



# Directive on Financial Reporting

Directive Financial Reporting, DFR  
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## Table of contents

I	General provisions .....	3
Art. 1	Purpose .....	3
Art. 2	Scope.....	3
Art. 3	Internationally recognised standards.....	3
Art. 4	Confidentiality (cancelled) .....	3
Art. 5	Definitions .....	3
II	Recognised accounting standards .....	4
Art. 6	Equity securities .....	4
Art. 7	Debt securities.....	4
Art. 8	Issuers not incorporated in Switzerland .....	4
III	Interim financial reporting .....	5
Art. 9	Principle .....	5
IV	Publication and submission .....	5
Art. 10	Annual report .....	5
Art. 11	Interim financial report.....	5
Art. 12	Submission.....	6
Art. 13	Electronic publication .....	6
V	Special provisions for investment companies .....	6
Art. 14	Annual and interim financial statements .....	6
Art. 15	Change of business activity (cancelled) .....	7
Art. 16	Difficult-to-value investments .....	7
VI	Special provisions for real estate companies .....	7
Art. 17	Annual and interim financial statements .....	7
Art. 18	Change of business activity (cancelled) .....	9
VII	Special provisions for global depository receipts .....	9
Art. 19	Accounting standards .....	9
VIII	Final provisions.....	9
Art. 20	Entry into force .....	9
Art. 20a	Revisions.....	9
Art. 21	Transitional provision.....	10
	Annex 1 – Overview of recognized accounting standards .....	11

*Basis Arts. 49–51 LR*

## **I General provisions**

### **Art. 1 Purpose**

The purpose of this Directive is to make it possible for investors to assess the quality of issuers (Art. 35 para. 2 FMIA) by establishing corresponding requirements for financial reporting.

*See also:*

- Federal Act of 19 June 2015 on Financial Market Infrastructures and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading (Financial Market Infrastructure Act, FMIA)

### **Art. 2 Scope**

<sup>1</sup> This Directive specifies the accounting standards recognised by the Regulatory Board.

<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, this Directive governs the requirements for interim financial reporting as well as for publishing and submitting the issuer's annual report and interim financial reports.

<sup>3</sup> It also contains special provisions to be observed in connection with financial reporting with investment companies, real estate companies and global depository receipts.

### **Art. 3 Internationally recognised standards**

When recognising accounting standards, the Regulatory Board takes into account internationally accepted standards (Art. 35 para. 2 FMIA).

*See also:*

- Federal Act of 19 June 2015 on Financial Market Infrastructures and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading (Financial Market Infrastructure Act, FMIA)

### **Art. 4 Confidentiality (cancelled)**

(cancelled)

### **Art. 5 Definitions**

<sup>1</sup> Publication of the annual report or interim financial report is understood to mean its notification to all shareholders and market participants, whereby the related announcement must be made in compliance with the rules governing ad hoc publicity (Art. 53 LR).

<sup>2</sup> Submission of the annual report or interim financial report is understood to mean its submission to SIX Exchange Regulation AG ("SIX Exchange Regulation").

*See also:*

- Directive Ad hoc Publicity (DAH)

## II Recognised accounting standards

### Art. 6 Equity securities

Depending on the regulatory standard, issuers of equity securities must apply one of the following recognized accounting standards:

1. International Reporting Standard: IFRS Accounting Standards<sup>1</sup>, US GAAP<sup>2</sup>
2. Swiss Reporting Standard: Swiss GAAP FER, the financial reporting standard under the Swiss Banking Act
3. Standard for Investment Companies: IFRS, US GAAP
4. Standard for Real Estate Companies: IFRS, Swiss GAAP FER
- 4<sup>bis</sup> Standard Sparks: IFRS, US GAAP, Swiss GAAP FER, the financial reporting standard under the Swiss Banking Act
- 4<sup>ter</sup> Standard for SPACs: IFRS, US GAAP
5. Standard for Depository Receipts: IFRS, US GAAP
6. Standard for Collective Investment Schemes: Collective investment schemes are subject to the rules laid down in the special law provisions applicable to them.

