The River Aare meanders its way through Bern. It is overlooked by the Federal Palace, the heart of Swiss political life.
Dear Reader

Two new Federal Council members were elected in winter 2022, and parliamentary elections will be held in autumn 2023. It is important to fill political posts with good people. Particularly in times of crisis, having the right person in the job can make all the difference. However, just as important as the individuals who hold office are their remit and scope, the separation of powers, federalism and the political rights of the People.

For in this country, intelligence, courage, prudence and modesty are likely to be distributed as evenly across the population as is the case abroad. What sets us apart from other countries though – more than many in Switzerland and abroad realise – is our political system, where voters can seek amendments to the constitution at any time and prevent a law from coming into force if they can muster a majority of likeminded people. That is a tremendous achievement. You don’t have to topple a government or dissolve Parliament to shift political course – all you have to do is stand on the street and gather signatures to trigger a referendum. Or, to put it more succinctly; other countries cling firmly to their constitution and change their governments. We hold on to our government and instead change the constitution. But that has not always been the case, nor did it happen ‘just like that’. The ‘Swiss Confederation – a brief guide’ explains how it came about. Happy reading!

Federal Chancellor Walter Thurnherr
Switzerland
Regardless of whether it is sewn or printed, the Swiss flag is the only national flag in the world that is square. Thanks to its symmetry, it is impossible to hang it the wrong way round. On ships, however, the flag may also be rectangular. The colour, shape and rules governing its use are defined in a 90-page set of regulations.
Switzerland is a small country with a population of 8.7 million people. It has 4 language regions and 26 cantons, which are largely independent and consist of numerous local authorities or communes. Multilingualism and federalism have their roots in the past, yet still shape Switzerland today. Its neutrality is recognised by all states of the world.
8.7 million people

There are 8.7 million people living in Switzerland, about a quarter of them without a Swiss passport. More than half of these foreign nationals were either born in Switzerland or have been living here for at least ten years. The majority of the foreign population comes from an EU country. The largest foreign national groups are from Italy (15%), Germany (14%) and Portugal (11%).

4 national languages

Switzerland is a multilingual country. The four national languages are German, French, Italian and Romansh. 62% of the population primarily speak (Swiss-) German, 23% French, 8% Italian and 0.5% Romansh. For 23% of the population, their mother tongue is not one of Switzerland’s national languages. Many people state that they have two main languages, i.e. they are bilingual.

Christian majority

Switzerland is a Christian country. 63% of its population are either Catholic or Protestant (Reformed Evangelical). Freedom of religion in Switzerland also allows other religious communities to practise such faiths as Judaism, Islam and Buddhism. The number of people – particularly city dwellers – with no religious affiliation is growing.

High life expectancy

People in Switzerland are getting older and older and have fewer children than before. Average life expectancy is one of the highest in the world: it is 82 years for men and 86 years for women. Women have 1.5 children on average. The proportion of people over 64 years of age in the population has increased, while that of people under 20 years of age and 20 to 64 years of age has declined.
The history of Switzerland

Switzerland developed over the centuries from a collection of different alliances to a confederation of states and finally to the federal state we know today. Its national borders and neutrality were established and recognised internationally in 1815. Its political system dates back to the Federal Constitution of 1848. Since then the powers of the federal government, political rights and political diversity have increased significantly.

1847–1848 Sonderbund War
Liberals against conservatives

Diverging views on how the Confederation would be organised led to a civil war between liberal and Catholic conservative cantons. It was a war from which liberal forces emerged victorious.

1848 Federal Constitution
Democratic federal state

The Federal Constitution provided most citizens (men) with various rights and freedoms, including the right to vote and be elected. The bicameral system was introduced at federal level with the National Council and Council of States electing the Federal Council. Some powers were centralised. Switzerland developed into a unitary judicial and economic area.

1874, 1891 Expanded democracy
Initiative, referendum

The revised Federal Constitution transferred more tasks to the federal government and broadened democratic rights at federal level. The referendum was introduced in 1874 and the popular initiative in 1891. (→ p. 22)

1914–1918 First World War,
General strike
Socialist ideas

Poverty and unemployment during the First World War and socialist ideas from the Russian Revolution culminated in a general strike in 1918.
1291
**Old Confederation Alliances**
Shifting alliances between cities and outlying areas served to maintain internal political order and external independence. In 1291 the original forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden entered into the first documented alliance. In the following centuries, the Confederation continued to grow through alliances and territorial conquests.

1798–1802
**Helvetic Republic**
**Unitary state under foreign control**
Following the French invasion in 1798, the Confederation was transformed into the Helvetic Republic: a unitary state ruled from Paris.

1803–1814
**Mediation**
**Loose foreign control**
After civil wars broke out between federalists and supporters of the Helvetic Republic, Napoleon ordered a constitution based on the Act of Mediation, which restored some autonomy to the cantons and set most of the cantonal borders.

1815
**Federal Treaty**
**Neutrality and alliance of states**
With the defeat of Napoleon, the great European powers recognised Swiss neutrality and set Switzerland’s borders as they are today. The Federal Treaty of 1815 brought together the various federal alliances into a single confederation of states.

1919, 1929
**Proportional representation**
**Towards consensus democracy**
In 1919, the National Council was elected on a proportional basis and a second Catholic Conservative (CVP/The Centre today) entered the Federal Council. A member of the Farmers’, Trades’ and Citizens’ Party (SVP today) entered the Federal Council in 1929.

1939–1945
**Second World War**
**Inclusion of the left**
Against the backdrop of the Second World War, the political forces from left to right moved closer together. In 1943 Parliament elected a Social Democrat into government, and in 1951 the left-wing party gained a second seat on the Federal Council. Since 1959, the Federal Council has comprised members from four political parties ("magic formula" p. 51).

1971
**Equal opportunities**
**Women’s franchise**
In February 1971, 66% of the electorate, then exclusively male, voted in favour of the women’s franchise at federal level. Most cantons and communities also gave women the vote following this decision.

2000
**Third Federal Constitution**
**Continuity and openness**
The totally revised Federal Constitution regulated the division of tasks between the Confederation and the cantons. In 2000, Swiss voters approved the bilateral agreements between Switzerland and the European Union. Two years later they voted in favour of joining the United Nations. (→ p. 14/15)
Federalism

Switzerland is a federal state: state power is shared between the federal government, the cantons and the communes. The cantons and communes have broad scope in carrying out their responsibilities. Federalism makes it possible for Switzerland to exist as one entity – in spite of four linguistic cultures and varying regional characteristics.

1
Switzerland, which is also referred to as the Swiss Confederation, has been a federal state since 1848.

26
The Confederation is made up of 26 cantons.

Confederation
The Federal Constitution defines the Confederation’s tasks and responsibilities. These include Switzerland’s relations with the outside world, defence, the national road network, and nuclear energy. Switzerland’s Parliament, the Federal Assembly, is made up of the National Council and the Council of States; the government comprises seven federal councillors, and the Federal Supreme Court is responsible for national jurisprudence. The Confederation is financed among other means through direct federal tax.

85 % of the domestic population lives in urban areas.

Cantons
Each canton has its own parliament, government, courts and constitution. The cantonal constitution may not contradict the Federal Constitution. The cantons implement the requirements of the Confederation, but structure their activities in accordance with their particular needs. They have broad scope in deciding how to meet their responsibilities, for example in the areas of education and healthcare, cultural affairs and police matters. Each canton levies its own cantonal taxes.

11 % of all Swiss citizens live outside Switzerland: 788,000 “Swiss Abroad”.

Four cantons are officially multilingual: Bern, Fribourg and Valais have two official languages, Graubünden even has three.

People’s assemblies (Lands-gemeinde) are still held in the cantons of Appenzell Innerhoden and Glarus.

85 % of the domestic population lives in urban areas.
Switzerland

Each canton determines itself the division of responsibilities between it and the communes. The responsibilities of the communes include local planning, running schools, social welfare and the fire service. Larger communes and cities have their own parliaments, and organise their own referendums. In smaller communes, decisions are made by the citizens at communal assemblies. Each commune levies a communal tax.

The National Fiscal Equalisation system is an important instrument in ensuring Switzerland’s cohesion and reflects its desire for solidarity. The economically stronger cantons and the federal government assist the financially weaker cantons.

2136

The 26 cantons are divided into 2136 communes.

Communes

Each canton determines itself the division of responsibilities between it and the communes. The responsibilities of the communes include local planning, running schools, social welfare and the fire service. Larger communes and cities have their own parliaments, and organise their own referendums. In smaller communes, decisions are made by the citizens at communal assemblies. Each commune levies a communal tax.

The smallest commune (Kammersrohr, SO) has a population of 33, the largest approximately 423,000 (City of Zurich).

An average of approximately 38 communes merge every year, thereby reducing the total number of communes.

In 2021, CHF 5.2bn flowed into the fiscal equalisation system: 3.5bn from the federal government, 1.7bn from the cantons.

The examples of Jura and Zug

The Canton of Jura, which is financially weaker, receives CHF 168m in fiscal equalisation, or CHF 2291 per inhabitant. The Canton of Zug, which is financially stronger, contributes CHF 332m, or CHF 2662 per inhabitant towards fiscal equalisation.

The federal government and seven of the cantons are net contributors: ZG, SZ, NW, GE, BS, ZH, OW. The remaining 19 cantons receive equalisation payments.

When it comes to fulfilling their tasks, each canton starts with a different set of circumstances: there are smaller, larger, more urban, more rural and more mountainous cantons. The National Fiscal Equalisation system is designed to reduce the economic disparities between the cantons.

Video on Federalism (in German)
International agreements and memberships

Agreements with the European Union EU

Switzerland is not a member of the EU, but has close relations with it. These are governed by over 100 bilateral agreements primarily concluded in two packages:

The first series of bilateral agreements was accepted by 67% of Swiss voters in 2000. The 7 agreements mainly cover economic matters. The main aim is to facilitate market access for both sides (goods, services, labour). The EU member states and especially the neighbouring countries are Switzerland’s most important trading partners. Switzerland is the fourth most important trading partner for the EU.

The second series of bilateral agreements governs further economic aspects, as well as cooperation in the fields of asylum, security, the environment and culture. There are 9 agreements, including the Schengen-Dublin agreement, which was approved by 55% of voters in 2005. Schengen facilitates transnational mobility and cooperation on justice and police. Dublin facilitates coordination on asylum proceedings.

Memberships

EFTA
The European Free Trade Association promotes free trade between its members Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Norway. Together with the EU countries, the EFTA countries – excluding Switzerland – form the European Economic Area (EEA). Swiss voters rejected membership of the EEA in 1992.

4 member states
Headquarters in Geneva
Founded in 1960, Switzerland a founding member

Council of Europe
The Council of Europe focuses its work on promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) is one of the Council of Europe’s major achievements. Signed by all member states, the ECHR gives every citizen the right to lodge a complaint with the European Court of Human Rights in the event of a violation of the rights or freedoms it guarantees.

47 member states
Headquarters in Strasbourg
Founded in 1949, Switzerland a member since 1963

International Geneva
42 international organisations and 420 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are based in Geneva. Around 32,000 international officials work there. International conferences and gatherings are held there all the time.

