Swiss Criminal Procedure

Prof. Dr. Marc Thommen



Introduction to Swiss Law

Date	Topic	Lecturer
20/09/2024	Constitutional Law	Daniel Möckli
27/09/2024	Administrative Law / Administrative Procedure	Florian Brunner
04/10/2024	Criminal Law	Nadine Zurkinden
11/10/2024	Civil Law Principles, Family Law & Law of Persons	Elisabetta Fiocchi
18/10/2024	Contract and Tort Law	Tina Huber-Purtschert
25/10/2024	Corporate and Banking Law	David Roth
01/11/2024	Civil Procedure	Tanja Domej or tbd.
08/11/2024	Criminal Procedure	Marc Thommen
15/11/2024	Legal History/ History of International Law	Elisabetta Fiocchi
22/11/2024	Legal Philosophy & Legal Theory	Pascal Meier
29/11/2024	Legal Sociology	Christoph Graber/Camilla Dul
06/12/2024	Roman Law	Adrian Häusler
13/12/2024	Oral exam	Will be communicated

Swiss Criminal Procedure

- I. Criminal Justice Authorities
- II. Code Criminal Procedure
- III. Penal Order Proceedings



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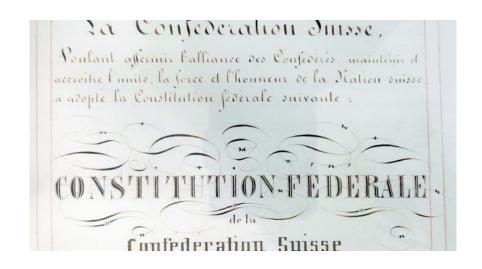
Swiss Criminal Procedure

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Article 123 – Constitution

The Cantons are responsible for the organisation of the courts, the administration of justice in criminal cases as well as for the execution of penalties and measures, unless the law provides otherwise.



Article 123 – Constitution

The Cantons are responsible for the organisation of the courts, the administration of justice in criminal cases as well as for the execution of penalties and measures, unless the law provides otherwise.

- 1. Organisation of Courts
- 2. Administration of Justice
- 3. Execution of Sanctions

Article 123 – Constitution

<u>Cantonal Code</u> on the Organisation of Civil and Criminal Justice Authorities.

211.1

Gesetz über die Gerichts- und Behördenorganisation im Zivil- und Strafprozess (GOG)

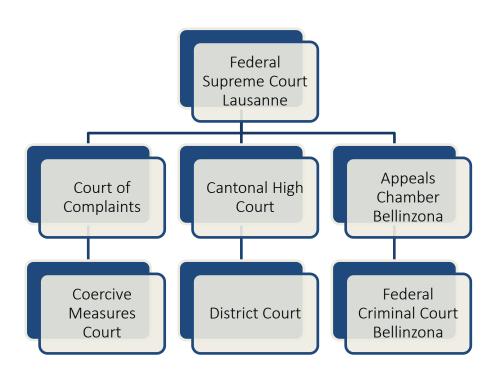
(vom 10. Mai 2010)^{1, 2}

Der Kantonsrat,

nach Einsichtnahme in den Antrag des Regierungsrates vom 1. Juli 2009³ und in den geänderten Antrag der Kommission für Justiz und öffentliche Sicherheit vom 18. März 2010⁴,

- 1. Organisation of Courts
- 2. Administration of Justice
- 3. Execution of Sanctions

Article 123 - Constitution



- 1. Organisation of Courts
- 2. Administration of Justice
- 3. Execution of Sanctions

Article 123 - Constitution

Cantons provide prisons and institutions for therapeutic and isolation measures.



- 1. Organisation of Courts
- 2. Administration of Justice
- 3. Execution of Sanctions

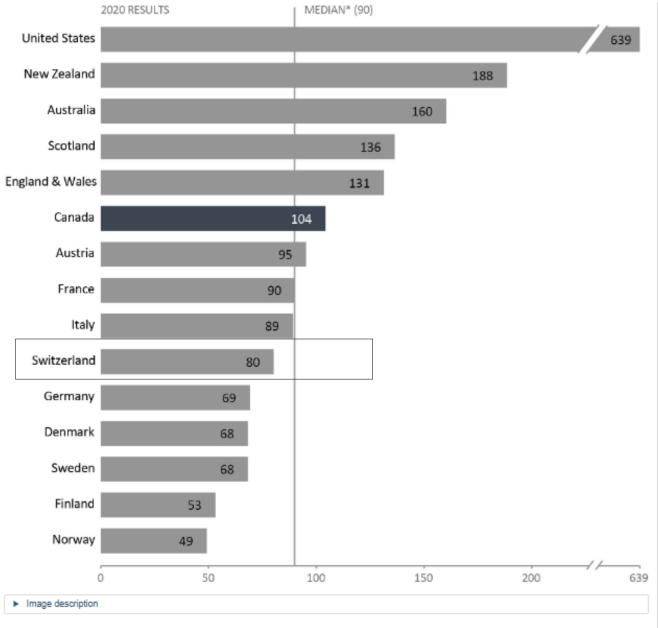


Figure A3 Notes:

Source: World Prison Brief, Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research (ICPR) (retrieved January 13, 2021 at www.prisonstudies.org/highest-to-lowest/prison-population-total).

Swiss Criminal Procedure

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Swiss Criminal Procedure Code

Title 1 Scope of Application and Principles

Title 2 Criminal Justice Authorities

Title 3 Parties

Title 4 Evidence

Title 5 Coercive Measures

Title 6 Preliminary Proceedings

Title 7 Main Proceedings of First Instance

Title 8 Special Procedures

Title 9 Appellate Remedies

Title 10 Procedural Costs

Title 11 Legal Effect and Execution of Decisions

Swiss Criminal Procedure Code

(Criminal Procedure Code, CrimPC)

of 5 October 2007 (Status as of 1 March 2019).

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,

on the basis of Article 123 paragraph 1 of the Federal Constitution¹, and having considered the Federal Council Dispatch dated 21 December 2005

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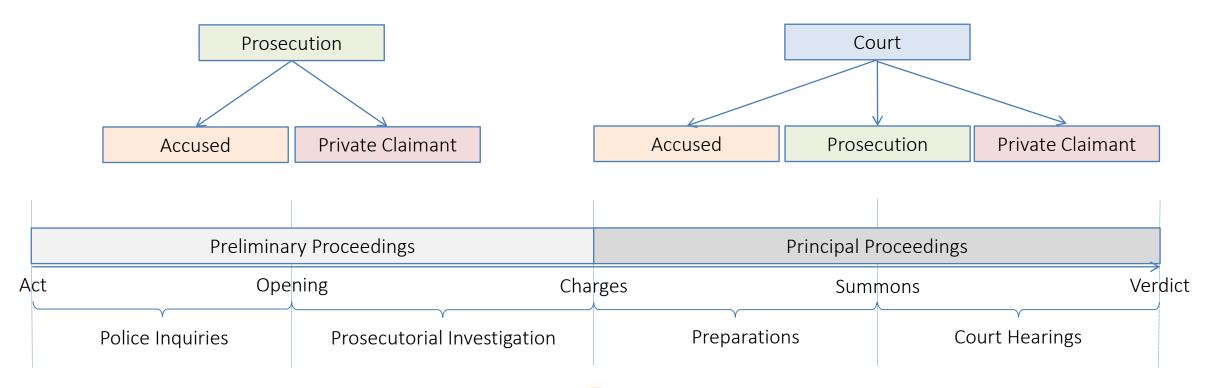
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Criminal Proceedings





Art. 6 – Principle of substantive truth

1 The criminal justice authorities shall investigate ex officio all the circumstances relevant to the assessment of the criminal act and the accused.

