

## SWISS CULTURAL & SPORTS PERMITS

Switzerland offers a specialised immigration framework for foreign nationals seeking to enter the country for cultural, artistic, or sporting activities. These permits are commonly used by performing artists, musicians, touring productions, creative professionals, athletes, professional sports teams, coaches, and event-based cultural or sporting organisations.

Unlike traditional Swiss work permits aimed at long-term employment, Swiss Cultural & Sports Permits are typically short-term, project-based authorisations tied to a specific engagement, venue, organiser, or sporting season. They are governed primarily by the Federal Act on Foreign Nationals and Integration (FNIA), relevant SEM directives, and cantonal labour-market practice. In particular, Article 23 paragraph 3(b) of the FNIA (along with provisions in the implementing Ordinance on Admission and Residence) provides the legal basis for admitting recognised persons in the realms of culture and sport under this scheme.

Because cultural and sporting engagements are often time-sensitive and event-driven, Swiss authorities assess applications with particular attention to the nature of the project, the professional standing of the applicant, the Swiss economic or cultural interest, and compliance with salary and employment standards.

This page explains who can qualify for a Swiss Cultural or Sports Permit, how the permits work for EU/EFTA vs non-EU/EFTA nationals, the application process, and key compliance obligations.

### What Are Swiss Cultural & Sports Permits?

Swiss Cultural & Sports Permits are work-linked residence authorisations allowing foreign nationals to undertake professional cultural or sporting activity in Switzerland, either for a short engagement or for a longer season or contract.

They cover, for example:

- **Cultural / artistic work:** concerts, theatre, film and TV production, touring shows, festivals, residencies, orchestras, museum or cultural exhibitions, guest performances, choreography, creative direction, or specialist technical production roles.

- **Sporting work:** professional league participation, elite athletics, international competitions, training camps, coaching contracts, sports-science support, or team-based sporting events.

Permits are not issued for amateur or hobby-level activity. The applicant must be engaged at a professional or internationally recognised level, and the Swiss host must demonstrate a genuine need for that specific individual or team.

## Who Needs a Swiss Cultural & Sports Permit?

The requirement to obtain a permit depends on nationality and the duration/type of activity in Switzerland.

### EU/EFTA Nationals

EU/EFTA citizens benefit from freedom of movement and can generally enter Switzerland without an entry visa. However, EU/EFTA citizens still require proper registration or a residence permit if they are undertaking professional cultural or sporting work.

- **Up to 90 working days per calendar year:** The activity is usually permitted under an online notification procedure (subject to advance notification before work begins).
- **More than 90 days:** The applicant must register locally and obtain an EU/EFTA L or B residence permit linked to the cultural/sporting contract.

No quotas and no labour-market test apply to EU/EFTA nationals, but Swiss salary and employment standards must still be met.

### Non-EU/EFTA Nationals (Third-Country Nationals)

Non-EU/EFTA nationals (this category includes all countries outside Europe's free movement zone – for example, the United States, Canada, Australia, and since 2021 the United Kingdom) always require prior authorisation for any cultural or sporting work in Switzerland, and the rules are stricter:

- **Short engagements under 90 days:** These still require obtaining cantonal work authorisation before the activity. If the person's nationality is visa-exempt for short visits (e.g. citizens of the UK, US, etc.), they may enter Switzerland without a visa but must have the work authorisation approved in advance. If the person does require a visa for entry, a Swiss Schengen short-stay visa (Type C) must be

obtained in addition to the work authorisation.

- **Engagements over 90 days:** Require a National Visa (Type D) approved before travel, and a corresponding L or B residence permit issued after arrival for the duration of the engagement.

Third-country cultural and sports permits are subject to annual quotas and are granted at the authorities' discretion, except for very short-term assignments. (Most permits for stays over four months fall within strict federal/cantonal quota limits, whereas work authorisations not exceeding 120 days per year can be issued outside the quota system.)

Swiss authorities will closely examine several factors in evaluating an application, including:

- the professional standing of the applicant;
- the cultural or sporting value of the engagement to Switzerland;
- whether the host can justify recruitment outside Switzerland/EU/EFTA; and
- whether the offered remuneration and working conditions meet Swiss standards.