Neutrality
Switzerland is a neutral state: it may not take part in armed conflicts or enter into military alliances. Switzerland’s neutrality is recognised worldwide. That is why it is often asked to mediate in conflicts or exercise protective power mandates.
Switzerland is a neutral country with worldwide connections: it has ties with the European Union through a network of bilateral agreements, and it is a member of the United Nations and other international organisations. Experts and politicians from around the world meet in Geneva to work together internationally.

Memberships

**UN**
193 states of the world belong to the United Nations. It is committed to promoting peace and international security, worldwide cooperation in solving international problems and respect for human rights. Switzerland has been a member of the UN since 2002: In a referendum, accession was accepted by 55 % of Swiss voters. Switzerland is member of the UN Security Council in 2023/2024.

193 member states
Main headquarters in New York, European headquarters in Geneva and Vienna
Founded in 1945, Switzerland a member since 2002

**OSCE**
The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with its participating states in North America, Europe and Asia, is the world’s largest regional security organisation. As a political forum for dialogue, it addresses a broad range of security issues, promotes peace and seeks to resolve conflicts. It mediates between parties involved in conflict and supports democratisation and media freedom.

57 participating states
Headquarters in Vienna
Founded in 1975, Switzerland a founding member

**WTO**
The World Trade Organization regulates and promotes global trade relations. The aim of the WTO agreements is to ensure transparent, functioning and non-discriminatory trade. WTO members undertake to comply with certain basic rules in shaping their trade relations.

164 member states
Headquarters in Geneva
Founded in 1995, Switzerland a founding member

**OECD**
The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is a forum for exchanging knowledge in a wide variety of fields. Its goal is to promote prosperity, quality of life and equal opportunities. The OECD develops international standards and regularly publishes international statistics and studies, including the PISA studies.

38 member states
Headquarters in Paris
Founded in 1961, Switzerland a founding member

**Partnerships**

**NATO Partnership for Peace**
Switzerland is not a member of NATO, but cooperates with it within the framework of the Partnership for Peace and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. NATO is a political and military defence alliance of 30 European and North American countries. Together with partner countries, it works for security and peace.

30 members
Headquarters in Brussels
Founded in 1949
Four out of five communes in Switzerland hold communal assemblies where voters can directly decide on political proposals.

Direct democracy
Highly charged topics make for a packed hall: citizens in the commune of Meyriez (FR) vote on an additional credit for the zoning plan proposed to them by the communal council.
Is there any other country where people have as many democratic rights as in Switzerland? People vote on specific issues three to four times a year. Every four years there are parliamentary elections. The separation of powers ensures that power is not concentrated in the hands of any single person or political party: this is a fundamental principle of Swiss democracy.

Turnout for votes and elections
Usually around 48% of those eligible to vote cast their ballots in federal votes. Voter turnout may be higher or lower depending on the issue that is being voted on. Turnout is similar in elections: just under 50% of Swiss women and men normally vote in federal elections.

Casting your ballot
Voters have various ways of casting their ballots:

- **By post**: voters send their ballot paper by post in the official envelope or pop it in the mail box at their local council offices.
- **At the ballot box**: voters can put their ballot paper in the ballot box at the local polling station.

E-voting
Between 2004 and 2019, more than 300 e-voting trials took place during elections and referendums across 15 cantons. In 2019, the federal government decided to re-frame the trial phase and has since been working with the cantons to establish trials using a fully verifiable system.

People’s assemblies (Landsgemeinden)
In the cantons of Glarus and Appenzell Innerrhoden, several thousand voters gather outdoors once a year to vote in a people’s assembly (Landsgemeinde). They vote to elect their representatives and to decide on proposals that affect their canton. The people’s assembly is an ancient form of Swiss democracy.
**Separation of powers**

Power is divided among the three branches of the State, the legislature (Parliament), the executive (Federal Council) and the judiciary (courts).

**Right to vote and to be elected**

Swiss citizens aged 18 and over have the right to vote and they can stand as candidates for public office. Around 5.5 million people are eligible to vote.

**Popular votes**

The Swiss are world champions at voting: they vote on every amendment to the Constitution. By launching a popular initiative or calling for a referendum, citizens can demand that a vote be held on a political issue.

**A wide range of parties**

Switzerland’s political landscape is home to a diverse range of parties, none of which has a majority at federal level – neither in Parliament nor in the Federal Council.
Separation of powers

The Swiss people

The Swiss people elect the Parliament (the legislature): The 200 members of the National Council and the 46 members of the Council of States.

The Legislature
Parliament

Passing laws
Parliament decides on new laws and oversees the Federal Council and the Federal Administration as well as the federal courts and the Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland. It comprises two chambers: The National Council represents the People, while the Council of States represents the 26 cantons. The two Councils have equal powers. Together they make up the United Federal Assembly. (→ p. 30ff.)
The separation of powers prevents a concentration of power in the hands of any individual person or institution. It is a basic principle of democracy: power is divided among the three branches of state, the legislature, executive and judiciary. No one may serve more than one of the three branches of state at any given time.

Parliament elects the government (the executive):
The seven members of the Federal Council and the Federal Chancellory.

Parliament appoints the judges (the judiciary):
The president of the Federal Supreme Court and the judges of the four federal courts.

Parliament also appoints the Attorney General: he or she heads the Office of the Attorney General of Switzerland, which prosecutes offences involving explosives and espionage as well as offences committed by federal employees while carrying out their official duties. www.attorneygeneral.ch

The Executive
The Government
Implementing laws
The Federal Council is Switzerland’s government: it draws up new laws and ensures that the decisions of Parliament are implemented. It comprises seven equal members; they reach their decisions together. Each Federal Councillor heads a department. The seven departments and the Federal Chancellery make up the Federal Administration. (~ p. 48ff.)

The Judiciary
The Courts
Laying down the law
There are four federal courts. The highest court is the Federal Supreme Court: it hears appeals against the judgments of the other courts and issues the final judgment in most cases. The Federal Criminal Court, the Federal Administrative Court and the Federal Patent Court are the federal courts of first instance. Most of their decisions can be appealed to the Federal Supreme Court. (~ p. 74ff.)
The electorate decides on political issues up to four times a year. Votes are held on popular initiatives and on certain parliamentary decisions, in most cases having to do with constitutional or legislative amendments.

**Changing the Constitution**

In Switzerland, every amendment to the Constitution must be put to a vote (mandatory referendum) – whether the proposed amendment was passed by Parliament or put forward by popular initiative. For a new constitutional article to come into force, the consent of a majority of the People (popular majority) and the cantons (majority of the cantons) is needed (double majority). A popular vote is also ‘mandatory’ for Switzerland to join an organisation for collective security or a supranational community (e.g. the UN or the EU). Switzerland can only join such an organisation or community if a double majority is achieved.

Swiss citizens aged 18 and over are eligible to vote and may cast their ballots in federal votes.

**Putting a stop to a new law**

If Parliament passes a new law or approves an international treaty, those eligible to vote may request a referendum against it (optional referendum). If they are successful, a referendum is held in which the law or treaty in question is put to a vote. A majority of voters must approve the law or referendum for it to come into force (simple majority).

**2023 voting dates**

Votes are scheduled to take place on the following Sundays in 2023:

- 12 March, 18 June and 26 November
- (federal elections take place on 22 October)

**Information**

- Explanatory pamphlets are sent by post to eligible voters
- “VoteInfo” app
- www.admin.ch
- www.ch.ch/en/demokratie
- Explanatory videos

**Instruments of direct democracy**

**Popular initiative**

Anyone who has the right to vote in Switzerland can launch or sign a popular initiative to amend the Constitution. For a vote to be held on a popular initiative, 100,000 valid signatures must be collected within a period of 18 months.

Popular initiatives were introduced at federal level in 1891. 228 have been voted on since then. 25 were successful.

As of 31 December 2022, 25 initiatives were at the signature-gathering stage, 9 were pending before the Federal Council or Parliament. None were ready to be put to a vote.

**Optional referendum**

To bring a decision made by Parliament to a vote (e.g. to stop a new law from passing), anyone who has the right to vote can launch an optional referendum. To do so, they must collect 50,000 valid signatures within 100 days. An optional referendum is also held upon request by eight cantons (‘referendum requested by the cantons’).

The optional referendum was introduced in 1874. 208 have been held since then. 87 of the proposals were rejected by voters.

As of 31 December 2022, the referendum period was running for 25 federal acts and decrees. Signatures were being gathered for a vote on 5 proposals.
**Effects of initiatives and referendums**

Even if most initiatives fail and only very few laws are stopped by a referendum, these two instruments can still have a major impact:

- They lead to public discussions on the topics they involve.
- They can influence legislation: groups that are likely to launch a referendum are taken into consideration in the drafting of new laws (p. 42/43).
- The Federal Council and Parliament will sometimes make counter-proposals to initiatives, to address the initiative’s concerns in a different way.

### Votes held in 2022

**13 February**

- **Popular Initiative “Yes to a ban on animal and human experiments – Yes to research that brings safety and progress”**
  - No 79.1%
- **Popular Initiative “Yes to protecting children and young adults from tobacco advertising (No tobacco ads for children and young adults)”**
  - Yes 56.7%
- **Amendment of the Federal Act on Stamp Duty**
  - No 62.6%
- **Federal Act on a Package of Measures to Support the Media**
  - No 54.6%

**15 May**

- **Amendment of the Film Act**
  - Yes 58.4%
- **Amendment of the Transplantation Act**
  - Yes 60.2%
- **Adoption of EU Regulation on the European Border and Coast Guard**
  - Yes 71.5%

**25 September**

- **Popular Initiative “Say no to factory farming in Switzerland”**
  - No 62.9%
- **Supplementary financing of OASI**
  - Yes 55.1%
- **Reform of Old Age and Survivors’ Insurance (AHV 21)**
  - Yes 50.6%
- **Amendment to the Federal Act on Withholding Tax**
  - No 52%

**27 November**

- No vote was held as no voting proposals were ready.
Elections

Elections to the Federal Assembly are held every four years. Voters aim to elect the 246 members of parliament that best represent their views. They have a large number of candidates from a wide range of parties from which to choose.

Elections to the National Council

Elections to the National Council are federal elections. The provisions of the Federal Act on Political Rights apply in all cantons.

Right to vote and to be elected

Swiss citizens over the age of 18 are eligible to vote: not only can they vote for the members of the National Council (right to vote), they can also stand for election to the National Council (right to be elected).

Elections based on proportional representation

Elections to the National Council in most cantons are based on a system of proportional representation: seats are allocated in proportion to the number of votes each party or party list receives.

Election guide

An election guide explains how to complete and return the official ballot papers correctly in cantons with more than one seat in the National Council. Every voter is sent the guide, which is also available online.

Dates

The most recent federal elections were held on 20 October 2019. The next elections to the National Council and (in most cantons) the Council of States will be held on 22 October 2023.

Elections to the Council of States

Elections to the Council of States are governed by cantonal law: each canton has its own rules on who is eligible to vote, when elections are held, what the election procedure is and how ballot papers are completed. However, the following rules are the same in all 26 cantons: elections to the Council of States are held every four years and candidates for election to the Council of States must be at least 18 years old and hold Swiss citizenship.

Elections based on the simple majority system

Elections to the Council of States in almost every canton are based on the simple majority system: the person who receives the most votes is elected.

