rules different as between resident and non-resident persons and/or between individual persons and corporate entities?

The central instrument on the side of the authorities and the government is the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO), over which the Federal Council has the power of decision.

With respect to mortgage loans, the main rule is that, the higher the loan-to-value ratio, the higher the risk weighting and, thus, also the capital adequacy requirements for banks. The CAO also contains provisions on calculating and adjusting the lending value of properties.

Since 30 September 2022, the countercyclical buffer obligations set out by the CAO apply to banks active in the Swiss residential mortgage market. Such banks must hold additional capital of 2.5% on direct and indirect mortgage-backed credit exposures for residential real estate in Switzerland, in order to combat the increasing risks on the mortgage and real estate markets.

In addition, the Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) has published two self-regulation regimes relating to mortgages, both of which are recognised by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority as minimum standards under supervisory law. These are the Guidelines on minimum requirements for mortgage loans (in German) and the Guidelines on assessing, valuing and processing loans secured against property (in German). The Guidelines on minimum requirements for mortgage loans govern the borrower's use of own funds and set out specific limits with regard to amortisation. They are directly linked to the CAO in that a less advantageous risk weighting applies if the minimum requirements are not met. The Guidelines on assessing, valuing and processing loans secured against property, meanwhile, contain qualitative

requirements for banks' internal mortgage-lending business processes. In particular, they regulate lending policies, loan monitoring and reporting. The two self-regulation regimes will be updated in line with Basel III Final, which, according to the Federal Council's decision, will enter into force on 1 January 2025.

8.2 What are the main methods by which a real estate lender seeks to protect itself from default by the borrower?

In Switzerland, the main method by which a real estate lender seeks to protect itself from default by the borrower is the mortgage.

8.3 What are the common proceedings for realisation of mortgaged properties? Are there any options for a mortgagee to realise a mortgaged property without involving court proceedings or the contribution of the mortgagor?

If the creditor's debt is secured by a mortgage, the pledged property is seized and sold at auction by the debt enforcement office (the respective foreclosure proceedings are governed by the Debt Enforcement and Bankruptcy Act and its respective ordinances). In a security agreement, the lender and borrower may, however, also agree on the private realisation of the collateral. In the latter case, there are no court proceedings to be initiated to realise the mortgaged property.

8.4 What minimum formalities are required for real estate lending?

The establishment of a new mortgage certificate is to be notarised, and a respective application is to be filed with the land register. At the same time, there are no formalities in place regarding entering into a credit facility.

8.5 How is a real estate lender protected from claims against the borrower or the real estate asset by other creditors?

Mortgages have a certain assigned rank among each other. In general, the claims based on mortgage certificates prevail over unsecured or unprivileged claims.

8.6 Under what circumstances can security taken by a lender be avoided or rendered unenforceable?

Under the Swiss Debt Enforcement and Bankruptcy Act, the following acts that disadvantage certain creditors, carried out by the debtor or security provider before the opening of bankruptcy proceedings, can be voidable (*anfechtbar*):

- The debtor or security provider disposes of assets against no consideration or against inadequate consideration in the year before the adjudication of bankruptcy or an equivalent event.
- The debtor or security provider carries out certain acts within one year from the opening of bankruptcy proceedings, while it is over-indebted, including, *inter alia*, the granting of collateral for previously unsecured debt.
- The debtor or security provider carries out any act during the five years before the opening of bankruptcy

proceedings that has the purpose of disadvantaging creditors or preferring certain creditors to the detriment of others (that is, avoidance is the intent).

8.7 What actions, if any, can a borrower take to frustrate enforcement action by a lender?

According to Art. 17 of the Swiss Debt Enforcement and Bankruptcy Act, an appeal on the grounds of incorrect application of the law or inappropriate exercise of discretion is, in principle, possible against any order made by a debt enforcement or a bankruptcy office. No court fees are charged for the respective appeal proceedings (Art. 20a of the Debt Enforcement Act). However, a party or its legal representative that appeals in temerity or in bad faith can be fined up to 1,500 Swiss francs. Some borrowers thus seek every opportunity to appeal (without taking a big financial risk) in order to hold up the enforcement action by the lender. We have seen cases in which it took the lender up to five years to enforce a mortgage.

8.8 What is the impact of an insolvency process or a corporate rehabilitation process on the position of a real estate lender?

If insolvency proceedings are initiated, all debts become due with the exception of those secured by the borrower's real estate by collateral. In addition to the principal debt, the creditor can claim the interest up to the opening date of the bankruptcy and the collection costs. A real estate lender generally secures its credit with a mortgage; those debts are paid in advance (hence prior to all other creditors) and thus treated preferably.

