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Let's Talk About «Swiss Basic Values»: Legal View(s)

by

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Welcome..!





University of Bern Law School







Overview

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Prejudices (and Realities)
- 3. Federal Constitution
- 4. Economic Law
- 5. Conclusion(s) regarding «Swiss Basic Values»



What (and Who) is a «typical Swiss»?





Introduction









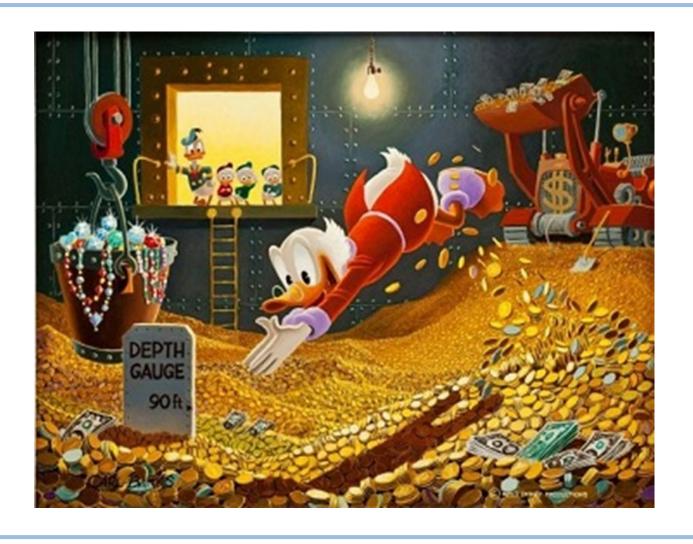
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Bloomberg, Op-Ed of April 30, 2012, by Peter V. Kunz

«Roger Federer, Swiss Banking Will Both Come Back»

«Why is it, many Swiss are asking today, that the whole world seems to be out to get us? (...) Switzerland gave the world many wonderful things, in addition to our controversial banking-secrecy laws: world-class watches and chocolate, the fictional heroine Heidi and tennis great Roger Federer, to name a few. (...) We Swiss are used to getting belittled as alphorn tooting, yodeling, simple mountain folk, or demonized in Hollywood movies as the banker accomplice to the bad guy. But lately, we've had to recognize that we have genuine reputational issues abroad».



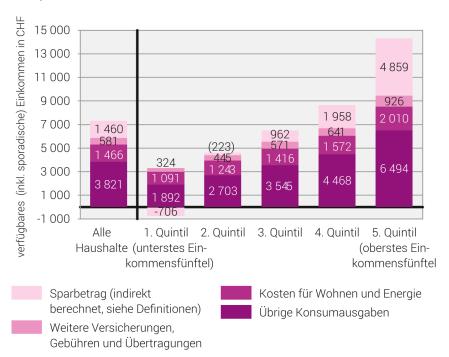




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Verfügbares Einkommen, Konsumausgaben und Sparbetrag pro Monat der Haushalte

Monatliche Frankenbeträge nach Einkommensklassen, zusammengelegte Stichproben 2015-2017



(in Klammern): Grosse Variabilität der Schätzung: Variationskoeffizient ≥10% Bemerkung: Die Einkommensklassen basieren auf den Quintilen der Bruttoeinkommensverteilung Vermögen der natürlichen Personen 2018

Stufen des Reinvermögens in 1'000 Fr.	Pflichtige		Reinvermögen	
	Anzahl absolut	%	in Mio Franken	%
Total	5 417 722	100	2 005 357,5	100
0	1 277 593	23,58	0,0	0
> 0–50	1 682 145	31,05	28 037,0	1,40
> 50–100	514 667	9,50	37 435,1	1,87
> 100–200	540 243	9,97	78 193,7	3,90
> 200–500	691 283	12,76	223 823,5	11,16
> 500–1'000	378 847	6,99	265 651,5	13,25
> 1'000–2'000	195 232	3,60	268 694,2	13,40
> 2'000–3'000	56 087	1,04	135 897,5	6,78
> 3'000–5'000	39 642	0,73	151 006,2	7,53
> 5'000-10'000	24 832	0,46	170 378,0	8,50
> 10'000	17 140	0,32	646 240,7	32,23

