



Introduction to Swiss Law

Introduction to the Swiss Legal System



Introduction to Swiss Law

Facts about Switzerland



Welcome to Switzerland

- At the heart but not part of EU
- 5 neighbouring countries
- \approx 8.5 million inhabitants





Welcome to Switzerland

- 700 000 cows
- 1,5 Mio pigs
- 11 Mio chicken
- 60 000 horses
- 75 000 goats
- 350 0000 sheep





Facts

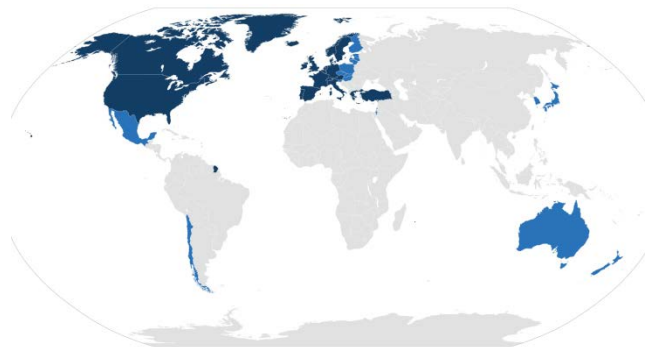
- $\approx 41'000 \text{ km}^2$
- 60 % are covered by the Alps
- 30 % are covered by forests
- More than 1'500 lakes





Facts

- GDP/capita 80'000 per capita
- Highest level of job security and salary in OECD countries
- Rather poor rankings in gender equality in salaries



OECD members (source wikipedia)

Facts

- Military service is compulsory for male citizens
- Self-imposed neutrality
- Managed to stay out of two world wars
- Accidentally invaded Liechtenstein 5 times





Facts

Swiss inventions:

- Potato peeler





Facts

Swiss inventions:

- Potato peeler
- Cellophane





Facts

Swiss inventions:

- Potato peeler
- Cellophane
- Absinthe

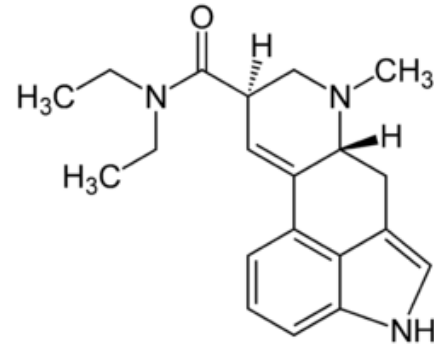




Fun Facts

Swiss inventions:

- Potato peeler
- Cellophane
- Absinthe
- LSD





Fun Facts

Swiss inventions:

- Potato peeler
- Cellophane
- Absinthe
- LSD
- The Internet



CERN - European Organization for Nuclear Research

Facts

- 25 % of the population are tobacco smokers
- Consumption of 100 tonnes of hashish and marijuana per year (by 600'000 users)
- Consumption of 11 and 12 kilos of chocolate per year/person



4 National Languages

- German (65.6 %)
- French (22,8 %)
- Italian (8.4 %)
- Romansh (0.6 %)





Introduction to Swiss Law

History

History I

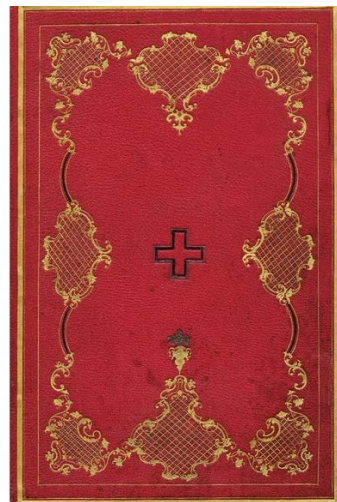
- Sworn union of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden
- 1st of August 1291
- Oath on the „Rütli-Wiese“
- Friedrich Schiller: William Tell



Federal Charter of 1291 (*Bundesbrief*)

History II

- Modern Swiss federal state only since 1848
- Result of the Sonderbund War
- Federal Constitution of 1848