• Absolute majority: the person who receives more than half of all the votes cast is elected.

• Relative majority: the person who receives more votes than any of the other candidates is elected.

Examples of cantonal differences

In the canton of Glarus, Swiss citizens aged 16 and 17 can also vote in elections to the Council of States. Candidates for the Council of States must be under the age of 65. In Appenzell Innerrhoden, voters elect their member of the Council of States at an outdoor assembly (“the Landsgemeinde”), which is always held in the April before the elections to the National Council. In the cantons of Jura and Neuchâtel, a system of proportional representation is used, while in the other cantons the simple majority system applies. Swiss citizens living abroad are only eligible to vote in certain cantons.
In the elections to the Swiss parliament, there are quite a number of parties to choose from, some very different from others. They differ from each other in their views on the role of the state, society and the economy.

Whereas left-wing parties (SP, the Greens) favour a highly developed social state, right-of-centre parties (FDP, SVP) advocate a liberal economic policy and personal responsibility. Certain political issues are neither distinctly left nor right-wing, i.e. environmental protection, the question of how open Switzerland should be towards the EU and international organisations, and issues regarding liberal values (e.g. same-sex partnerships). Depending on the issue, centre parties (e.g. ‘The Centre’, previously the CVP) will cooperate with either left or right-wing parties.

Political parties help to form political opinion, nominate candidates for public office and launch initiatives and referendums. Parties differ from each other in their views on the role of the state, society and the economy.

### What does ‘left-wing’ mean?
- A strong social state that levels social disparities
- Emphasis on workers’ interests
- Price controls, public services
- More peace policy, less military

### What does ‘right-wing’ mean?
- Freedom and personal responsibility; the state intervenes only where absolutely necessary
- Emphasis on employers’ interests
- Free enterprise, economic incentives
- Strong national defence

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**Party strengths (shares of the vote in elections to the National Council 2019)**

- **FDP**
- **CVP**
- **SP**
- **SVP**
- **Small centrist parties (LDU, EVP, CSP)**
- **Small left-wing and green alternative parties (PdA, EàG, etc.)**
- **Small right-wing parties (Lega, MCR, EDU, etc.)**
- **Others**
Political parties in the Federal Council and in Parliament

Switzerland’s political landscape comprises many different parties, of which none holds a majority at federal level. In the 2019–2023 legislature period, eleven political parties are represented in the National Council. Five of those are also represented in the Council of States, four in the Federal Council.

The next elections to the National Council and (in most cantons) the Council of States will take place on 22 October 2023: the electorate will then decide which parties are represented in Parliament and how the seats are allocated. On 13 December 2023, the newly elected Parliament will then elect the members of the Federal Council.

At the last National Council elections in 2019, the two ecological parties made the largest gains: the Greens gained 17 seats, the glp 9 seats. The SVP lost 12 seats, but remained the strongest party in the People’s chamber. The other Federal Council parties also lost seats: the SP and the FDP both lost 4 seats, while the CVP lost 2 seats.

* Share of the vote at the 2019 parliamentary elections (‘party strength’) → p. 25

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**SVP – Swiss People’s Party**
- **Party President:** Marco Chiesa
- **Share of the vote:** 25.6%
  - Federal Council: 2
  - National Council: 53
  - Council of States: 6
- [www.svp.ch](http://www.svp.ch)

**SP – Swiss Social Democratic Party**
- **Co-Presidents:** Mattea Meyer, Cédric Wermuth
- **Share of the vote:** 16.8%
  - Federal Council: 2
  - National Council: 39
  - Council of States: 9
- [www.sp-ps.ch](http://www.sp-ps.ch)

**FDP – FDP. The Liberals**
- **Party President:** Thierry Burkart
- **Share of the vote:** 15.1%
  - Federal Council: 2
  - National Council: 29
  - Council of States: 12
- [www.fdp.ch](http://www.fdp.ch)

**The Centre**
- **Party President:** Gerhard Pfister
- **Share of the vote:** 13.8%
  - Federal Council: 1
  - National Council: 28
  - Council of States: 13
- [www.die-mitte.ch](http://www.die-mitte.ch)

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* Federal elections 2023
### Political parties in the Federal Council and in Parliament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Political Convictions</th>
<th>Website</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The GREENS Switzerland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.gruene.ch">www.gruene.ch</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>glp – Swiss Green Liberal Party</strong></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.gruenliberale.ch">www.gruenliberale.ch</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVP – Swiss Evangelical People’s Party</strong></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.evppev.ch">www.evppev.ch</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDU – Federal Democratic Union</strong></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.edu-schweiz.ch">www.edu-schweiz.ch</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LdT – Lega dei Ticinesi</strong></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.lega-dei-ticinesi.ch">www.lega-dei-ticinesi.ch</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PdA – Swiss Workers’ Party</strong></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.pda.ch">www.pda.ch</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EàG Ensemble à Gauche</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.eag-ge.ch">www.eag-ge.ch</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Share of the vote**: The percentage of votes received by each party.

**Federal Council**: The number of seats each party holds in the Federal Council.

**National Council**: The number of seats each party holds in the National Council.

**Council of States**: The number of seats each party holds in the Council of States.

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**Party Presidents**

- **The GREENS Switzerland**: Balthasar Glättli
- **glp – Swiss Green Liberal Party**: Jürg Grossen
- **EVP – Swiss Evangelical People’s Party**: Lilian Studer
- **EDU – Federal Democratic Union**: Daniel Frischknecht
- **LdT – Lega dei Ticinesi**: vacant
- **PdA – Swiss Workers’ Party**: Gavriel Pinson
- **EàG Ensemble à Gauche**: Pierre Vanek

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**Following the merger of the CVP and the BDP, the new party is known as ‘The Centre’ (since 1.1.2021.)**

At the 2019 elections, the parties achieved the following results:

- **CVP**: 11.4%
- **BDP**: 2.4%

**No. of National Council seats**

- **CVP**: 25
- **BDP**: 3

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One of the 46 members of the Council of States does not belong to a political party.
The Legislature Parliament
Open Day at Parliament: Once visitors pass the security check, they can move around the building freely. In the Domed Hall, it’s worth glancing upwards to admire the stained-glass cantonal coats of arms, and the motto in Latin ‘One for all, all for one’. It stands for the interplay between the Confederation and the cantons, as laid down in the Federal Constitution of 1848.
Parliament passes laws and elects the members of the federal government and the federal courts. It is responsible for the federal budget and exercises oversight over the Federal Administration. Parliament is elected by the People. It consists of two chambers: the National Council and the Council of States. The National Council represents the people of Switzerland; the Council of States represents the 26 cantons. Each chamber has the same powers, and they conduct the same business. When sitting together in joint session, they constitute the United Federal Assembly.

www.parliament.ch
Members in the National Council and the Council of States

- National Council: 200 members
- Council of States: 46 members

Strength of parliamentary groups:
- National Council:
  - SVP: 39
  - FDP: 31
  - SP: 29
  - Centre: 16
  - The Green Liberals: 30

- Council of States:
  - SVP: 8
  - FDP: 14
  - SP: 5
  - Centre: 7
  - The Green Liberals: 12

Age groups in the Swiss population and in Parliament:

- Population:
  - 18-29: 14%
  - 30-39: 8%
  - 40-49: %
  - 50-59: %
  - 60-69: %
  - 70+: %

- Parliament:
  - 18-29: %
  - 30-39: %
  - 40-49: %
  - 50-59: %
  - 60-69: %
  - 70+: %

Women and men in Parliament:

- 1972: CS Men, NC Women
- 1988: CS Men, NC Women
- 2004: CS Men, NC Women
- 2023: CS Men, NC Women

All graphics: Status 16.12.2022
The roles of Parliament

Parliament is responsible for enacting legislation, releasing funding, electing the members of the highest federal authorities and overseeing the Federal Council, the Federal Administration and the federal courts.

Legislation
Parliament enacts legislative provisions in the form of federal acts or ordinances. Amendments to the Federal Constitution must be put to the vote of the People and the Cantons.

The Federal Constitution forms the bedrock of the Swiss Confederation. The People and the Cantons are the gatekeepers of the Constitution. Parliament can draft amendments to the Federal Constitution, but must put them to the vote of the People and the Cantons (→ mandatory referendum, p. 22). People can launch a popular initiative to amend the Constitution (→ p. 22).

Federal acts formulate in detail the provisions of the Constitution. They are enacted by Parliament, but are subject to an optional referendum (→ p. 22): If 50,000 eligible voters or eight cantons request a referendum, the act is submitted to the People for a vote. A majority of voters must approve the act for it to come into force.

How new laws come about: p. 42/43

Ordinances complement the acts. The Federal Council and the departments enact most of the ordinances, which are issued without the participation of Parliament. In the case of an important ordinance, the relevant parliamentary committee may request that a draft text be submitted for consultation. Ordinances are not subject to referendums.

Election of federal authorities
The National Council and the Council of States come together for elections to form the United Federal Assembly, which elects the members of the federal government and the federal courts and, in the event of war, appoints a general. During the winter session, it elects one member of the Federal Council as president of the federal government, and another as vice president, each for a one-year mandate. The United Federal Assembly also elects the Federal Council’s chief of staff, also known as the Federal Chancellor, and the Attorney General of Switzerland.

Federal Council elections 2019, 2022
During the last Federal Council elections in December 2019, Parliament – sitting as the United Federal Assembly – re-elected all the members of the Federal Council. After gaining over 10% of the votes for the first time in the October 2019 parliamentary elections, the Green Party was able to put its own candidate on the ballot. The Green Party ran against the FDP, however the FDP federal councillors Karin Keller-Sutter and Ignazio Cassis were able to hold on to their seats after being re-elected by an absolute majority. The newly elected Federal Council therefore remained unchanged.

Following the resignations of federal councillors Ueli Maurer (SVP) and Simonetta Sommaruga (SP), Parliament elected two new members to the Federal Council on 7 December 2022: Albert Rösti (SVP) and Elisabeth Baume-Schneider (SP).

Federal Council: p. 50/51
The roles of Parliament

Budget control and oversight

Parliament has sovereignty over federal finances: it determines the budget for the following year, takes note of the Federal Council’s budget and approves the state accounts of the previous year. Parliament votes on the budget during the winter session. The items of business move quickly from one chamber to the other. In the event that the National Council and the Council of States are unable to reach an agreement on the federal budget, the lower amount is accepted. The finance and control committees and their delegations are in charge of overseeing the Federal Budget. They check the work of the Federal Council, the Federal Administration and the federal courts, and thereby also examine the effectiveness of these authorities.

Federal revenues and expenses: p. 48 / 49
Organisation of Parliament

The Swiss parliament consists of two chambers: the National Council and the Council of States. The National Council represents the Swiss population, while the Council of States represents the 26 cantons. The two Councils have equal powers: All items of business are handled both by the National Council and the Council of States. The Councils must agree on all items of business before their decisions can come into force.

The large chamber is the National Council

The National Council represents the people living in Switzerland. It has 200 seats. Cantons with a larger population have more seats. Each canton is entitled to at least one seat. Each member of the National Council represents around 42,000 people. The National Council is also known as the ‘large chamber’ or the ‘people’s chamber’.