**UK Nationals:** As a result of Brexit, UK citizens are now treated as third-country nationals under Swiss immigration rules – they must generally follow the same permit and quota requirements described above. However, under the UK–Switzerland Services Mobility Agreement (a bilateral arrangement currently in effect through to at least 2029), UK professionals in cultural and service sectors can undertake short-term engagements in Switzerland for up to 90 days per calendar year without a work permit. This means a British artist or sports professional coming for a brief tour, event, or project can work visa-free and permit-free for those 90 days (an online registration is usually required), benefiting from a special exemption. Beyond this allowance, or after 2029 if the agreement is not extended, UK nationals must go through the standard Swiss work permit process and will be subject to quotas just like other non-EU/EFTA citizens.

## Who Are Swiss Cultural & Sports Permits Suitable For?

These permits are especially suitable for:

- **International performing artists** – musicians, singers, actors, dancers, circus performers, DJs, conductors, choreographers, etc.
- **Touring productions and ensembles** – orchestras, theatre companies, ballet troupes, festival line-ups on tour in Switzerland.
- **Film/television production talent** – cast members, directors, or specialist crew coming for a shoot or project where Swiss-based hiring is impractical.
- **Artists-in-residence and cultural academics** – writers, scholars, or artists undertaking residencies or collaborative projects with Swiss institutions.
- **Professional athletes and sports teams** – players joining Swiss clubs or leagues, or competing in elite tournaments and competitions in Switzerland.
- **International sports event participants** – including competition officials, coaching staff, referees, and specialist sporting personnel involved in events hosted in Switzerland.
- **Coaches, trainers, and technical experts** – individuals contracted by Swiss sports clubs or federations for their expertise.
- **Event-based cultural/sporting organisations** – foreign organisations sponsoring non-resident participants for a specific Swiss event or season.

## Core Eligibility Requirements

While exact evidential expectations vary by canton and by project, Swiss authorities commonly require evidence of the following:

- **A Genuine Professional Engagement in Switzerland** – The applicant must have a signed contract or official engagement letter from a Swiss organiser, venue, production company, sports club, or federation. The activity must be a *bona fide* professional one (with appropriate pay or honorarium) and not simply amateur participation. Authorities will want to see details of the event or project confirming its scale and significance.
- **Swiss Economic/Cultural Interest** – The host entity typically needs to explain why the engagement serves a Swiss interest. For cultural projects, this might be the artistic value or innovation brought by the performer. For sports, it could be the competitiveness or reputation boost to a Swiss team or event. Essentially, the authorities look for a justification of why the foreign talent is needed

(especially if the person is a third-country national) and how their involvement benefits Switzerland's cultural or sporting landscape.

- **Compliance With Swiss Salary and Working Conditions** – Even for short engagements, remuneration must meet Swiss expectations and avoid wage dumping. The host must ensure that the performer or athlete will be paid at least the prevailing market rate or the minimum standard for that sector in the relevant canton. Authorities will check cantonal wage benchmarks, any applicable collective labour agreements, and typical rates in the cultural or sporting sector to confirm fair compensation and work conditions.
- **Qualifications and Professional Standing** – Applicants should demonstrate that they are professionally qualified and established in their field. Evidence can include a detailed CV and professional biography, relevant awards, press coverage, rankings, or credits, membership in professional federations/associations, and a track record of performances, competitions, or accomplishments. The idea is to prove that the individual is a recognised professional (as opposed to an amateur), in line with the legal provision that allows entry of “recognised persons from the world of culture and sport.”
- **Accommodation and Health Insurance** – For stays over 90 days, the applicant must show they have suitable accommodation arranged in Switzerland (e.g. a rental apartment or provided housing) and valid Swiss health and accident insurance coverage (or a proven equivalent coverage from abroad). Health insurance is mandatory for anyone residing more than three months. Often, evidence of a housing arrangement (such as a rental contract or hotel booking) and an insurance policy or commitment to obtain one will be required.
- **Intent to Leave Switzerland After the Engagement (for Non-EU/EFTA nationals)** – Cultural and sports permits are typically temporary in nature. Third-country nationals must demonstrate a credible intent to depart Switzerland once their specific engagement concludes, unless they have plans to transition to another lawful basis of stay. This could be shown through a return ticket, a letter attesting to continuing obligations abroad, or simply the short-term nature of the contract. (If the person later pursues another opportunity in Switzerland, they would need a new application – the initial cultural/sports permit does not automatically lead to permanent residency.)