### Art. 7 Debt securities

<sup>1</sup> Depending on the regulatory standard, issuers of debt securities must apply one of the following recognized accounting standards:

1. Standard for Bonds: IFRS, US GAAP, Swiss GAAP FER, standard under the Swiss Banking Act, harmonised accounting model HAM (for public law institutions and public law corporations with registered office in Switzerland), International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)
2. Standard for Derivatives: IFRS, US GAAP, Swiss GAAP FER, standard under the Swiss Banking Act
3. Standard for Exchange Traded Products: IFRS, US GAAP, Swiss GAAP FER, standard under the Swiss Banking Act

<sup>2</sup> Mortgage credit institutes are subject to the rules laid down in the applicable special legal provisions.

<sup>3</sup> Art. 6 applies to issuers whose equity securities have their primary listing on SIX Swiss Exchange AG.

### Art. 8 Issuers not incorporated in Switzerland

<sup>1</sup> Issuers that are not incorporated in Switzerland may also apply the accounting standards of their home country (Home Country Standard), provided that these standards are recognized by the Regulatory Board.

<sup>1</sup> IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) refers to all of the accounting standards and interpretations issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board). All accounting standards of countries that have adopted the IFRS as a recognised accounting standard in their national accounting law without overriding mandatory provisions are also deemed to be IFRS for the purposes of all regulations in the DFR (see the IASB's overview of countries on [ifrs.org](https://www.ifrs.org): e.g. Korean IFRS, Hong Kong IFRS, New Zealand IFRS or Australian IFRS).

<sup>2</sup> US GAAP refers to all of the provisions collated under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification, with the exception of the content which originates from the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

<sup>2</sup> An overview of the accepted accounting standards under the Home-Country Standard can be found in Annex 1.

### III Interim financial reporting

#### Art. 9 Principle

<sup>1</sup> The same accounting standards must be used for interim financial statements as apply to the annual financial statements.

<sup>2</sup> Issuers who apply Swiss GAAP FER to their annual financial statements must prepare their interim financial statements in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER 31/9-12 ("Additional Recommendations for Listed Companies – Interim Financial Reporting").

<sup>3</sup> Issuers who apply IFRS to their annual financial statements must prepare their interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 ("Interim Financial Reporting").

<sup>4</sup> Issuers who apply US GAAP to their annual financial statements must apply FASB Accounting Standard Codification Topic 270 ("Interim Reporting") to their interim financial statements, and must also report the following statements, each of which must be accompanied by information for the previous period:

- condensed balance sheet;
- condensed cash flow statement;
- condensed statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

### IV Publication and submission

#### Art. 10 Annual report

<sup>1</sup> The annual report must be published, together with the annual financial statements, within four months of the balance sheet date for the latter, and must be submitted to SIX Exchange Regulation no later than at the time of publication.

<sup>2</sup> Issuers of debt securities only must publish their annual report on a website within the deadline set in para. 1. They are no longer obliged to submit a printed report to SIX Exchange Regulation.

<sup>3</sup> If an issuer of debt securities only is subject to special legal regulations, the annual report may be published within the deadline set under those regulations. The issuer is no longer obliged to submit a printed report to SIX Exchange Regulation.

*See also:*

- Directive Regular Reporting Obligations (DRRO)

#### Art. 11 Interim financial report

Where the issuer is obliged to produce an interim report under the terms of the Listing Rules, specific Additional Rules, and the corresponding implementing provisions, this interim report must be published, together with the interim financial statements, within three months of the balance sheet date for the latter, and must be submitted to SIX Exchange Regulation no later than the time of publication.

*See also:*

- Directive Regular Reporting Obligations (DRRO)

**Art. 12 Submission**

Financial statements must be submitted to SIX Exchange Regulation in electronic form.