8.9 What is the process for enforcing security over shares? Does a lender have a right to appropriate shares in a borrower given as collateral? If so, can shares be appropriated when a borrower is in administration or has entered another insolvency or reorganisation procedure?

It is not common in Switzerland – but would be possible – to give shares as collateral. In connection with real estate, the credit is generally secured by a mortgage. If shares are given as (additional) security and are pledged to the creditor, such shares can be realised if the debtor is in default and the pledge is senior to non-secured creditors in a bankruptcy of the debtor. Obviously, such pledge should be perfected well ahead of any threatened bankruptcy of the debtor.

9 Tax

9.1 Are transfers of real estate subject to a transfer tax? How much? Who is liable?

The acquisition of real estate or the majority (in certain cantons even a minority stake) of the shares in a Swiss real estate company may be subject to real estate transfer tax of between 1% and 3%, depending on the canton where the property is located. Certain cantons do not apply to a real estate transfer tax, such as Zurich, which abolished real estate transfer tax a few years ago. The tax is normally payable by the buyer. Often, the buyer and seller are jointly and severally liable for the real estate transfer tax. Contractual agreements are possible with respect to the internal allocation of the tax

burden between buyer and seller. In certain cantons, tax laws may foresee a lien on the property to secure the transfer taxes. Also, registration fees of the land register may depend on the value of the property.

9.2 When is the transfer tax paid?

It depends on the regulations of the respective canton. In an asset deal, the transfer tax is sometimes paid through the notary public. In some cantons, the notary is personally liable for the payment of the transfer tax.

9.3 Are transfers of real estate by individuals subject to income tax?

Yes, the gain realised through the real estate transfer is subject to tax either as a special real estate income tax or – in exceptional cases – as normal income tax. Each canton has adopted its own legislation in this respect. Some apply a decreased tax rate depending on the length of the ownership period, in order to prevent speculation.

9.4 Are transfers of real estate subject to VAT? How much? Who is liable? Are there any exemptions?

Transfers of real estate are, as a rule, exempt from VAT. However, a waiver of exemption and option for VAT on the purchase price of the building(s) is possible, provided that the real estate is not used for private purposes. As a result, the investor will be able to reclaim Swiss input VAT on the purchase price (the current VAT rate is 8.1%). A careful analysis regarding VAT in connection with Swiss real estate transactions is required as VAT consequences can be very relevant in economic terms.

9.5 What other tax or taxes (if any) are payable by the seller on the disposal of a property?

There are no other taxes. It should be noted, however, that the buyer and seller are jointly liable for Swiss income tax on brokerage fees paid to a foreign (non-Swiss) broker involved in the transaction. The tax liability is limited to 3% of the purchase price of the property.

9.6 Is taxation different if ownership of a company (or other entity) owning real estate is transferred?

The real estate transfer tax, if any, is owed in case of an asset or share deal (see the answer to question 9.1 above). It may, however, be possible to reduce or eliminate taxes on capital gains if a company holding a property instead of the property itself is sold.

9.7 Are there any tax issues that a buyer of real estate should always take into consideration/conduct due diligence on?

Real estate transactions regularly require an in-depth analysis with regard to income tax, VAT and tax-optimised financing and structuring. The relevant issues depend on the specific case.

10 Leases of Business Premises

10.1 Please briefly describe the main laws that regulate leases of business premises.

The laws that regulate leases of business premises are, on one hand, the Swiss Code of Obligations (Arts 253 to 301) and, on the other hand, the Ordinance regarding the Lease of Residential and Business Premises. There is no separate Swiss act that deals with the leases of business premises only. It should be added that many important issues pertaining to tenancy law are set out in case law.

10.2 What types of business lease exist?

In practice, various types of business leases exist, such as fixed-term leases or leases that last for an indefinite period of time, ordinary leases or leases that come close to double or triple net lease agreements. The latter must, however, be used with caution because they have never been recognised as valid by the Swiss Federal Court.

10.3 What are the typical provisions for leases of business premises in your jurisdiction regarding: (a) length of term; (b) rent increases; (c) tenant's right to sell or sub-lease; (d) insurance; (e) (i) change of control of the tenant; and (ii) transfer of lease as a result of a corporate restructuring (e.g. merger); and (f) repairs?