Federal Constitution of 1848

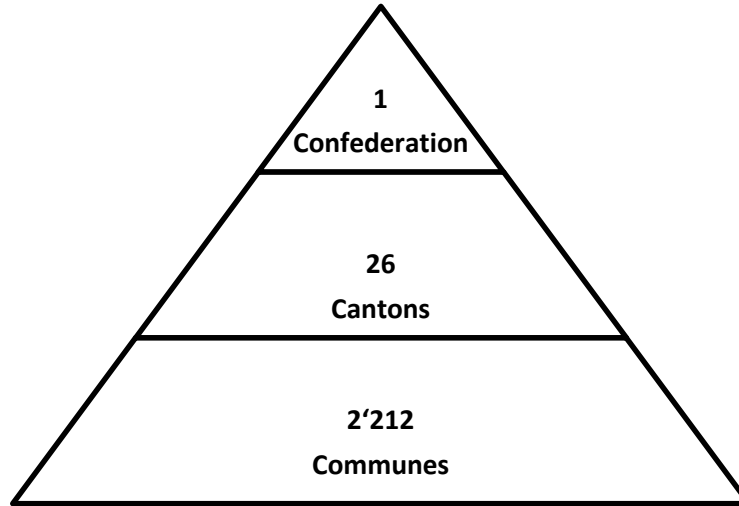


Introduction to Swiss Law

Political System

3 Levels of Government

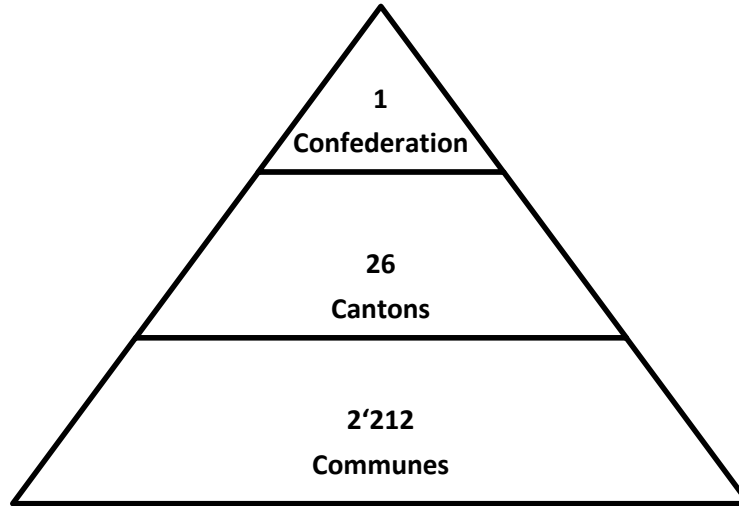
1. Confederation
2. Cantons
3. Communes





3 Levels of Government

1. Confederation
2. Cantons
3. Communes



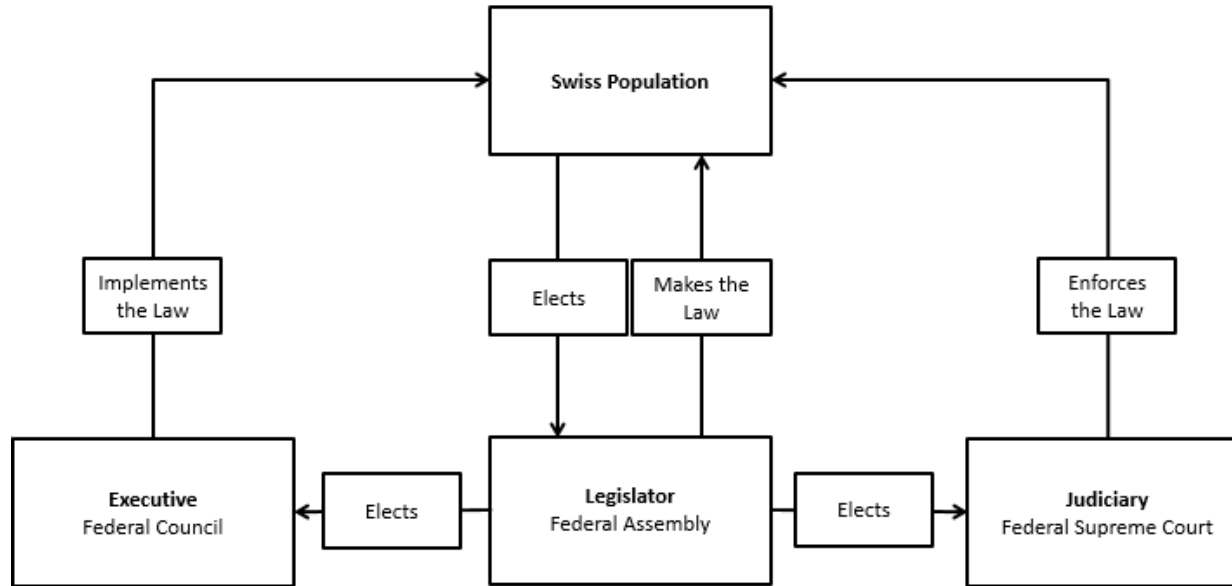
Confederation

1. Federal Assembly
2. Federal Council
3. Federal Supreme Court



Federal Palace of Switzerland, Bern (Bundeshaus)

Separation of Powers

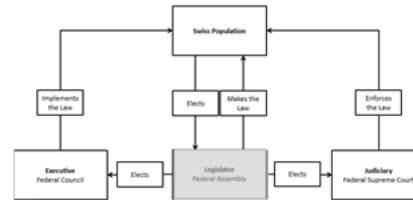


Confederation

1. Federal Assembly
2. Federal Council
3. Federal Supreme Court



Separation of Powers



Federal Assembly

National Council

- First chamber
- Representing the people
- 200 members
- Tenure 4 years
- Bern (federal city)



Federal Assembly

Council of States

- Second chamber
- Representing the Cantons
- 46 members
- Tenure 4 years
- Bern (federal city)



Federal Assembly

- Legislation
- Election:
 - federal council
 - Federal judges
 - attorney general etc.



The twelve political parties at federal level

POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRIEF

In the current legislature period 2015–2019, twelve political parties are represented in the National Council. Six of those are also represented in the Council of States, four in the Federal Council. Brief outlines of the political parties represented at federal level are presented here. The order reflects the number of seats they hold in the Federal Assembly.

SVP Swiss People's Party



SP Swiss Social Democratic Party



FDP FDP.The Liberals



CVP Christian Democratic People's Party



The Greens Swiss Green Party



BDP Conservative Democratic Party



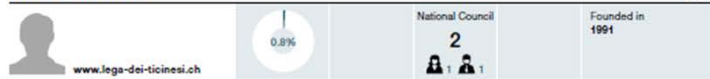
glp Swiss Green Liberal Party



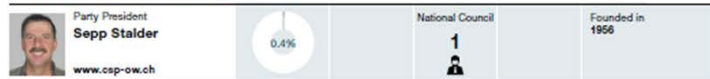
EVP Swiss Evangelical People's Party



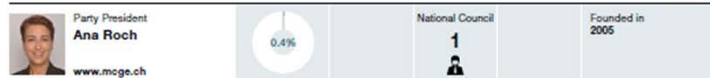
LdT Lega dei Ticinesi



CSP OW Christian Social Party Obwalden



MCG Citizen's Movement of Geneva



PdA Partei der Arbeit der Schweiz

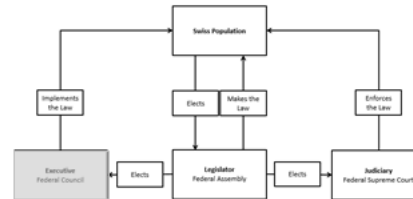


Confederation

1. Federal Assembly
2. Federal Council
3. Federal Supreme Court



Separation of Powers



Federal Council

- Executive Power (Government)
- 7 councillors, incl. president
- 1 chancellor (chief of staff)
- Tenure: 4 years
- Bern (federal city)



Walter Thurnheer (Chancellor)

Viola Amherd (Defence)

Simonetta Sommaruga (VP, Energy/Environment)

Guy Parmelin (Economic Affairs)

Ueli Maurer (President, Finance)

Ignazio Cassis (Foreign Affairs)

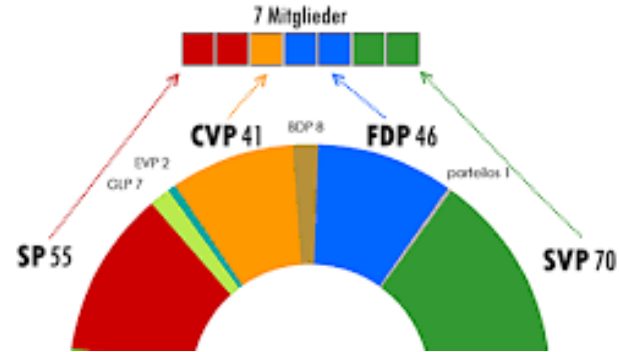
Alain Berset (Home Affairs)