In den Steuererklärungen per 31. Dezember 2018 ausgewiesenes Reinvermögen (Aktiven abzüglich Passiven, vor Berücksichtiqung der Sozialabzüge)

Quelle: Eidgenössische Steuerverwaltung (ESTV)

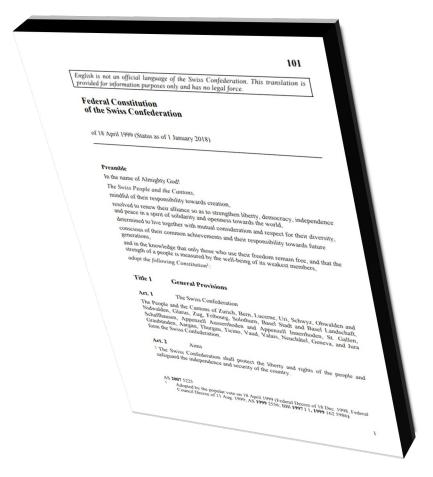














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- 🚰 Art. 2 Aims

- ¹ The Swiss Confederation shall protect the liberty and rights of the people and safeguard the independence and security of the country.
- ² It shall promote the common welfare, sustainable development, internal cohesion and cultural diversity of the country.
- ³ It shall ensure the greatest possible equality of opportunity among its citizens.
- ⁴ It is committed to the long term preservation of natural resources and to a just and peaceful international order.

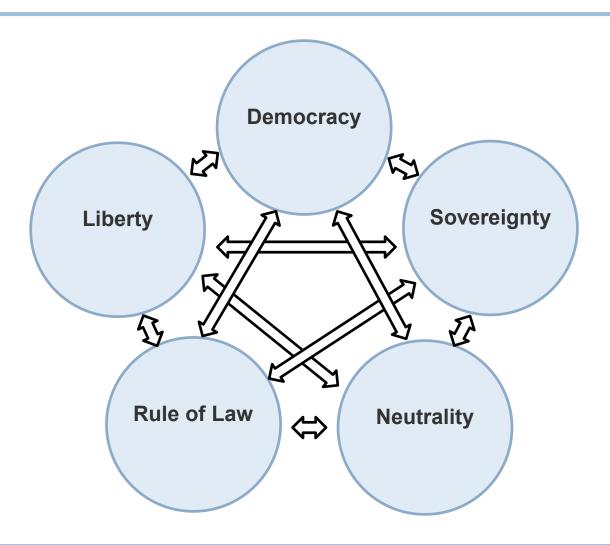


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- 🚰 Art. 5 Rule of law

- ¹ All activities of the state are based on and limited by law.
- ² State activities must be conducted in the public interest and be proportionate to the ends sought.
- ³ State institutions and private persons shall act in good faith.
- ⁴ The Confederation and the Cantons shall respect international law.









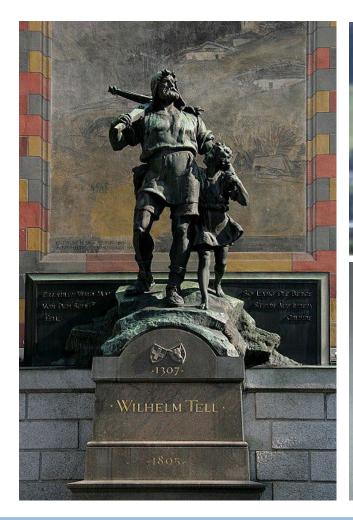


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a) **Democracy**

- Switzerland as *«oldest democracy»* (worldwide it is claimed)... ... with its start in 1291 or 1848 or 1891
- "Popular Initiative" (1891):
 100'000 Swiss citizens' request for a popular vote to amend the Federal Constitution; examples:
 (i) Swiss Military as such yes or no? (ii) Swiss Air Force Fighters yes or no, and even specific type of aircraft (e.g. no "F-35" from USA)? (iii) "Cow Horn"-Initiative?
- "Popular Referendum":
 50'000 Swiss citizens' request for a popular vote regarding any Federal law; example: Hunting Law