- (a) Length of term: business leases typically last for five or 10 years, possibly with an option of one additional five-year period.
- (b) Rent increases: the parties often agree on indexed rents. These must then be based on the Swiss consumer price index.
- (c) Tenant's right to sell or sub-lease: subject to the landlord's approval, the tenant is entitled to sublet the premises.
- (d) Insurance: we often see clauses according to which the tenant must provide liability insurance.
- (e)(i) Change of control of the tenant: in principle, change of control does not affect the commercial lease agreement.
- (e)(ii) Transfer of lease as a result of corporate restructuring: in a merger, a lease agreement is transferred to the new (restructured) entity. The acquiring legal entity shall, however, secure claims of the creditors involved in the merger, if creditors so demand, within three months after the merger becomes legally effective.
- (f) Repairs: generally speaking, and as a basic rule, the landlord is responsible for major repairs; however, exceptions may apply with leases that come close to double and triple net lease agreements (see question 10.2 above).

10.4 What taxes are payable on rent either by the landlord or tenant of a business lease?

Under certain circumstances, and if opted for VAT, the rent to be paid for business leases may be subject to VAT (which is currently at 8.1%).

10.5 In what circumstances are business leases usually terminated (e.g. at expiry, on default, by either party etc.)? Are there any special provisions allowing a tenant to extend or renew the lease or for either party to be compensated by the other for any reason on termination?

Depending on the circumstances of the case at hand, business leases can indeed be terminated at expiry, on default or by either party giving notice. A termination may be challenged in front of the courts (usually by the tenant) for several grounds. If the challenge is successful, the termination is annulled. The tenant may also request the extension of a fixed-term or open-ended lease where termination of the lease would cause a degree of hardship for it that cannot be justified by the interests of the landlord. A commercial lease may be extended by up to six years.

10.6 Does the landlord and/or the tenant of a business lease cease to be liable for their respective obligations under the lease once they have sold their interest? Can they be responsible after the sale in respect of pre-sale non-compliance?

As a basic rule, the lease passes to the acquirer together with ownership of the property sold. The new owner may, however, serve notice to terminate a lease on commercial premises for the next legally admissible termination date if it claims an urgent need to use the premises itself. If the new owner terminates sooner than is permitted under the contract with the existing landlord, the latter is liable for all resulting losses. In the case of a lease transfer, the transferor remains jointly liable with the new tenant until the end of the lease but up to a maximum of two years.

10.7 Green leases seek to impose obligations on landlords and tenants designed to promote greater sustainable use of buildings and in the reduction of the "environmental footprint" of a building. Please briefly describe any "green obligations" commonly found in leases stating whether these are clearly defined, enforceable legal obligations or something not amounting to enforceable legal obligations (for example aspirational objectives).

In Switzerland, institutional landlords usually impose certain duties in connection with their environmental, social, and governance requirements on tenants. There are, however, no general standards on green leases in place.

10.8 In your opinion, are there any trends in your market towards more flexible space for occupiers, such as shared short-term working spaces (co-working) or shared residential spaces with greater levels of facilities/activities for residents (co-living)? If so, please provide examples/details.

Yes, property owners aim to build or refurbish their properties in a way that they can be operated to accommodate different use cases and thus be adapted to the changing needs of their tenants. Meanwhile, co-working spaces are common in Switzerland, especially in business cities like Zurich and Geneva. Such contracts must be carefully worded so that they do not violate the ban on coupled transactions.

11 Leases of Residential Premises

11.1 Please briefly describe the main laws that regulate leases of residential premises.

The laws that regulate leases of business premises are, on one hand, the Swiss Code of Obligations (Arts 253 to 301) and, on the other hand, the Ordinance regarding the Lease of Residential and Business Premises. There is no separate Swiss act that deals with the leases of residential premises only.

11.2 Do the laws differ if the premises are intended for multiple different residential occupiers?

No, they do not.

11.3 What would typical provisions for a lease of residential premises be in your jurisdiction regarding: (a) length of term; (b) rent increases/controls; (c) the tenant's rights to remain in the premises at the end of the term; and (d) the tenant's contribution/obligation to the property "costs", e.g., insurance and repair?

The typical provisions are as follows: (a) an indefinite term with a notice period of three months; (b) an official benchmark interest rate applies (specific laws can apply in the canton of Geneva); (c) it is possible to extend the term for a maximum of four years; and (d) property costs such as the building related insurance policies and (major) repairs must borne by the landlord according to the law. On the other hand, energy and water consumption costs are borne by the tenant. The parties usually agree that the tenant pays an additional amount as contribution to the ancillary costs, which includes the maintenance of the building's common areas and installations.

11.4 Would there be rights for a landlord to terminate a residential lease and what steps would be needed to achieve vacant possession if the circumstances existed for the right to be exercised?

