



INFORMATION KIT FOR JOURNALISTS IN VIEW OF THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO VIETNAM BY H.E. MR. MARTIN CANDINAS, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AND THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY AND DELEGATION (27-30.06.2023)

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EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND IN VIET NAM

Highlighted activities of H.E. Mr. Martin Candinas and delegation in Việt Nam

- Visit of the Mausoleum of Late President Hồ Chí Minh
- Official meeting with President of the National Assembly Vương Đình Huệ and leaders of Việt Nam
- Official meeting with Minister of Industry and Trade Nguyễn Hồng Diên
- Meeting with Hải Phòng City's authorities
- Visit to a few projects financed by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)
- Meetings with Swiss Community in Hà Nội and Representatives of Swiss companies in Việt Nam



EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND IN VIET NAM

Factsheet: Composition of Delegation led by President of the National Council and the Federal Assembly H.E. Mr. Martin Candinas

A Swiss delegation led by H.E. Mr. Martin Candinas, President of the National Council and of the Federal Assembly will pay an official visit in Vietnam from 27 to 30 June 2023, at the invitation of the Chairman of National Assembly Vương Đình Huệ.



H.E. Mr. Martin Candinas¹, President of the National Council and the Federal Assembly

Martin Candinas is the President of the National Council of the Swiss Parliament for 2022/2023. In the National Council (member since 2011 for the Center Party), he is a member of the Committee for Transport and Telecommunications and the Committee for Security Policy. In addition, the topics family and social welfare-policy are of particular importance to Mr. Candinas, and he is dedicated to a forward-looking climate and energy policy. As a representative of the canton of Graubünden (Grisons), the concerns of the mountain regions and tourism are also of great interest to Mr. Candinas.

Martin Candinas is married with three children and has a professional background in social insurance. He speaks Romansh (Sursilvan), German, French, Italian and lives in Chur, Graubünden.



Honourable Mr. Eric Nussbaumer², First Vice-President of the National Council

Eric Nussbaumer is the First Vice-President of the National Council. He was elected the Vice-President of the National Council in 2022, which means he will assume its presidency in 2023. He is a member of the Socialist Party and represents the canton of Basel-Landschaft.

As a member of the energy commission in the National Council, he was involved into the drafting of the energy strategy 2050. He supports renewable and sustainable energy sources and an independence from nuclear energy and a strengthening of the relations with the European Union.



Honourable Ms. Maja Riniker³, Second Vice-President of the National Council

Maja Riniker is the Second Vice-President of the National Council. She took a seat in the Security Commission of the National Council. In September 2022, she was nominated as the second vicepresidency of the National Council by her party (Free Democratic Party – FDP). In November 2022, she was elected to this position, which would mean Riniker would assume the presidency of the National Council in 2025, if Riniker would be reelected in 2023. She represents the canton of Aargau.

¹ Source: <https://www.parlament.ch/en/organe/national-council/president-nc>, accessed 31 May 2023

² Source: <https://www.parlament.ch/en/biografie/eric-nussbaumer/3899>, accessed 31 May 2023

³ Source: <https://www.parlament.ch/en/biografie/maja-riniker/4313>, accessed 31 May 2023

She supports a stronger Swiss military. She is member of the Administration Delegation responsible for the overall management of the administration of the Parliament.



Honourable Ms. Glanzmann-Hunkeler⁴, Member of the National Council

Glanzmann-Hunkeler has been a member of the Swiss National Council since September 18, 2006. As part of her parliamentary mandate, she is currently (April 2022) President of the Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the North Atlantic Defense Alliance (NATO), a member of the Security Policy Commission and a delegate to the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE. She is member of the Centre Party and represents the canton of Lucern.



Mr. Philippe Schwab⁵, Secretary General of the National Council

Philippe Schwab has been head of the Parliamentary Services since 1 July 2013. He also heads the management board as well as the Secretariat of the National Council and of the United Federal Assembly.

The Secretary General's main role is to ensure that the activities of Parliament and its bodies run smoothly. He answers to the Administration Delegation for the proper management of the Parliamentary Services.