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b) **Sovereignty**

- Switzerland as an *independent Country*...
 ... though not expressly mentioned in the Federal Constitutuon but considered as a «fact»
- European Union (EU):
 no membership likely for the foreseeable future...
- ➤ *United Nations* (UN):
 - (i) 1986: 76% of the people and all cantons said *«no»*; (ii) 2002: 54% of the people and 12 cantons said *«yes»* to a membership of Switzerland









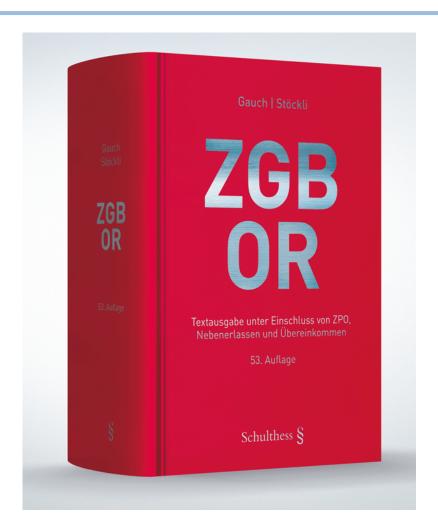
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c) Liberty...

- ➤ ... has *Priority* e.g. with the *«Preambel»* of the Federal Constitution: «so as to strengthen *liberty*, democracy, independence and peace»
- Fundamental Rights («Grundrechte»):

 Freedom of Religion and Conscience (article 15 FC), Freedoms of Expression and of Information (article 16 FC), Freedom of the Media (article 17 FC), Academic Freedom (article 20 FC), Freedom of Artistic Expression (article 21 FC), Freedom of Assembly (article 22 FC) etc.
- Re Economy:
 e.g. *Guarantee of Ownership* (article 26 FC) and *Economic Freedom* (article 27 FC)







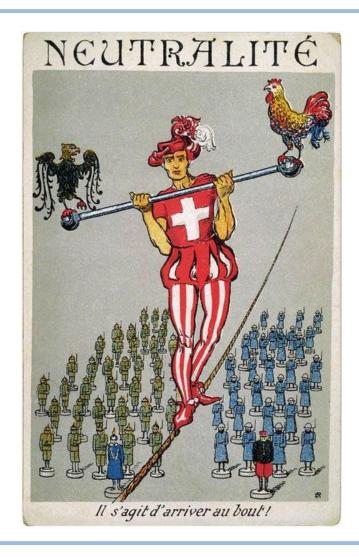


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d) Rule of Law

- > Article 5 FC...
 - ... applies to «[a]ll activities of the state» (i.e. on each State Level) and is *legally binding*, in general, for both (i) the *Courts* and (ii) the *Authorities*
- > antagonistic *Democracy*:
 - Rule of Law does <u>not</u> apply to (iii) *Legislature* (on Federal Level), hence, the Federal Parliament is «above the Federal Constitution» and may even disregard the Fundamental rights
- Switzerland lacks a Constitutional Jurisdiction (and Court):
 "The Federal Supreme Court [as well as Swiss Courts in general] and the other judicial authorities apply the federal acts (...)" (article 190 FC)











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e) Neutrality

➤ *Myth* or *Reality*?

Switzerland has always been *rather «flexible»* when it comes to its «neutrality»; no final answer, for instance: How «neutral» was Switzerland with respect to *«Nazi Germany»* in WWII?

