



Introduction to Swiss Private Law

- I. Origins and characteristics of the SCC**
- II. Structure**
- III. Introductory provisions**
- IV. Law of persons**
- V. Property**
- VI. Inheritance and family law**



I. Origins and characteristics of the SCC

- Fragmentation of law between and within the cantons in the pre-Napoleonic era
- Early 19th century:
 - Adaptation of French law in the west and south
 - Adaptation of Austrian law in the Berne region
 - German and autochthonous law in Zurich and Central Switzerland
- Failed attempts to achieve unification throughout the 19th century
- Johann Caspar Bluntschli: Privatrechtliches Gesetzbuch für den Kanton Zürich, 1840-1856
- Eugen Huber's blueprint succeeds in 1907



Art. 2

- 1 Every person must act in good faith in the exercise of his or her rights and in the performance of his or her obligations.
- 2 The manifest abuse of a right is not protected by law.

Art. 3

- 1 Where the law makes a legal effect conditional on the good faith of a person, there shall be a presumption of good faith.
- 2 No person may invoke the presumption of good faith if he or she has failed exercise the diligence required by the circumstances.

Art. 4

Where the law confers discretion on the court or makes reference to an assessment of the circumstances or to good cause, the court must reach its decision in accordance with the principles of justice and equity.

Art. 5

- 1 Insofar as federal law reserves the application of cantonal law, the cantons may enact or repeal civil law provisions.
- 2 Where the law makes reference to practice or local custom, the existing cantonal law is deemed a valid expression thereof, provided no divergent practice is shown to exist.

Art. 6

- 1 Federal civil law does not restrict the right of the cantons to enact public law.
- 2 The cantons are entitled within the limits of their sovereignty to restrict or prohibit the trade in certain goods or to declare transactions involving such goods legally invalid.

Art. 7

The general provisions of the Code of Obligations⁶ concerning the formation, performance and termination of contracts also apply to other civil law matters.

Art. 8

Unless the law provides otherwise, the burden of proving the existence of an alleged fact shall rest on the person who derives rights from that fact.

Art. 9

- 1 Public registers and public deeds constitute full proof of the facts evidenced by them, unless their content is shown to be incorrect.
- 2 Such proof of incorrectness does not require to be in any particular form.

Section 357a

Legal consequences of the withdrawal of contracts relating to financial services

(1) The performance received is to be restituted at the latest after thirty days.

(2) Where off-premises contracts or distance contracts relating to financial services are withdrawn from, the consumer is obliged to pay compensation for the value of the services provided by the trader until the time of the withdrawal if

1. this legal consequence has been indicated to the consumer prior to his making a declaration as to the conclusion of a contract and
2. the consumer has expressly agreed to the trader beginning to perform the service prior to the withdrawal period having ended.

Where contracts relating to nongratuious financing assistance are withdrawn from that are covered by the exception set out in section 506 (4), section 357 subsections (5) to (8) likewise applies with the necessary modifications. Where the contract relating to nongratuious financing assistance has as its subject matter the supply of digital content which is not contained in a tangible medium, the consumer is to compensate for the value of the digital content supplied until the time of the withdrawal if

