
Session of
the Swiss
Delegation

August 2027

Proposal

**Should Switzerland
join the
International
Democratic Alliance
(IDA)?**



Federal Citizens' Council for International Negotiations (FCCIN)
Bureau of the Swiss Delegation

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Produced on behalf of
the FCCIN, exclusively
for members of the Swiss
Delegation.

In brief**Switzerland's Accession
to the International
Democratic Alliance (IDA)**

Initial situation

Swiss Delegation

In spring 2027, the Swiss Parliament decided that the public should have the final say in international negotiations. From now on, people are therefore selected by lot to decide on behalf of everyone. This decision-making body is called the “**Swiss Delegation**”.

Crisis of Democracy

Democracy is **under pressure** worldwide. In many countries, people have fewer democratic rights than before (freedom of expression, free elections, protection of minorities). **New technologies** are changing how power and information are distributed. **Geopolitical tensions**, that is, conflicts and wars between countries and within societies, are occurring more frequently. Various crises are intensifying and creating a difficult environment for democracies.

Emergence of the IDA

More than forty democracies are forming an alliance: the International Democratic Alliance (IDA). The IDA protects democracy externally and internally. It also reviews the democratic quality of its own member states. The countries cooperate economically and assist one another when threatened. Majority decisions of the IDA apply to all members, including those that voted differently. **Switzerland can become a founding member**. Today, the Swiss Delegation decides: accession or not?

The proposal

Chronicle of events 2026–2027 → p. 8

What is the International Democratic Alliance (IDA)? → p. 10

What does this mean in concrete terms? → p. 16 Charta → p. 24, Immediate Measures Protocol

The Question Put to the Vote

Should Switzerland join the International Democratic Alliance (IDA)?¹

Position of Those in Favour

Yes

1. The challenges of the 21st century can only be addressed through an alliance of democratic states, not by countries acting alone.
2. Switzerland has always been a centre of international cooperation. A small country such as Switzerland in particular needs diplomatic, military and economic solidarity in order to remain sovereign.
3. AI, technology companies and disinformation pose a threat to democracy. They can only be regulated effectively through joint action. (Immediate Measures 7, 8 and 10)
4. For the first time, citizens will have democratic representation that reflects the global interconnectedness of the world. (Arts. 4, 9 and 10)
5. Membership secures market access, supply chains and a joint research fund. Whoever co-founds the Alliance also determines its rules. Whoever stays away must adopt those rules later without having had a say. (Art. 13; Immediate Measure 6)

1 A Yes vote by the Swiss Delegation authorises Switzerland to sign the Zurich Treaties subject to ratification. Ratification is subject to the mandatory referendum (Art. 140 para. 1 let. b of the Federal Constitution) and requires a double majority of the People and the Cantons.

Position of Those Opposed

No

1. By joining, Switzerland loses its popular sovereignty: foreign judges (Guardian Council) would assess our democracy. (Art. 7)
2. Accession would mean the end of neutrality. Switzerland would lose its role as a mediator and become dependent on the IDA. (Art. 11 para. 2)
3. Accession would cost Switzerland around CHF 25 billion per year, including approximately CHF 21 billion in additional military spending.² (Immediate Measures 1, 4 and 5)
4. The Alliance would put Switzerland on a collision course with the United States and other major powers, while excluding countries described as undemocratic, most of them in the Global South. The economic consequences would be unforeseeable. (Art. 13, Immediate Measure 7)
5. The global situation requires more cooperation, not more bloc-building.

2 Calculation based on the Immediate Measures Protocol (3% of GDP for democratic security, including at least 2.5% of GDP for defence), using Swiss GDP for 2027 (SECO). If the debt brake were maintained, this would result in substantial tax increases combined with spending cuts in other areas.

2026–2027 Chronicle of Events

2026

January

Canadian Prime Minister Carney warns in a speech at the WEF in Davos that the liberal world order is coming to an end and calls on democracies to unite.