2 They shall investigate incriminating and exculpating circumstances with equal care

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Art. 7 – Obligation to prosecute

1 The criminal justice authorities are obliged to commence and conduct proceedings that fall within their jurisdiction where they are aware of or have grounds for suspecting that an offence has been committed.

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Art. 12 – Prosecution authorities

The prosecution authorities are:

- a. the police;
- b. the public prosecutor;
- c. Authorities (contraventions)

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Police

- Secure evidence
- Find suspects
- Examination hearings



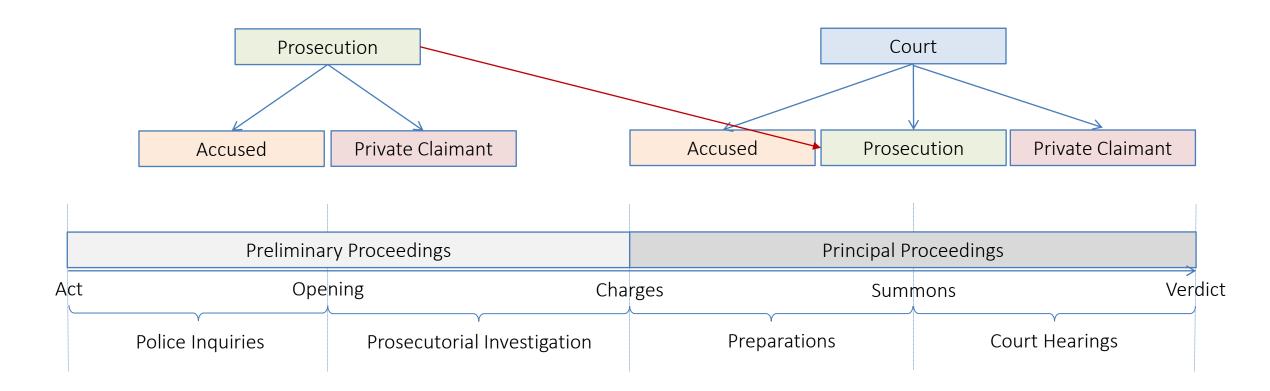
Public Prosecutor

- Formal head of the investigation (Art. 16)
- Becomes party to the trial proceedings once the charges are brought before court (Art. 104 | c)



Marcel Scholl, Prosecutor

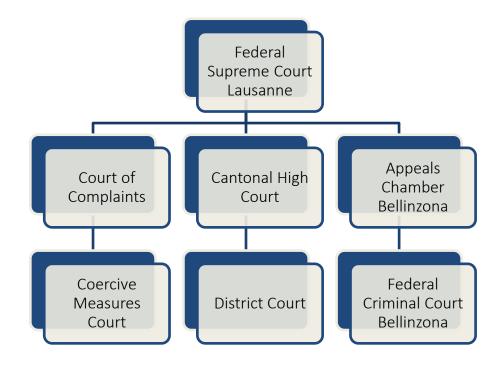
Parties



Art. 13 – Courts

The following bodies have judicial powers in criminal proceedings:

- a. Coercive Measures Court
- b. Court of First Instance
- c. Complaints Authority
- d. Court of Appeal



The Judge

- Head of the main Court hearings
- Coercive measures (detention on remand, secret surveillance, undercover agents...)



District Court Judge, Zürich Simone Nabholz

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Art. 104 – Parties

- 1 Parties are:
- a. the accused;
- b. the private claimant;
- c. in the main hearing and in appellate proceedings: the public prosecutor.

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Art. 104 – Parties

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- b. the private claimant;
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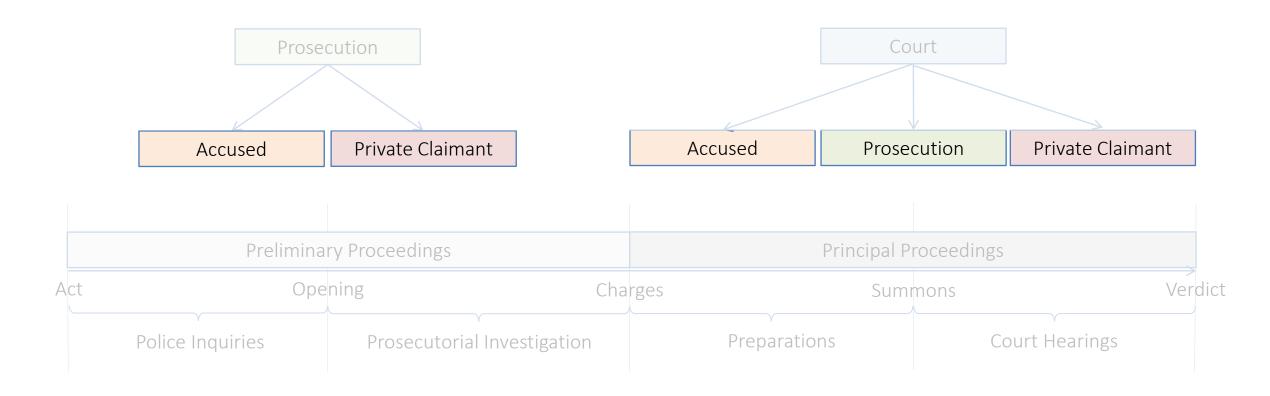
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Parties



The Accused

- the accused is a person
 suspected, accused of or
 charged with an offence
 (Art. 111)
- Party in the CriminalProceedings (Art. 104 I)
- Nemo tenetur (Art. 113 I)



Art. 113 Status [of the accused]

The accused may not be compelled to incriminate him or herself. In particular, the accused is entitled to refuse to make a statement or to cooperate in the criminal proceedings.

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Art. 104 – Parties

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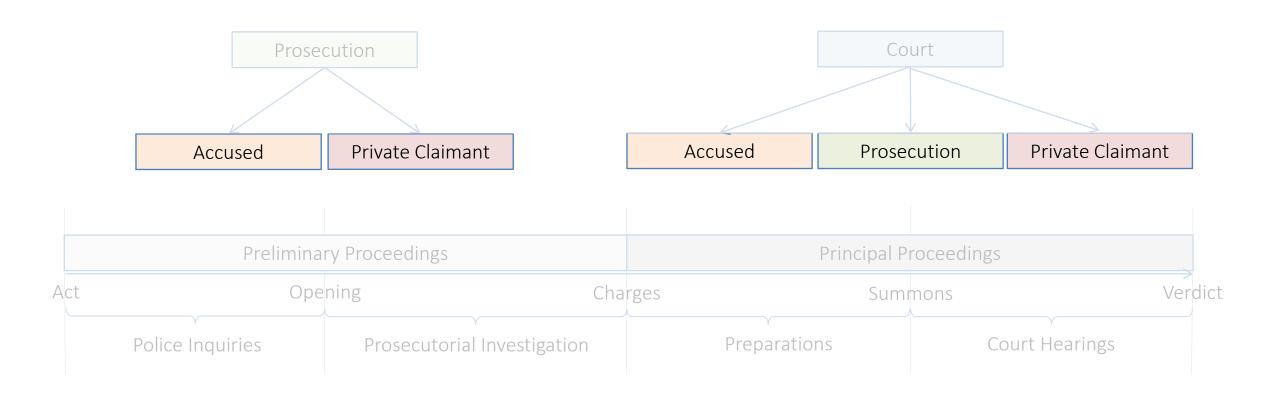
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Parties