*See also:*

- Directive Reporting Platform DRRO (DRPRO)

**Art. 13 Electronic publication**

<sup>1</sup> The issuer must make published annual and interim financial statements, plus any supplements in accordance with Annex 1 point 2b, available together in electronic form on its website for five years after their publication.

<sup>2</sup> Issuers of debt securities only may make their annual financial statements and any supplement to the financial statements in accordance with Annex 1 point 2b, publicly available together on their own website or, alternatively, on the websites of third parties. It must be possible to access the annual financial statements and any supplements to them free of charge.

<sup>3</sup> Issuers cannot demand proof of a legitimate interest before permitting access to the annual or interim financial statements or any supplements to the annual financial statements as per Annex 1 point 2b.

<sup>4</sup> The path to the directory containing the annual and any interim financial statements, as well as any supplements to the annual financial statements in accordance with Annex 1 point 2b, must be notified to SIX Exchange Regulation when the documents are posted online. SIX Exchange Regulation may publish the path on its website.

*See also:*

- Directive Regular Reporting Obligations (DRRO)
- Directive Reporting Platform DRRO (DRPRO)

## V Special provisions for investment companies

**Art. 14 Annual and interim financial statements**

<sup>1</sup> In the case of reporting by investment companies, the following information must be reported additionally in the notes to the financial statements:

1. inventory of company assets at their net asset value (NAV) and the value of the securities derived from this NAV on the last day of the reporting period;
2. details of starting and closing inventories, as well as changes in the type of investment assets during the reporting period on the basis of current values. New investments and disposals, as well as realised and non-realised profits and losses, must be described separately for each investment category;
3. individual disclosure of significant investments and disposals (deemed to be significant are those transactions that amount to more than 5% of the value of the total portfolio);
4. disclosure of and reasons for any deviation from the investment policy during the reporting period.
5. If the investment company is the parent of another investment company, the parent must also provide the disclosures required in Clauses 1–4 for investments that are held by its investment company subsidiary.

<sup>2</sup> Alternatively, the disclosures required in paragraph 1 may be incorporated by means of a cross-reference from the financial statements to another component of the annual report, such as the management commentary or risk report, that is available to users of the financial statements on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. Without the information incorporated by cross-reference, the financial statements are incomplete.

#### **Art. 15 Change of business activity (cancelled)**

(cancelled)

#### **Art. 16 Difficult-to-value investments**

If an investment company possesses a substantial number of investments which have only limited marketability (namely those not listed on a secondary market with regular price determination mechanisms) or whose value is rendered difficult to assess for other reasons, the following additional information must be included:

1. Indication of whether or not a third party has valued those assets that are difficult to assess. If a third-party valuation has taken place, then name of the independent assessor must be disclosed. If no third-party valuation has taken place, it must be stated clearly that the valuation of these assets is the sole responsibility of the Board of Directors. The fact that the reliability of the resulting net asset value figure is limited must also be stated.
2. Detailed description of the intended valuation methods.

## **VI Special provisions for real estate companies**

#### **Art. 17 Annual and interim financial statements**

<sup>1</sup> In the case of reporting by real estate companies, the following information must also be updated:

1. General information to be disclosed for each property:
  - address;
  - ownership circumstances (sole/joint ownership; condominium ownership; building rights): the percentage shares must be disclosed;
  - year of construction;
  - year of the most recent comprehensive renovation;
  - property area;
  - overview of usable space (residential, office, commercial, storage, parking spaces, etc.).

The issuer may limit such information to those properties whose current fair value constitutes more than two percent of the issuer's total assets, although the 15 largest properties must be disclosed in any event.

2. General information to be disclosed for each investment category:
  - current fair value;
  - rental income per year;
  - segmentation by market;
  - breakdown of the investment portfolio into sub-segments;
  - vacancy rate as a percentage of target rental income.

In the case of industrial, office or commercial properties: maturity analysis of the leases.