May–July

Blockade of the Strait of Hormuz. Shortages of oil, gas and fertiliser emerge in South Asia.

August

Heatwaves cause further crop failures. Unrests over supply shortages in South Asia and parts of East Africa.

September

China annexes the Philippine Spratly Islands. / The AfD wins an absolute majority in Saxony-Anhalt.

October

The USA pushes for regime change in Cuba.

November

US midterm elections: the Republicans narrowly lose the House of Representatives. Trump declares individual districts to have been manipulated and claims victory for the Republicans.

December

First meeting of 55 liberal democracies in Toronto at Canada's invitation.

2027

January

On 7 January, the USA withdraws from the UN, NATO and the WTO. Trump announces that the UN headquarters in New York will become the new headquarters of the international “Board of Peace” coalition.

February

Second meeting of around 50 democratic states in Seoul. A declaration of intent is adopted to establish an International Democratic Alliance. Trump threatens the participating states with economic consequences.

March	An “unholy alliance” in the Swiss Parliament passes an amendment to the law: in future, a citizens’ delegation selected by lot will have the final say in international negotiations. / Putin warns of genocide against Russian speakers in Latvia.
April	India: early elections are held after the governing coalition collapses. Prime Minister Modi is voted out; the progressive INDIA alliance takes power.
May	Le Pen of the Rassemblement National wins the French presidential election. / Liberal democracies meet again in Kerala at the invitation of India’s new government. Initial drafts of a founding charter circulate.
June	Swiss voters reject the tariff treaty with the United States by 53%. Trump raises tariffs on Swiss products to 45%. / France announces far-reaching judicial reform, including the appointment of judges to the Court of Cassation by the President and a new disciplinary chamber under government control.
July	Coordinated Islamist terrorist attacks take place in several European countries. They are followed by pogrom-like riots against immigrants in the United Kingdom, France and Germany, organised through social media. / Russian troop movements and skirmishes occur on the Latvian border. / Big Tech scandal: a US corporation has used government contracts to manipulate elections in several democracies; Russian disinformation operations are uncovered at the same time.
Two days before the IDA Conference, Zurich 2027	Access to central US cloud infrastructure in the EU and Brazil fails for 24 hours, officially declared as a “maintenance measure”. The affected states interpret it as a warning shot by the USA. Rather than being intimidated, 45 states agree in the “Zurich Treaties” to establish the IDA. At Switzerland’s request, the participating countries suspend the founding ceremony and give the Confederation two hours to decide.