For valid reasons rendering the performance of the contract intolerable, the landlord may terminate any residential lease observing a notice period of three months. In the case of default, the notice period is of one month. The landlord must take court action (eviction proceedings) in order to achieve vacant possession if the tenant refuses to vacate the premises.

12 Public Law Permits and Obligations

12.1 What are the main laws which govern zoning/permitting and related matters concerning the use, development and occupation of land? Please briefly describe them and include environmental laws.

The Swiss system of zoning and planning is performed on four levels (federal, cantonal, regional and local). On each level, respective laws exist. Environmental protection is mainly addressed on a federal level.

12.2 Can the state force land owners to sell land to it? If so please briefly describe including price/compensation mechanism.

If the rules of expropriation are followed, the state can force

landowners to sell land to it in order to achieve certain goals that are in the public's interest. The basic rules of expropriation are as follows: the state needs to establish that: (i) there is a sufficient legal basis for the expropriation; (ii) the expropriation is in the public's interest; (iii) the expropriation is in accordance with the principle of proportionality; (iv) the goal of the state cannot be achieved by other reasonable measures; and (v) the landowner is fully compensated.

12.3 Which bodies control land/building use and/or occupation and environmental regulation? How do buyers obtain reliable information on these matters?

Land/building use and/or occupation and environmental regulation are, in most cases, controlled by authorities determined by the cantons and the communities. Some information is available online but in order to get reliable information on these matters, it is recommended to contact the respective authorities.

12.4 What main permits or licences are required for building works and/or the use of real estate?

In most cases, a permit is necessary to build, modify, demolish or change the use of a building.

12.5 Are building/use permits and licences commonly obtained in your jurisdiction? Can implied permission be obtained in any way (e.g. by long use)?

It depends on the circumstances of the case at hand and on the type of zoning. Implied permission is rarely seen.

12.6 What is the typical cost of building/use permits and the time involved in obtaining them?

Time and costs vary from canton to canton and community to community. They range (depending on the project) from several hundred to several hundred thousand Swiss francs.

12.7 Are there any regulations on the protection of historic monuments in your jurisdiction? If any, when and how are they likely to affect the transfer of rights in real estate or development/change of use?

There are regulations on the protection of historic monuments on a federal, cantonal and community level. There is also the Federal Inventory of Heritage Sites of national importance (ISOS), which is for the protection of heritage sites and contains information on protected sites. They do not directly affect the transfer of rights in real estate. The buyer should, however, be aware that certain modifications to a building may be impossible and/or subject to negotiations with the authorities. Hence a change of use – provided that the change has been permitted – is only possible without any affection as long as the buyer does not make any modifications to the protected property, which is not common in practice.

12.8 How can, e.g., a potential buyer obtain reliable information on contamination and pollution of real estate? Is there a public register of contaminated land in your jurisdiction?

Yes, each canton has a public register of contaminated real estate. Increasingly more of such registers are available online. However, the fact that a property is not entered in such register does not necessarily mean that the property is not contaminated or polluted. Cleaning up may also be mandatory in connection with construction activities.

12.9 In what circumstances (if any) is environmental clean-up ever mandatory?

A property must, as a rule, be cleaned up if it is listed in the public register of contaminated real estate as being polluted. When it comes to the sale or division of immovable property located on a site that is entered in the register of polluted sites, an authorisation of the competent authorities is to be obtained.

12.10 Please briefly outline any regulatory requirements for the assessment and management of the energy performance of buildings in your jurisdiction.

The assessment and management of the energy performance is regulated on a cantonal level. Several cantons have recently introduced an obligation for the owners to perform respective tests. For the time being, no sanctions can be imposed if the energy performance of the building is not satisfactory.

13 Climate Change

13.1 Please briefly explain the nature and extent of any regulatory measures for reducing carbon dioxide emissions (including any mandatory emissions trading scheme).

Under the heading “energy strategy 2050”, a comprehensive set of documents has been produced in recent years. As part of the energy strategy 2050, the revised CO₂ Act came into force. It aligns with the country’s commitment to the Paris Agreement and, by 2030, aims to reduce emissions by half compared to 1990 levels. It secures funding for climate initiatives without introducing new taxes and focuses on strengthening the country’s energy supply while reducing reliance on fossil fuels. The law addresses emissions from various sectors, including the building sector, essentially focusing on reducing emissions related to buildings and aims to promote energy efficiency and sustainability in the construction and renovation of structures.