For more information:

About the Swiss Parliament

<https://www.parlament.ch/en/%C3%BCber-das-parlament/publications/brochures>

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/aboutswitzerland/en/home/politik-geschichte/politisches-system/bundesversammlung.html>

<https://www.bk.admin.ch/bk/en/home/dokumentation/Swiss-Confederation-brief-guide.html>

About SECO in Vietnam

<https://www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch/secocoop/en/home/laender/vietnam.html>

Official photos: (©Parliament of Switzerland)

H.E. Mr. Martin Candinas:

https://www.parlament.ch/SiteCollectionImages/organe/presidenten-nr/2022-23_Nrp_Martin_Candinas_7L2A3079_16x9.jpg

Honourable Eric Nussbaumer:

<https://www.parlament.ch/sitecollectionimages/profil/original/2702.jpg>

Honourable Maya Riniker:

<https://www.parlament.ch/sitecollectionimages/profil/original/3209.jpg>

Honourable Ida Glanzmann-Hunkeler:

<https://www.parlament.ch/sitecollectionimages/profil/original/2657.jpg>

Honourable Schwab Philippe:

<https://www.parlament.ch/SiteCollectionImages/ueber-das-parlament/schwab-philippe-300-200.jpg>

⁴ Source: <https://www.parlament.ch/en/biografie/ida-glanzmann-hunkeler/1337>, accessed 31 May 2023

⁵ Source: <https://www.parlament.ch/en/%C3%BCber-das-parlament/parliamentary-services/secretary-general>, accessed 31 May 2023



EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND IN VIET NAM

Factsheet: 2 Chambers - 1 Federal Assembly



Wintersession 2022 - session d'hiver 2022 / Ratspräsidien Wahlen - éléction présidences (©Parliament of Switzerland)

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

The United Federal Assembly (Parliament) consists of two chambers: the National Council and the Council of States. The National Council (200 members) represents the Swiss population, while the Council of States (46 members) represents the 26 cantons. The two Councils have equal powers and same duties to conduct all items of business. The Councils must agree on all items of business before their parliamentary decisions can come into force.

They meet 4 times a year for 3 week each and at least once a year together. In addition, special sessions, lasting several days, may also be held.

The Parliament is the highest legislative authority responsible for enacting legislation, releasing funding, electing the members of the highest federal authorities and overseeing the Federal Council (the Government), the Federal Administration and the federal courts.

Members of the Parliament are elected for four-year term and can run again to be re-elected for new terms. Elections to the National Council are federal elections while elections to the Council of States are governed by cantonal Law. The next elections of 246 members of the two Councils will be held on 22 October 2023. Election of the presidents of the National Council and of the Council of States will take place on 4 December 2023.

Every year, a different member of the National Council acts as its President and a different member of the Council of States acts as its President. In 2023, H.E. Mr. Martin Candinas (the Centre) presides over the National Council while H.E. Mrs. Brigitte Häberli-Koller (the Centre) presides over the Council of States. The Presidents of two Councils plan and direct deliberations of each Council, head the Council Offices and represent their own Councils externally.

For more information:

About the Swiss Parliament

<https://www.parlament.ch/en/%C3%BCber-das-parlament/publications/brochures>

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/aboutswitzerland/en/home/politik-geschichte/politisches-system/bundesversammlung.html>

<https://www.bk.admin.ch/bk/en/home/dokumentation/Swiss-Confederation-brief-guide.html>

About the Parliamentary Elections 2023

<https://www.ch.ch/en/elections2023/>

Official photos: (©Parliament of Switzerland)

Wintersession 2022 - session d'hiver 2022 / Ratspräsidien Wahlen - éléction présidences

<https://www.media-parl.ch/picture.php?/7418/category/291>



EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND IN VIET NAM

Factsheet: Bilateral relations between Switzerland and Vietnam

Key aspects of diplomatic relations

Formal diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Vietnam were established in 1971. The first Swiss Embassy in Hanoi was opened in 1973 and, since 2015, it also includes a Swiss Consulate-General in Ho Chi Minh City. Initial cooperation was focused on development and humanitarian aid. During more than half a century, the friendly ties between the two countries have grown and expanded across a wide spectrum. Since 2011, the two countries have conducted a regular political dialogue. Negotiations on a free trade agreement between the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), of which Switzerland is a member, and Vietnam have been under way since 2012. The 50th anniversary of bilateral diplomatic relations and the 30th anniversary of ongoing Swiss-Vietnamese cooperation in support of Vietnam's socio-economic development towards a modern and thriving country were celebrated in 2021.