President of the National Council for 2023

Every year, a different member acts as president of the National Council. Martin Candinas (The Centre) will preside over the National Council in 2023. The president plans and directs National Council deliberations, heads the Council Office and represents the National Council externally.

Election based on proportional representation

National Council elections are held every four years in most cantons on a proportional basis. This means that the seats held by a canton are distributed among the different political parties based on the votes they receive. This makes it possible for smaller political forces to be represented in the people’s chamber.

National Council elections schedule

The next elections will be held in October 2023.

The small chamber is the Council of States

The Council of States has 46 seats and represents the cantons. Twenty cantons have two seats, and six cantons have one seat. The six cantons with only one seat were until 1999 listed as ‘half cantons’ in the Federal Constitution. They are Obwalden and Nidwalden, Appenzell Ausserrhoden and Appenzell Innerrhoden, and Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft. The Council of States is often referred to as the ‘small chamber’ or the ‘chamber of the cantons’.

President of the Council of States for 2023

Every year, a different member acts as president of the Council of States. Brigitte Häberli-Koller (the Centre) will preside over the Council of States in 2023. The president plans and directs the Council of States deliberations, heads the Council Office and represents the Council of States externally.

Election based on the simple majority system

Council of States elections are held every four years, in most cantons at the same time as the National Council elections. Council of States elections are almost always based on the simple majority system. This means that the candidate who receives the most votes is elected. The cantons decide individually when and how they elect their representatives to the Council of States.

Council of States elections schedule

The next elections will be held in April or October 2023.
What inspired you to enter politics?

My parents ran a small business in the Surselva region and at home we always talked about politics at the dinner table. When I was 18, I joined the youth branch of the CVP Graubünden because I wanted to make a difference. One of the main problems that my friends and I encountered was how to get home after a night out. We started a petition for a night bus service to be set up and it actually happened.

What priorities have you set for your year as president?

The president of the Council of States and I have chosen a common central theme for our presidential year: Gemeinsam – Ensemble – Insieme – Ensemen (together). We want to show how diverse and interesting Switzerland is with its different regions. Of course, my mother tongue, Romansh, is particularly close to my heart.

What inspired you to enter politics?

I was heavily influenced by an event in my youth. I was with my mother when she went to vote for the first time and I could sense how proud she was when she entered the polling station in the old school house. At that moment I knew that we women – whether young or old – had to get involved in politics. So I was destined for a career in politics.

How do you see Switzerland in 20 years?

In 20 years, Switzerland will still be at the forefront of research and will be successfully involved in various science projects. We will hopefully have achieved the goals set out in the energy strategy. And, 20 years from now, Switzerland should continue to play a mediating role internationally in difficult situations.
Organisation of Parliament

Parliament

Political parties and parliamentary groups

Eleven parties are represented in Parliament, none of which holds a majority (→ p. 26). There are five parties that each make up 10% or more of the seats in the Federal Assembly (SVP: 24%, SP: 20%, FDP: 17%, The Centre: 15% and The Greens: 13%). These parties are all represented in the Federal Council, with the exception of the Green Party, which gained over 10% of the votes for the first time in the 2019 parliamentary elections. However, parliamentary groups all have greater clout than the parties in the parliamentary process.

Parliament is divided politically into six parliamentary groups. They are made up of Council members from the same party or from parties with similar views. Even members of small cantonal parties or independents tend to join a parliamentary group. At least five members are needed to form a parliamentary group.

In the National Council, membership of a parliamentary group is particularly important, since it is a prerequisite for being granted a seat on a committee. The more members a parliamentary group has, the more seats they are entitled to on committees and the greater the influence they have in Parliament. In the Council of States, parliamentary groups play a less important role.

The parliamentary groups are important for the formation of political opinion. They discuss important items of Council business with the aim of agreeing on a common position, which can be supported by the Council members in the chamber and before the media and the general public.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parliamentary group (Status 16.12.2022)</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Composition/party</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>CS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group of the Swiss People’s Party</td>
<td>Thomas Aeschi</td>
<td>59 SVP, 1 Lega, 1 EDU, 1 independent</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Democratic Group</td>
<td>Roger Nordmann</td>
<td>47 SP</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre group (The Centre-EVP)</td>
<td>Philipp Matthias Bregy</td>
<td>42 The Centre, 3 EVP</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDP.The Liberals Group</td>
<td>Damien Cottier</td>
<td>41 FDP.The Liberals</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Group</td>
<td>Aline Trede</td>
<td>33 The GREENS, 1 PdA, 1 EàG</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Liberal Group</td>
<td>Tiana Angelina Moser</td>
<td>16 GLP</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Debates in the Councils

Despite the fact that the two Councils have the same rights, there are clear differences – not least because of their difference in size. In the National Council, debates are more rigorously regulated, and speaking time is restricted. Members of the National Council wishing to express an opinion must step up to the lectern to do so, while members of the Council of States may speak from their seats and are not subjected to speaking restrictions. During Council of States debates, anyone may take the floor. This leaves more room for spontaneity.

National Council chamber

Council of States chamber
Committees and delegations

The full Parliament is made up of 246 members. It would be difficult for so many people to deliberate an item of business. This is why initial discussions on all items of business take place in committees, which hold their meetings in camera. National Council committees comprise 25 members each, while those in the Council of States comprise 13 members. There are different types of committees:

Specialist committees
The National Council and the Council of States have nine committees that deal with specific areas. They discuss items of business related to their specific area and stay up-to-date on any relevant social and political developments.

Specific areas:
- Legal affairs
- Security policy
- State policy
- Economy and taxes
- Social security and healthcare
- Science, education and culture
- Transport and telecommunications
- Environment, spatial planning and energy
- Foreign policy

Supervisory committees
Each chamber has two supervisory committees: one to oversee federal finances and the other to examine the business of other federal authorities (Finance Committees and Control Committees). The most rigorous means of parliamentary oversight is the Parliamentary Investigation Committee (PInC). Only four PInCs have ever been appointed in the history of Switzerland, the last one in 1996.

Delegations
Delegations are composed of members of both chambers. Three delegations perform supervisory functions; seven delegations represent the Swiss parliament in international parliamentary assemblies; and five additional delegations are in charge of fostering relations with foreign parliaments.

Zimmer 286, a film about the work of the parliamentary committees (in German)
Parliamentary instruments

Members of the Federal Assembly, parliamentary groups and committees can initiate measures, propose new legislation and request information or reports. These procedural requests are generally addressed to the Federal Council.

- Members of the Federal Assembly, parliamentary groups and committees can table a parliamentary initiative to propose draft legislation. If both Councils agree, a committee will draw up the draft legislation.

- A motion is used to instruct the Federal Council to draft legislation (an act or an ordinance) or to take a specific measure. A motion must be approved by both Councils.

- A postulate is used to instruct the Federal Council to examine and report whether a new law should be drafted or measures taken. A postulate is accepted if a Council agrees to it.

Before a motion or a postulate is submitted to the Council, the Federal Council puts forward a recommendation. The procedural requests recommended for adoption are expedited. The recommendation is prepared by the relevant department.

- An interpellation is a request to the Federal Council for information on important incidents in Switzerland and abroad, and on federal government matters. The Federal Council’s response is then sometimes discussed in the Council of States and, in the case of urgent interpellations, also in the National Council.

- Questions are used to request information from the Federal Council. The Federal Council answers questions in writing. They are not dealt with in the Council. Urgent questions must be answered by the Federal Council in the same session.

- During question time in the National Council, Council members can ask the Federal Council questions on current issues. The questions must be submitted in writing one week in advance and will be answered orally by the responsible head of department.
Particularities of Parliament

Two councils with equal powers

In many countries, parliament is unicameral. In Switzerland, Parliament has two chambers – the National Council and the Council of States – which have exactly the same powers and responsibilities. The two chambers deal with the same business in the same way. They must agree on all points for a bill to come into force, and must use the same wording to adopt legislation. Approval by only one chamber is not enough. It often takes time for the National Council and the Council of States to reach an agreement.

Semi-professional Parliament

Most of the members of the Swiss parliament are not full-time politicians. Part-time politicians bring hands-on expertise to debates due to their professional experience, and they are more grounded and accessible to the people. However, council members spend more and more time on their parliamentary work, some even full-time. This gives Switzerland a mixture of part-time and full-time politicians.

Resolution of differences

In the event that the National Council and the Council of States are unable to reach an agreement on an item of business, the business is sent from one chamber to the other for a resolution of differences, where it is examined by the preliminary consultation committees. If the National Council and the Council of States are still not in agreement about the business after three rounds, a reconciliation conference is held. If there is no agreement on the business, it is abandoned. (➔ p. 43)
Parliament

Particularities of Parliament

The People have the last word

In Switzerland, it is not Parliament that has the last word, but the electorate. In addition to the right to vote, voters have two options for directly influencing national politics:

- Referendums (→ p. 22)
- Popular initiatives (→ p. 22)
How new laws come about

Enacting new legislation takes time and consists of several stages. Many different actors are involved in the legislative process. Only once they have all shared their views, and the National Council and the Council of States agree on the wording of the law can the Federal Council bring the law into force. And, of course, only once the People have given their approval.

The Federal Council and the Federal Administration

1. **Impetus**
   - It is the Federal Council or Parliament that gives the impetus (in the form of a parliamentary initiative, a motion or a postulate → p. 39) for a new law. The cantons may also request a new law (cantonal initiative).

2. **Preliminary draft**
   - The Federal Council instructs Department X to draw up a preliminary draft for a law. All departments and federal offices are consulted on this preliminary draft (office consultation procedure).

3. **Consultation procedure**
   - Department X submits the preliminary draft to the Federal Council, which initiates the consultation procedure. The consultation procedure allows all citizens, cantons, communes, political parties, federations, trade unions, associations, churches and interest groups to comment on the preliminary draft.

4. **Draft legislation**
   - Department X prepares the preliminary draft law and adapts it on the basis of the results of the consultation procedure. It then submits the bill to the Federal Council.

5. **Federal Council Dispatch**
   - The Federal Council examines the bill and sends it to Parliament.

6. **Preliminary examination by the committee of the first chamber**
   - The presidents of the National Council and the Council of States decide whether the bill is dealt with first in the National Council or in the Council of States. A committee of the first chamber discusses the text and submits a proposal to its Council (first chamber). (Committees → p. 38).

7. **Consultation in the first chamber (e.g. the National Council)**
   - The first chamber may consider the law to be superfluous and request that it not be considered; it can reject the text and instruct the Federal Council or the committee concerned to revise it; or it can discuss the law in detail and make a decision.
Legislation: When speed is of the essence

“Federal acts whose entry into force cannot be delayed (emergency federal acts) may be declared urgent by an absolute majority of the members of each of the two Councils and be brought into force immediately. Such acts must be of limited duration.” That is the wording of Article 165 of the Federal Constitution. In certain cases, the people can vote on ‘emergency federal acts’ retrospectively.

3 Preliminary examination by the committee of the second chamber
The committee of the second chamber discusses the text approved by the first chamber and submits a proposal to its Council (second chamber).

9 Consultation in the second chamber (e.g. Council of States)
The second chamber has the same options as the first chamber: a decision not to consider the law, rejection of the text; or point by point deliberation before making a decision.

10 Resolution of differences in the first chamber
If the decisions of the National Council and the Council of States differ, a procedure for the resolution of differences is initiated. The committee of the first chamber makes a proposal to the first chamber.