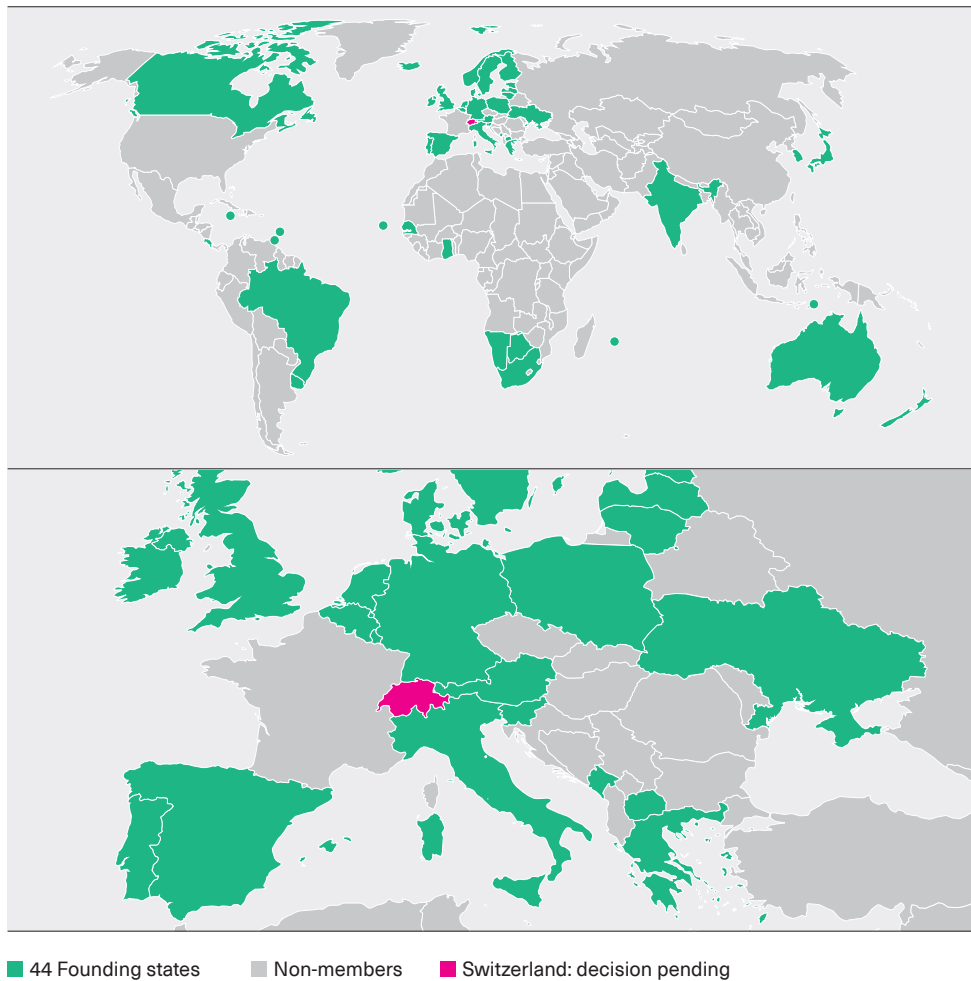
In detail

The International Democratic Alliance (IDA)

Definition

The International Democratic Alliance (IDA) is a new alliance of states formed in response to the erosion of the global order.

IDA Conference, Zurich 2027 — Founding States



Objectives

The IDA addresses the challenges of the 21st century. It sees itself as the **guardian of democracy** worldwide, commits to **militant democracy** and defends democracy against internal and external threats. (Arts. 1 and 2)

Alliance-Building
and Safeguarding
Democracy

The Alliance pursues a **strategy of economic independence** from third countries and **collective assistance** in security-policy matters. (Art. 11 [Collective assistance]; Art. 13 [Economic cooperation]; Immediate Measure 6 [Common market])

Democratic
Security

Member states undertake to spend at least 3% of GDP each year on strengthening democratic security, including 0.2% for building the IDA and the Solidarity Fund, and 2.5% for defence in the case of European members. (Immediate Measure 1; Immediate Measure 4 [3% of GDP]; Immediate Measure 5 [Defence])

Militant
Democracy

A central approach is militant democracy. It may sanction persons and organisations that demonstrably and systematically endanger democracy by temporarily depriving them of specific fundamental rights. (Art. 12 [Militant democracy])

Organs

The IDA comprises shared democratic institutions, as well as an Alliance referendum and a citizens' initiative. (Art. 10 [Alliance referendum and citizens' initiative])

Four institutions govern the IDA. The first elections will take place no later than the end of 2029; until then, the Immediate Measures Protocol applies.

The Parliament (Art. 4; Immediate Measure 2): 1000 seats, directly elected, allocated proportionally by population; no state $> 1/3$