• Swiss support to sustainable development in Vietnam

The Swiss Government has so far disbursed - via its different agencies in charge of development and economic cooperation as well as humanitarian aid - over CHF 600 million (VND 15 trillion) to support Vietnam's development. The initial focus of Swiss development cooperation in Vietnam until 2016 was mainly on reducing poverty - via support to rural development, local governance, citizen's participation and access to justice. Since then, the focus has shifted to economic support for the promotion of a market-based and sustainable economic growth. Currently, as a priority country for Swiss economic development cooperation, Vietnam benefits from a technical assistance program worth CHF 70 million for 2021-2024. The program focuses on the improvement of framework conditions in public finance management, the strengthening and deepening of the financial sector, the strengthening of the competitiveness of local businesses and their access to markets, and the enhancement of urban planning and resilience against climate risks. Switzerland has also provided humanitarian support, with specific assistance offered in 2020 to flood victims in Central Vietnam and the delivery of medical material during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Impactful development cooperation

In 2002-2004, former Swiss diplomat and GATT Director-General Arthur Dunkel, a close friend of Viet Nam, supported the country's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), sharing his know-ledge and experience with Vietnamese negotiators. Switzerland, a strong believer in multilateral trade agreements, is proud of having contributed to Vietnam's WTO membership since 2007. Cooperation in trade has continued since then. As part of the economic development cooperation, Vietnam benefits from expertise provided by the International Trade Centre (ITC) for the implementation of its National Export Strategy 2021-2030. Beyond that, the program supports the transition of industrial parks into eco-industrial parks and offers assistance to Vietnamese SMEs to improve productivity, quality and sustainability, with the aim of facilitating their exports and/or enhancing their potential role as suppliers within regional or global supply chains.

• Cooperation for a strong multilateral system and peaceful world

Swiss engagement in mediation and peace-building has been a longstanding feature of the country's foreign policy, supported by international Geneva as city of peace and host of several UN organizations. Both countries are active UN members and share a keen interest in the respect of international law. Both countries are also ready to work together in international mediation and peace-building, where- and whenever conditions for such interventions are favourable. Switzerland as current non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (2023-2024) is interested by Vietnam's experience during its last mandate (2021-2022).

- **Economic cooperation**

In both countries, the private sector is the key driver in advancing economic prosperity. Since Vietnam's Doi Moi opening, trade between the two countries has steadily grown. Swiss exports to Vietnam mainly consist of machinery, followed by computers, electronic devices and accessories, as well as pharmaceutical products. Vietnamese exports to Switzerland are dominated by footwear and textiles, electronics and aquaculture and other agriproducts. Economic relations between Switzerland and Vietnam remained stable during the Covid-19 period and 2022: currently, the stock of Swiss direct investments in Vietnam stands at CHF 2 billion / VND 51 trillion (21st rank among foreign investors and among the more important European ones in Vietnam). There is potential for expansion taking into account Vietnam's growth trajectory. It is estimated that these investments have created over 20'000 jobs in different sectors, such as construction, food processing, machinery, precision instruments, including medtech, and tools, IT and transport and logistics. Over 100 Swiss companies are currently present in Vietnam. Among them, there are important multinational corporations, such as ABB, Nestlé, Novartis, Roche, Schindler, Swiss Re and others. Since 2012, negotiations are ongoing for a Free Trade Agreement between Vietnam and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), of which Switzerland is a member. Both sides share the hope for an early conclusion of a progressive and modern agreement, giving a further boost to bilateral economic relations.

- **Cooperation in education, science and innovation**

Cooperation in the fields of education, science and innovation is one of the expanding areas. Several Swiss universities entertain relations with Vietnamese tertiary education institutions, including in popular sectors such as hospitality management. Each year, young Vietnamese researchers who have completed a master's degree or PhD compete for Swiss Government Excellence Scholarships.