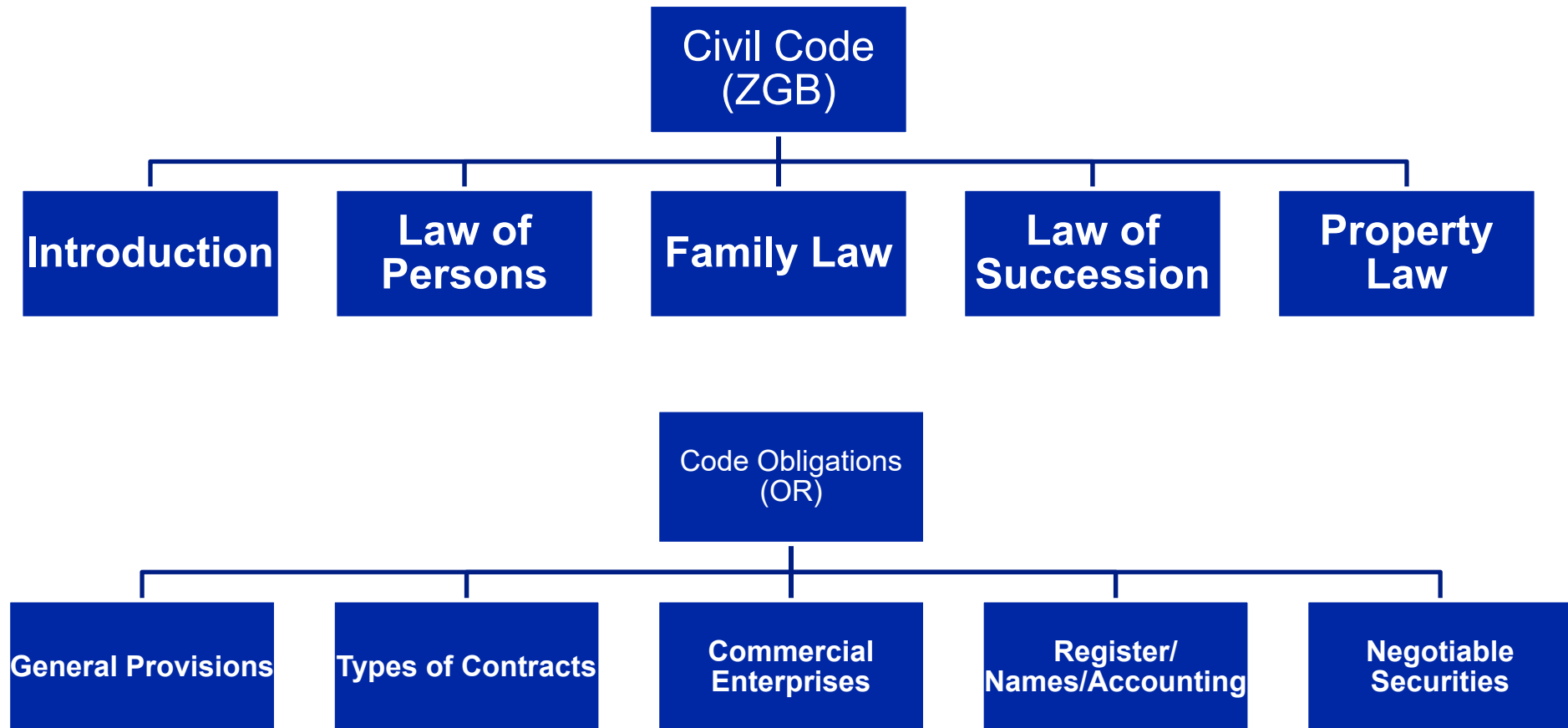
1. this legal consequence has been indicated to the consumer prior to his making a declaration as to the conclusion of a contract , and
2. the consumer has expressly consented to the trader beginning with the supply of the digital content prior to the withdrawal period having ended.

Where consideration is specified in the contract, this is to serve as the basis for calculating the compensation for value. If the total price agreed upon is excessive, the compensation for value shall be calculated on the basis of the market value of the performance provided.

(3) Where consumer credit agreements are withdrawn from, the borrower is to pay the agreed interest for the period lapsing between the disbursement and the repayment of the loan. If the loan is secured by a security right in land, evidence may be submitted as to the value of the benefit of use having been lower than the interest agreed upon. In this case, solely the lower amount is owed. In cases in which contracts relating to nongratuious financing assistance are withdrawn from that are not covered by the exception set out in section 506 (4), subsection (2) likewise applies, with the necessary modifications, subject to the proviso that the information concerning the right of withdrawal is replaced by the obligatory information under Article 247 section 12 (1) in conjunction with section 6 (2) of the Introductory Act to the Civil Code [Einführungsgesetz zum Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuche], each of which provisions concerns the right of withdrawal. Over and above this, the borrower must refund to the lender solely the expenditure which the lender has provided to public agencies and cannot demand back by law.



II. Structure





III. Introductory provisions

Art. 1

- 1 The law applies according to its wording or interpretation to all legal questions for which it contains a provision.
- 2 In the absence of a provision, the court shall decide in accordance with customary law and, in the absence of customary law, in accordance with the rule that it would make as legislator.
- 3 In doing so, the court shall follow established doctrine and case law.



III. Introductory provisions

- Principles of good faith and abuse of rights

Art. 2

¹ Every person must act in good faith in the exercise of his or her rights and in the performance of his or her obligations.

² The manifest abuse of a right is not protected by law.



III. Introductory provisions – good faith

BGE 128 III 201 – facts:

- German company S sells to Serbian company B four machines at a price of CHF 1 Mio, to be paid by 10 installments.
- Swiss bank G guarantees payment, agreement governed by German law.
- First, but no further installment paid. S submits and G acknowledges overdue notices at the times when installments due.
- S sues G for payment based on the guarantee, G raises defense of limitation.