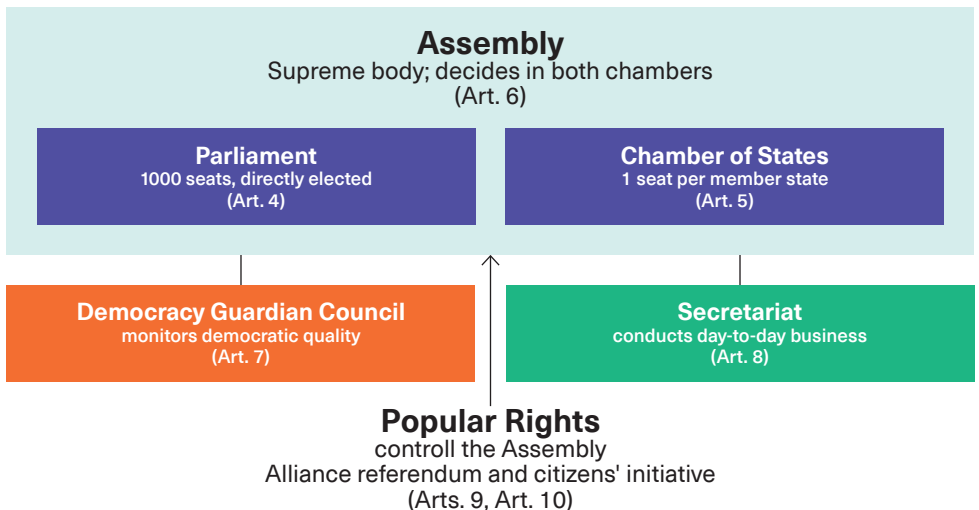
The Chamber of States (Art. 5): 1 seat per member state.

The Assembly (Art. 6): Parliament and Chamber of States; proposals require the approval of both chambers.

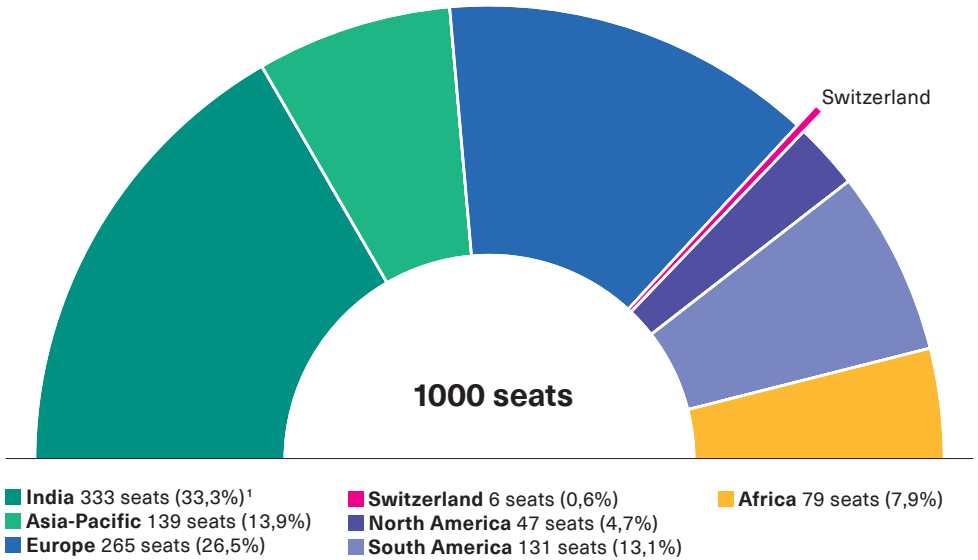
The Democracy Guardian Council (Art. 7): monitors democratic quality and may initiate sanctions up to and including exclusion.

The Secretariat (Art. 8): conducts day-to-day business and is headed by a Secretary-General.

Organisational Structure of the IDA Institutions



Distribution of Seats in Parliament



Immediate Measures

To ensure that the IDA can act from the moment it is founded, it adopts an Immediate Measures Protocol (→ S. 24 Immediate Measures Protocol) containing rules on security, economic independence and democratic opinion formation:

- Immediate Measure 7: platform regulation
- Immediate Measure 8: regulation of AI
- Immediate Measure 9: transparency of political financing
- Immediate Measure 10: digital public sphere and media literacy

¹ The share of seats is capped at one third (Immediate Measure 2). India is therefore shown separately from Asia-Pacific.