Since 2020, the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and its Vietnamese counterpart NAFOSTED support joint research projects undertaken by Swiss-Vietnamese teams. A first call, launched October 2020, resulted in 10 joint research projects relating to different disciplines and topics (Swiss financial contribution of CHF 2.5 million, VN contribution unknown). Based on the success of the first call, a second one is to be launched in autumn 2023.

Alexandre Yersin (1863-1943) - "Benefactor and humanist, venerated by the Vietnamese people"

After having discovered the pest bacillus in Hong Kong, Swiss-French scientist Alexandre Yersin moved to Vietnam, where he introduced the rubber tree and the quinine tree to the country; the latter produced the first known effective remedy for preventing and treating malaria. He also participated actively in the creation of the Ha Noi Medical University, of which he was the first director. After his death, various streets in Vietnam have been named in his honour, and his tomb in Suoi Dau was graced by a pagoda. His house in Nha Trang is now the Yersin Museum. The French school of Ha Noi bears his name, as well as a private university in Da Lat.

In Switzerland, some Vietnamese follow in the footsteps of Alexandre Yersin. For instance, Nhat Vuong, founder of Water Inception, promotes new water technologies to help solve the world's water crisis. He is also at the origin of #WaterForRefugees, having promoted and distributed a water generator that can turn the air into drinkable water and is capable of producing up to 500 liters of clean and safe water per day to refugee camps, even in desert conditions. <https://www.waterinception.org/>

Swiss-Vietnamese Relations in figures

Diplomatic Relations	Established on 11 October 1971
Swiss citizens in Vietnam	650 (5.2023)
Vietnamese community in Switzerland	4'376 (3.2023) ⁶
Bilateral trade volume	CHF 2.35 billion / VND 59 trillion (2022) ⁷
Swiss foreign direct investment in Vietnam	CHF 1.77 billion / VND 45 trillion (2022) ⁸
Swiss citizens travelling to Vietnam annually	~ 36'000 (2019) ⁹
Switzerland's Ambassador to Vietnam	H.E. Mr. Thomas Gass (since February 2023)
Vietnam's Ambassador to Switzerland	H.E. Mr. Phùng Thế Long (since June 2022)

Internet links of relevance to Switzerland-Vietnam Cooperation

Switzerland and Vietnam

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/vietnam/en/home/switzerland-and/bilateral-relations.html>

SECO strategy 2021-2024 in Vietnam

<https://www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch/secocoop/en/home/laender/vietnam.html>

SDC

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home.html>

Cooperation in Research & Innovation

<http://www.snf.ch/en/researchinFocus/newsroom/Pages/news-201001-new-bilateral-programme-with-vietnam.aspx> (SNSF-NAFOSTED research cooperation)

<https://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/en/home/research-and-innovation/international-cooperation-r-and-i/bilateral-programmes.html> (cooperation in tertiary education)

Scholarships

<https://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/en/home/education/scholarships-and-grants/swiss-government-excellence-scholarships.html>

Pro Helvetia

<https://prohelvetia.ch/en/>

Websites with information on Switzerland

About Switzerland

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/aboutswitzerland/en/home.html>

Swiss government:

<https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start.html>

Swiss Foreign Ministry/Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA):

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/dfa.html>

Economy

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/aboutswitzerland/en/home/wirtschaft/uebersicht/wirtschaft--fakten-und-zahlen.html>

Swiss universities

⁶ Source:

<https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/publiservice/statistik/auslaenderstatistik/archiv/2023/03.html>

- See Excel-File "2-10: Total foreign resident population by foreigner group), accessed on 31 May 2023

^{7,8} Source: <https://www.eda.admin.ch/countries/vietnam/en/home/representations/embassy/swiss-business-hub.html>, accessed on 31 May 2023

⁹ Source: Vietnam National Administration of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Sport & Tourism, <https://thongke.tourism.vn/>, accessed on 31 May 2023

<https://www.myswitzerland.com/en-ch/>

Science-Switzerland database (bi-monthly)