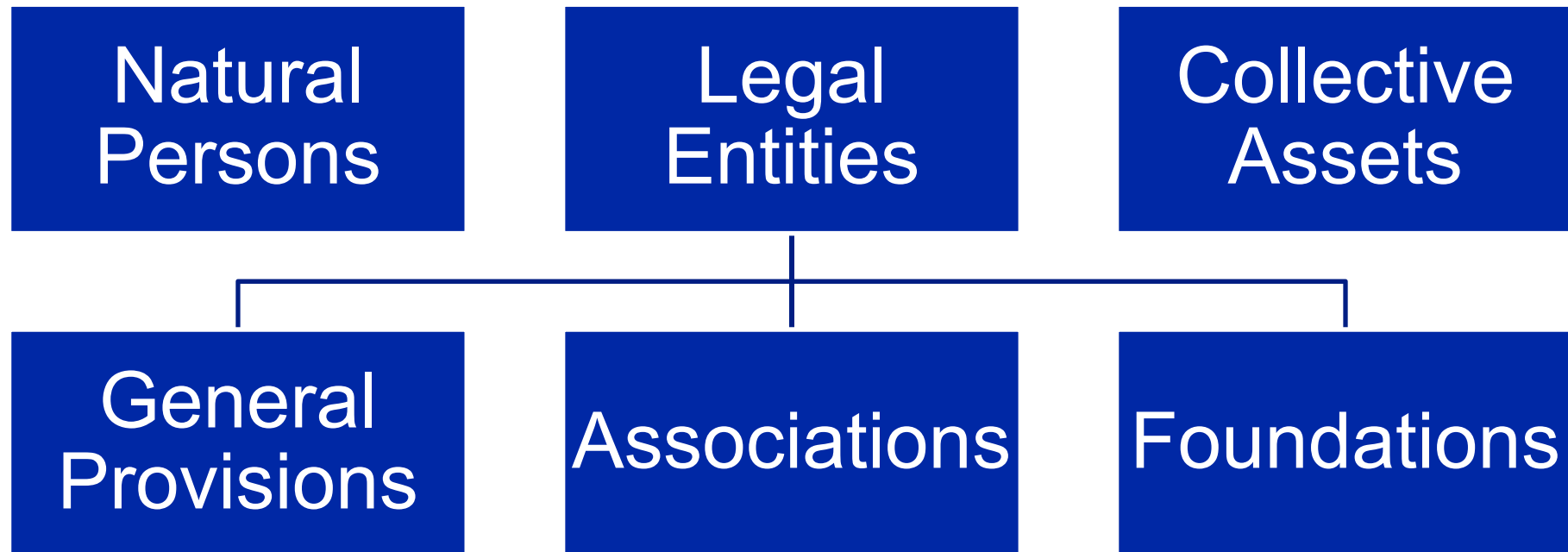
III. Introductory provisions – good faith

BGE 128 III 201 – findings:

- In principle, German law applies to the contract.
- Conduct of G does, however, violate principle of good faith according to Art. 2 SCC.
- Art. 2 SCC part of Swiss “positive” ordre public as *loi d’application immédiate* (Art. 18 SPIL) and, hence, to be enforced even against foreign applicable law.
- Principles of good faith and abuse of rights applies throughout all areas of the law and all instances.
- No detailed assessment of German substantive law needed since defense of limitation cannot be accepted anyway.
- S succeeds.



IV. Law of Persons





IV. Law of persons

Foundations – Art. 80-89a, 335 SCC

- A characteristic institution of Continental Law
- A driving force for Switzerland's economy and society



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

1. Nature and legal framework

- Endowment of assets for a particular purpose → independent legal entity, Art. 80 ZGB
- Creation inter vivos or testamentary, Art. 81 ZGB
- Prima facie contradictions when using foundations as will substitutes
 - Separation founder/foundation ↔ retaining influence on foundation
 - Foundation as “eternal” entity ↔ distribution of assets to beneficiaries