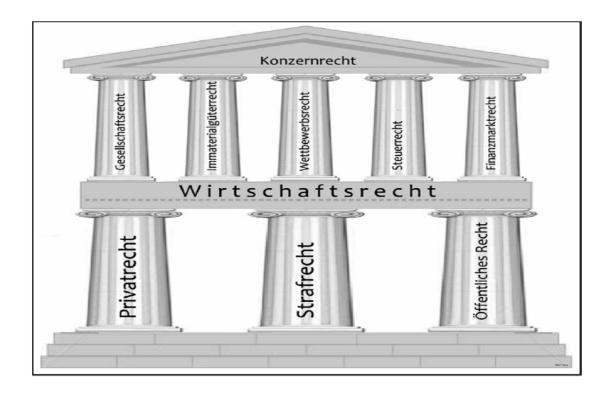
- Example 1: *Economic Sanctions against Russia*2022: Switzerland «joins», basically for the first time, the present «EU-regime of sanctions»; lingering doubts: Conviction or Opportunism (due to International Pressure)?
- Example 2: *UN Security Council*2023/2024: Switzerland will be a *non-permanent* member of the *UN Security Council* yet, abundant critics and critisim from the «political right» in Swiss politics



Economy (and Economic Law)



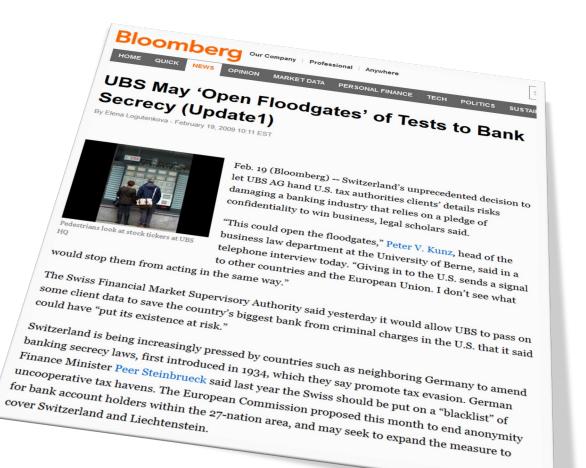














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a) International (legislative) «Impacts»

- ➤ Legal *«Doors»* into Swiss Law:
 - (i) Pressure from Abroad, (ii) voluntary «Adjustments», (iii) legislative References to «International Standards», (iv) International Treaties etc.
- «Economic Law is International Law»
 e.g. Corporate Law, Financial Markets Law, Intellectual Property Law, and Tax Law







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b) Future of Swiss (Economic) Law

- "Global Village" will return...
 ... after the Covid-19 Pandemic of 2020 2022 (and maybe 20xx)
- Covid-19 leaves «impressions» in our Law(s)...
 ... e.g. the new Swiss Corporate Law: Digitalization (example: «Virtual General Assembly»)
- Internationalization seems unavoidable...
 ... e.g. the new Swiss Corporate Law, examples: (i) the use of English gets more important, and (ii) «General Assembly Abroad» will be legally acceptable



... and finally...





... I come to my «Expert» Opinion(s)...





Conclusion(s) regarding «Swiss Basic Values»

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1. Opportunism? Pragmatism!

The legendary «Swiss flexibility» is well known abroad – the latest example, caused by international pressure, is the current «sanctions policy» against Russia? Q: Is Switzerland's behavior opportunistic? A: Well, yes! Q: Does Switzerland have an alternative? A: Hell, no! But let's call it not Opportunism but rather Pragmatism...

2. The five «Swiss Basic Values»

Democracy – Sovereignty – Liberty – Rule of Law – Neutrality – yes, these Values (and also Convictions) determine the «Swiss DNA». They are key to better understanding Swiss people (and Swiss business as well). These five «Swiss Basic Values» are part of our understanding regarding statehood and are rooted in a very long national tradition.

3. Democracy's «Stubborness»

That the Swiss People have a «Say» in almost any (sometimes: silly) Matters has Advantages and Disadvantages. Many Countries do not understand (and not appreciate) that our Conviction is clear: All Power comes from the «People» – that Switzerland therefore is no member of NATO or the EU does not seem to be that bad.

4. Core Value: the Rule of Law

The most important «Swiss Basic Value» is the Rule of Law, i.e. the «red line» of all our State Activities in Switzerland; we do not wish to live as Citizens of a «Banana Republic». The Rule of Law, based on the Separation of Powers, may be the main Competitive Location Advantage our country has.







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Thanks For your Attention..!

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