Minutes of Negotiations¹

The following negotiating points were suspended. They mark the limits of the IDA and are scheduled for discussion by Parliament after it is constituted in 2030.

Climate Protection	A group of countries led by Brazil demanded binding measures to combat climate change as part of the Charter and the Immediate Measures Protocol. Several member states rejected the proposal. Neither the Charter nor the Immediate Measures contain specific climate-protection obligations.
Economic Inequality	Economic inequality was identified as a cause of democratic erosion. Demands for wealth taxes, inheritance taxes and minimum corporate tax rates were sacrificed in the compromise.
Addressing Social Consequences	Measures to address the social consequences of automation and artificial intelligence were proposed by smaller states. The proposal failed because of opposition from Japan, South Korea, Germany and the United Kingdom.
Ban on AI Weapons	Several states demanded a binding ban on autonomous AI-enabled weapons systems. Australia, Germany, India, Japan, South Korea and the United Kingdom rejected the proposal. As a compromise, the Alliance will advocate internationally for a global moratorium (Immediate Measure 8).
Constitutional Court	A constitutional court as a condition of membership was rejected by Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
Taiwan	Taiwan, regarded as a model democracy, was excluded from the negotiations because of security concerns. Cabo Verde has lodged an appeal.

1 Editorial annex to the Charter; not part of the treaty text.

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Founding Charter of the International Democratic Alliance

International Democratic Alliance (IDA), supplemented by the Immediate Measures Protocol. Intended for adoption in Zurich in August 2027.

Preamble

WE, THE FOUNDING STATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE,

AFFIRMING THE CONVICTION that a free and open society is the form of social order that best serves the self-determination and well-being of people;

GUIDED by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in respect of international law;

NOTING that democracy is losing ground worldwide and that the international order based on international law is coming under increasing pressure;

DEEPLY CONVINCED that vibrant democracies are the best guarantee of peace and that the promotion of democratic values is the most effective means of safeguarding world peace;

RECOGNISING that the major technological, geopolitical and economic transformations of our time exceed the capacities of individual states, and that free societies can shape these developments only by acting together;

DETERMINED to protect future generations from the gradual erosion of democratic freedoms;

COME TOGETHER to safeguard democracy for the future and to establish the International Democratic Alliance.



Chapter I — Values and Principles

Article 1

Objectives of the Democratic Alliance

The objectives of the Democratic Alliance are:

- to strengthen and protect democracy as a form of government and society among its members;
- to contribute to international security and to defend its members against threats;
- to address the global challenges of the 21st century collectively and by democratic means.

Article 2

Commitment to Democracy

¹ The Democratic Alliance is committed to democracy as the political form through which human dignity, freedom and self-determination are realised. It understands democracy as an achievement that must be defended and that can renew itself only through continuous practice and debate.

² The values on which the Democratic Alliance is founded are human dignity, freedom, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. Democracy, the rule of law and human rights are indivisible; they support and constrain one another.

³ These values are shared by the Member States and define a society characterised by pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and gender equality.

⁴ Essential components of the democratic order, and at the same time conditions of membership, are free and fair elections, the rule of law and an independent judiciary, transparent and accountable government, the protection of fundamental political rights, the protection of minorities, a pluralistic public sphere and a free press.

Article 3

Subsidiarity

¹ The Democratic Alliance shall act only where the Member States cannot achieve the intended objective with comparable effectiveness, either individually or in cooperation with individual states.

² At the level of the Democratic Alliance, particular responsibility shall be assumed for tasks in relation to which individual democracies are structurally unable to act sovereignly on their own, notably collective defence, the protection of the climate and the natural foundations of life, the regulation of digital platforms.