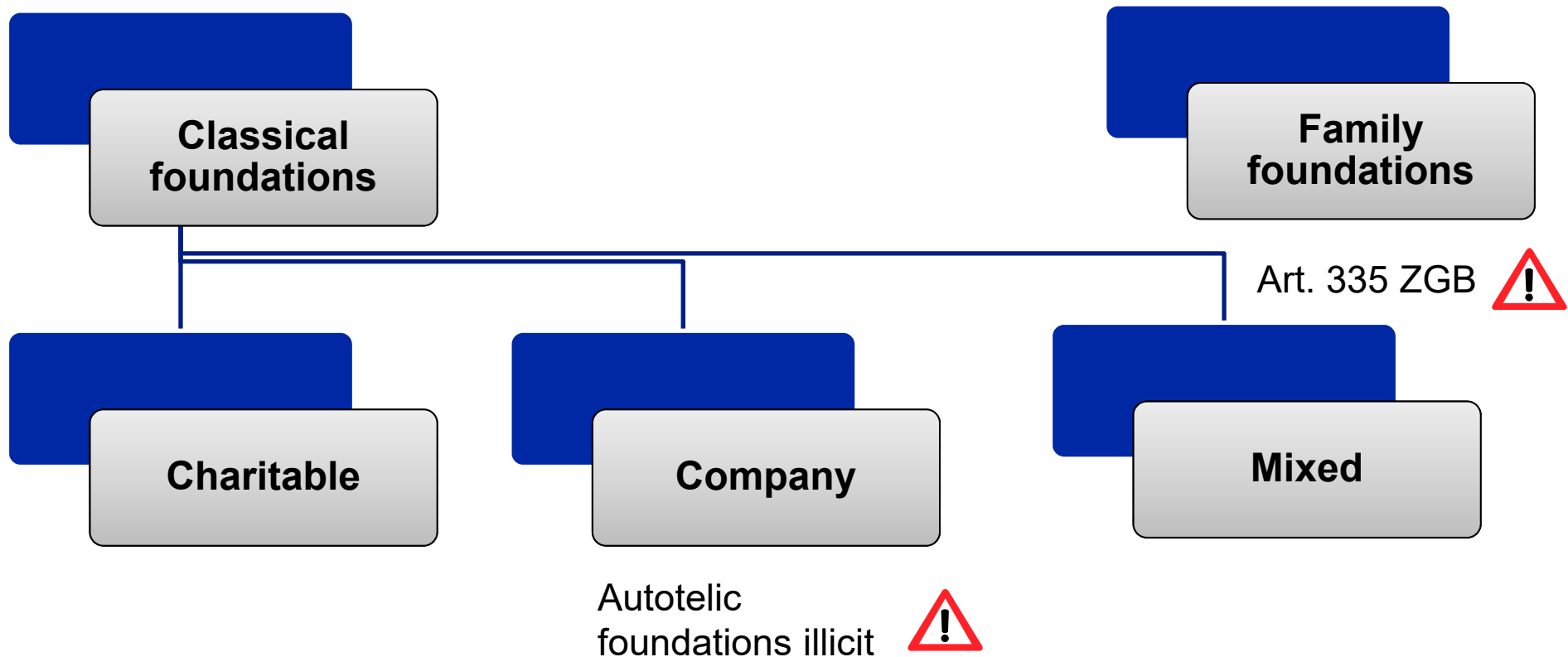
IV. Law of persons – Foundations

- Separation founder/foundation ↔ retaining influence on foundation
 - Drafting foundation documents according to founder's wishes
 - Competence to modify foundation purpose ([Art. 86a ZGB](#))
 - Founder member of foundation council
- Foundation as “eternal” entity ↔ distribution of assets to beneficiaries
 - Time limited-foundation
 - Spend down foundation



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

2. Types of foundations and their issues





IV. Law of persons – Foundations

3. Family foundations

- Family members of founder as beneficiaries, Art. 87, 335 ZGB
- Prima facie the prototypical „inheritance foundation“
- In principle some attractive characteristics:
 - No ongoing supervision, Art. 87 ZGB



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

- Art. 335 ZGB as a major impediment

Art. 335

¹ A body of assets may be tied to a family by means of a family foundation created under the law of persons or inheritance law in order to meet the costs of raising, endowing or supporting family members or for similar purposes.

² It is no longer permitted to establish a fee tail.



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

BGE 93 II 439 – facts:

- Couple F establishes the “Familienstiftung Burg Reichenstein” (family foundation Reichenstein castle) and transfers to the foundation some cash as well as Reichenstein castle, previously bought and renovated by them.



http://www.arlesheim.ch/de/portrait/bildergalerie/galerien/2009014_111415_burgenindex.php



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

BGE 93 II 439 – facts:

- Foundation purpose: Maintain the castle which is to serve as country home for the founders and their family and where the founders are to be buried.
- Beneficiaries: Founders, then their children, then the childrens' issue, if no family left the University of Basel.
- Founder declares in a letter: Does not expect that beneficiaries will receive much from foundation because of limited capital. Main intention is to preserve castle and add to family reputation.
- Return on foundation assets never really sufficient to maintain castle properly. In particular so since foundation granted a loan to the founder's son. Castle habitable only in summer. Finally rented out to a local businessman.
- Founder's son files a lawsuit against foundation to have it declared void and its assets transferred to him.



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

BGE 93 II 439 – findings:

- Naming as “family foundation” not decisive, founders’ subjective intentions regarding purpose and function of foundation to be determined (Willensprinzip – principle of intention ⇔ Vertrauensprinzip – principle of trust).
- Letter can be taken into account, even though not part of statutes (Aedeutungstheorie – principle of indication).
- Founders intended a family foundation.
- Art. 335 (1) SCC requires that the assets of a family foundation be used to cover specific needs of the beneficiaries. The type of occasions on which the beneficiaries may be supported must either be those listed in Art. 335 (1) SCC or very similar to them. General maintenance not permitted.



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

BGE 93 II 439 – findings:

- Foundation at issue does not comply with Art. 335 (1) SCC: No support for specific needs. Reputation, preservation of castle, burial not covered by the provision.
- Also conflicting with Art. 335 (2) SCC: Fee-tail like succession of beneficiaries.