12 Conference of conciliation
In the event of unresolved differences between the National Council and the Council of States after three rounds, a conference of conciliation is held. The conference is composed of members of the preliminary consultation committees who work together to find an agreement. The agreement is then submitted to the first chamber, and then to the second chamber.

13 Final vote in the first and second chambers
The jointly reached agreement is put to a final vote in the National Council and the Council of States. Parliament votes in favour of the new law.

14 Optional referendum
The law adopted by Parliament is brought back to the People for a vote. The People have the last word (Referendum – p. 22). If a referendum is not sought within 100 days, the Federal Council may bring the law into force.

15 Popular vote
If a referendum is launched against the law, the law will be put to the vote of the People.

16 Entry into force
If the majority of voters approve the new law, the Federal Council can bring it into force.
In the Parliamentary Services, Parliament has its own staff office independent of the rest of the Federal Administration. It works on behalf of the National Council and the Council of States and ensures continuity from one legislature to the next.

Organising Council and parliamentary committee meetings
Before the Councils can take decisions in the sessions, all business is discussed in advance in the committees. The Secretariats therefore have to plan and organise a large number of meetings.

Advising Council members
In order to delve deeper into specific issues, Council members can submit research requests to the parliamentary library and have information compiled for them.

Documenting the legislative process
The Councils often take divergent decisions. To ensure that the legislative process and the lines of argument are comprehensible for the ongoing deliberations and for future generations, all committee and Council meetings are minuted. As Council meetings are public, these minutes are published on the Parliament website, almost in real time.

Assuring access to information
The Parliamentary Services operate a digital platform where all information and functions for parliamentary work are available in one place: information on items of business and meetings, on the biographies of Council members, on planning and conducting meetings, etc. The Parliamentary Services also maintain the digital presence of the National Council and the Council of States and inform the public about Parliament and its activities.

Supporting Parliament in fostering international relations
Relations with foreign countries increasingly take place on a parliamentary level. The Parliamentary Services support the Council presidents and the corresponding delegations in planning and carrying out visits abroad and in hosting visits by foreign guests and delegations to Switzerland.

Opening Parliament’s doors to the public
Around 100,000 people visit Parliament every year. During the sessions, it is possible to follow Council debates from the galleries. Between sessions, the Parliamentary Services offer guided tours of the building. Open days are also held several times a year. It is worth booking early for session visits and guided tours.

Open Day schedule 2023
17 March (Museum Night)
15 April
1/2 July (Open Doors)
1 August
14 October

Expenses 2021 (CHF)
62 million

Staff (FTEs) 2021
229
The drafting of the Federal Constitution was a tour de force. In just 51 days, a commission made up of cantonal representatives formulated a text, setting out the most important points. After the conflicts between the conservative Sonderbund cantons and the parts of Switzerland under liberal government, the loose confederation was to become a state entity: a federal state with a common foreign policy, free of internal customs duties and with a common currency, postal service and units of measurement.

The completed text was adopted in the summer of 1848 by the men entitled to vote at the time and by the majority of the cantons. The People and the Cantons were now to be represented equally in a bicameral system: in the National Council and the Council of States respectively. The new parliament was designated as the supreme power of the Confederation – subject to the rights of the People and the Cantons.

In 2023, Switzerland is celebrating the 175th anniversary of the first Federal Constitution. It came into force in 1848 and laid the foundations for the establishment of the Swiss federal state.

Activities throughout the anniversary year
Parliament is organising various activities to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the Federal Constitution. Under the heading ‘1848 – an incredible story’, it is offering a themed tour of the Parliament Building and an audio tour of Switzerland’s capital. The political game ‘My point of view’ gives school classes an opportunity to debate Switzerland’s future in the Council chambers.

On 1 and 2 July, Parliament, the Federal Council, the Federal Administration and the Swiss National Bank will hold open days for the public. In addition to the Parliament Building, other sites such as the east and west wings of the Federal Palace and the National Bank can be visited, which are otherwise rarely open to the public. A ceremony is set to take place on Parliament Square on 12 September to mark Constitution Day.
On 1 January each year, the Federal Chancellery publishes the official photo of the Federal Council. The president for that year gets to decide the design and select the photographer. The design for 2023 was chosen by Alain Berset as he is president this year.
The Executive

The Government

The Federal Council is Switzerland’s government. It consists of seven members, who take decisions and defend their decisions in a collegial manner. The presidency rotates every year. The Federal Council is assisted in its tasks by the Federal Administration. The Confederation’s expenditure may not exceed its receipts over the longer term: this is ensured by the debt brake mechanism. Parliament decides on the federal budget.

www.admin.ch

Federal finances: Parliament has the final say
In order to fulfil its tasks, the Confederation needs money. The Federal Constitution sets out what taxes the government can raise. When it comes to spending money, the Federal Council cannot just do as it sees fit: there is a legal basis for every item of expenditure that is the result of a democratic process. Parliament has sovereignty over federal finances: it decides the budget and approves the state financial statement of the previous year. (→ p. 33, p. 38).

Debt brake mechanism
The Confederation is required to balance its expenditure and receipts over the longer term. It is required to run a surplus when the economy is thriving and may spend more than it collects in receipts when the economy is weak. The debt brake does allow for an exception to be made in extraordinary situations such as serious economic crises and natural disasters; the government may then undertake additional expenditure.

Extraordinary expenditure
The COVID pandemic resulted in additional expenditure for the Confederation. To combat the pandemic and mitigate its effects, the Federal Council and Parliament adopted numerous measures in 2020/2021: short-time work compensation, hardship measures for companies, COVID tests, subsidies for sport, culture and tourism, etc. That is the main reason why the Confederation ran a deficit of CHF 12 billion in 2021.
Federal receipts and expenditure 2021

Receipts of 76 billion
Direct federal tax and VAT are the Confederation’s main sources of receipts. Direct federal tax is raised on the income of private individuals (progressive, max. 11.5%), and on business profits (8.5%). VAT is 7.7% on most goods and services.

Expenditure of 88 billion
One third of federal expenditure is spent on social welfare. 43% of this goes to old-age provision (OASI), 13% to invalidity insurance (II). In addition, there are supplementary benefits, unemployment insurance (UI), premium reductions for health insurance and expenditure related to the costs of migration.

Political party composition of the Federal Council since 1948

1848 The Federal Council was composed of seven members of the Free Democratic Party (today FDP: The Liberals). The party governed alone for 43 years.

1891 The first member of the Catholic Conservatives (today CVP) joined the government; the second joined in 1919.

1929 Parliament elected a member of the Farmers’, Trades’ and Citizens’ Party (today SVP) to the Federal Council.

1943 The first Social Democrat (SP) entered the government; the second followed in 1951.

1959 The four strongest parties agreed to form a government by applying the ‘magic formula’: 2 FDP, 2 CVP, 2 SP, 1 SVP. The formula remained unchanged for 44 years.

2003 At the Federal Council elections, the SVP won a seat at the expense of the CVP.

2008 The two representatives of the SVP joined the newly founded Conservative Democratic Party (BDP).

2009 A member of the SVP was elected in place of a retiring BDP representative.

2015 The BDP representative stepped down. Parliament elected an SVP representative in her place.

Since then The Federal Council has again been composed of members from four different political parties – according to the 2:2:2:1 formula.
The Federal Council

The Federal Council comprises seven members of equal standing. They are elected by Parliament every four years, with a different member holding the post of president each year. The current members of the Federal Council are drawn from four different parties. Three come from the German-speaking part of Switzerland, three from the French-speaking part and one from the Italian-speaking region.

The Federal Council normally meets every week. Especially demanding issues are discussed in special sessions. Each year, it decides on more than 2,500 items of business. The seven departments and the Federal Chancellery support the Federal Council by helping to prepare the meetings.

Important dates
Election of the Federal Council (following the parliamentary elections in October 2023) and election of the president of the Swiss Confederation and vice president of the Federal Council: 13 December 2023

The president is of equal standing to the other members of the Federal Council, but chairs the meetings and represents the government in its external dealings.
What is special about the Federal Council?

Collegiality
Switzerland is the only country in the world that has a collegial body as its government: the seven members of the Federal Council are each members of the college and have equal rights. The president of the Swiss Confederation chairs the meetings and represents the government in its external dealings. The presidency rotates each year.

Consensus
The members of the Federal Council often have conflicting views and values. However, they always seek a consensus and reach their decisions together. Outwardly, the Federal Council presents a united front: the members of the Federal Council defend the decisions they have taken jointly, even if these decisions are contrary to their own opinions or the position taken by their party.

Consociationalism
The Federal Constitution requires Switzerland’s regions and languages to be ‘appropriately represented’ in the Federal Council. The parties are expected to propose both male and female candidates for election. Normally Parliament allocates seats on the Federal Council according to the strength of the political parties: as a result, all the largest parties are represented in the government.

Magic Formula
2:2:2:1 is the endlessly debated formula for the political composition of the Federal Council: the largest three parties each hold two seats in the Federal Council, while the fourth largest party has one seat. For 44 years (1959–2003), the Federal Council was made up of 2 FDP, 2 SP and 2 CVP representatives, and 1 SVP representative. Since 2003, there has been a minor shift: 2 FDP, 2 SP, 2 SVP, 1 CVP (‘The Centre’ from 1.1.2021).

Stability
The members of the Federal Council are elected by Parliament to serve a four-year term of office and cannot be removed. They can be re-elected any number of times. Normally a member of the Federal Council remains in office until he or she retires or chooses not to stand again for election.

Not elected by the People
The Swiss electorate has already voted three times on whether the Federal Council should be elected by the Swiss people: in 1900, 1942 and 2013. On each occasion, both the People and the cantons voted against. An election by the People has also been proposed several times in Parliament, but each of these proposals was rejected.

Karin Keller-Sutter
Head of the Federal Department of Finance
Member of the Federal Council since 2019
Party affiliation: FDP

Albert Rösti
Head of the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications
Member of the Federal Council since 2023
Party affiliation: SVP

Elisabeth Baume-Schneider
Head of the Federal Department of Justice and Police
Member of the Federal Council since 2023
Party affiliation: SP

Walter Thurnherr
Federal Chancellor since 2016
Party affiliation: The Centre

The Federal Chancellor is the Federal Council’s chief of staff and heads the Federal Chancellery (→ p. 56). He is also elected by Parliament.
The Federal Council’s tasks

Preparing legislation

The Federal Council submits new laws to Parliament and proposals on how to implement decisions taken in popular votes. Its proposals receive broad support: they take account of the views of the cantons, parties, associations and concerned groups, which are expressed in a consultation process. After these consultations, the Federal Council submits its bill to Parliament for debate and a decision.

Implementing the decisions of Parliament

As soon as Parliament has decided on a new law, the Federal Council issues the required ordinances. They set out the specifics on how the new law should be implemented. If Parliament requests particular measures, the Federal Council ensures that these are taken.

Providing information

The Federal Council informs the cantons, Parliament and the public about its decisions via a range of channels. It explains proposals that are being voted in a red booklet, which is posted to voters with their ballot papers and published on the internet.

Heading the Federal Administration

The Federal Council is in charge of the Federal Administration, which has around 40,000 employees. The Administration is organised into seven government departments. Each member of the Federal Council is the head of a department (→ p. 54/55).