On 18 June 2023, the Federal Act on Climate Protection Objectives, Innovation and the Strengthening of Energy Security (KIG), which was proposed as an indirect counter-proposal to the Glacier Initiative, was adopted by the Swiss people. This enshrined in national law Switzerland’s climate targets for 2050, namely to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to zero compared to 1990 levels.

The general framework and the instruments provided for in the new KIG, in particular for promoting innovative technologies and processes in industry, adapting to the effects of climate change and the building-related impulse programme, are set out in detail in the Climate Protection Ordinance (KSV), which was presented in the consultation procedure. The KIG and its

ordinance are scheduled to come into force on 1 January 2025. The consultation procedure also includes amendments to the Ordinance on the Reduction of CO₂ Emissions (CO₂ Ordinance) and the Energy Ordinance (EnV). At the building sector level, the KIG envisages that the Swiss building stock should reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 82% by 2040 compared to 1990 and should emit no more greenhouse gases by 2050.

In principle, to achieve the KIG’s targets of a negative net emissions balance (net zero), it is imperative to avoid the use of fossil primary energy sources when applying existing or innovative technologies. If this is not possible, measures for the permanent storage of CO₂ from fossil sources or measures that represent a preliminary stage to permanent storage must be applied. Offsetting using negative emissions technologies (NET) will only be carried out if other measures are not feasible. This cascade utilisation underlines the fact that CO₂ will only be extracted and stored if emissions cannot be reduced by other means.

The draft ordinance provides for several instruments to successfully achieve the national target of a negative net emissions balance by 2050. Of relevance to the buildings sector are promotional measures to replace fuel-fired heating systems and decentralised stationary electric heating systems with heat generation from renewable energies, in particular automatic wood heating systems, air-to-water heat pumps, electric heat pumps, connections to a heating network or solar collectors.

13.2 Are there any national greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets?

Based on the Kyoto protocol, the CO₂ Act aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 by 50% compared to 1990 levels. Over this period, the Federal Council intends to achieve a minimum of 30% in Switzerland and a maximum of 20% abroad with various actions. Ultimately, by 2050, Switzerland aims to have zero greenhouse gas emissions. This “net zero emissions” target was decided by the Federal Council in 2019.

13.3 Are there any other regulatory measures (not already mentioned) which aim to improve the sustainability of both newly constructed and existing buildings?

On 1st June 2023, the Swiss Federal Office of Energy’s (SFOE) published its vision for the future of the Swiss building stock as part of the energy strategy 2050. This document highlights the significance of reducing carbon emissions, aligning with the Paris Agreement, and the role of the real estate sector in achieving Switzerland’s net-zero emission goals.

The key points of the SFOE vision aim at: (i) reducing energy consumption (with an intended shift from 90 TWh to approximately 65 TWh, and an average energy consumption per square metre expected to decrease by around 55% compared with 2010 levels); (ii) optimising energy efficiency (with a requirement to know the energy performance of each building in Switzerland to enable effective strategies for energy efficiency improvements. The optimisation of energy use in buildings is set to become mandatory for all building types by 2030); (iii) substituting fossil fuels (including the gradual elimination of direct fossil fuel usage, such as oil, gas, and electric resistance heating, for heating purposes in buildings. These should be replaced by renewable energy sources. Additionally, district heating networks should rely on at least 80% renewable or waste heat sources by 2025); (iv) renewable energy integration

(buildings, neighbourhoods, and cities should produce as much of their energy needs as possible from renewable sources – this includes generating electricity for electric mobility, and Energy networks should allow for decentralised energy production and exchange); and (v) creating a legal framework promoting sustainable development.

The SFOE also defined key priorities for implementing its 2050 vision for Swiss real estate, which include continuing and enhancing its “Programme Bâtiments / *Gebäudeprogramm*” to promote energy-efficient building practices and renovations, emphasising energy optimisation, promoting exemplary energy and climate initiatives, supporting research and

development, encouraging financial incentives for renewables, advancing energy performance contracts (CPE), and improving energy consumption statistics.

Consequently, real estate owners will need to invest in energy-efficient upgrades, transition from fossil fuel-based heating systems to renewable energy-based installations, and ensure transparent energy performance data. It is to be hoped that the Swiss Confederation will provide the means to support owners in this ambitious task. As it stands, there are few binding targets, but it must be anticipated that more coercive measures will be taken in the future.



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Our Real Estate department is ranked Tier 1 in *The Legal 500 EMEA*, and several of our lawyers are recognised for excellence in other leading publications, including *Chambers*, *Who's Who Legal* and *Expert Guides*. Twice a year, we send out our MLL Legal Update Real Estate to selected contacts and publish the relevant articles on our news portal <https://www.mll-news.com>.

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