<https://swissinnovation.org/Science-Switzerland/>

Swiss Accelerator Network for Start-Ups focused on digital innovation:

<https://digitalswitzerland.com/swiss-accelerator-network/>

Tourism

<https://www.myswitzerland.com/en-ch/>

Swiss news portal

<https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng>

General info

www.ch.ch



Briefing Paper

Swiss Economic Development Cooperation with Vietnam

Vietnam is one of the most open and best performing economies in the world. Once one of the poorest countries, it has become a lower middle-income country within one generation. Its GDP per capita has risen from USD 394 in 2000 to USD 3,756 in 2021. In line with its rapid economic growth, Vietnam has made remarkable progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It has made particularly good progress in human development, social inclusion, and poverty reduction.

However, this rapid growth has its limits and cost, and Vietnam faces new challenges in achieving its ambitious development objectives. Political and institutional reforms lag behind, failing to provide the necessary framework conditions conducive to more qualitative economic growth. Productivity, resource efficiency and the quality of local production are low, preventing local businesses to compete internationally. The gap between rural and urban areas is widening. In addition, Vietnam's economic growth comes at the cost of depleting national resource capital and an increasing contribution to global warming. At the same time, many important urban centers along the coast are threatened by climate change.

A shift to a new, more sustainable, inclusive and digital/high tech growth model is necessary to escape the looming “middle-income-trap” and to become a high-income country by 2045. To achieve these objectives, Vietnam needs support in many areas where Switzerland has relevant experience and knowledge to share. The cooperation also strengthens economic ties with one of the most dynamic and fastest growing economies in Southeast Asia.

Four pillars

The main objective of the economic development cooperation of Switzerland in Vietnam is to support the country in achieving market-based, sustainable growth. The support is focused on four pillars:

1. Improving the coherence, transparency and accountability of public finances

The assistance strengthens strategic planning of expenditures, increases fiscal robustness and resilience, and fosters the sustainability and efficiency of public spending and public investments.

The **Public Finance Management (PFM)** program with the World Bank is the main channel for these activities. First directed at the national level (Ministry of Finance), it has now been extended to sub-national entities (Da Nang and Can Tho). In the future, it will strengthen its focus on integration of climate aspects, the continuing fiscal decentralization, and a better incorporation of public investment plans. The support under this pillar also includes tax reforms and public debt management.

With this assistance, Switzerland contributes to a coherent, transparent and accountable public finance management, which is a critical foundation for the provision of public services and public infrastructure conducive for inclusive and sustainable development.

2. Strengthening and deepening of the financial sector and capital markets

Activities under this pillar focus on strengthening financial sector supervision, deepening and greening the financial sector and capital markets, and facilitating access of SMEs to finance.

- The **Banking Soundness program** with the World Bank aims at improving the legal and regulatory framework as well as the banking supervision capacities of the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV). The program also provides support to strengthen Anti-money laundering/Combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CTF) regime.
- At the market development level, the **Supply Chain Finance (SCF)** project is introducing new credit instruments / banking digitalization to facilitate SME's access to finance.

Support in this area also includes the development of the FinTech applications, a training program for bank executives, environmental, social and governance (ESG) compliance, and deepening and greening of capital markets.

With this assistance, Switzerland contributes to a stronger, more resilient and deeper financial sector that will be able to provide the reliable and sophisticated financial services needed to support innovation and economic leapfrogging to escape the middle-income trap.

3. Enhancing competitiveness of businesses and facilitate their access to global value chains

This support furthers the development of businesses and entrepreneurship, and improves performance, resource efficiency, and quality of products of local, mostly small- and medium sized businesses and facilitates their access to international markets.

- The **SwissTrade project** with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT) focuses on shaping the export strategy and on strengthening the trade promotion ecosystem (Business Support Organizations - BSOs) to support SMEs in accessing international markets.
- The **Eco-Industrial Park (EIP)** program aims to demonstrate the potential and feasibility of greening industrial parks by reducing environmental impact and introducing the circular economy. It is complemented by support to improve the quality of work places and productivity.
- The **Swiss Entrepreneurship program** supports the development of the innovation and start-up ecosystem in Vietnam.