Art. 115 – The aggrieved person

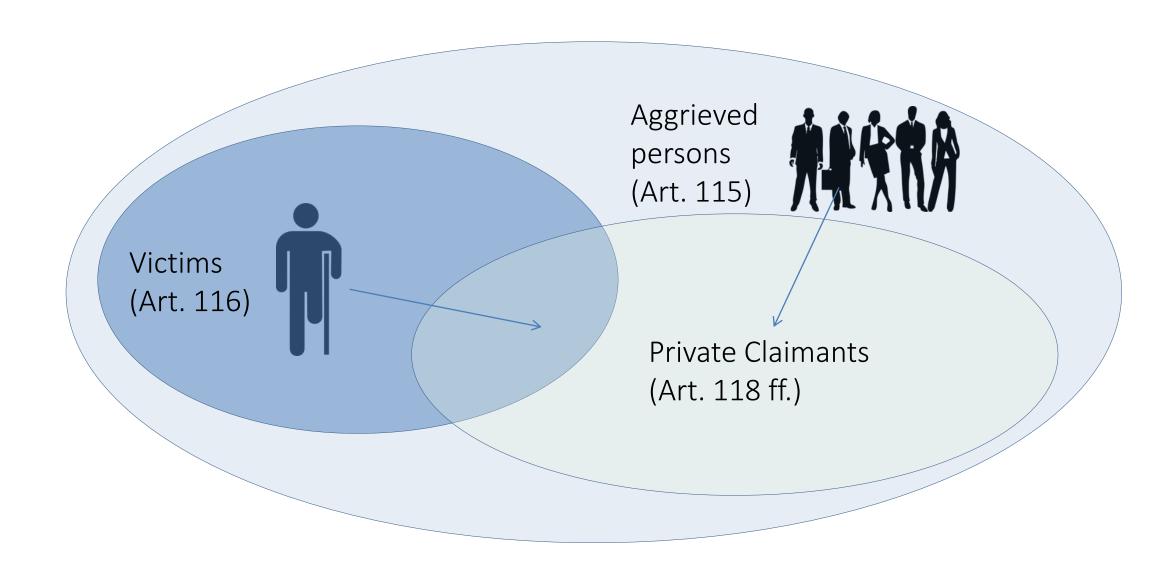
¹ An aggrieved person is a person whose rights have been directly violated by the criminal offence.



Art. 116 – Victim

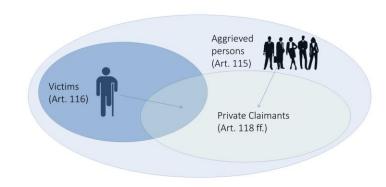
¹ A victim is a person suffering harm whose physical, sexual or mental integrity has been directly and adversely affected by the offence.





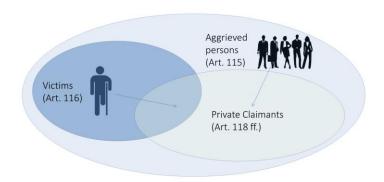
Art. 118 – Private Claimants

¹ A private claimant is a person suffering harm who expressly declares that he or she wishes to participate in the criminal proceedings as a criminal or civil claimant.



Private Claimants

- Be present at hearing of accused
- See evidence
- Plead to charges
- Demand compensation



Art. 127 – [Legal counsel]

¹ The accused, the private claimant and the other people involved in the proceedings may appoint a legal advisor to safeguard their interests.

Swiss Criminal Procedure Code

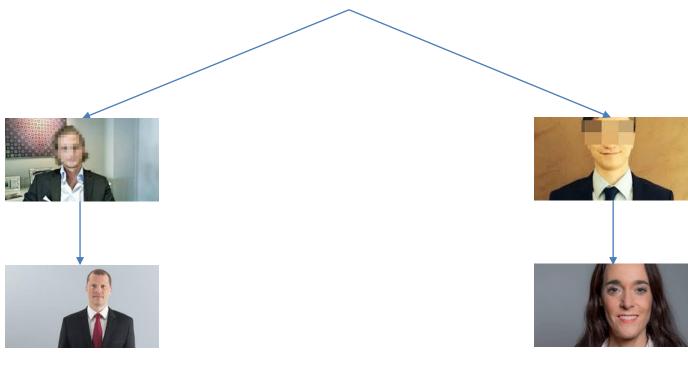
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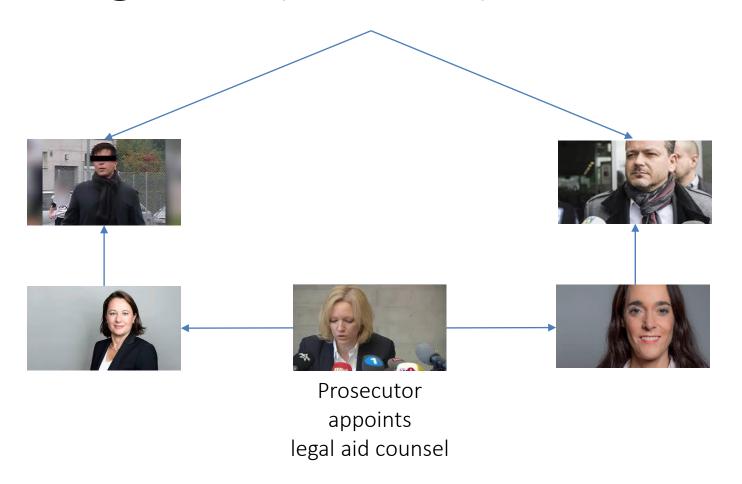
Legal counsel



Accused appoints Defence counsel (Art. 128/129)

Victim/family appoint legal counsel (Art. 128/129)

Legal aid (defence) counsel



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<u>Art. 139</u> – [Evidence]

¹ In order to establish the truth, the criminal justice authorities shall use all the legally admissible evidence that is relevant in accordance with the latest scientific findings and experience.

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Art. 141 – [Admissibility of Evidence]

² Evidence that criminal justice authorities have obtained by criminal methods or by violating regulations on admissibility is inadmissible unless it is essential that it be admitted in order to secure a conviction for a serious offence.