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Chapter II — Organs of the Democratic Alliance

Article 4

Parliament of the Democratic Alliance

- ¹ The Parliament of the Democratic Alliance is the directly elected representation of its citizens. It has one thousand seats.
- ² The Assembly determines the distribution of seats by a two-thirds majority in both chambers and adjusts it after every admission of a new member. Seats are allocated according to the population of the member states. Every member is represented in Parliament, smaller states receive additional weight, and no single state holds a majority of the seats.
- ³ The citizens of the Democratic Alliance elect Parliament every five years in universal, free, equal and secret elections.
- ⁴ Parliament takes decisions jointly with the Chamber of States in accordance with Art. 6. It regulates its internal organisation independently by a two-thirds majority.

Article 5

Chamber of States

- ¹ Each member state is represented by one vote in the Chamber of States.
- ² Between meetings of the Assembly, the Chamber of States conducts the operational coordination of the Democratic Alliance: it prepares the decisions of the Assembly, coordinates responses to threats and assistance, and monitors the implementation of decisions by the Secretariat.

Article 6

Assembly

- ¹ The Assembly is the supreme body of the Democratic Alliance. It consists of the Chamber of States and the Parliament of the Democratic Alliance and takes decisions in both chambers.
- ² The Assembly decides on the budget, the admission, suspension and exclusion of members, and additional protocols to this Charter and the Immediate Measures Protocol. Ordinary decisions require a majority in both chambers; consensus is sought.
- ³ Decisions on admission, suspension, exclusion, the budget and amendments to this Charter require a two-thirds majority in both chambers.

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Article 7

Democracy Guardian Council

¹ The Democracy Guardian Council safeguards the democratic order of the Alliance and monitors compliance by member states with the values set out in Art. 2.

² If the Democracy Guardian Council finds that a member state has seriously and persistently violated the values set out in Art. 2, it may, following a graduated procedure:

- order the withdrawal of voting rights;
- order temporary exclusion from preferential market access under Art. 13 and from the Solidarity Fund under Art. 16;
- propose to the Assembly the suspension of further membership rights and the exclusion of the member.

³ Decisions of the Democracy Guardian Council under para. 2 may be challenged by the state concerned before the Assembly; the Assembly may overturn them by a two-thirds majority in both chambers.

⁴ The composition of the Democracy Guardian Council, the standards for assessing the values set out in Art. 2 and the Council's powers are determined by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority in both chambers. Until these rules are first established, the transitional arrangement in the Immediate Measures Protocol applies.

Article 8

Secretariat

¹ The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General elected by the Assembly.

² It conducts the day-to-day business of the Democratic Alliance and administers its resources.

³ The staff of the Secretariat are accountable solely to the Democratic Alliance.

Chapter III — Citizenship and popular rights

Article 9

Citizenship of the Democratic Alliance

¹ Any person who holds the nationality of a member state is a citizen of the Alliance.

² Citizens have the right to participate in elections to Parliament under Art. 4 and in Alliance referendums and citizens' initiatives under Art. 10. Persons holding the nationality of more than one member state may vote in only one member state.

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Article 10**Alliance referendum and citizens' initiative**

¹ Decisions of the Assembly are subject to an Alliance referendum at the request of one third of the member states or following a successful citizens' initiative.

² A citizens' initiative is successful if, within one year, it is supported by 1% of eligible citizens from at least half of the member states, provided that a minimum number of signatures is reached in each of those member states.

³ A decision subject to an Alliance referendum is deemed accepted if two thirds of the member states, voting as states, approve it.

⁴ The Assembly regulates the detailed procedure, the areas in which initiatives may be submitted, the minimum number of signatures per member state and the time limits by a two-thirds majority.

Chapter IV — Collective assistance and protection of democracy

Article 11**Collective assistance**

¹ The member states regard systematic attacks on the democratic processes of a member as a threat to the entire Democratic Alliance.

² In the event of such an attack, the member states consult one another without delay and take jointly coordinated measures to protect the member concerned, in particular coordinated sanctions, customs and trade measures, and political, legal and technical action against those responsible for the attack.

³ Military assistance remains at the discretion of each member state and does not affect the constitutional status of neutral or non-aligned members.