Other projects in this area promote market access for selected products, support value chains in agriculture and bio-trade, help introduce global quality standards, and foster labor standards. The support to further sustainable tourism in Vietnam is also part of these activities.

With this assistance, Switzerland strengthens the domestic business sector, entrepreneurship and SMEs, contributes to the development of the private sector, and supports thus an economic development, which is more inclusive, sustainable, innovative and resilient.

4. Strengthen urban development planning and urban climate resilience

The cooperation improves urban planning and urban management and enhances the cities' resilience against flooding and climate-related natural disasters.

The **Swiss Urban Development Program** in Vietnam assists the Ministry of Construction in the implementation of urban planning policies, provides strategic advice on critical priorities of urban development, and supports innovative solutions to strengthen urban climate resilience and sustainable urban planning in cities affected by climate change. In other projects, support is provided to integrate climate change risks in urban development, to showcase natural based solutions for flood prevention and to improve disaster risk prevention (including disaster risk insurance schemes). A special focus is on improving the coordination between different government agencies and regional entities. This support is focused on second-tier cities in the coastal provinces and the Mekong Delta.

With this support, Switzerland contributes to adequate and sustainable urban development, increases the resilience of cities to climate change risks, and strengthens the quality of life and economic development in cities.

Modalities

Throughout all of its activities, Switzerland fosters gender equality, and addresses resource efficiency and climate change adaptation and mitigation. It also supports the use of new technologies and digitalization in all areas of its activities, for instance in FinTech applications, the use of e-commerce platforms, or the management of public assets.

The relation to Switzerland ("Swissness") is included by focusing on areas of comparative advantage, incorporating Swiss expertise, and giving our support in Vietnam high visibility.

The responsibility for the implementation of the economic development cooperation program is with the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). Projects are implemented either bilaterally, with other bilateral donor agencies (KfW, GIZ) or – in most cases – with Multilateral Development Banks (WB, IFC, ADB) and UN partner organizations (UNIDO, UN-Habitat, ITC, etc.). The overall budget for the Vietnam Economic Development Cooperation Programme 2021-2024 is USD 80 million.

With the above focus areas and programs, the Swiss economic development cooperation is well positioned in key reform areas that are crucial for Vietnam's successful further economic development.



Glossary English – Vietnamese

Từ vựng tiếng Anh – tiếng Việt

- The (United) Federal Assembly - The Swiss Parliament	Quốc hội Liên bang Thụy Sĩ
President of the National Council and of the Federal Assembly	Chủ tịch Hội đồng Quốc gia kiêm Chủ tịch Quốc hội (gọi tắt là Chủ tịch Quốc hội)
1 Parliament – 2 Chambers	Quốc hội với mô hình lưỡng viện
The National Council (Lower Chamber) – which represents the people	Hội đồng Quốc gia (Hạ viện) – Đại diện cho nhân dân
The Council of States (Upper Chamber) – which represents the cantons	Hội đồng Nhà nước (Thượng viện) – Đại diện cho các Bang
Committee (specialist committees)	Ủy ban (Ủy ban chuyên môn)
Parliamentary groups: made up of members of the same party or of parties with similar views)	Nhóm nghị sỹ: nhóm gồm các nghị sỹ cùng 1 Đảng hoặc nhiều Đảng chung quan điểm
Delegations: made up of members from both chambers	Phái đoàn Quốc hội : gồm thành viên của cả hai viện
Parliamentary Services	Văn phòng Quốc hội
Referendum (mandatory or optional)	Trưng cầu dân ý (bắt buộc hoặc không bắt buộc)
Federal Council	Hội đồng Liên bang (Chính phủ)
Federal Councilor	Ủy viên Hội đồng Liên bang (Bộ trưởng)
Federal Chancellor	Thủ tướng Liên bang
Confederation	Liên bang
Canton (26)	Bang (Thụy Sĩ có 26 Bang)
Commune (more than 2'000)	Xã (Thụy Sĩ có hơn 2'000 xã)
Federal Constitution	Hiến pháp Liên bang