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decrees:

Thommen/Samadi The Bigger the Crime, the Smaller the Chance of a Fair Trial?, European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice, 24/2016, S. 65-86

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Coercive Measures

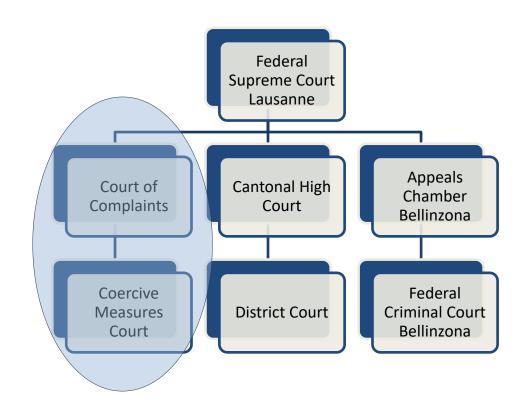
- Summons
- Detention on Remand
- Searches & Examinations
- DNA Analysis
- Seizure
- Covert Surveillance



Buchholzer/keystone

Coercive Measures

- Summons
- Detention on Remand
- Searches & Examinations
- DNA Analysis
- Seizure
- Covert Surveillance



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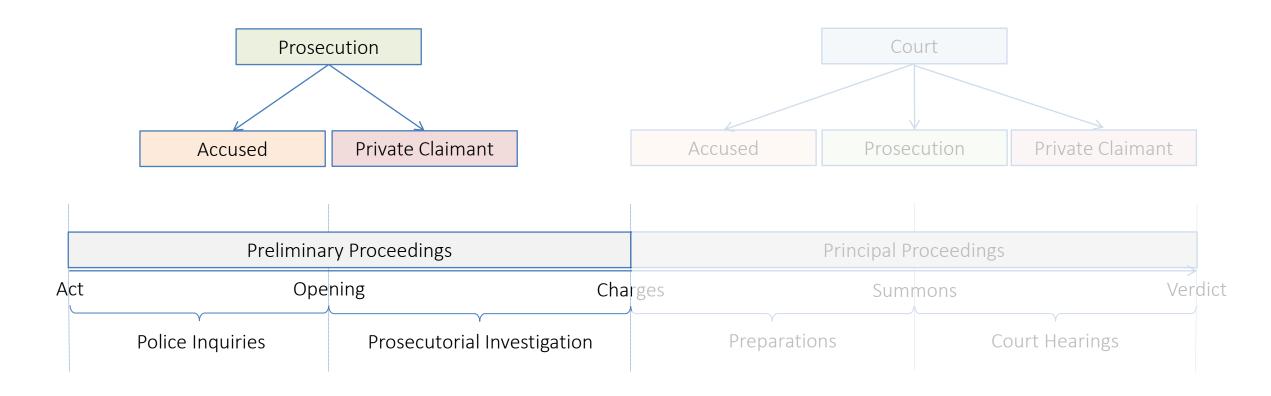
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Parties



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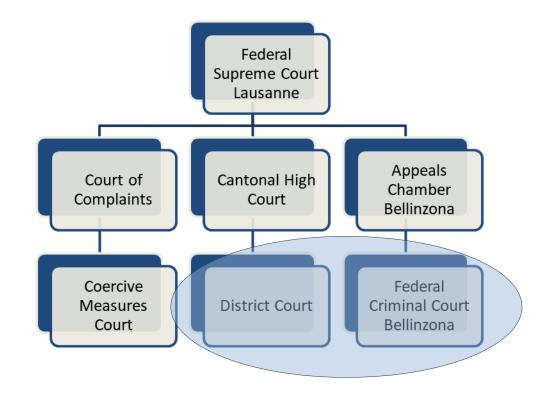
Title 7 Main Proceedings of First Instance

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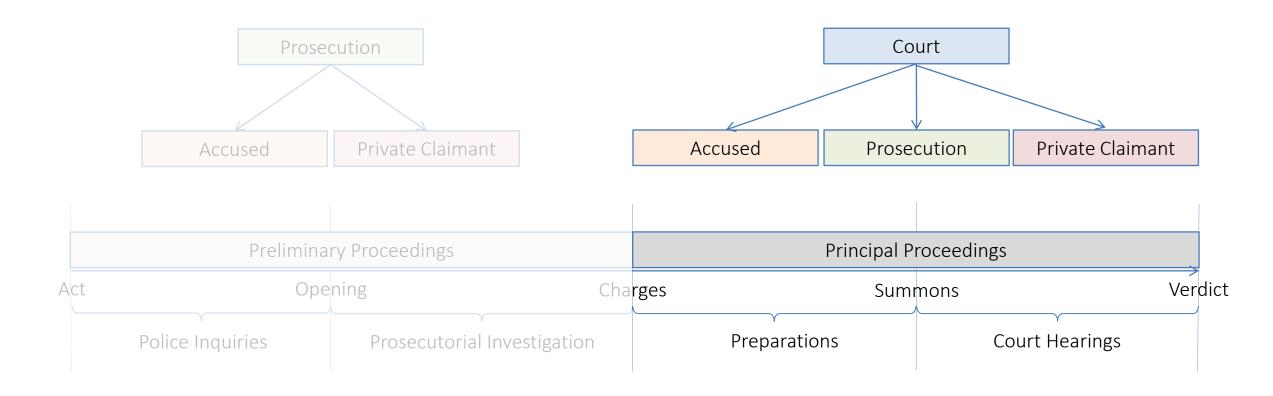
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Parties



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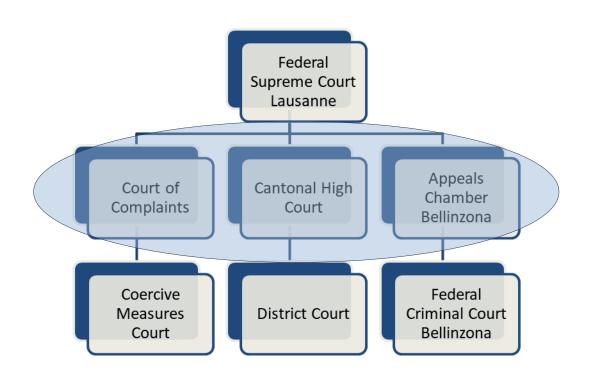
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- 18 May 2016, railway station border crossing, Basel
- 30-year-old woman of color was stopped and frisked by the police
- Fake cameroonian passport
- Police arrest and interrogation



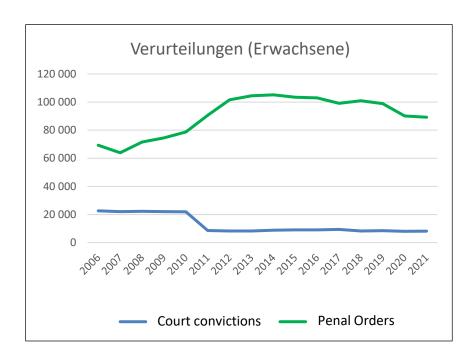
- 19 May 2016
- Prosecutor issues penal order
- Prison sentence 1.5 months
- No parole

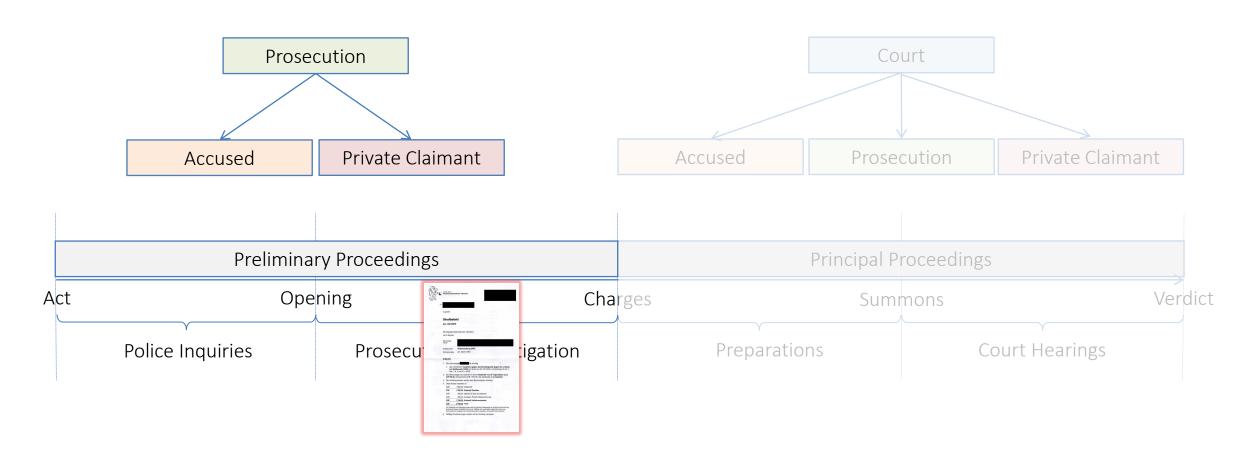


- No hearing by prosecutor
- No defence counsel
- No translation
- Served by police