⁴ Each member state maintains and continuously develops its own capabilities to defend its democratic order.

Article 12**Militant democracy**

¹ Persons and organisations that demonstrably and systematically undermine the basic democratic order by illegitimate means may be temporarily deprived of individual fundamental-rights protections, in particular the right to invoke freedom of expression, assembly and association.

² Any deprivation of rights takes place through due process before an independent court of the member state concerned. The common standard is determined by the Democracy Guardian Council in accordance with the values set out in Art. 2.

³ Merely expressing dissenting, oppositional or system-critical views does not justify any deprivation of rights.

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Chapter V — Economic cooperation**Article 13****Economic cooperation and strategic independence**

- ¹ The conditions for sustainable democracy require strategic independence from states outside the Democratic Alliance.
- ² Membership provides concrete economic advantages over third countries, in particular preferential market access, joint procurement, and customs and trade preferences. Among its members, the seeks to establish a common market and common standards.

Chapter VI — Membership and financing**Article 14****Membership and accession**

- ¹ The founding members are the states that sign and ratify this Charter and the Immediate Measures Protocol.
- ² Accession is open to any state that fulfils the values and essential elements set out in Art. 2 and assumes the obligations of this Charter and the Immediate Measures Protocol.
- ³ Admission is decided by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority in both chambers.
- ⁴ States in the process of democratic consolidation may be granted associate status with limited rights and obligations.

Article 15**Withdrawal**

- ¹ Any member state may withdraw by a popular vote.

Article 16**Contributions and Solidarity Fund**

- ¹ The Democratic Alliance is financed through annual membership contributions.
- ² The amount, assessment basis and use of contributions are determined by the Assembly in the annual budget by a majority in both chambers. Until the first election of Parliament in 2030, the transitional arrangement in the Immediate Measures Protocol applies.

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- ³ The Democratic Alliance maintains a strategic Solidarity Fund that may be activated when a member state faces an acute democratic threat.

Chapter VII — Final provisions

Article 17

Immediate Measures Protocol

- ¹ This Charter and the Immediate Measures Protocol together constitute the Zurich Treaties; they enter into force simultaneously and form an integral part of the Democratic Alliance.
- ² The Protocol regulates the measures required without delay and the transitional provisions applicable until the first election of Parliament in 2030.
- ³ The Immediate Measures Protocol is interpreted, amended and expanded by the Assembly in accordance with the decision-making rules of this Charter.

Article 18

Implementation and reporting

- ¹ The member states take the legislative and administrative measures necessary to implement this Charter and the Immediate Measures Protocol.
- ² Each member state submits an annual implementation report to the Assembly.
- ³ The Secretariat supports implementation and maintains a public register of implementation reports.

Article 19

Relationship to other obligations under international law

- ¹ This Charter does not affect the obligations of member states under the Charter of the United Nations. In the event of a conflict, obligations under the Charter of the United Nations prevail.
- ² Member states fulfilling obligations under other defence alliances coordinate their contributions with the corresponding obligations under the Immediate Measures Protocol.

Article 20

Final provisions

- ¹ This Charter is open for signature in Zurich and is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification are deposited with the depositary. It enters into force when the thirtieth instrument of ratification has been deposited.
- ² The Swiss Confederation is the depositary of this Charter. The depositary notifies the member states of signatures, ratifications, accessions and withdrawals.

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Final Article — The Zurich Treaties

We, the undersigned states,

Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, India, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Canada, Cabo Verde, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, South Korea, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uruguay and the United Kingdom,

declare:

We believe that democracy must in future be defended and developed through collective action so that it can successfully meet the challenges of the present age.

We unite with courage, foresight, reason and solidarity.

Let Democracy Arise!

Zurich, August 2027

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Immediate Measures Protocol

Integral part of the Charter. Intended for adoption at the IDA Conference in Zurich in August 2027.