Karin Keller-Sutter (Justice/Police)

Federal Council

Party affiliation of members

- Peoples Party, SVP
(Maurer, Parmelin)
- Social Democratic Party, SP
(Sommaruga, Berset)
- Liberals, FDP
(Cassis, Keller-Sutter)
- Christian Democratic Party, CVP
(Amherd)



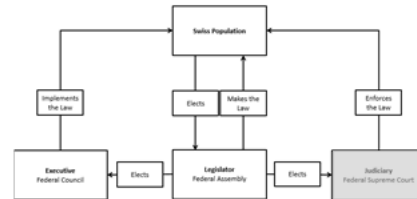
Walter Thurnheer (Chancellor)
Viola Amherd (Defence)
Simonetta Sommaruga (Energy/Environment)
Guy Parmelin (Economic Affairs)
Ueli Maurer (President, Finance)
Ignazio Cassis (Foreign Affairs)
Alain Berset (Home Affairs)
Karin Keller-Sutter (Justice/Police)

Confederation

1. Federal Assembly
2. Federal Council
3. Federal Supreme Court



Separation of Powers





Federal Supreme Court

- 38 judges (along party lines)
- Tenure: 6 years
- Lausanne/Lucerne
- 2 chambres public law
- 2 chambers privat law
- 1 chamber criminal law
- 2 chambers social law



Federal Supreme Court

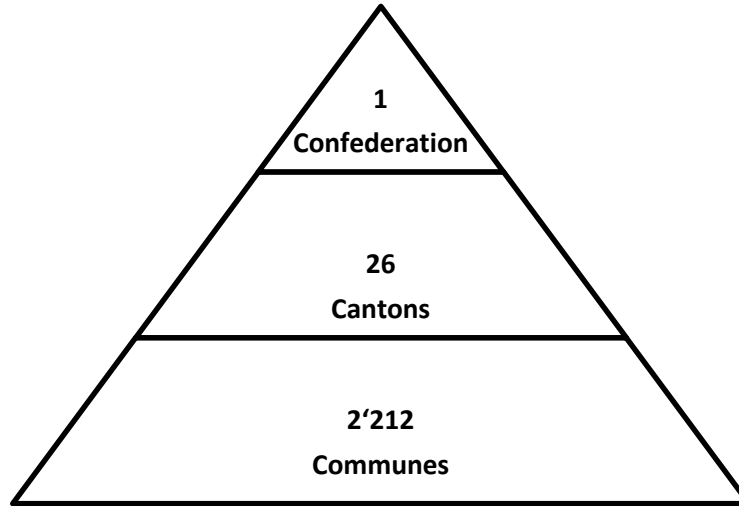
- Supreme judicial authority
- 3rd and weakest branch
- Application of federal law
- Protection of individual constitutional rights
- No power to annul federal laws





3 Levels of Government

1. Confederation
2. Cantons
3. Communes





Cantons

Art. 1 of the Federal Constitution:

„The People and the Cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Obwalden and Nidwalden, Glarus, Zug, Fribourg, Solothurn, Basel Stadt and Basel Landschaft, Schaffhausen, Appenzell Ausserrhoden and Appenzell Innerrhoden, St. Gallen, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Ticino, Vaud, Valais, Neuchâtel, Geneva, and Jura form the Swiss Confederation.»





Cantons

Art. 3 of the Federal Constitution:

“The Cantons are sovereign except to the extent that their sovereignty is limited by the Federal Constitution. They exercise all rights that are not vested in the Confederation.”



Cantons

Cantons:

- Schooling
- Police
- Health care

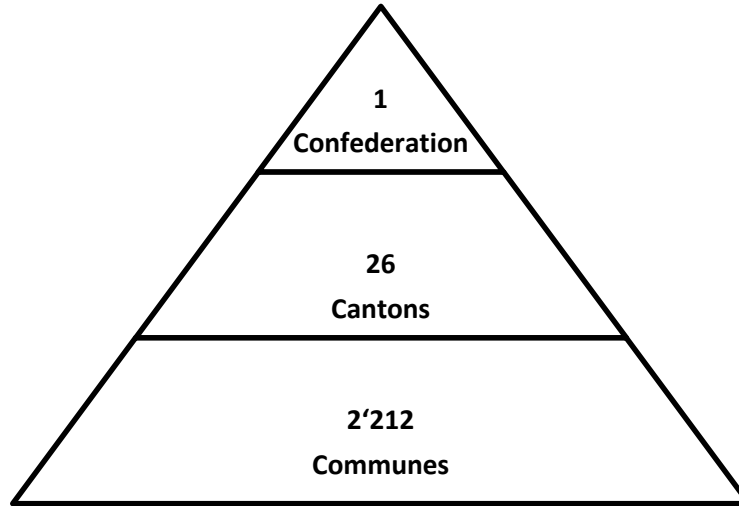
Confederation:

- Foreign affairs
- Defence
- Transport



3 Levels of Government

1. Confederation
2. Cantons
3. Communes





Communes

- 2'212 communes (1.1.2019)
- Smallest commune: Corippo (TI) with 12 inhabitants
- Largest commune: City of Zurich (ZH) with more than 400'000 inhabitants