## Permit Types and Duration

Swiss cultural & sports work can be authorised under several permit arrangements, depending on the length and nature of the activity:

- **Short-Term Work Authorisation (under 90 days):** This is used for very brief engagements such as tours, concerts, competitions, film shoots, or training camps that last only a few days or weeks. Approval is obtained in advance from the canton, but no formal residence permit card is issued since the stay is short. Often the process is tied to Schengen entry rules (for example, if a visa is required, the visa is issued after the work authorisation is approved). The short-term authorisation covers the specific event or project and cannot simply be extended beyond 90 days without converting to a longer permit.
- **L Permit (short-term residence permit):** The L permit is generally issued for cultural or sporting engagements lasting up to 12 months. It can sometimes be extended for a second year (to a maximum of 24 months total) if the project continues – but such renewals are not automatic and depend on cantonal approval and quota availability. The L permit is a biometric residence permit that allows the person to live and work in Switzerland for the approved duration, tied to the specific event, tour, season, or contract. After reaching the maximum duration (usually two years), an individual would typically need to leave Switzerland or transition to a different permit category.
- **B Permit (long-term residence permit):** A B permit may be used for multi-year cultural posts or professional sports contracts that are ongoing or of indeterminate length. This status is generally reserved for higher-level or longer-term engagements – for example, a star performer taking a multi-year appointment at a Swiss orchestra or a professional athlete signed to a Swiss team on a multi-year contract. B permits for non-EU/EFTA nationals in the cultural/sport realm are rare and subject to strict quota limits; they are typically approved only if the role is significant and the employer can justify a longer-term need that cannot be filled from within Switzerland or the EU. (EU/EFTA nationals can also receive B permits for long stays, though for them it's a formality as quotas don't apply to EU/EFTA.)

All these permits are employer/host-specific – the authorisation is tied to the Swiss host organisation or sponsor. Changing the organiser, venue, or club normally requires a new application and approval before the individual can start working for the new host. In practice, if an artist on a permit switches to a different production, or an athlete transfers to a new club, the authorities will treat it as a new employment situation that must undergo its own review.

## Swiss Cultural & Sports Permit Application Process

Although procedures and processing times vary somewhat by canton, most applications follow these general stages:

### **Stage 1 – Contract and Project Documentation:**

The Swiss host (employer or sponsoring organisation) prepares the application dossier. This includes a signed engagement contract or invitation letter, a detailed description of the project/event (outlining what the cultural or sporting activity is, dates and venues, and why the specific person is needed), a schedule/timeline for the engagement, evidence of the venue or league details (for instance, confirmation of festival dates or league fixtures), and proof of the agreed pay and working conditions.

### **Stage 2 – Cantonal Work Authorisation:**

The host submits the complete file to the relevant cantonal migration or labour authority for review. For third-country nationals, the canton will assess factors such as the cultural/sporting merit of the engagement, the labour market justification (why a local or EU person couldn't fill the role), salary compliance with local standards, and quota availability (if the permit sought is one that counts against the quota). The canton's approval is the crucial step – if they approve, the application is then sent for federal clearance if needed.

### **Stage 3 – Federal Review (SEM) if Required:**

For longer-term or quota-subject permits (generally, engagements longer than 4 months or those seeking an L/B permit), the cantonal approval is forwarded to the State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) in Bern for confirmation. The SEM performs an extra level of scrutiny and ensures federal criteria (like quotas) are respected. Short-term authorisations that fall entirely below the quota threshold (e.g. a  $\leq 120$ -day work stint) typically do not require SEM approval and can be finalised at the cantonal level. If SEM endorsement is needed, the federal authorities usually either rubber-stamp the cantonal decision or, in rare cases, request additional information or impose conditions.