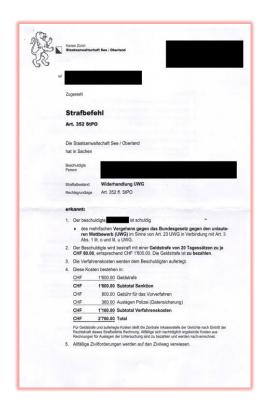


- No hearing by prosecutor
- No defence counsel
- No translation
- Served by police





- 1. Penal order
- 2. Criticism
- 3. Correction





- b. monetary penalty
- C. ..
- d. 6 months of imprisonment



- a. fine
- b. monetary penalty
- C. ...
- d. 6 months of imprisonment



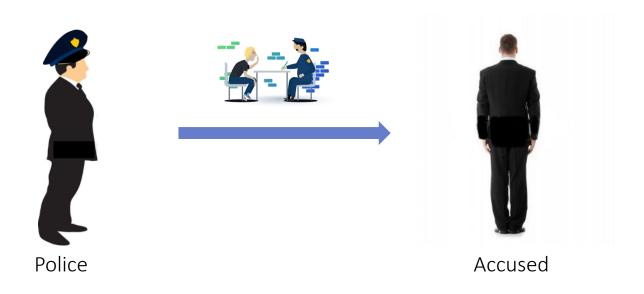


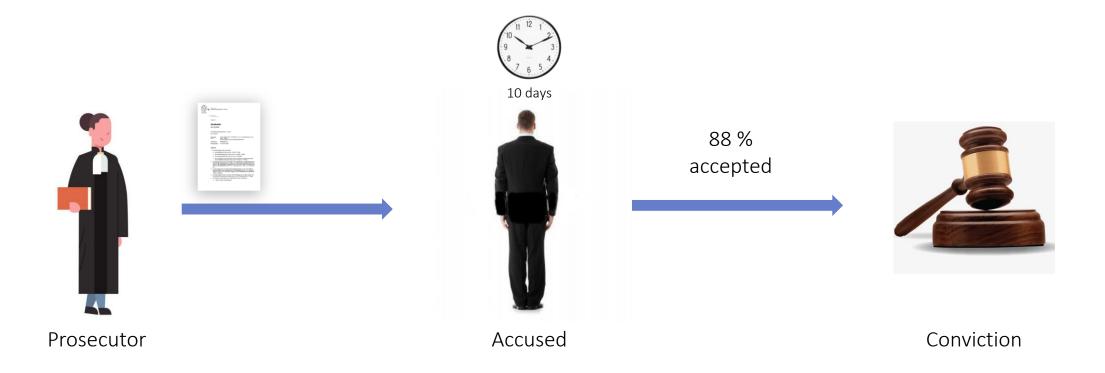
- b. monetary penalty
- C. ..
- d. 6 months of imprisonment

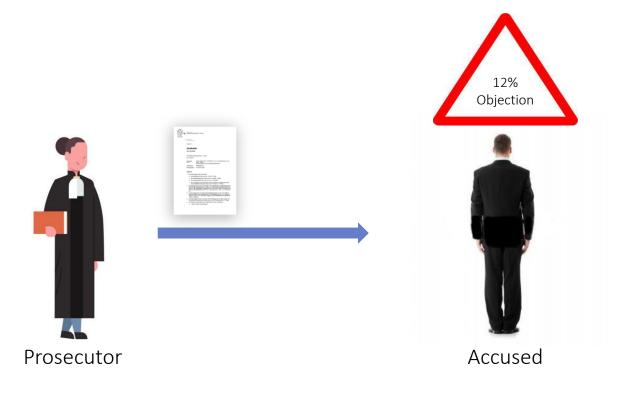


- a. fine
- b. monetary penalty
- C. ..
- d. 6 months of imprisonment

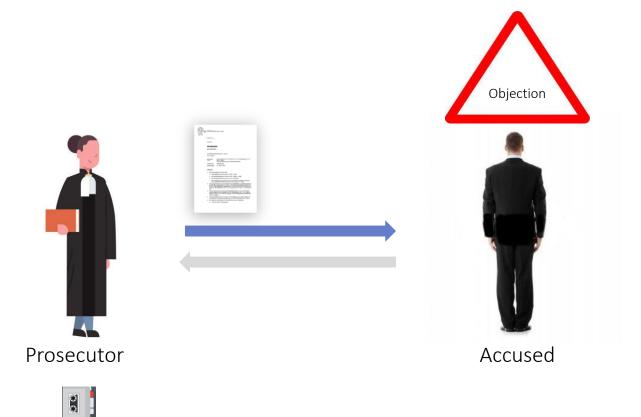












Art. 355 CPC – Procedure after Objection

Prosecutor decides to

- a. Uphold penal order
- b. Abandon proceedings
- c. Issue new penal order
- d. Bring charges at court



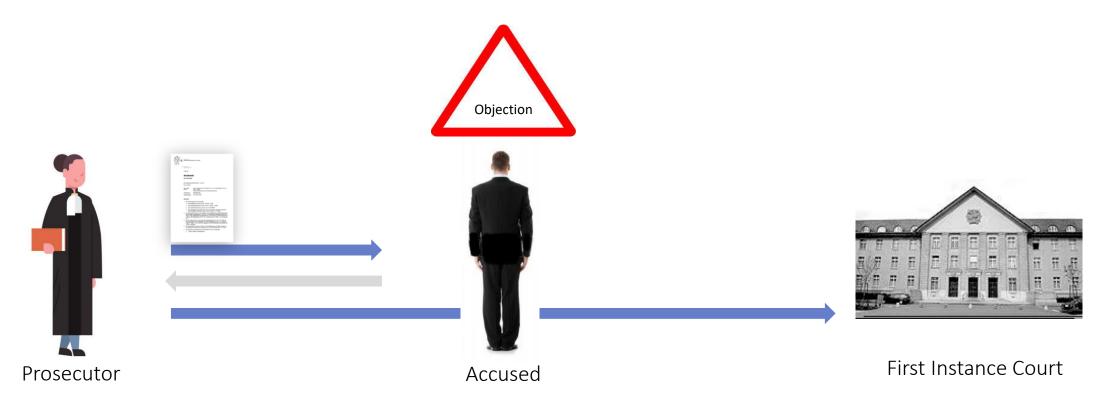
Art. 355 CPC – Procedure after Objection