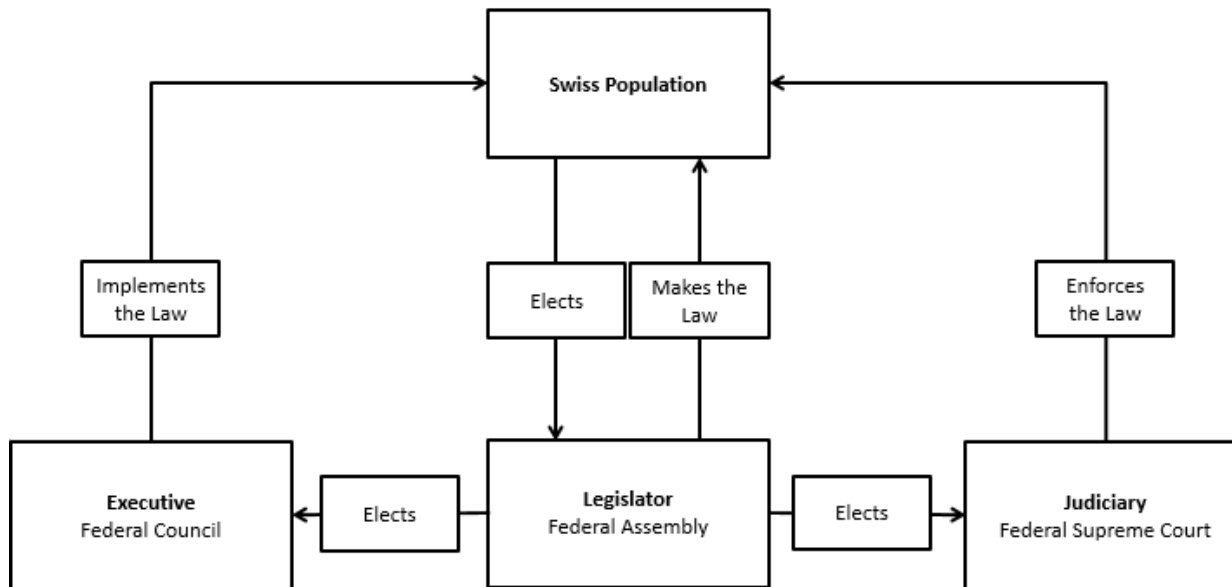




Introduction to Swiss Law

Direct democracy

Direct Democracy



Direct Democracy

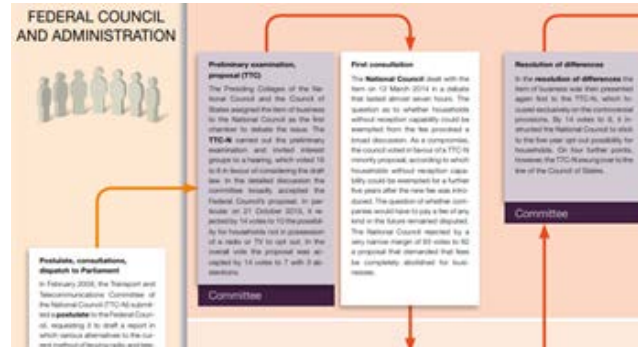
- Initiative
(Art. 139 Constitution)
- Mandatory Referendum
(Art. 140 Constitution)
- Optional Referendum
(Art. 141 Constitution)
- Elections
(Art. 149 f. Constitution)



Legislative Process

How are laws made:

- pp. 27–30 in the book „Introduction to Swiss Law“
- pp. 36–37 in „The Swiss Confederation – a brief guide 2019“



www.bk.admin.ch/bk/en/home/dokumentation/the-swiss-confederation--a-brief-guide.html



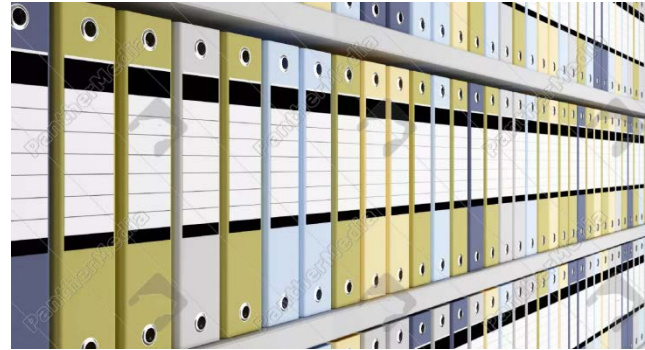
Introduction to Swiss Law

Publication of Federal Laws



Publication of Federal Laws

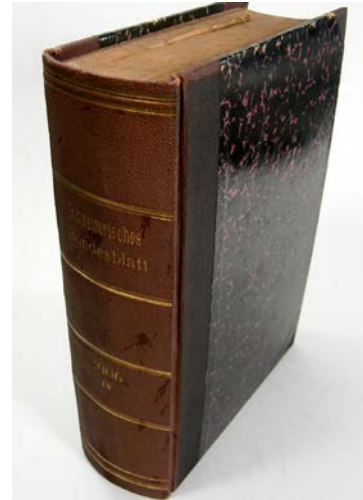
- German, French, Italian
- Unofficial translation to English





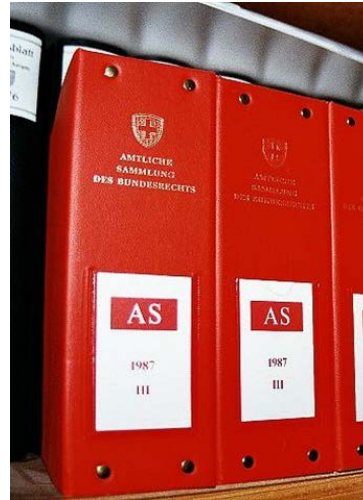
Federal Gazette

- For (preliminary) drafts, explanatory reports and the Federal Council's dispatches
- Not available in English



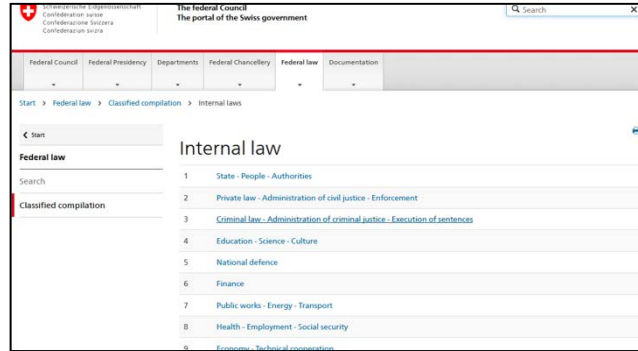
Official Compilation

- Chronological collection of all federal acts of legislation
- Acts acquire binding legal force through publication in the official compilation
- No official English version



Classified Compilation

- Lists all federal laws and ordinances under different categories, according to their content
- Each federal act has a specific number that starts with SR (*systematische Sammlung*) and allows the unequivocal identification



<https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/national.html>



Classified Compilation: Examples

- The Federal Constitution is classified with the code SR 101:
 - Family Laws start at SR 211, e.g. the act on registered partnership has the number SR 211.231
 - The Criminal Code has the number SR 311.0
 - SR-numbers starting with „0“ refer to international law that is part of the Swiss legislation
- 1 State – People – Authorities
 - 2 Private law – Civil justice – Enforcement
 - 3 Criminal law – Criminal justice – Execution of sanctions
 - 4 Education – Science – Culture
 - 5 National defence
 - 6 Finance
 - 7 Public constructions – Energy – Transport
 - 8 Health – Employment – Social security
 - 9 Economy – Technical cooperation



Introduction to Swiss Law

Case citation

Federal Case Citation

1. Official Compilation (BGE/ATF)
2. Publication Online
3. Public Pronouncement
4. Press Releases



Swiss Federal Supreme Court, Lausanne

Official Compilation (BGE)

