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**Autor:** Tschanz, Pierre-André  
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too little conviction, uneasiness about the handling of drug dealers and abuse of the right of asylum.

**CORRIERE DEL TICINO**

The danger has been averted and in Berne you could hear a tremendous gasp of relief. It is not surprising that the politicians were once more afraid of a result which would have caused embarrassment.

**TRIBUNE DE GENÈVE**

Judging from the atmosphere of the last few weeks, we have the feeling that just before the referendum something clicked and that many of those hesitating – obeying the dictate of the heart – switched to the Yes camp at the last minute.

**Tages Anzeiger**

It is not the alleged failure of the Federal Council nor the arrogance of the "political class" that is leading our democracy slowly but surely into crisis. Those much more responsible are the extreme right parties – the League, the Swiss Democrats and the Freedom Party – which but for a hair's breadth voters would have again made the great victors of a referendum.

**L'EXPRESS**

The new law leaves much room for interpretation. It should be enforced as liberally as possible, so that extreme – and therefore damaging – self-censorship can be avoided.

PAT

**Correction**

In the preview of the referendum of September 25, 1994, National Councillor Genevieve Aubry wrote against the anti-racism law. Her remarks included the following sentence: "In Switzerland, the manager of a shop who dismissed coloured employees for stealing has been condemned". This statement turns out to be incorrect on two grounds. First, it was not the manager but the company itself which was condemned for unjustified dismissal (see Federal Supreme Court Judgement of November 11, 1993) and, second, the employees in question had not stolen anything. Mrs. Aubry regrets these errors.

Referendum of December 4, 1994

# Sickness insurance and compulsory measures

The referendum of December 4, 1994, is on three subjects. Two of them concern sickness insurance, while the third deals with the introduction of compulsory measures in the legislation on foreign nationals.

The origins of the present sickness insurance legislation go back to 1911. It has been largely out of touch with modern requirements for many years. While no one disputes that a revision is necessary, the various pro-

Pierre-André Tschanz

jects put forward have always come up against special interest lobbies. The last attempt at revision failed in 1987. In spite of renewed efforts to reach agreement made since then, the fate of the present proposal for revising the sickness insurance law is still in doubt.

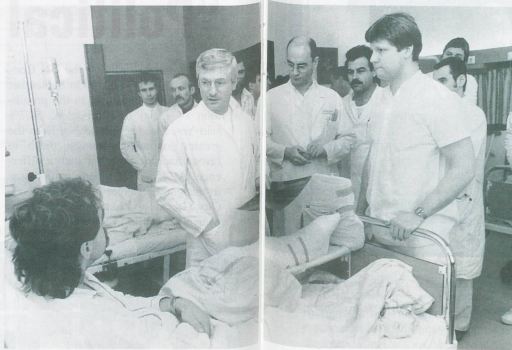
Next December 4, voters will be confronted with both the revision of the sickness insurance law and with an initiative «for sound sickness insurance» put forward by the Social Democrats and the trade unions. There will be four possible ways of voting on the two issues: No/No, No/Yes, Yes/No and Yes/Yes. The double No will be for those who think there should be no change, while those who feel that the system should be reformed should vote Yes to the revision of the law and either Yes or No to the popular initiative.

**Five main innovations**

The revision as proposed has three aims: to stop the present gaps in basic insurance benefits, to curb cost increases and to re-establish solidarity

**Improvements for Swiss Abroad**

These improvements will also benefit the Swiss Abroad. Elderly Swiss citizens returning home will no longer be subject to the age limit at present included in the insurance system. Whatever his age, a Swiss Abroad returning to the country will be able to join the insurance fund of his choice, without reserve and at the same premium as any other insured person living in the same area! Provisions applying to those working abroad for Swiss companies will be regulated by the Executive Ordinance of the Law on Sickness Insurance.



On December 4, voters will decide whether the 1911 sickness insurance law is to be kept, revised as proposed or returned to the drawing board yet again on the basis of a popular initiative. (Photo: Keystone)

**Premiums: up 4.5%**

These improvements taken together will result in a single cost hike estimated at about 10%. This will be absorbed in part by an average increase in premiums of 4.5% and by an extension to hospital stays of cost participation by those insured. Premium variations – either upwards or downwards – would be wider than they are at present according to age, family situation and contributions made by the cantonal authorities or the sickness fund itself. They would also continue to vary according to area of residence.

This project for revising the sickness insurance law has led to referendum demands by four different committees. Opponents come from widely differing quarters. Some are in favour of total liberalisation and consider the new law too restricting, while others do not think that enough account is taken of alternative medicine. Some sickness funds feel they will be unfairly treated under the new system, and some cantonal authori-

ties are against subsidies to bring down premiums for persons on low incomes. And so on. In other words, this revision – like those in the past – is beset by the fact that it is impossible to suit all requirements perfectly.

**«Sound sickness insurance»**

This popular initiative would make insurance against medical and pharmaceutical costs compulsory for the whole population. Also, daily allowance insurance in the event of sickness would be compulsory for all employed persons. This universal cover would be financed by contributions fixed according to the financial circumstances of insured persons and by federal subsidies amounting to at least a quarter of the cost. For those engaged in paid employment, contributions would be fixed in terms of a percentage of gross income, and the employer would have to pay at least half. Children would be exempt from contributions. It is estimated that the rate of contribution would be somewhere between 3.4% and 3.6% in terms of 1992 incomes, while the federal subsidy would come to around Sfr. 3.3 billion.

The government and parliament are advising voters to say Yes to the revision of the sickness insurance law and No to the popular initiative «for sound sickness insurance». If the latter were to be approved by the double majority of all voters and cantons, it would be grafted on to the present sickness insurance system or to the revised system provided this is accepted by voters on December 4.

**Compulsory measures**

On December 4, voters will also be asked to approve a list of compulsory measures affecting foreign nationals at present in Switzerland without valid residence permits. Organisations defending foreign nationals and the asylum laws, supported by the Party of Labour, who are against the new law, have collected 75,000 signatures in favour of a popular vote on this subject.

The federal law on compulsory measures in the legislation on foreign nationals was framed in the context of a lively political debate on public order

**Federal referendums**

**December 4, 1994**

- Federal law on sickness insurance
- Popular initiative "for sound sickness insurance"
- Federal law on compulsory measures in the legislation on foreign nationals

which took place in autumn 1993 in German-speaking Switzerland. Its intention is to deal with foreign nationals who abuse the laws of asylum and residence. It introduces the following new concepts:

- «preparatory detention», of up to three months, while a decision is reached on whether a foreign national not possessing a valid residence permit may remain in Switzerland;
- detention with a view to expulsion for up to three months (as against one month at present) with the possibility of extension for a maximum of nine months;
- house arrest or prohibition on entering a specific area for persons who represent or may represent a threat to security and public order;
- an extension of police powers to search a foreign national or a third party protecting him in order to confiscate travel or identity documents.

This proposed law – sometimes called the «lex Letten» after the famous Zurich drug scene – is considered appropriate by the government and the majority in parliament in order to deal with criminal activities by foreign nationals. But it is violently opposed by aid organisations, the political left and the trade unions, as well as by a substantial number of clergy and eminent lawyers.

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