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

BGE 93 II 439 – findings:

- However, foundation not to be voided but to be converted into classical foundation:
 - Possible because founders would have established classical foundation had they known their family foundation to be illicit (unwritten principle of Swiss law, expressed in § 140 German Civil Code)
 - Purpose: Preservation of Castle
 - Beneficial position of family eliminated
 - Foundation to be registered in commercial register



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

BGE 135 III 614 (modified):

- What if the founders had established the foundation under Liechtenstein law which permits maintenance foundations (no provision like Art. 335 SCC)?
- Court: Art. 335 SCC no loi d'application immédiate because not sufficiently essential part of Swiss law (any more):

Les considérations sur la base desquelles a été introduit l'art. 335 al. 2 CC, qui sont d'une part morales, voire puritaines (il s'agissait de combattre l'oisiveté) et, d'autre part économiques (il s'agissait d'empêcher la prolifération de biens de mainmorte), sont aujourd'hui dépassées. En effet, à l'époque actuelle, c'est bien plutôt la lutte contre le chômage que celle contre le désœuvrement qui représente une tâche étatique prioritaire en Suisse; autrement dit, le combat contre l'oisiveté n'a plus rien à voir avec la sauvegarde d'intérêts supérieurs. Quant aux biens de mainmorte, ils se rapportent à l'ancien régime et sont totalement étrangers au système économique de la Suisse moderne .

- Hence, Liechtenstein family foundation to be given legal effect in Switzerland.



IV. Law of persons – Foundations

- In sum: Art. 335 ZGB major impediment to Swiss foundation landscape (and business)
 - Traditionally narrow reading by courts
 - → no regular, presuppositionless payments permitted, no “family maintenance foundation”
 - Changing view on family foundations in Switzerland?
 - Majority of scholars critical
 - Swiss Federal Court: No “loi d’application immédiate”



IV. Law of persons

Trusts

- No „Swiss law-trust“
- Recognition of foreign law-trusts after adoption of Hague Trust Convention
 - Treated „as trusts“, Art. 11 HTC → no transformation into Swiss law-entities
 - In principle application of law according to which trust was created, Art. 11, 6 seq. HTC