- Landmark cases (binding precedents) are published in the official compilation
- Not to be confused with the official compilation of federal laws (*amtliche Sammlung*)
- German, French, Italian
- Each landmark case has a specific citation, e.g. BGE 113 IV 58



Swiss Federal Supreme Court, Lausanne



Official Compilation (BGE;ATF;DTF)

BGE 113 IV 58

- BGE = **B**undes**g**erichts**e**ntscheid (i.e. Federal Supreme Court Decision)
- ATF = **A**rrêt du **T**ribunal **f**édéral
- DTF = **D**ecisione del **T**ribunale **f**ederale

Urteilkopf

113 IV 58

18. Urteil des Kassationshofes vom 15. Mai 1987 i.S. A. gegen Staatsanwaltschaft des Kantons Zürich (Nichtigkeitsbeschwerde)

Regeste

Art. 117 StGB; fahrlässige Tötung (Kausalität).
Haben mehrere Personen eine einzige (sorgfaltswidrige) Handlung beschlossen und in arbeitsteiliger Weise durchgeführt, so hat die Bejahung der Kausalität zwischen der gemeinsam vorgenommenen Gesamthandlung und dem eingetretenen Erfolg die Strafbarkeit aller Beteiligten zur Folge.

Sachverhalt ab Seite 58

 113 IV 58 S. 58

Official Compilation (BGE;ATF;DTF)

BGE 113 IV 58

- The first 3 digits indicate the yearly volume
- The first volume was published in 1874
- Thus „113“ indicates that this decision was rendered 113 years later, in 1987

Urteilkopf

113 V 58

18. Urteil des Kassationshofes vom 15. Mai 1987 i. S. A. gegen Staatsanwaltschaft des Kantons Zürich (Nichtigkeitsbeschwerde)

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Sachverhalt ab Seite 58

BGE 113 IV 58 S. 58



Official Compilation (BGE;ATF;DTF)

BGE 113 **IV** 58

- I. Constitutional law
- II. Administrative and public international law
- III. Civil law, bankruptcy law
- IV. Criminal law, enforcement of sanctions, and criminal procedure
- V. Social security law

Urteilkopf

113 **IV** 58

18. Urteil des Kassationshofes vom 15. Mai 1987 I.S. A. gegen Staatsanwaltschaft des Kantons Zürich (Nichtigkeitsbeschwerde)

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Sachverhalt ab Seite 58



Official Compilation (BGE;ATF;DTF)

BGE 113 IV 58

- The last group of digits designates the relevant page(s) within the volume
- So in our example pp. 58
- BGE 113 IV 58, E. 2 (60) – (Erwägung 2 on page 60)

Urteilkopf

113 IV 58

18. Urteil des Kassationshofes vom 15. Mai 1987 I.S. A. gegen Staatsanwaltschaft des Kantons Zürich (Nichtigkeitsbeschwerde)

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Sachverhalt ab Seite 58

BGE 113 IV 58 S. 58



Publication online

- Before the year 2000 only the landmark cases were published
- Violation of Art. 6 I ECHR
- Since the year 2007 all final decisions of the Federal Supreme Court are published online

ARTICLE 6

Right to a fair trial

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly, but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.



Publication online

- www.bger.ch
- better: www.bger.li
- Each case is assigned a specific case number, e.g. 6B_300/2017

Weitere Urteile ab 2000

eurospider relevancy retrieval

Löschen
Hilfe

Suchen

Suchen in:

- allen Urteilen
- Staats- und Verwaltungsrecht
- Privatrecht u. SchKG
- Strafrecht
- Sozialversicherungsrecht

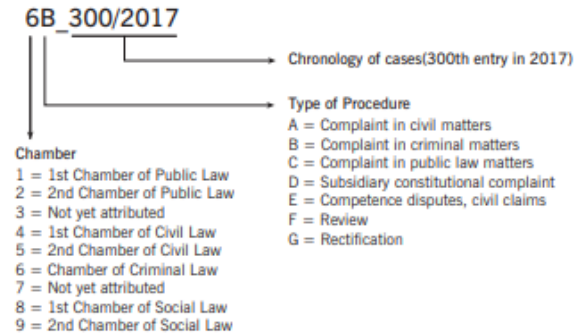
[mehr...](#)

Zwischen: und (tt.mm.jjjj)



Publication online

- The first number indicates the chamber (i.e. 6 = Chamber of criminal law)
- The first letter indicates the type of procedure (i.e. B = complaint in criminal matters)
- 300th complaint in criminal matters in 2017



Landmark Case: Woman's Suffrage

- On the federal level, women obtained the right to vote only in 1971
- After that, the cantons adapted their constitutions and extended the right to participate in votes and elections to women
- In the canton of Appenzell Innerrhoden, however, it remained a right reserved to men by the cantonal constitution until 1990



Campaign poster against women's suffrage



Introduction to Swiss Law

Landmark cases

Landmark Case: Woman's Suffrage

- In 1989, Theresa Rohner, a female citizen of Appenzell Innerrhoden, requested to participate in votes and elections
- In 1990, there was a vote to change the cantonal constitution by granting the right to participate in votes and elections to both men and women



Women in Appenzell Innerrhoden observing the vote from outside (1980)

Landmark Case: Woman's Suffrage

- Only men were allowed to vote and they rejected the proposal
- 53 women and several men challenged this decision
- They requested that the Federal Supreme court annul the decision and oblige the canton to introduce women's suffrage



Women in Appenzell Innerrhoden observing the vote from outside (1980)

Landmark Case: Woman's Suffrage

- The Federal Supreme Court agreed with the applicants
- It determined that the constitution of the canton of Appenzell Innerrhoden violated the right for equal treatment of men and women.
- Therewith, it forced the canton of Appenzell Innerrhoden to introduce women's suffrage



Theresa Rohner on the steps of the Federal Supreme Court (1990)