Prosecutor decides to

- a. Uphold penal order 28 %
- b. Abandon proceedings
- c. Issue new penal order
- d. Bring charges at court



a. Uphold penal order

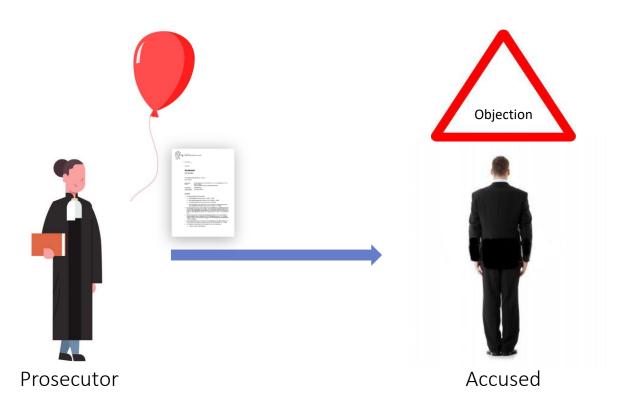


Art. 355 CPC – Procedure after Objection

Prosecutor decides to

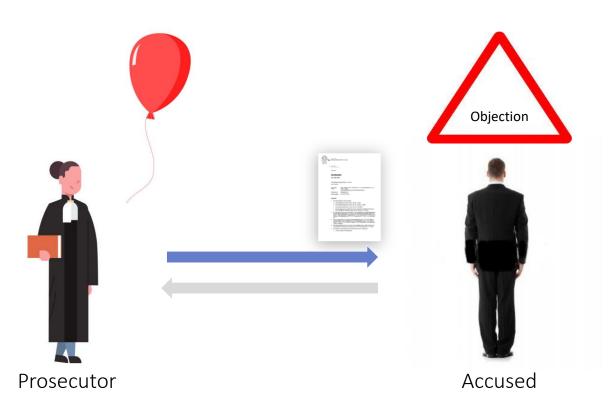
- a. Uphold penal order
- b. Abandon proceedings 10 %
- c. Issue new penal order
- d. Bring charges at court





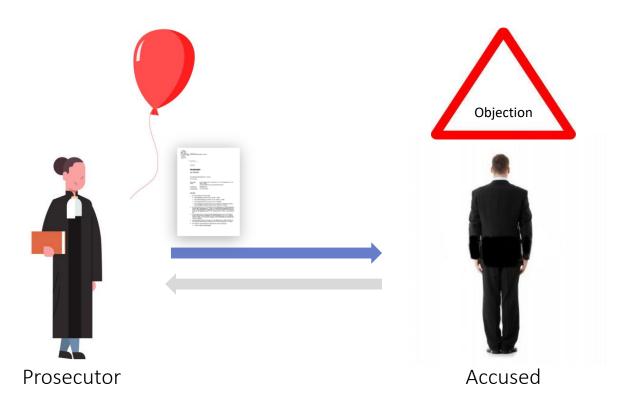


First Instance Court





First Instance Court





First Instance Court



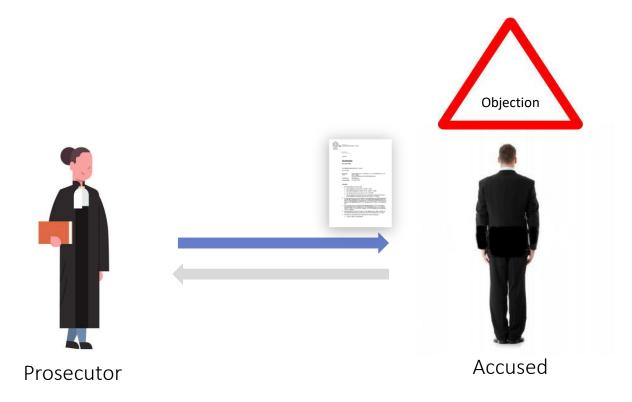
Art. 355 CPC – Procedure after Objection

Prosecutor decides to

- a. Uphold penal order
- b. Abandon proceedings
- c. Issue new penal order 23 %
- d. Bring charges at court



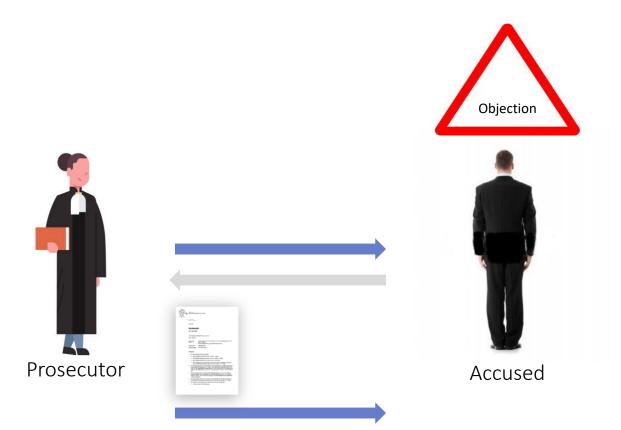
c. Issue new penal order





First Instance Court

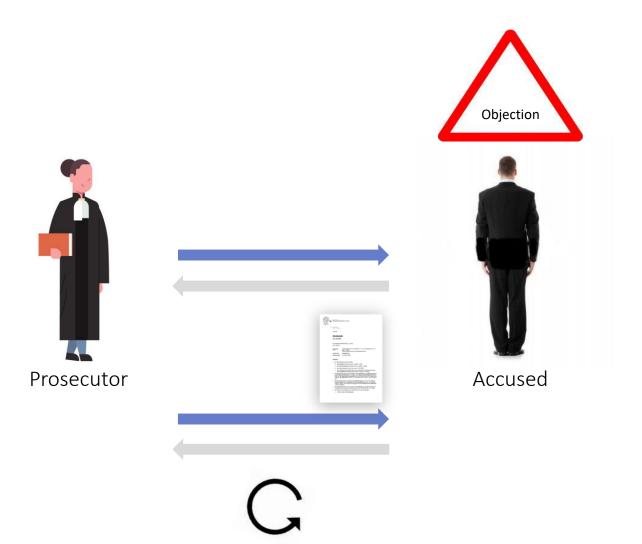
c. Issue new penal order





First Instance Court

c. Issue new penal order





First Instance Court

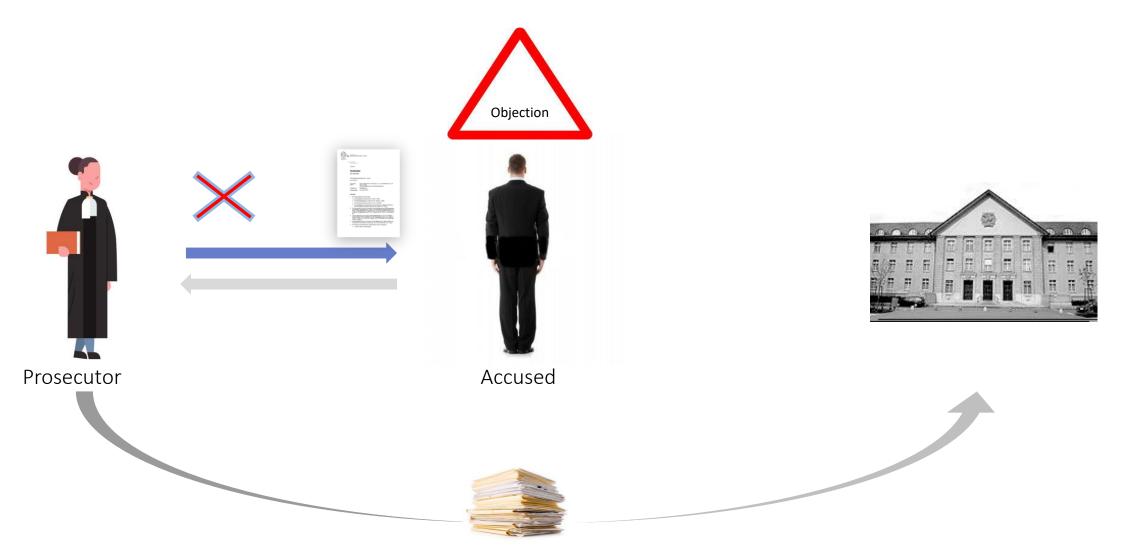
Art. 355 CPC – Procedure after Objection