### **Stage 4 – Entry Visa (for Non-EU/EFTA nationals):**

If the applicant is a non-EU/EFTA national and the stay will exceed 90 days (or if they otherwise require a visa to enter Switzerland), once the work authorisation is approved, the individual must apply for the appropriate entry visa at a Swiss consulate in their home country. For stays over 90 days, this is typically a National D visa; for shorter approved assignments where a visa is needed, it may be a Schengen C visa with work authorisation notation. The visa is issued only after the Swiss authorities have granted the work permission. EU/EFTA nationals do not need an entry visa, but they must still register upon arrival if staying longer than 90 days.

### **Stage 5 – Arrival and Permit Issuance:**

Upon arrival in Switzerland (for engagements over 90 days), the individual must register with the local residents' registry (at the commune/municipality) within 14 days. The registration will trigger the issuance of the physical L or B permit card (for those staying beyond 90 days). The permit card, which contains biometric data, usually arrives a few weeks after registration. If the engagement is under 90 days, typically the person would not receive a permit card; the authorization exists in the system and the person would leave after completing the work.

## Renewals, Compliance, and Ongoing Obligations

Swiss cultural and sports permits are temporary by design and tied to the project or contract at hand. Renewals or extensions are only granted if:

- the cultural/sporting activity is continuing or being extended;
- the host confirms that they wish to continue the engagement under a new contract or extended timeframe;
- salary, working conditions, and sector standards continue to be met; and
- the permit holder has remained in compliance with all Swiss laws and permit conditions.

It's important to note that renewals are not automatic - even if the project continues, the authorities will reassess the situation (including quota status if applicable) to decide whether an extension is justified. In practice, an L permit can rarely be extended beyond 24 months total. If an artist or athlete has already been on an L for two years, a further extension will generally not be possible; at that point a transition to a different category (e.g. a standard employment permit) or a significant break (cooling-off period outside Switzerland) would be required before a new short-term permit could be obtained.

While in Switzerland on a cultural or sports permit, applicants must also:

- respect the authorised scope of work (no taking on additional unrelated employment or gigs beyond what was approved);
- maintain valid health insurance and suitable accommodation at all times;
- pay any required Swiss taxes and social security contributions on their earnings;
- and promptly report any address changes, civil status changes, or other relevant updates to the cantonal authorities.



Cantonal authorities may refuse to renew or may even curtail a permit if the underlying engagement ends prematurely, if the income or funding for the activity falls below Swiss standards, or if the activity is no longer deemed professionally or culturally justifiable (for instance, if a promised project does not actually take place).

## Family Members and Dependants

Family reunification rights depend on the permit type and the nationality of the permit holder:

- **EU/EFTA permit holders:** EU/EFTA citizens in Switzerland (even on a cultural/sports engagement) may normally sponsor their spouse/registered partner and dependent children under the AFMP rules (Agreement on Free Movement of Persons), provided they have adequate housing and sufficient financial resources to support the family. Local authorities will check income and accommodation size to ensure they meet requirements.
- **Non-EU/EFTA L permit holders:** Short-term L permit holders generally cannot sponsor dependants. In practice, a non-EU artist or athlete on a brief L permit is not allowed to bring family members on dependent permits. Only if the L engagement is relatively long-term *and* the individual has a very stable, sufficient income (and the canton is convinced of the benefit of them being accompanied) might an exception be made – but this is rare. As a rule, temporary L permits do not confer family reunification rights for third-country nationals.
- **Non-EU/EFTA B permit holders:** A non-EU national with a B permit (e.g. for a multi-year cultural or sports role) may generally sponsor a spouse/partner and dependent children, **if** they meet the standard conditions set by Swiss law. This includes having adequate income to support the family, appropriate accommodation, and (in some cases) basic integration criteria such as language knowledge. Each family member would receive a dependent residence permit, and their permits' validity cannot exceed the main permit holder's stay.

Regardless of category, any dependants' permits will never exceed the main applicant's permit validity. If the main permit is for one year, the family's permits will be for the same duration and will require renewal or will end when the main permit ends.