Instagram: @gov.ch
Twitter: @BR_Sprecher
YouTube: Swiss Federal Council
Web: www.admin.ch, www.ch.ch
Apps: VoteInfo, CH info
Planning for the future

The Federal Council sets the agenda for the future: it issues a mission statement, sets goals and indicates how it plans to invest federal funds. It has to find majority support for its plans, in Parliament and if need be among the People and the cantons.

Federal Council mission statement for the legislature period 2019–2023

1. Switzerland shall secure its prosperity sustainably and exploit the opportunities offered by digital transformation.

2. Switzerland shall encourage national cohesion and contribute to consolidating international cooperation.

3. Switzerland shall guarantee security, engage in protecting the climate and act as a reliable partner in the world.

These three elements in the Mission Statement themselves include 18 goals and 53 measures.

Governing in times of crisis

If Switzerland’s internal or external security is endangered and if there is an imminent threat, the Federal Council has the power to issue emergency ordinances of limited duration if it is unable to take measures based on existing legislation (Federal Constitution Art. 185). In the event of there being an exceptional risk to public health, the Epidemics Act confers wide-ranging powers on the Federal Council. In the event of severe shortages, the Federal Council may order measures to ensure the national economic supply of essential goods and services (National Economic Supply Act). In addition, the Asylum Act, the Debt Enforcement and Bankruptcy Act, the Customs Tariff Act and the Telecommunications Act also provide the Federal Council with powers to deal with crisis situations.

2022 was marked by crises: the COVID pandemic, the war in Ukraine, the energy crisis. How can we look to the future with confidence?

Crises are unsettling, they unnerve us and cause much suffering. But they can also serve as an opportunity. For example, the pandemic taught us to find pragmatic solutions even though we were starting from scratch. We have to remain curious, committed and flexible. And above all, we have to be supportive and ensure that everyone in our country has the same opportunities. In a world marked by crises, social cohesion is crucial. We must make sure that no one is forgotten.

Switzerland is a member of the UN Security Council this year. What are its priorities?

Switzerland holds an important place on the international stage, not least thanks to Geneva. Switzerland must remain open to the world and continue to be an advocate of multilateralism and democracy. These are increasingly being called into question at the moment. The big problems, such as poverty or climate change, can only be solved by working together. Switzerland will continue its humanitarian efforts and peacebuilding activities. Protecting the civilian population will also be one of our priorities.

How do we find our way in a world in which everything changes so quickly?

We must hold on to what makes our country special. Switzerland has always been able to adapt and innovate. It is built on strong institutions. This year we are celebrating the 175th anniversary of our constitution. We must continue to stand up for our culture of debate, our ability to compromise and our democracy.
Federal Administration

39,729 (35,985 full-time equivalents) staff work in the Federal Administration. 1,125 of those are apprentices, 567 are graduate interns.
The Federal Administration supports the Federal Council in its tasks. It consists of seven government departments and the Federal Chancellery. While each department is headed by a federal councilor, the Federal Administration as a whole is supervised by the full Federal Council.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Head of Department</th>
<th>General Secretariat</th>
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<tr>
<td>DDPS</td>
<td>Viola Amherd</td>
<td>General Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDF</td>
<td>Karin Keller-Sutter</td>
<td>General Secretariat</td>
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<td>EAER</td>
<td>Guy Parmelin</td>
<td>General Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
<td>DETEC</td>
<td>Albert Rösti</td>
<td>General Secretariat</td>
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Office of the Armed Forces
Attorney General
Federal Intelligence Service
Defence sector
Federal Office for Defence
Procurement armasuisse
Federal Office for Topography
swisstopo
Federal Office for Civil Protection
Federal Office for Sport

State Secretariat for International Financial Matters
Federal Finance Administration
Federal Office of Personnel
Federal Tax Administration
Federal Office for Customs and Border Security
Federal Office of Information Technology, Systems and Telecommunications
Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics

Autonomous organisations
Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority
Swiss Federal Audit Office
Federal Pension Fund PUBLICA

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO
State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation
Federal Office for Agriculture
Federal Office for National Economic Supply
Federal Office for Housing
Federal Office for Civilian Service

Office of the Price Supervisor
Competition Commission
Board of the Federal Institutes of Technology ETH
Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training
Swiss Innovation Agency Innosuisse

Federal Office of Transport
Federal Office of Civil Aviation
Swiss Federal Office of Energy
Federal Roads Office
Federal Office of Communications
Federal Office for the Environment
Federal Office for Spatial Development

Autonomous organisations
Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate
Federal Inspectorate for Heavy Current Installations
Swiss Transportation Safety Investigation Board
Federal Electricity Commission EiCom
Federal Communications Commission ComCom
Independent Complaints Authority for Radio and Television
Federal Postal Services Commission PostCom
Rail Transport Commission RailCom

Over 260 different professions can be learnt in Switzerland – 50 of those in the Federal Administration.
Federal Chancellery

The Federal Chancellery is the staff office of the Federal Council: it ensures that the Federal Council is able to take sound decisions and communicate them in a coordinated manner. As the custodian of people’s rights, it organises federal elections and votes and verifies the legality of initiatives and referendums.
Preparing Federal Council decisions
The Federal Council normally holds a meeting once a week to deal with numerous items of business. Prior to the meeting, the federal departments and offices can give their input on the items on the agenda. The Federal Council coordinates this joint reporting procedure.

Communicating Federal Council decisions
After every Federal Council meeting, the Federal Council Spokesperson goes before the press to announce the Federal Council’s decisions. Federal Council decisions and reports are published in the Federal Gazette, while new or amended acts and ordinances are published in the Official Compilation of Federal Legislation.

Planning for the future
The Federal Chancellery monitors national and international developments and, on the basis of these, establishes the need for political action. It is responsible for Federal Council planning and controlling: for the four-year legislature planning, the annual objectives and reporting.

Supporting the president
During their year as Swiss president, federal councillors assume additional tasks at home and abroad (→ p. 50). The Federal Chancellery provides support and ensures continuity from one presidential year to the next.

Coordinating the work of the Federal Administration
The Federal Chancellor chairs the monthly meetings of the Conference of Secretaries General, at which the secretaries general coordinate the work of their departments. The newly created DTI Sector has been in operation since January 2021. It coordinates and supports digital transformation projects throughout the Federal Administration.

Overseeing democratic rights
The Federal Chancellery ensures that all federal elections and popular votes are conducted correctly. It provides the necessary information on the proper procedures to anyone interested in launching a popular initiative or referendum (→ p. 22ff.). It is also working with the cantons to establish new trials for online voting in popular votes and elections in Switzerland.

Promoting multilingualism
Switzerland’s official languages are German, French and Italian, and all legal and official federal texts must be available in these languages. In certain cases they must also be produced in Romansh. Texts of international relevance are also produced in English. The Federal Chancellery is responsible for the quality of the translations.

Publishing information through a range of channels
Before a federal vote is held, the Federal Chancellery sends explanatory material to all voters and updates the information on the VoteInfo app. Before federal elections, it sends out voting instructions. Up-to-date and detailed information is provided on two websites, in explanatory videos and in this brochure “The Swiss Confederation – a brief guide”.

Instagram: @gov.ch
Twitter: @SwissGov
YouTube: Swiss Federal Council
Web: www.admin.ch, www.ch.ch
Apps: VoteInfo, CH info

Vice Chancellor and Federal Council Spokesperson:
André Simonazzi

Vice Chancellor:
Viktor Rossi

Expenses 2021 (CHF)
127 million

Staff (FTEs) 2021
283

Autonomous organisation
Office of the Federal Data Protection and Information Commissioner FDPIC:
Adrian Lobsiger
www.edoeb.admin.ch
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA

The FDFA safeguards Switzerland's foreign policy interests. It maintains relations with other states and international bodies such as the EU and the UN. It provides services for Swiss citizens abroad. The FDFA is also responsible for Switzerland’s development cooperation and humanitarian aid. There are around 170 Swiss representations around the world.

Switzerland has a seat on the UN Security Council in 2023/2024, which it will use to work towards peace in the world.
Wars, conflicts, climate change, food security – Switzerland can only respond to global challenges if it acts together with other states. As a member of the UN Security Council in 2023 and 2024, it can also contribute its expertise and credibility in the peaceful settlement of disputes for the benefit of the global community. 

The European security architecture has been shaken by Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine. Switzerland is committed to upholding international law, strengthening security cooperation with the EU and NATO, providing assistance to Ukraine and supporting the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). It also prioritises effective bilateral relations with the EU, the country’s most important trading partner by far. To this end, the continuation of the bilateral approach is a priority for the Federal Council.

Around 800,000 Swiss citizens live abroad. And each year, Swiss tourists make several million trips to foreign countries. The Consular Directorate can help in such cases as registering marriages held abroad, or if your passport gets stolen on holiday. More information is available on these two special apps: SwissInTouch for Swiss citizens living abroad and Travel Admin for Swiss tourists before and during a trip. And if something does go wrong, the Helpline is also available 24/7.

“Switzerland’s role is to promote dialogue and build bridges.”
Ignazio Cassis, head of the FDFA.
Member of the Federal Council since 2017.

Expenses 2021 (CHF)
3.34 bn

Staff (FTEs) 2021
5,477

General Secretariat GS-FDFA
Secretary General: Markus Seiler
www.fdfa.admin.ch

State Secretariat StS
State Secretary: Livia Leu

Directorate of International Law DIL
Director: Corinne Cicéron Bühler

Consular Directorate CD
Director: David Grichting

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Director: Patricia Danzi
www.fdfa.admin.ch/sdc

Directorate for Resources DR
Director: Tania Cavassini

www.fdfa.admin.ch
The FDHA works to ensure the country has an efficient and effective health system that is accessible to all. It is also committed to protecting the pension system – state and occupational pensions – into the future. Its areas of activity include promoting cultural diversity and cohesion in society, gender equality and the integration of people with disabilities.
COVID, the war in Ukraine and the energy crisis: rolling crises trigger uncertainty. In situations like these, social cohesion is crucial. The FDHA works to strengthen this cohesion, for example by ensuring gender equality and solidarity between generations, improving the integration of people with disabilities and promoting cultural and linguistic diversity. A further priority is the fight against racism.

The tasks performed by the staff of the FDHA have a direct impact on people’s everyday lives in a wide range of fields: social security and occupational pensions, containing costs in the health sector and authorising new medicines, promoting culture, food safety and animal health, providing reliable weather forecasts and statistics.

The Department is currently implementing numerous reform projects to ensure an efficient health system that is accessible to all, favourable framework conditions for the cultural sector, and social insurance schemes that are financially stable in the long term to support people at all stages of life.

“The FDHA strives for greater solidarity and social cohesion in society.”

Alain Berset, head of the FDHA. Member of the Federal Council since 2012. President of the Swiss Confederation in 2023.