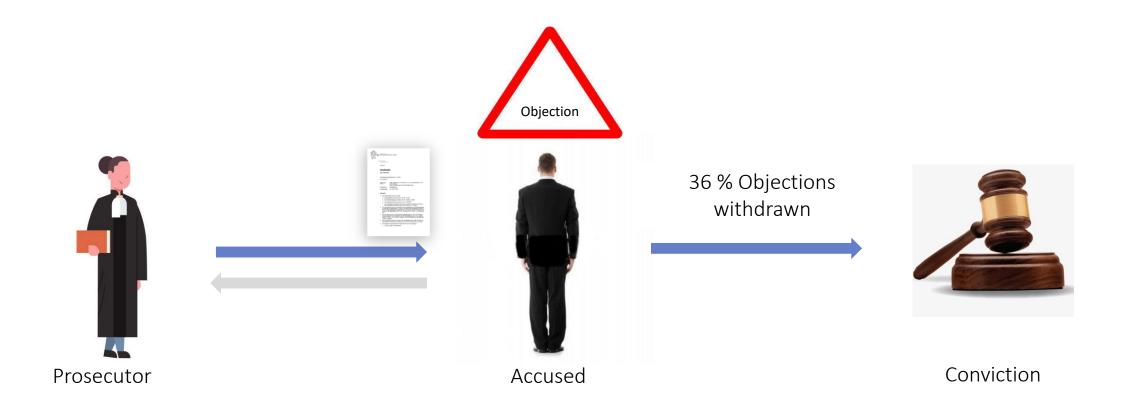
Prosecutor decides to

- a. Uphold penal order
- b. Abandon proceedings
- c. Issue new penal order
- d. Bring charges at court 3 %



d. Bring charges at court





Art. 355 CPC – Procedure after Objection

Prosecutor decides to

b. Abandon proceedings 10 %

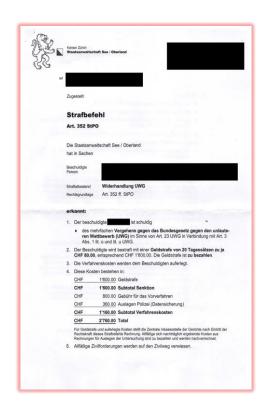
c. Issue new penal order 23 %

d. Bring charges at court 3 %

e. Objection withdrawn 36 %



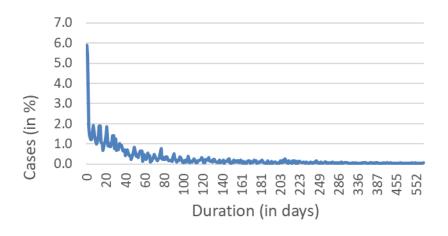
- 1. Penal order
- 2. Criticism
- 3. Correction



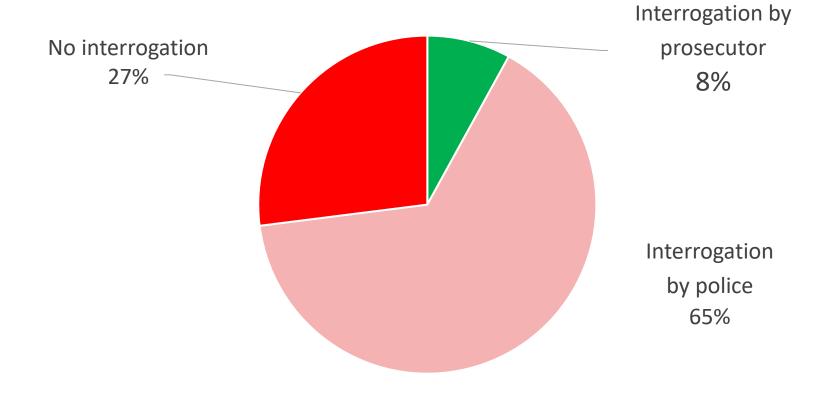
- a. Hearing
- b. Defence
- c. Translation
- d. Service
- e. Prison



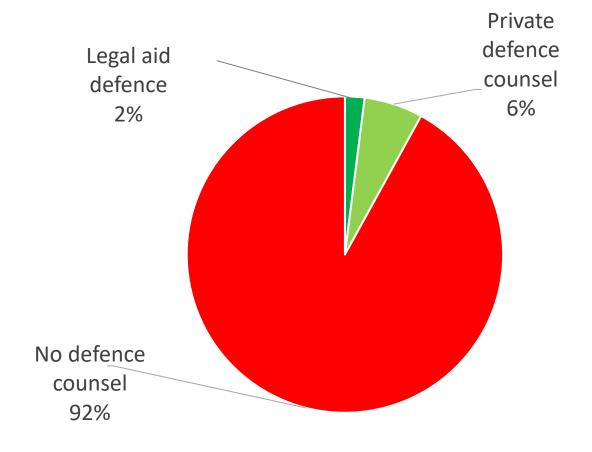
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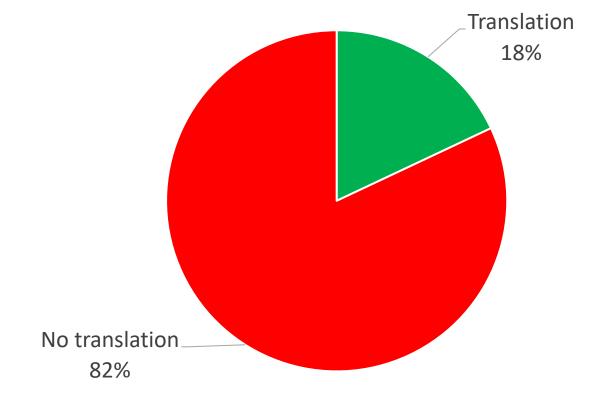
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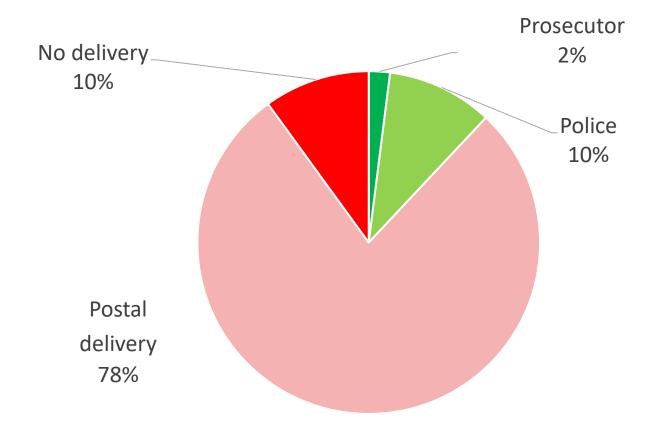
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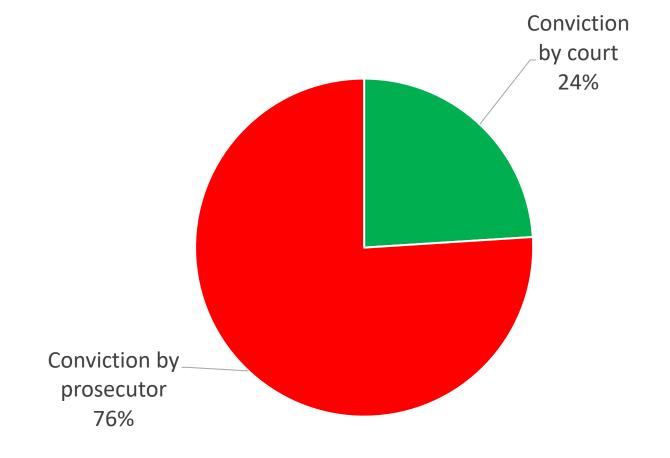
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- d. Service
- e. Prison