## Long-Term Residence and Settlement

Swiss cultural & sports permits are not intended as direct settlement routes. Time spent in Switzerland on an L or B permit for a specific cultural/sporting engagement can, however, count toward the years required for long-term residence in some cases:

- The stay must be continuous and lawful (permits renewed as needed without gaps or illegal stay);
- The individual must eventually transition to a residence permit that is oriented toward settlement (for example, switching to a regular employment B permit or family reunification permit after the cultural/sports project, and later applying for a settlement permit);
- Any integration requirements in place at the time (such as demonstrating local language proficiency and integration into Swiss life) must be met.

Eligibility for a permanent C Permit (settlement) or for Swiss citizenship will depend on a combination of factors: the person's nationality (different rules for EU vs others), the total duration of stay, and their level of integration. Typically, years spent on an L permit count half or not at all towards the time required for a C permit, whereas time on a B might count in full - but this is subject to specific cantonal practices. Importantly, a cultural or sports permit holder shouldn't assume they can settle permanently; those who wish to make Switzerland a long-term home will need to plan a transition to a more permanent permit type and fulfill all the usual requirements for settlement.

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

### **Do artists and athletes need a work permit to perform or compete in Switzerland?**

Yes. Any professional cultural or sporting activity counts as gainful employment and needs prior authorisation, even for very short stays. EU/EFTA nationals can usually use the 90-day notification procedure; longer stays require an L or B permit. Non-EU/EFTA nationals need cantonal approval in advance and, for longer stays, a visa D and residence permit. You cannot enter as a tourist and work.

### **Can I enter Switzerland for a short tour or competition without a permit?**

No. Professional engagements under 90 days still require authorisation (notification or permit). Non-EU/EFTA nationals may also need a Schengen visa depending on nationality, but visa-free entry does not allow work. Working without approval can lead to refusal of entry and future bans.

### **Are Swiss Cultural & Sports Permits available for amateur performers or hobby athletes?**

Usually not. These permits are intended for professionals with a paid, credible

engagement. Amateur or unpaid activities are rarely approved, except for clearly incidental, short appearances organised by recognised Swiss institutions.

### **How long can I stay in Switzerland on a cultural or sports permit?**

It depends on the engagement. Short events are authorised only for the necessary days or weeks. Longer contracts typically qualify for an L permit (up to 6–12 months, possibly renewable to a 24-month total). Multi-year professional roles may qualify for a B permit. Permits are tied to the specific job and end when the engagement ends.

### **Are cultural and sports permits subject to Swiss quotas?**

For non-EU/EFTA nationals, generally yes, because most L and B permits fall within annual cantonal quotas. Key exceptions apply: authorisations for up to 120 workdays per year are quota-free, and some cultural/sport projects up to 8 months may be exempt. EU/EFTA nationals are not subject to quotas. UK nationals count as third-country nationals for quota purposes, though separate UK quotas exist.

### **Can I change organiser, club, or venue after my permit is issued?**

Not without new approval. These permits are host-specific, so switching employer/organiser/venue requires a fresh application and authorisation before starting the new engagement.

## **How Richmond Chambers Switzerland Can Assist**

Swiss Cultural & Sports Permits are highly canton-specific and time-sensitive. Successful applications depend on clear project framing, strong professional evidence, salary compliance, and strategic navigation of cantonal discretion and quota rules. Our Swiss immigration lawyers can assist with:

- Eligibility assessment and strategy (including selecting the most receptive canton for your project);
- Structuring compliant cultural or sporting contracts to meet Swiss requirements;
- Compiling persuasive documentation of the project and the applicant's credentials;
- Managing cantonal and federal submissions and liaising with authorities throughout the process;
- Coordinating entry visas and local registrations to ensure a smooth arrival;

- Handling renewals, permit transitions, and long-term planning if you wish to continue activities in Switzerland beyond the initial engagement.

## Contact Our Immigration Lawyers in Switzerland

For tailored advice on Swiss cultural or sports immigration, contact Richmond Chambers Switzerland on +41 21 588 07 70, email [info@richmondchambers.ch](mailto:info@richmondchambers.ch), or submit an enquiry through our website. We are here to help you navigate the Swiss immigration system and achieve a successful outcome for your cultural or sporting venture in Switzerland.