Introduction to Swiss Law

Group assignment



Group Assignment

1. Fun Facts about your country
2. Your political system
3. Landmark cases





Introduction to Swiss Law

General information

Datum	Uhrzeit	Raum	Dozierende/r
Fr., 20.09.2019	10:15 - 12:00	KOL-G-221	Introduction to the Swiss Legal System Marc Thommen
Fr., 20.09.2019	14:00 - 18:00	KOL-G-221	Constitutional Law / International Relations Matthias Oesch
Do., 26.09.2019	10:15 - 12:00	RAI-F-041	Tax Law Madeleine Simonek
Fr., 27.09.2019	08:00 - 12:00	KOL-G-221	Administrative Law / Procedure Felix Uhlmann
Fr., 27.09.2019	14:00 - 18:00	KOL-G-221	Civil Law I Ruth Arnet
Fr., 04.10.2019	08:00 - 12:00	KOL-G-221	Civil Law II Elisabetta Fiocchi Malaspina Federico Battaglia
Fr., 04.10.2019	14:00 - 18:00	KOL-G-221	Law of Obligations I Tina Huber-Purtschert
Fr., 11.10.2019	14:00 - 18:00	KOL-G-221	Law of Obligations II Samuel Kern Alexander
Fr., 18.10.2019	08:00 - 12:00	KOL-G-221	Civil Procedure Tanja Domej
Fr., 18.10.2019	14:00 - 18:00	KOL-G-221	Criminal Law Marc Thommen Nadine Zurkinder
Fr., 25.10.2019	08:00 - 12:00	KOL-G-221	Criminal Procedure Marc Thommen Nadine Zurkinder
Fr., 01.11.2019	08:00 - 09:45	KOL-G-221	Roman Law José Luis Alonso
Fr., 01.11.2019	10:15 - 12:00	KOL-G-221	Legal History / History of International Law Andreas Thier
Fr., 01.11.2019	14:00 - 15:45	KOL-G-221	Legal Sociology Christoph Beat Graber
Fr., 01.11.2019	16:15 - 18:00	KOL-G-221	Legal Philosophy and Legal Theory Matthias Mahlmann (replaced by Elisabetta Fiocchi Malaspina)



Syllabus

Public Law

Constitutional Law (Prof. Oesch)

Administrative Law (Prof. Uhlmann)

Tax Law (Prof. Simonek)

Private Law

Civil Law (Prof. Arnet/Prof. Fiocchi/Dr. Battaglia)

Law of Obligations (Dr. Huber- Purtschert/Prof. Alexander)

Criminal Law & Civil Procedure

Criminal Law (Prof. Thommen/Dr. Zurkinder)

Criminal Procedure (Prof. Thommen/Dr. Zurkinder)

Civil Procedure (Prof. Domej)

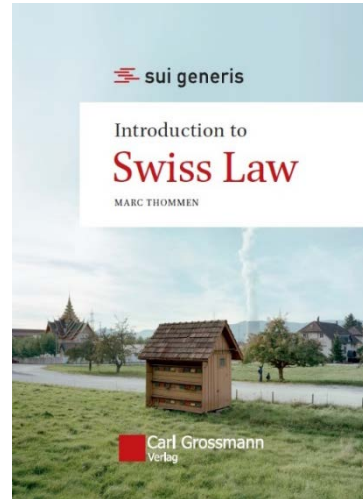
Foundations

Roman Law (Prof. Alonso)

Legal History (Prof. Fiocchi)

Legal Sociology (Prof. Graber)

Legal Philosophy (Prof. Mahlmann → replaced by Prof. Fiocchi)





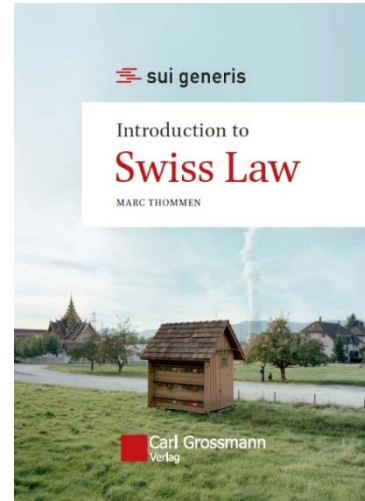
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Zürich ^{UZH}