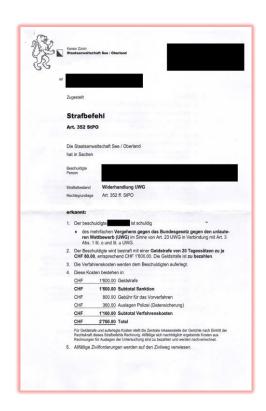
- a. Hearing
- b. Defence
- c. Translation
- d. Service
- e. Prison



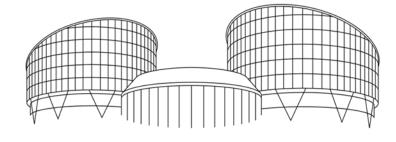
- a. Hearing
- b. Defence
- c. Translation
- d. Service
- e. Prison



- 1. Penal order
- 2. Criticism
- 3. Correction

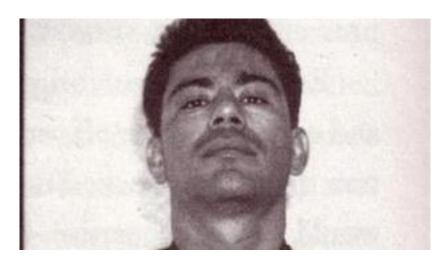


- 1. Custody
- 2. Caution
- 3. Counsel
- 4. Contact
- 5. Cookies



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 1. Custody
- 2. Caution
- 3. Counsel
- 4. Contact
- 5. Cookies



Ernesto Arturo Miranda Miranda v. Arizona (1966)

- 1. Custody
- 2. Caution
- 3. Counsel
- 4. Contact
- 5. Cookies



- 1. Custody
- 2. Caution
- 3. Counsel
- 4. Contact
- 5. Cookies

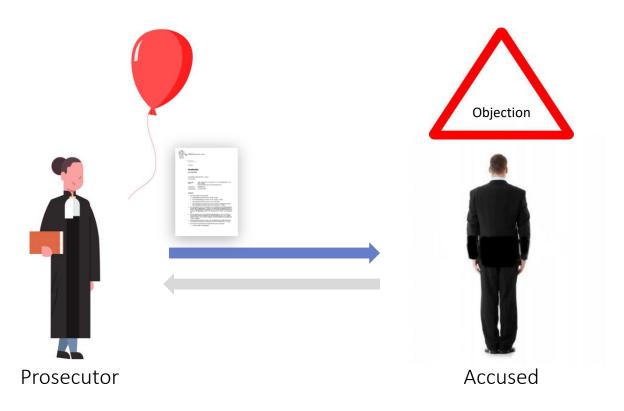


Tom R. Tyler, <u>Legitimacy and Criminal Justice</u>, <u>OSJCL</u>, <u>V7</u>, <u>N1</u>, <u>307</u>, <u>323</u>

- 1. Custody
- 2. Caution
- 3. Counsel
- 4. Contact
- 5. Cookies



Doron Teichman, HUJ, Behavorial Law and Economics





First Instance Court



- 1. Custody
- 2. Caution
- 3. Counsel
- 4. Contact
- 5. Cookies

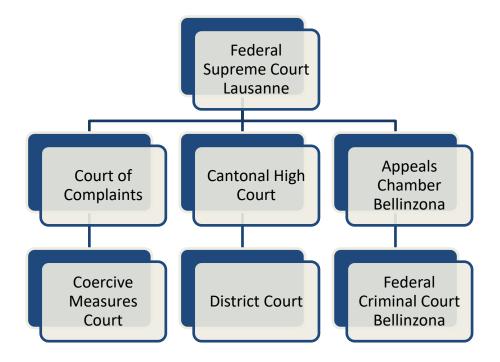


Swiss Criminal Procedure

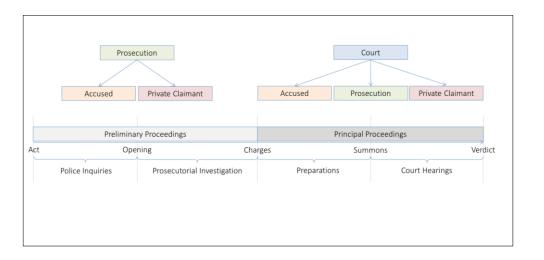
- I. Criminal Justice Authorities
- II. Code Criminal Procedure
- III. Penal Order Proceedings



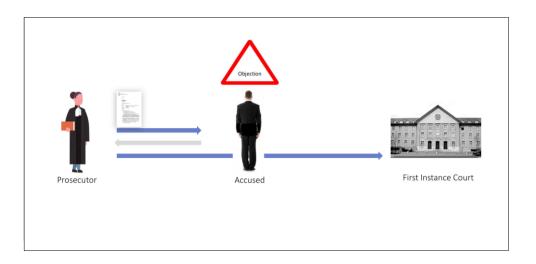
- I. Criminal Justice Authorities
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- I. Criminal Justice Authorities
- II. Code Criminal Procedure
- III. Penal Order Proceedings



- I. Criminal Justice Authorities
- II. Code Criminal Procedure
- III. Penal Order Proceedings



Introduction to Swiss Law

Date	Topic	Lecturer
20/09/2024	Constitutional Law	Daniel Möckli
27/09/2024	Administrative Law / Administrative Procedure	Florian Brunner
04/10/2024	Criminal Law	Nadine Zurkinden
11/10/2024	Civil Law Principles, Family Law & Law of Persons	Elisabetta Fiocchi
18/10/2024	Contract and Tort Law	Tina Huber-Purtschert
25/10/2024	Corporate and Banking Law	David Roth
01/11/2024	Civil Procedure	Tanja Domej or tbd.
08/11/2024	Criminal Procedure	Marc Thommen
15/11/2024	Legal History/History of International Law	Elisabetta Fiocchi
22/11/2024	Legal Philosophy & Legal Theory	Pascal Meier
29/11/2024	Legal Sociology	Christoph Graber/Camilla Dul
06/12/2024	Roman Law	Adrian Häusler
13/12/2024	Oral exam	Will be communicated

Swiss Criminal Procedure

Prof. Dr. Marc Thommen