### 3. Information to be disclosed at company level:

The five most important tenants, stating their names and the percentage of total rental income generated by these parties.

Should leases have been concluded with two or more companies that are associated with each other to form a group of companies by a majority of voting rights or capital ownership, or by control in any other way, then all leases with this group of companies must be disclosed if, from a consolidated point of view, those entities rank among the issuer's five most important tenants.

### 4. Properties in development:

In addition to the information listed in Art. 17 clause 1, the following are to be provided with regard to properties in development (projects):

- description of the project;
- status of project (permits, buildings, sales/rentals);
- estimated completion date.

### 5. Issuer's equity holdings in real estate companies:

All of the issuer's material equity holdings in other real estate companies must be disclosed. Deemed to be material in this context are holdings that constitute at least 10% of the issuer's consolidated total assets. In such cases, the following information must be given:

- name of the subject company;
- amount of the equity holding.

In the case of material equity holdings in non-exchange-listed real estate companies, this information is to be disclosed insofar as it is available to the issuer (shareholder) via the financial statements of the real estate companies involved, or it has been notified to the issuer for publication.

<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, the following information must be reported in the notes to the financial statements:

1. inventory of company assets at their net asset value (NAV) and the value of the securities derived from this NAV on the last day of the reporting period;
2. current fair value of the real estate portfolio, broken down by categories that are appropriate to the issuer, such as residential, office and commercial real estate, or properties in development. The current fair value of these properties must be established by external assessors;
3. details of starting and closing inventories, as well as changes in the type of investments during the reporting period on the basis of current values. Total new investments and disposals, as well as realised and non-realised profits and losses, must be described separately for each investment category;
4. individual disclosure of significant investments and disposals (deemed to be significant are those transactions that amount to more than 5% of the value of the total portfolio);
5. disclosure of and reasons for any deviation from the investment policy during the reporting period;
6. disclosure of the independent valuation experts that have been engaged to conduct property assessments;
7. disclosure of the valuation methods used to estimate real estate value, including details of the basis of calculation and fundamental assumptions employed;
8. overview of the maturities of long-term leases (excluding residential real estate);
9. details of financing (such as maturities, repayments and interest rates).



**Art. 18 Change of business activity (cancelled)**

(cancelled)

## VII Special provisions for global depository receipts

**Art. 19 Accounting standards**

The annual financial statements may also be drawn up in accordance with an accounting standard pursuant to the provisions of point 2 of Annex 1.

## VIII Final provisions

**Art. 20 Entry into force**

This Directive entered into force on 1 July 2009 and replaced the Directive on Requirements for Financial Reporting dated 1 November 2006.

**Art. 20a Revisions**

<sup>1</sup> The revision of Art. 10 and Art. 13, as well as point 2 of Annex 1, that was decreed by resolution of 21 April 2011, enters into force on 1 July 2011 and applies retroactively to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

<sup>2</sup> The revision of Art. 4 decreed by the resolution dated 20 June 2012 enters into force on 1 October 2012.

<sup>3</sup> The revision of Arts. 6, 7, 9 and Annex 1, decreed by the resolution dated 12 March 2015, enters into force on 1 August 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Amendments owing to the entry into force of the Financial Market Infrastructure Act and related ordinances in Art. 1 and Art. 3 as of 1 April 2016.

<sup>5</sup> The revision of Art. 14 decreed by the resolution dated 2 March 2016 enters into force on 1 July 2016.

<sup>6</sup> The revision of Art. 7 decreed by the resolution dated 15 September 2016 enters into force on 1 May 2017.

<sup>7</sup> The revision of Art. 5 para. 2 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 20 March 2018 enters into force on 1 May 2018.

<sup>8</sup> The revision of Art. 4 (repeal) that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 14 September 2018 enters into force on 1 July 2019.

<sup>9</sup> The revision of Annex 1 clause 2 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 11 September 2019 enters into force on 1 January 2020.