Textbook

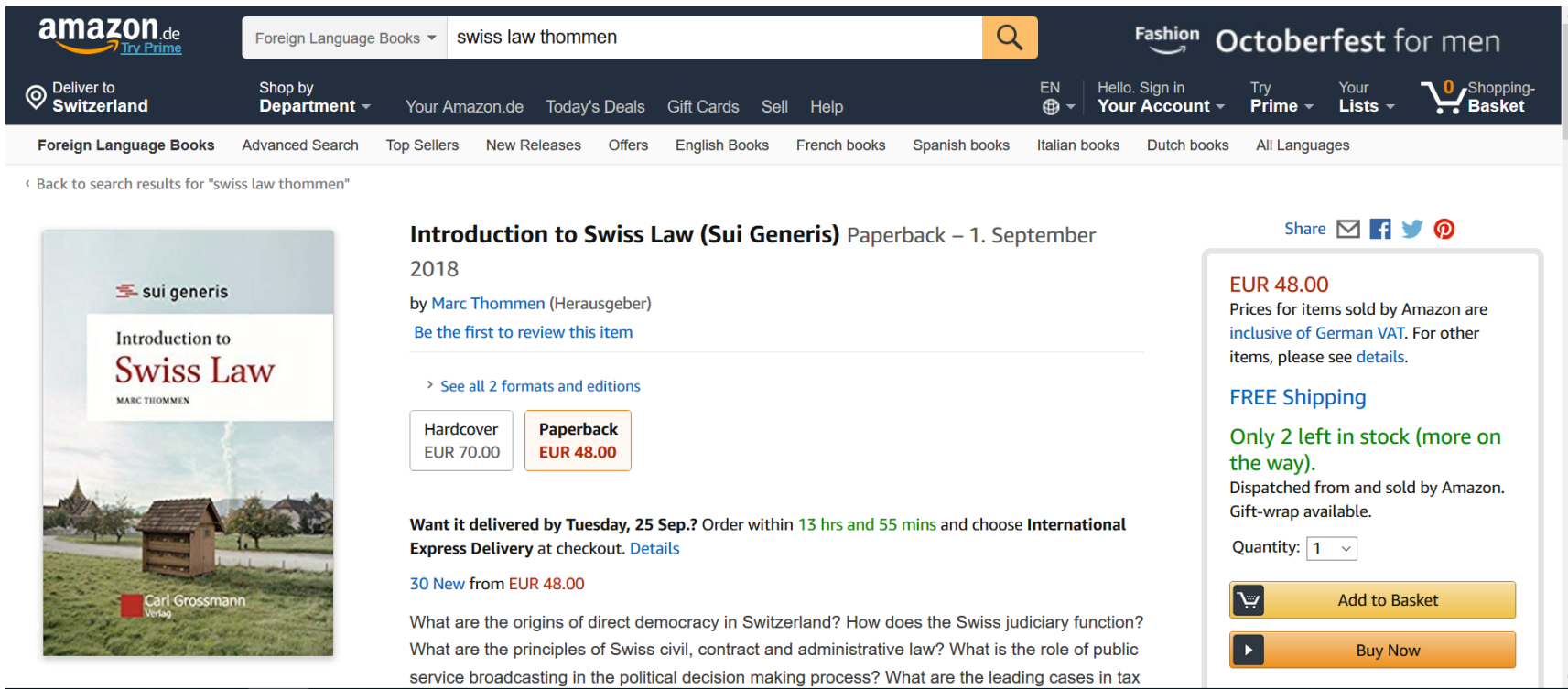
Paperback

Hardcover

Open Access



Order online



The screenshot shows the Amazon.de product page for the book "Introduction to Swiss Law (Sui Generis)" by Marc Thommen. The page is in German and features a dark navigation bar at the top with the Amazon logo, search bar, and various account and delivery options. The main content area displays the book cover, title, author, and pricing information. A sidebar on the right contains social sharing options, a price of EUR 48.00, shipping information, and purchase buttons.

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by **Marc Thommen** (Herausgeber)

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Want it delivered by Tuesday, 25 Sep.? Order within **13 hrs and 55 mins** and choose **International Express Delivery** at checkout. [Details](#)

30 New from EUR 48.00

What are the origins of direct democracy in Switzerland? How does the Swiss judiciary function? What are the principles of Swiss civil, contract and administrative law? What is the role of public service broadcasting in the political decision making process? What are the leading cases in tax

Share

EUR 48.00
Prices for items sold by Amazon are **inclusive of German VAT**. For other items, please see [details](#).

FREE Shipping

Only 2 left in stock (more on the way).
Dispatched from and sold by Amazon. Gift-wrap available.

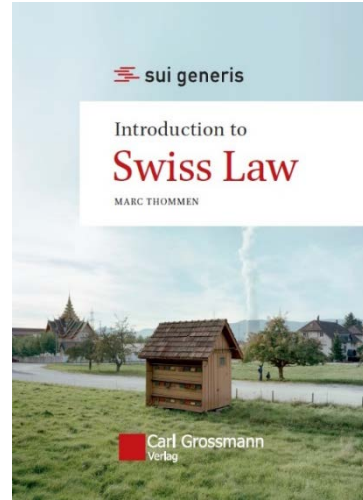
Quantity:



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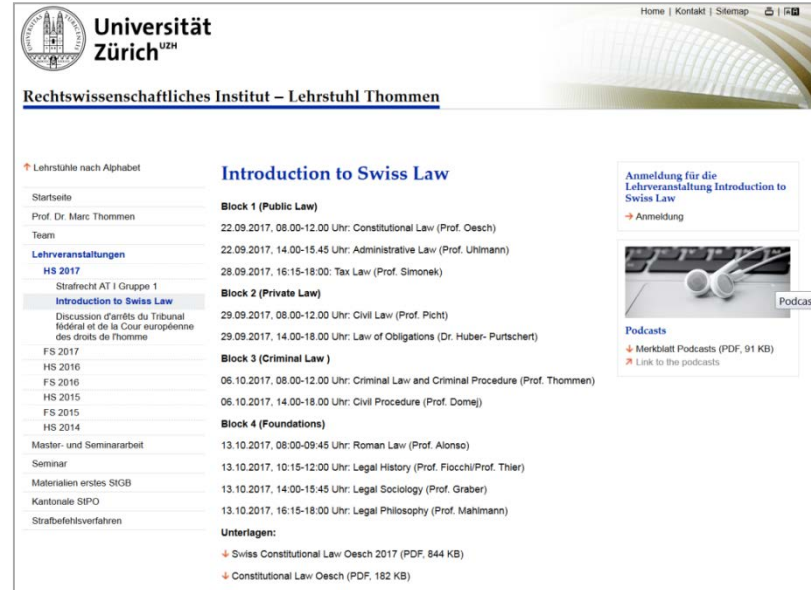
Download for free

www.introductiontoswisslaw.ch



Materials

- Slides
- Further Reading
- Podcasts



Universität
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Rechtswissenschaftliches Institut – Lehrstuhl Thommen

Lehrstühle nach Alphabet

Startseite
Prof. Dr. Marc Thommen
Team

Lehrveranstaltungen

HS 2017
Strafrecht AT I Gruppe 1
Introduction to Swiss Law
Discussion d'arrêts du Tribunal fédéral et de la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme
FS 2017
HS 2016
FS 2016
HS 2015
FS 2015
HS 2014

Master- und Seminararbeit
Seminar
Materialien erstes StGB
Kantonale StPO
Strafbefehlsverfahren

Introduction to Swiss Law

Block 1 (Public Law)
22.09.2017, 08.00-12.00 Uhr: Constitutional Law (Prof. Oesch)
22.09.2017, 14.00-15.45 Uhr: Administrative Law (Prof. Uhlmann)
28.09.2017, 16:15-18:00: Tax Law (Prof. Simonek)

Block 2 (Private Law)
29.09.2017, 08.00-12.00 Uhr: Civil Law (Prof. Picht)
29.09.2017, 14.00-18.00 Uhr: Law of Obligations (Dr. Huber- Purtschert)

Block 3 (Criminal Law)
06.10.2017, 08.00-12.00 Uhr: Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure (Prof. Thommen)
06.10.2017, 14.00-18.00 Uhr: Civil Procedure (Prof. Domej)

Block 4 (Foundations)
13.10.2017, 08:00-09:45 Uhr: Roman Law (Prof. Alonso)
13.10.2017, 10:15-12:00 Uhr: Legal History (Prof. Flocchi/Prof. Thier)
13.10.2017, 14:00-15:45 Uhr: Legal Sociology (Prof. Graber)
13.10.2017, 16:15-18:00 Uhr: Legal Philosophy (Prof. Mahlmann)

Unterlagen:
↓ Swiss Constitutional Law Oesch 2017 (PDF, 844 KB)
↓ Constitutional Law Oesch (PDF, 182 KB)