General Secretariat GS-FDHA
Secretary General: Lukas Gresch-Brunner
www.edi.admin.ch

Federal Office for Gender Equality FEGE
Director: Sylvie Durrer
www.ebg.admin.ch

Federal Office of Culture FOC
Director: Carine Bachmann
www.bak.admin.ch

Swiss Federal Archives SFA
Director: Philippe Künzler
www.bar.admin.ch

Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology MeteoSwiss
Director: Christoph Appenzeller
www.meteoschweiz.admin.ch

Federal Office of Public Health FOPH
Director: Anne Lévy
www.bag.admin.ch

Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office FSVO
Director: Hans Wyss
www.blv.admin.ch

Federal Statistical Office FSO
Director: Georges-Simon Ulrich
www.bfs.admin.ch

Federal Social Insurance Office FSIO
Director: Stéphane Rossini
www.bsv.admin.ch

Autonomous organisations

Swiss Agency for Therapeutic Products Swissmedic
Director: Raimund T. Bruhin
www.swissmedic.ch

Swiss National Museum SNM
Director: Denise Tonella
www.nationalmuseum.ch

Swiss Arts Council Pro Helvetia
Director: Philippe Bischof
www.prohelvetia.ch

Expenses 2021 (CHF)
19.58 bn

Staff (FTEs) 2021
2,633

www.edi.admin.ch
Federal Department of Justice and Police FDJP

The FDJP is responsible for national and international police cooperation with the aim of ensuring a security net for the entire population. It draws up legislation in civil, criminal, constitutional and administrative law to respond to societal challenges and create equal opportunities. In addition, the FDJP regulates the conditions under which foreign nationals may enter, live and work in Switzerland, or obtain asylum here.

A young woman who has been granted asylum in Switzerland is on an integration pre-apprenticeship in the healthcare sector. Being able to enter the world of work is the key to successful integration.
Migration policy is a priority for the FDJP. Particular emphasis is placed on integration: people with a residence permit should be supported so that they can integrate as quickly as possible and lead independent lives. One of the measures supported by the FDJP to achieve this is the pre-apprenticeship integration programme. This prepares people who have found protection in Switzerland for a recognised apprenticeship in a targeted and practice-oriented manner. Close cooperation with other states is essential for the asylum system to function. The FDJP advocates a solidarity-based refugee policy in Europe.

The FDJP ensures that Switzerland’s security authorities have the necessary legal instruments to safeguard the security of its residents. In particular, this includes the central information systems for fingerprints, DNA profiles and national and international searches. These allow terrorists and other criminals to be reliably identified by the cantonal police, the migration authorities and the Federal Office for Customs and Border Protection.

The FDJP is also pushing ahead with the process of digital transformation. The department is currently drawing up the legal basis for a state-managed digital proof of identity. In future, users will be able to identify themselves digitally in a secure, fast and uncomplicated manner while retaining the greatest possible control over their data.
The DDPS has the task of developing Switzerland’s security policy. The Armed Forces, the Federal Office for Civil Protection, the Federal Intelligence Service and armasuisse are the instruments through which that policy is implemented. The role of the DDPS also involves promoting sport through the Federal Office for Sport and producing geoinformation through swisstopo.
Sport is shown to boost physical and mental performance and improve public health, as well as fostering social cohesion in Switzerland. The DDPS therefore promotes sport and exercise and advocates fairness and safety in sport, which are guided by values based on ethical principles. A good example of this is the unique Youth+Sport (Y+S) sports promotion programme, which has been running for 50 years. Every year, it offers sports courses or camps in over 85 different sports to more than 600,000 young people from all over Switzerland.

The aim of promoting sport at all age and ability levels is anchored in the DDPS sustainability strategy. As an employer, real estate manager and consumer of natural resources, the DDPS has intensified its work in a wide range of areas including diversity, biodiversity promotion, disaster risk reduction, climate change, waste management and energy security. In recent years, it has been replacing its fossil heating systems and equipping its buildings with photovoltaic systems. This has resulted in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of a third since 2001 – a big step on the way to reaching net zero emissions, which the DDPS wants to achieve by 2050. It is important to meet the challenges and needs that exist in the present, while taking measures to ensure the well-being of future generations. DDPS – Security for Switzerland.
Federal Department of Finance
FDF

Federal finances, bridging credits, taxes – at the FDF, there is a lot of emphasis on the state budget and on financial policy. The department collects taxes and customs duties, and checks the cross-border movement of people and goods. It also provides services for the entire Federal Administration, from IT to human resources to buildings and logistics.

Students learning about Switzerland’s government debt: the debt brake is a key instrument of Swiss financial policy.
“A sustainable financial policy strengthens Switzerland as a business location and ensures that the state can act effectively in crises.”

Karin Keller-Sutter, head of the FDF, Member of the Federal Council since 2019.

Expenditure and receipts must be balanced. That is the overriding priority for federal finances. This is ensured by the debt brake: over the longer term, the Confederation may not spend more than it receives. Between 2003, when the debt brake was introduced, and 2019, federal debt was reduced by over CHF 30 billion.

The tide turned with the COVID pandemic. The Federal Council and Parliament implemented extensive measures that were necessary to mitigate the health, social and economic consequences of the COVID crisis. The provision of liquidity for businesses, measures to safeguard incomes and employment levels, and aid provided to industries particularly affected by the crisis resulted in extraordinary expenditure of approximately CHF 30 billion, which has once again driven up the Confederation’s debts.

The pandemic has shown just how quickly federal debt can grow and how important it is for our country to reduce it – not only because it is required by the Financial Budget Act – but also because sound public finances are a key advantage for Switzerland as a business location. Moreover, the war in Ukraine and other challenges, above all population ageing and climate change, are likely to have long-term financial consequences for Switzerland. Budget discipline is key. In view of the uncertain economic outlook, the Confederation must rebalance its budget and focus on its core competencies.

### Expenses 2021 (CHF)

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Expenses 2021 (CHF)</td>
<td>17.28 bn</td>
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### Staff (FTEs) 2021

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff (FTEs)</td>
<td>8,772</td>
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wwwefd.admin.ch
The EAER defines framework conditions for the economy and the labour market. It sets the rules that apply in the private sector and in agriculture, and represents the interests of the Swiss economy abroad. It is responsible for organising vocational and professional education and training and promotes research. The EAER also has the task of making sure that the country is supplied with essential goods.
The world has become more uncertain and more unpredictable. This shapes the EAER’s work in a variety of ways. The war in Ukraine has led to far-reaching economic upheaval. The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) is responsible for implementing sanctions. Swiss economic policy is also affected, as international trade and supply chains are impaired.

Furthermore, the war has affected the security of energy supply in Europe and Switzerland. DETEC and the EAER are working closely together to strengthen the country’s supply of gas and electricity. In the event of a shortage, the National Economic Supply (NES) organisation has prepared measures to ensure that the economy and society can continue to function. The NES organisation consists of the Federal Office for National Economic Supply (FONES) and part-time support staff drawing on around 250 experts from the private sector and other branches of the administration. It is currently being reorganised in order to meet the growing challenges.

One of the central tasks of the EAER is to ensure good framework conditions so that companies can prosper and create attractive jobs. One of the ways in which SECO does this is through its location promotion activities. These are defined in policies on SMEs and tourism, but also regional policy, which promotes value creation in rural and mountain regions.

“Many people in Switzerland were unaware of the vital importance of energy supply.”

Guy Parmelin, head of the EAER. Member of the Federal Council since 2016.
Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

Roads, rail, power and the media: DETEC assures Switzerland’s basic public services. But it also takes care of our natural environment: woodlands, landscape, water, air, plants and animals. DETEC pursues a climate policy that is also beneficial for the economy.
Energy is needed for daily life. The war in Ukraine has shown how vulnerable Switzerland is if it relies too heavily on energy from abroad – on Russian gas, for example. To make our country less dependent on oil and gas, DETEC is overseeing the rapid expansion of domestic renewable energies. For example, it is working to ensure that we produce and store more electricity with hydroelectric power plants and speed up approval procedures.

In addition, due to the uncertainty surrounding the energy situation last year, DETEC, together with the Department of Economic Affairs (EAER), the cantons, the Electricity Commission and the electricity industry, immediately created a back-up for any shortfall in supply – ensuring that the country’s reservoirs are full and that it has a stock of mobile turbines to overcome shortages at short notice, for example. In addition, the Federal Council has obliged the industry to build up additional gas and storage capacities. DETEC itself is also committed to saving energy. In opting to harness hydro and solar power, and where possible wind power, we are not only strengthening our security of supply, but also using it to produce the electricity we need to power environmentally friendly heat pumps and electric cars. It also helps us to protect our climate, one of DETEC’s other main concerns. By rapidly boosting domestic electricity production, we can benefit twice over.

“We need to make rapid progress in boosting domestic electricity production. This will strengthen security of supply and protect our climate.”

Albert Rösti, head of DETEC. Member of the Federal Council since 2023.

Expenses 2021 (CHF) 13.36 bn
Staff (FTEs) 2021 2,433

www.uvek.admin.ch
Anyone wishing to visit the listed building dating from the 19th century can do so by appointment – or take a virtual tour through the premises.

The Judiciary The Courts
In the heart of Lucerne, close to the lakeshore, stands the second seat of the Federal Supreme Court. In addition to social-insurance law cases, tax-law cases will also be heard here from 2023.
There are four federal courts. The highest court is the Federal Supreme Court, which rules in the final instance on cases from almost all areas of law. The three federal courts of first instance have different tasks. The Federal Criminal Court is responsible for criminal matters of particular importance to the Swiss Confederation as well as for appeals concerning international mutual assistance in criminal matters. The Federal Administrative Court rules on appeals against decisions of the federal administrative authorities and the Federal Patent Court on disputes over invention patents.

First level of procedure
Cantonal courts or the federal courts of first instance rule in the first and second instance. If the parties concerned do not agree with a decision, they can take their case to the Federal Supreme Court. The Federal Supreme Court Act regulates the conditions under which an appeal is possible.

Election of judges
The judges of the federal courts are elected by the United Federal Assembly for a term of office of 6 years. Re-election is possible without restriction. At the latest, judges leave office at the end of their 68th year of age.

The United Federal Assembly also elects the presidents and vicepresidents of the courts. The presidential term of office is 2 years (with the exception of the Federal Patent Court: 6 years). A one-time re-election is possible.
Procedures in the Swiss legal system

The federal courts are located at four sites:
- Lucerne: Federal Supreme Court (2 divisions)
- St. Gallen: Federal Administrative Court and Federal Patent Court
- Lausanne: Federal Supreme Court (main seat, 5 divisions)
- Bellinzona: Federal Criminal Court

In 2021 approximately 14,000 cases were concluded:
- Federal Supreme Court: 7509
- Federal Administrative Court: 5976
- Federal Criminal Court: 759
- Federal Patent Court: 22
The Federal Supreme Court

The Federal Supreme Court is the highest instance for legal disputes between citizens, between citizens and the state, between cantons and between the federal government and the cantons. These disputes may concern matters of civil, criminal, administrative and social law.

www.bger.ch

Functions

In general, it definitively examines decisions of lower courts
As the highest judicial authority, the Federal Supreme Court rules on appeals against decisions of the highest cantonal courts, the Federal Criminal Court, the Federal Administrative Court and the Federal Patent Court. It examines whether they have applied the law correctly. In the case of human rights issues, an appeal can be lodged at the European Court of Human Rights.

It ensures uniform application of the law
Through its decisions, the Federal Supreme Court ensures uniform application of federal law. It protects the constitutional rights of citizens. The other courts and the administrative authorities align themselves with its decisions.