<sup>10</sup> The revision of Arts. 14, 16, 17 and 21 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 20 June 2019 enters into force on 2 January 2020.

<sup>11</sup> The revision of Annex 1 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 21 February 2020 enters into force on 22 June 2020.

<sup>12</sup> The revision of Annex 1 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 27 November 2020 enters into force on 1 February 2021.

<sup>13</sup> The revision of Art. 6 and Annex 1 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 18 June 2021 enters into force on 1 October 2021.

<sup>14</sup> The revision of Art. 6 and Annex 1 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 19 August 2021 enters into force on 6 December 2021.

<sup>15</sup> The revision of Art. 6, 7 and Annex 1 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 9 March 2023 enters into force on 1 April 2023.

<sup>16</sup> The cancellation of Art. 15 and 18 that was decreed by the Issuers Committee in its resolution of 29 November 2023 enters into force on 1 September 2024.

#### **Art. 21 Transitional provision**

The transitional provisions in accordance with Art. 116a and 116b LR shall apply mutatis mutandis.

## Annex 1 – Overview of recognized accounting standards

### 1 Issuers incorporated in Switzerland

	IFRS	US GAAP	Swiss GA- AP FER	Banking Act standard	HAM	IPSAS
<b>Issuers of equity securities:</b>						
International Reporting Standard	X	X				
Swiss Reporting Standard <sup>3</sup>			X	X		
Standard for Investment Companies	X	X				
Standard for Real Estate Companies	X		X			
Standard Sparks	X	X	X	X		
Standard for SPACs	X	X				
Standard for Depository Receipts	X	X				
Standard for Collective Investment Schemes	Special law provisions apply					
<b>Issuers of debt securities<sup>4</sup></b>						
Standard for Bonds	X	X	X	X	X	X
Standard for Derivatives	X	X	X	X		
Standard for Exchange Traded Products	X	X	X	X		

### 2 Issuers not incorporated in Switzerland

- a) The following accounting standards are also recognised for issuers which are not incorporated in Switzerland:
- IFRS, as adopted by the EU (EU IFRS)<sup>5</sup>
  - Accounting standard of the People's Republic of China for business enterprises (Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, "ASBE")
  - UK IFRS<sup>6</sup>
- b) Issuers of debt securities only that are not incorporated in Switzerland may use other accounting standards, provided the following conditions are fulfilled:
- the issuer's debt securities may, subject to the application of the corresponding accounting standards, be admitted to trading on a regulated market in a member state of the EU or EEA irrespective of the denominations of the issue. The issuer must provide evidence of this; or
  - the accounting standard that is applied is permitted on the market recognised by the Regulatory Board in the home country of the issuer or guarantor (Art. 3 para. 1 DFC) and the differences between the applied accounting standard and IFRS or US GAAP are explained in detail in text form in

<sup>3</sup> Banks and securities firms that have their registered office in Switzerland must apply the accounting standard laid down in the Swiss Banking Act in place of Swiss GAAP FER.

<sup>4</sup> Banks and securities firms that have their registered office in Switzerland may apply the accounting standards laid down in the Swiss Banking Act.

<sup>5</sup> Includes EU IFRS adopted by the EEA (EEA IFRS).

<sup>6</sup> UK IFRS are the IFRS adopted by the United Kingdom with some limited adjustments to the national accounting law (see the IASB's overview of the countries at [ifrs.org](https://www.iasb.org)).

the prospectus in accordance with the Federal Financial Services Act dated 15 June 2018 ("FinSA") and in the annual reports, or in a supplement to these documents. The existence of any supplement must be stated prominently in the annual report or in the prospectus in accordance with the FinSA. Such explanations need not be published if the audited annual financial statements already include a numerical reconciliation of the applied standard and IFRS or US GAAP on the basis of the profit or loss for the reporting period and the shareholders' equity as of the end of the reporting period, along with explanations of the main positions.