V. Property

Ownership

Limited
Rights in rem

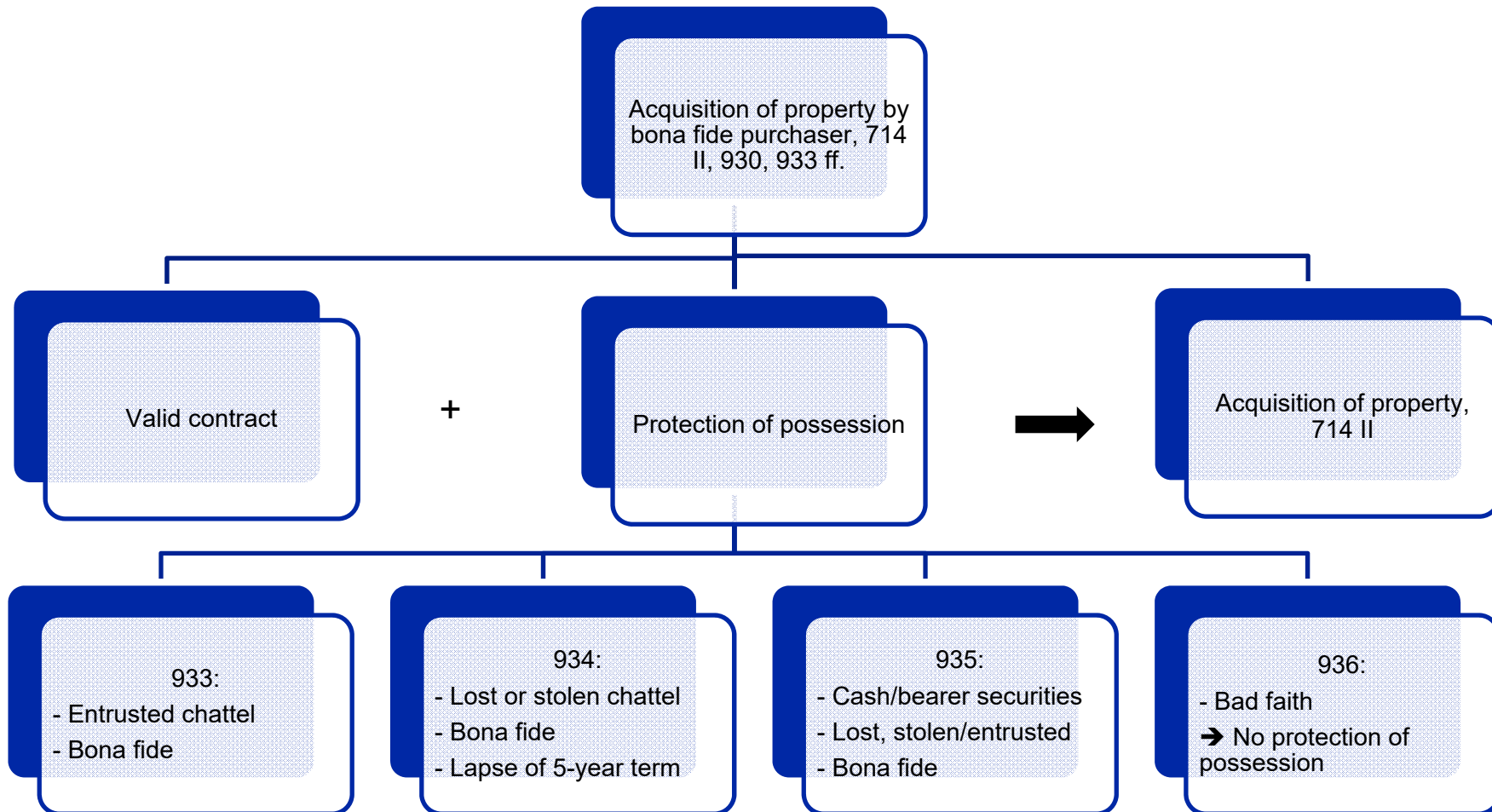
Possession

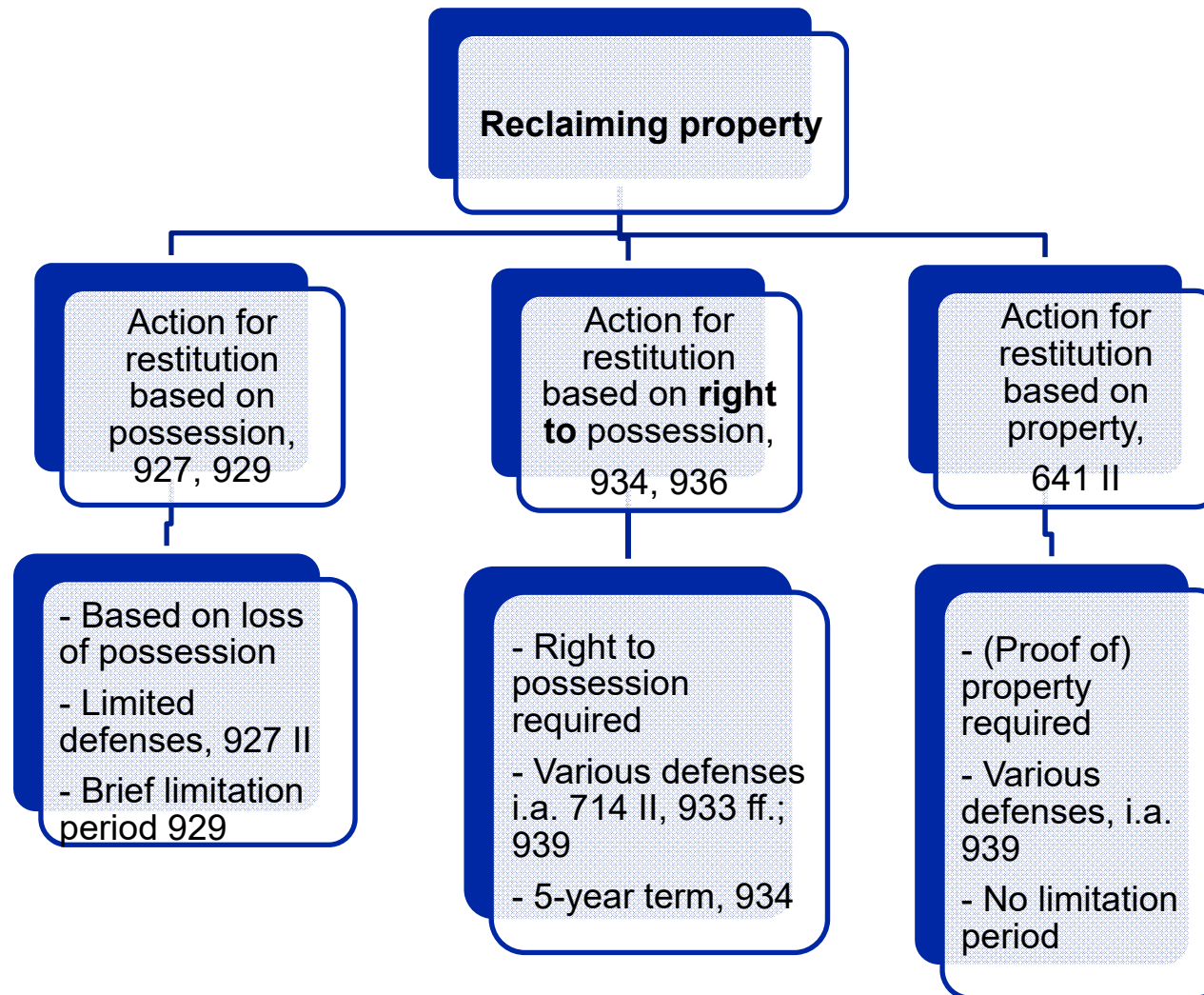
Land
Register



V. Property

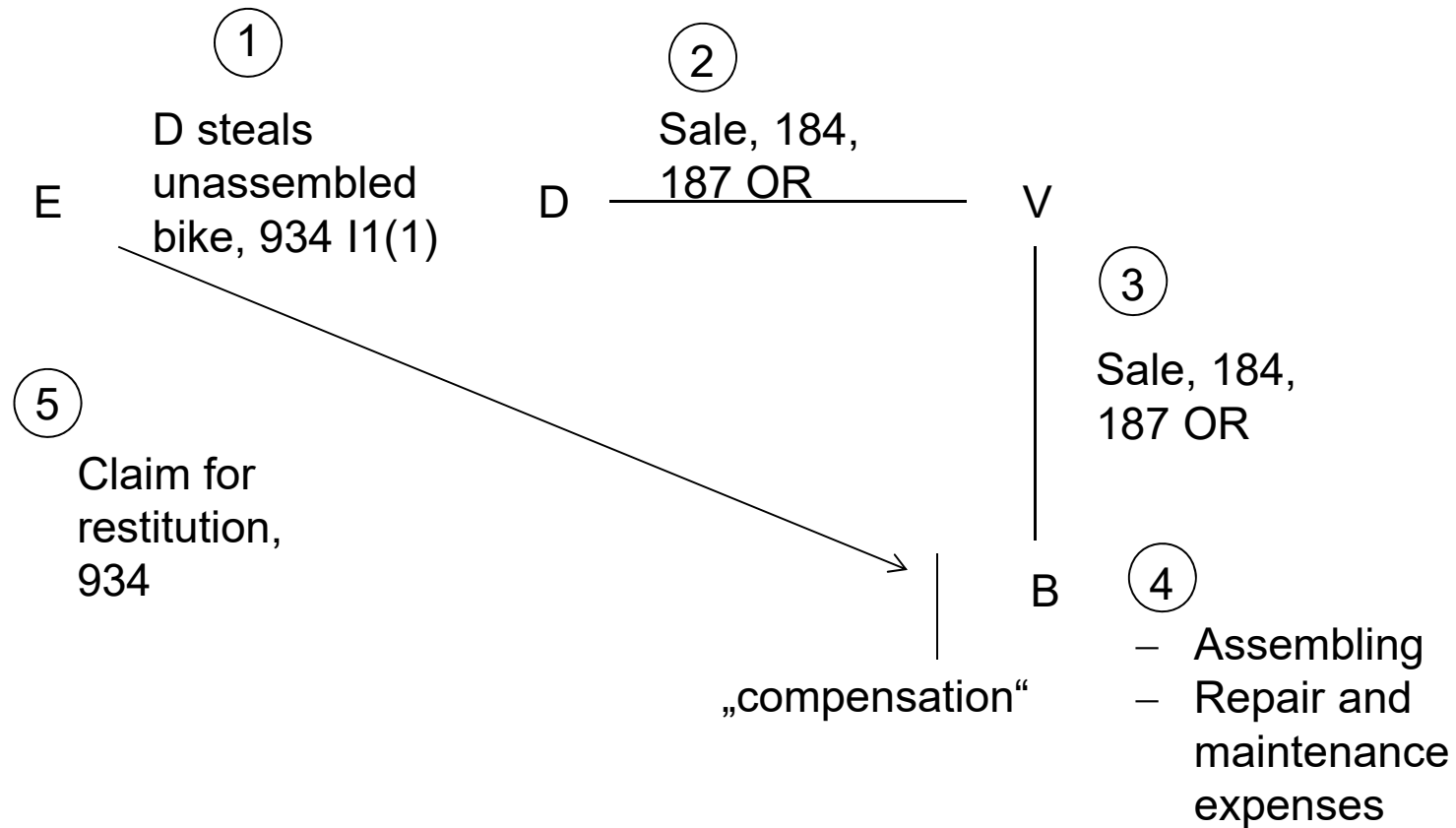
Bona fide purchase – a compromise between the protection of market participants and of the property owner







V. Property – bona fide purchase





V. Property – bona fide purchase

Action for restitution based on right to possession, Art. 934 SCC

I. Previous possession of E and actual possession of B (+)

II. Chattel losts or stolen (+)

III. Limitation period not lapsed (+)

IV. Defenses

1. Acquisition of property by way of transaction (-)

- Art. 714 (2), 934 (1) SCC: 5-year term not over yet



V. Property – bona fide purchase

2. Acquisition of property by operation of law due to adverse possession, Art. 728 SCC (-)

- 5-year term not yet lapsed

3. Acquisition of property by operation of law due to processing, Art. 726 SCC (-)

- Assembled bike not a «new object»
- Value of work < value of material (components)