It contributes to the development of law
If the Federal Supreme Court has to rule on a legal question that is not or not clearly regulated by the law, it contributes to the development of the law through its case law. This can lead to Parliament reformulating a law.

Organisation

The Federal Supreme Court is divided according to legal areas. It comprises

- two public law divisions in Lausanne (e.g. political rights, law on foreign nationals)
- two public law divisions in Lucerne (e.g. taxes, accident and disability insurance)
- two civil law divisions in Lausanne (e.g. contract law, family law)
- a criminal law division in Lausanne

40 ordinary and 19 substitute judges work at the Federal Supreme Court. They are assisted by 350 other employees (including around 150 court clerks).

The Federal Supreme Court is represented externally by its president. The whole court (all 40 federal judges) decides on the most important questions. The seat of the Federal Supreme Court is in Lausanne. For historical reasons, two divisions are located in Lucerne.

President: Yves Donzallaz

Scheduled dates for public hearings
www.bger.ch > Rechtsprechung > Sitzungen (in German)

Outcome and number of cases in 2021

- 3104 Rejected
- 3111 Declared inadmissible
- 7509 Total
- 310 Dismissed/further outcome
- 984 Upheld (fully or partially)
Particularities

Usually in writing
The proceedings before the Federal Supreme Court are generally in writing. The competent judge studies the case and submits a written draft decision to the other judges involved in the case. If all the judges agree, the decision is issued. If they do not all agree, a public hearing is scheduled.

Transparent
During a public hearing, the judges discuss the case, often in the presence of the parties to the dispute, media representatives or visitors. At the end, the judges vote by show of hands. All judgments of the Federal Supreme Court are published on the Internet. Video recordings of public hearings are published when they are of particular interest to the public.

No independent examination of the facts of the case
The Federal Supreme Court examines legal issues. In principle, it bases its findings on the facts as they were established by the lower courts.

Multilingual – three or five judges
The judges of the Federal Supreme Court come from all linguistic regions of Switzerland. During public hearings, they speak in their mother tongues. The decisions are written either in German, French or Italian and are not translated. As a rule, three judges decide on a case and five when the case raises legal questions of fundamental importance or if one of the judges so requests.

Three questions to the president of the Federal Supreme Court

Is the Federal Supreme Court a male domain?
Absolutely not! Currently, 16 of the 38 court members are women. However, we have no influence on this, as the court members are elected by the Federal Assembly. Of the approximately 150 court clerks, 49% are women, with an upward trend.

As president, are you the head of the Federal Supreme Court?
Not in the sense of a CEO. As president of the Federal Supreme Court, I represent the Federal Supreme Court vis-à-vis the outside world, for example vis-à-vis Parliament. As president, I am also a member of the Administrative Commission, which is responsible for the administration of the court. In many areas, the full court – the assembly of all court members – has the final say. And in addition to my presidential office, I am still a ‘regular’ judge in my court division.

Has the workload of the Federal Supreme Court increased, do people enter into more disputes today than in the past?
The number of appeals are indeed steadily increasing. There are many reasons for this; not least it is probably due to the fact that life has become more complex and so new legal questions arise, for example in connection with social media. The Federal Supreme Court has initiated an internal reorganisation to cope with the heavy workload and has already partially implemented it. In particular, because of the sharp increase in criminal cases, a second criminal division is to be created.

“There is no democracy without an independent judiciary and no judiciary without independent judges.”

Yves Donzallaz
President of the Federal Supreme Court 2023/2024
The Federal Criminal Court

The Federal Criminal Court is the court of first instance and of appeal for criminal cases of particular interest to the Swiss Confederation. It also decides on appeals against the Office of the Attorney General or other prosecution and legal assistance authorities, as well as on conflicts of jurisdiction between cantons or the Confederation and the cantons.

www.bstger.ch

Functions

Most criminal offences are judged by cantonal courts. The Federal Criminal Court rules on criminal cases of particular interest to the Confederation, including criminal offences committed by or against federal employees, offences involving explosives, counterfeiting, cross-border economic crime, organised crime, corruption and money laundering as well as aviation offences.

The Federal Criminal Court reviews orders issued by federal prosecution authorities and authorities providing international mutual assistance in criminal matters. It also rules on conflicts of jurisdiction between prosecution authorities.

Organisation

The Federal Criminal Court consists of a Criminal Chamber and a Lower and Higher Appeals Chamber. Criminal Chamber judgments can be subject to appeal before the Higher Appeals Chamber. The latter was only established in 2019. Most of the Lower and Higher Appeals Chamber judgments can be referred to the Federal Supreme Court.

The Court has 22 tenured and 13 part-time judges. Some 70 employees support them. The Federal Criminal Court’s management bodies are the Administrative Commission and the Plenary Assembly (consisting of all tenured judges).

President: Alberto Fabbri

Particularities

Large procedures
Proceedings before the Federal Criminal Court may involve several individuals and be multilingual, making translations necessary. At times special security measures have to be taken for the hearings. The written judgment in major proceedings involving several parties is often well over 100 pages long.

International context
Criminal cases often have an international dimension, especially those concerning economic crime and terrorism. The Lower Appeals Chamber can be required to decide whether Switzerland should extradite a person to another state, or if evidence (mostly bank records) should be handed over to another state.
The Federal Administrative Court

The Federal Administrative Court handles appeals against rulings made by federal administrative authorities. In certain areas, it also reviews decisions made by cantonal authorities.

www.bvger.ch  @BVGer_Schweiz

Functions

The Federal Administrative Court decides on appeals concerning the legality of rulings made by the federal administrative authorities. It therefore deals with a broad spectrum of legal issues ranging from A for asylum to Z for zoning law. The court also examines appeals against certain decisions made by cantonal governments, such as those concerning hospital lists. Lastly, it rules in the first instance on legal actions instituted in specific areas, e.g. in cases involving public law contracts.

Organisation

The Federal Administrative Court, which is based in St. Gallen, comprises six divisions and the General Secretariat. Division I focuses on infrastructure, taxes, federal employment and data protection; Division II on economic affairs, competition and education; Division III on social insurance and public health; Divisions IV and V on asylum law; and Division VI on the law on foreign nationals and citizenship.

The judges are elected by the United Federal Assembly. They perform their duties independently and are bound only by the law.

With 73 judges and 365 employees, it is Switzerland’s largest federal court.

President: Vito Valenti

Particularities

Own inquiries

In hearing legal disputes, the Federal Administrative Court does not rely solely on the facts established in the lower instance and on the parties’ submissions, it establishes the material facts. For this purpose, it calls on experts to deliver opinions and in certain cases makes preparatory inquiries or visual inspections.

Largely final

Each year, the court issues an average of 6,500 decisions – mostly in writing – in German, French and Italian. Most of its judgments are final.
The Federal Patent Court

The Federal Patent Court decides on disputes relating to patents. The smallest of the federal courts, it regularly deals with international parties. If the parties agree, pleadings and briefs can be in English.

www.bundespatentgericht.ch/en

Functions

Developing a technical idea usually costs a lot of money. With a patent, the ‘intellectual property’ of an invention is legally protected. In the event of a dispute, the Federal Patent Court decides whether a new technical development meets the requirements for patent protection; it also assesses whether existing patent rights are being infringed. It must also decide who is the legal holder of a patent or how a patent may be used in the context of licensing.

Until 2012, the cantonal courts had jurisdiction in matters relating to patent disputes. Since then, these cases have been a matter for the Federal Patent Court. Its judgments may be appealed to the Federal Supreme Court.

Organisation

The Federal Patent Court is the smallest federal court. It is not split into different divisions. 41 part-time judges work for the court but they do not have their own offices in the court. The president of the Federal Patent Court, another judge, two court clerks and two office staff members work for the Federal Patent Court on a permanent basis.

The seat of the Federal Patent Court is in St. Gallen. It does not have its own courtroom. If court hearings take place, they are held in the building of the nearby Federal Administrative Court. The Federal Patent Court can also hear cases in the cantons, e.g. in Neuchâtel, if the parties come from French-speaking Switzerland.

President: Mark Schweizer

Cases by technical field received in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Field</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human necessities (incl. pharmaceuticals)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry, metallurgy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical engineering, lighting, heating</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, earth drilling, mining</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing operations; transporting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Particularities

English is also permitted as a language
International parties frequently appear before the Federal Patent Court; English is also often used in the field of technology. The parties to the dispute may therefore also conduct proceedings in English if everyone agrees.

Judges with technical expertise
The Federal Patent Court regularly deals with complex technical issues in its proceedings. Judges with appropriate technical expertise are therefore involved, enabling fast and cost-effective proceedings, as time-consuming and costly opinions from external experts can usually be avoided.
Judgments delivered by the federal courts

The Lindt & Sprüngli Bunnies
The Lindt & Sprüngli foil-wrapped chocolate bunnies benefit from trademark protection against Lidl's chocolate bunnies. Lindt & Sprüngli has registered three-dimensional shape trademarks for their bunnies, which the vast majority of the public associate with Lindt & Sprüngli. Due to the overall impression, the Lidl bunnies create a likelihood of confusion. They may therefore no longer be sold. Judgment 4A_587/2021, BGE publication planned

Uber Eats and Uber
The Uber Eats meal delivery service, as offered in Geneva, includes an employment contract between Uber and the couriers. However, there is no contract for services between Uber and the restaurants. The transport service offered by Uber in Geneva is governed by the cantonal law on taxis and transport vehicles with drivers. The Cantonal Court of Geneva ruled without arbitrariness that the drivers should be considered as employees and Uber, the employer company, as a transport company bound to respect the legal obligations relating to the social protection of drivers and the working conditions in use in their sector of activity. Judgment 2C_575/2020, BGE publication planned and judgment 2C_34/2021

No judicial assistance to Russia
The Lower Appeals Chamber of the Federal Criminal Court has admitted recourses against several decisions granting international judicial assistance in criminal matters to Russia. The observed violations of international conventions, Russia’s withdrawal from the Council of Europe and its denunciation of the ECHR indicate that the requirements for international legal assistance in criminal matters are no longer met. It can no longer be assumed that Russia will respect international law, especially in the field of human rights law. Judgment RR.2021.84, RR.2021.91

New “Axenstrasse”
The Axenstrasse interconnects Brunnen and Flüelen along Lake Uri. Because of rockfalls and landslides along the roughly eleven kilometre-long section, the road often has to be closed for weeks at a time. The “New Axenstrasse” project involves the construction of twin tunnels through which the main traffic would be routed. The Federal Administrative Court has dismissed an appeal lodged by environmental associations against the construction project. Judgment A-2997/2020

Satisfaction awarded
In 2014, a pregnant Syrian was ordered to return to Italy from Brig despite suffering pain. The Swiss Border Guard refrained from calling for medical assistance. The Federal Administrative Court has therefore awarded her financial compensation. Judgment A-691/2021

Replay function
A company brought an action against Swisscom AG claiming that the replay function offered by Swisscom for the time-shifted playback of television programmes infringes its patent. The Federal Patent Court dismissed the action. The patent in question is not valid because it was amended on a decisive point and unlawfully extended compared to the original application. Judgment Q2020_004
The River Aare meanders its way through Bern. It is overlooked by the Federal Palace, the heart of Swiss political life.