Anmeldung für die Lehrveranstaltung Introduction to Swiss Law
→ Anmeldung

Podcast
↓ Merkblatt Podcasts (PDF, 91 KB)
→ Link to the podcasts



Exam

- Date: November 15, 2019
- Duration: 1h
- Multiple Choice
- Open Book

<p style="text-align: right;">Fall 2015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Tina Huber-Pardosch Prof. Dr. Mathias Oetli Prof. Dr. Peter Picht Prof. Dr. Madeleine Simsek Prof. Dr. Marc Thommen Prof. Dr. Felix Uhlmann</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Introduction to Swiss Law 27 October 2016 (08:30-09:30)</p> <hr/> <p>Duration: 60 minutes Maximum score: 60 points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please check both at receipt as well as at submission of the exam the number of question sheets. The examination contains (without this cover) 8 pages and 10 questions. <p>Notes on multiple-choice questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every question contains 5 answers or statements • For each of them must be decided whether it is correct or incorrect • It is possible, that 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or none of the answers/statements are correct. • A right answer gives 1 point. • A wrong answer gives -1 point. • No answer gives 0 points. • Maximum possible points per question: 5 • Minimum possible points per question: -5 • Make clear which is your final answer <p>Notes concerning solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers to the multiple-choice questions must be made directly on the question sheets by putting an X in the box that corresponds to the right answer. <p>IMPORTANT: Note your Examination Sequence Number on every page of the examination</p> <p style="text-align: center;">We wish you a lot of success!</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Introduction to Swiss Law Examination Sequence Number: _____</p> <p>Question 1 (Law of Obligations)</p> <p>Madeleine, a lawyer with special knowledge in insurance, is planning to open an insurance broker boutique. In order to start her business activities, she needs some advice which type of business association she should choose. These are your answers:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">correct</th> <th style="text-align: center;">incorrect</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>In a company limited by shares the company's liability is limited to the share capital.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If Madeleine runs her business as a sole proprietorship she would not be fully liable as person for the liabilities of the business.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>With a company limited by shares Madeleine's business seems more trustworthy than with a limited liability company.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>In order to set up a company limited by shares Madeleine needs at least CHF 100'000.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A company limited by shares makes the business less dependent on the person of Madeleine than a limited liability company.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Question 2 (Law of Obligations)</p> <p>Nullity and defensibility of a contract are different concepts. 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Exam

Prior exams:

<https://www.ius.uzh.ch/de/studies/general/exams/master/Archiv.html>

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Constitutional Law

- Law studies in Bern, Switzerland (1992-1999)
- LL.M Public International Law, London School of Economics and Political Science
- Doctorate and habilitation in Bern (2002 and 2008)
- Chair for Public Law, European Law and International Economic Law



Prof. Dr. iur. Matthias Oesch



Tax Law

- Law studies in Bern, Switzerland (1986)
- Doctorate and habilitation in Bern (1994 and 2004)
- Certified Tax Expert (1996)
- Chair for Swiss and International Tax Law



Prof. Dr. iur. Madeleine Simonek



Administrative Law

- Law studies in Basel, Switzerland (1988-1993)
- Doctorate and habilitation in Basel (1996 and 2004)
- LL.M Harvard Law School, Cambridge, USA (1998)
- Chair for Constitutional and Administrative Law and Legislative Doctrine



Prof. Dr. iur. Felix Uhlmann



Civil Law

- Law studies in Zurich, Switzerland (1981-1987)
- Doctorate in Zurich (1993)
- Habilitation in Basel (2005)
- Chair for Private Law with a particular focus on property law



Prof. Dr. iur. Ruth Arnet



Civil Law

- Law studies and Doctorate in Pavia, Italy (Roman law and European legal culture)
- Researcher/scholar at University of Saarbrücken (D)/University of Paris II (F)
- Habilitation (Italy 2013 [class II] and 2018 [class I], Roman law, Ancient legal history)
- Oberassistent in Zurich (Basic subjects [Grundlagenfächer])



Dr. iur. Federico Battaglia



Law of Obligations

- Studies of Economics, Bern, Switzerland (1996-2002)
- Law studies in St. Gallen (2003-2006)
- Dissertation in Zurich (2008-2012)
- Since 2014: Habilitation in Zurich



RA Dr. iur. lic. et mag. rer. pol.
Tina Huber-Purtschert



Law of Obligations

- Law studies in Cornell, Oxford and Cambridge
- (Senior) Lecturer in different Universities around the globe (London, Cambridge, Warwick)
- Professor of Economics and Law (London; 2008 – 2010)
- Since 2010: Chair of Law and Finance in Zurich



Prof. Dr. Kern Alexander



Civil Procedure

- Mag.iur./Dr. iur. University of Vienna/Austria
- Researcher Hans-Kelsen Institute, Vienna
- Habilitation University of Zürich
- Chair for Swiss and International Civil Procedure and Comparative Private Law



Prof. Dr. iur. Tanja Domej



Criminal Law / Criminal Procedure

- Law studies in Basel/Zurich, Switzerland (1995-2000)
- Doctorate and habilitation in Basel and Lucerne (2004 and 2013)
- LL.M University of Cambridge, Trinity Hall College (2005)
- Chair for Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure



Prof. Dr. iur. Marc Thommen



Criminal Law / Criminal Procedure

- Law studies in Bern (until 2007)
- Doctorate in Zurich (2013)
- Senior Assistant for Substantive and Procedural Criminal Law (since June 2018)
- Lawyer for the road traffic department of the Basel Cantonal Police
- Co-author of Swiss Criminal Law (with Anna Petrig, 2015).



Dr. iur. Nadine Zurkinden



Roman Law

- Law studies/Doctorat in Santiago de Compostela/Spain
- Professor of Roman Law, University of the Basque Country/Spain
- Professor of Ancient History and Legal Papyrology, University of Warsaw/Poland
- Chair for Roman Law, Legal Papyrology and Private Law



Prof. Dr. iur. José Luis Alonso



Legal History

- Law Studies, Università degli Studi di Milano/Italy
- Dr.iur., Università degli Studi di Genova/Italy
- Resarcher/Scholar at the Max Planck Institute for Legal History, Frankfurt a.M.
- Assistant Professor for Legal History, Zürich



Prof. Dr. iur. Elisabetta Fiocchi Malaspina



Legal Sociology

- Law Studies, Bern, St.Gallen
- Doctorate Florence/Italy
- Habilitation, Bern
- Professor for Law of Communications/Culture, Lucerne
- Visiting Professor/Scholar: Georgetown University Law Center, Center for the Study of Law and Society der University of California, Berkeley (School of Law), Faculty Associate am Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University.
- Chair for Legal Sociology with particular focus on Media Law



Prof. Dr. iur. Christoph Beat Graber



Universität
Zürich ^{UZH}

Introduction to Swiss Law

Fall Semester 2019