V. Property – bona fide purchase

4. Right to reimbursement, Art. 934 (2) SCC

- Transaction type listed in Art. 934 (2) SCC
- Bona fide of B
- Right to reimbursement-defense raised
- Consequence: Reimbursement of price paid



V. Property – bona fide purchase

5. indemnification for necessary or useful expenditure, Art. 939 SCC

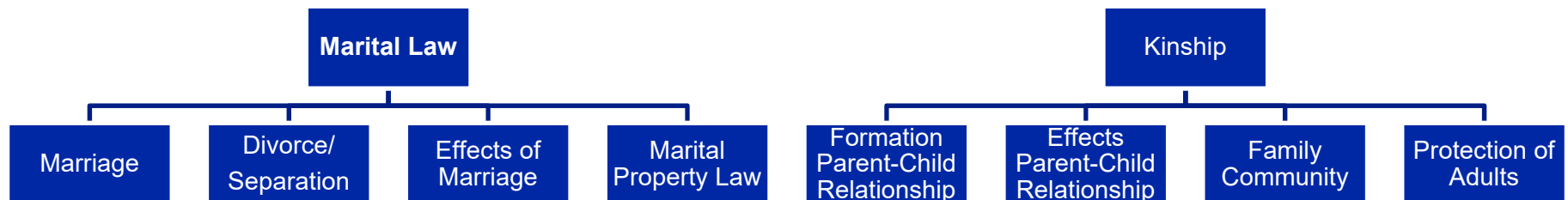
- Bona fide of B
- Necessary/useful expenditure (+): Repair and maintenance
- Potential set-off of fruits, Art. 939 (3) SCC

V. Summary

- E can claim restitution based on Art. 934 (1) SCC
- Right to reimbursement, Art. 934 (2) ZGB
- Indemnification Art. 939 SCC, potentially set off against fruits collected
- Disputed: Fruits collected to be set off also against right to reimbursement under Art. 934 (2) SCC?



VI. 1. Family Law





VI. 2. Inheritance Law





VI. Family and inheritance law

A tree with Germanic and Roman roots – freedom to bequeath, mandatory family participation at death and participation of spouses in the surplus



VI. Family and inheritance law

Inheritance law:

- Freedom to make a will, Art. 470 SCC
- Rather extensive forced shares for family members, Art. 471 SCC:
 - Issue: $\frac{3}{4}$ of statutory share → typically (1 spouse, two kids) $\frac{3}{16}$
 - Parents: $\frac{1}{2}$ of statutory share
 - Spouse: $\frac{1}{2}$ of statutory share → typically (1 spouse, two kids) $\frac{4}{16}$
- Protection against evasion by way of inter vivos transactions, Art. 527 SCC



VI. Family and inheritance law

Marital property law:

- Statutory (default) marital property regime: participation in acquired property, Art. 196 seqq. SCC
- Transactional independence during marriage Art. 201, 202 SCC
- Participation in the surplus at dissolution of property regime, Art. 215 SCC

Art. 215

¹ Each spouse or his or her heirs is or are entitled to one-half of the surplus of the other spouse.

² The claims are set off.



VI. Family and inheritance law

BGE 128 III 314 – facts:

- Spouses M and F have the child S. M also has a daughter, D, from a previous marriage.
- In a marital agreement M waives his right to the surplus in case he outlives F.
- F dies first, bequeathing her fortune to S.
- At his death, M appoints S (5/8) and D (3/8) as his heirs.
- D files for abatement of the surplus waiver.



VI. Family and inheritance law

BGE 128 III 314 – findings:

- In principle, it is permitted to waive right to the surplus.
- Waiver of right to surplus is alienation of assets in the sense of Art. 527 No. 4 SCC while F's will does not qualify since D has no forced share-relationship to her.
- Alienation qualifies – from M's perspective which is the relevant one – as *inter vivos* because it takes effect at the death of F and the transfer of her property to S.
- For “intention” it is sufficient that the transferor is, at the time of the transfer, aware that he might violate forced share entitlements but embraces that possibility (*dolus eventualis*).
- → D succeeds.



Art. 86a

1 The competent federal or cantonal authority shall amend the objects of the foundation at the founder's request or in accordance with his or her testamentary disposition, provided that the charter reserves the right to amend the objects and that at least ten years have elapsed since the foundation was established or since the last amendment requested by the founder.

2 Where the foundation pursues public or charitable objects within the meaning of Art. 56 lit. g of the Federal Act of 14 December 1990 on Direct Federal Taxation⁹⁷, such new objects must likewise be public or charitable.

3 The right to amend a foundation's objects is neither transferable nor heritable. If the founder is a legal entity, the right extinguishes at the latest 20 years after the establishment of the foundation.

4 Joint founders may only jointly request an amendment of the foundation's objects.

5 The probate authority shall inform the competent authority of any testamentary disposition concerning the amendment of the foundation's objects.