The geopolitical situation does not allow the Democratic Alliance to wait until Parliament is constituted in 2030. The following eleven measures enter into force with the Charter and are binding until 2030.

Part I — Transitional phase from 2027 to 2030

Immediate Measure 1

Transitional financing of 0.2% of GDP

- Until the first parliamentary election in 2030, each member state contributes 0.2% of its gross domestic product to the Democratic Alliance each year.
- Most of the funds are allocated to Alliance programmes, in particular the Solidarity Fund and the joint research and investment fund under Immediate Measure 6.
- The Solidarity Fund is activated when a member faces an acute democratic threat. The Chamber of States decides on activation at the request of the Guardian Council or the affected member.

Immediate Measure 2

Chamber of States from 2028

- The Chamber of States begins its work no later than 2028.
- Until Parliament is constituted in 2030, it performs the functions of the Assembly on its own.
- For the first parliamentary election in 2030, seats are allocated proportionally to the population of the member states, with no member state holding more than one third of the seats (a maximum of 333).
- Once Parliament is constituted, the Assembly switches to the bicameral system established by the Charter.

Immediate Measure 3

Democracy Guardian Council from 2028

- The Guardian Council begins its work no later than 2028.
- The parliament of each member state appoints one professionally qualified

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- and politically independent person for a non-renewable term of ten years.
- The Guardian Council publishes an annual Democracy Review Report; the first report is issued in 2028.
- The report is based on the University of Gothenburg's Varieties of Democracy Index and, in addition, the Bertelsmann Transformation Index and Freedom House.

Part II — Operational policy

Immediate Measure 4

3% of GDP for democratic security

- Each member state invests at least 3% of its gross domestic product every year in democratic security: defence, critical infrastructure, the resilience of democratic institutions, independent digital and economic capacities, and social cohesion.
- Where the Democracy Review Report identifies democratic deficits, the mandatory share increases to as much as 5%.

Immediate Measure 5

Defence spending of 2.5% of GDP for European members

- European member states spend at least 2.5% of their gross domestic product on defence.
- This share forms part of the 3% obligation under Immediate Measure 4.

Immediate Measure 6

Common market and strategic independence

- Trade and market barriers are dismantled along the lines of a common internal market.
- Companies from member states are given preference in public procurement.
- Joint research, investment and standards are developed in semiconductors, artificial intelligence, cloud and communications infrastructure, and strategic raw materials.
- A joint research and investment fund of at least EUR 50 billion is established each year.

Immediate Measure 7

Platforms under foreign control

- Platforms, digital services and critical digital infrastructure with substantial influence on the democratic public sphere that are under the controlling influence of states outside the Alliance must, by 2030, be transferred to an owner or operator based in a member state or cease operating within the Alliance.

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Immediate Measure 8 Governance of artificial intelligence

- AI systems used in government decision-making processes, electoral procedures and public administration are subject to human oversight and judicial review.
- Algorithmic systems that materially control the dissemination of political content are subject to independent oversight.
- Systems designed to manipulate political preferences are prohibited.
- At international level, the Democratic Alliance advocates a global moratorium on autonomous AI-enabled weapons systems.

Immediate Measure 9 Transparency of political financing

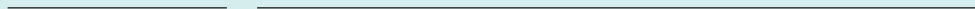
- Political parties, campaign organisations and politically active interest groups disclose their sources of funding to an independent authority.
- The Alliance develops common minimum disclosure standards.

Immediate Measure 10 Digital public sphere and media literacy

- The Alliance promotes the development of a digital public sphere operated in the public interest under a public-service model.
- The member states jointly counter foreign influence through disinformation and manipulated or AI-generated content.
- The member states promote media literacy and digital education in schools and society.

Immediate Measure 11 Amendment

- Until Parliament is constituted in 2030, the Protocol is binding and may not be amended.
- Amendments are adopted by the newly constituted Assembly by a two-thirds majority in both chambers and are subject to the Alliance referendum under Art. 10 of the Charter.



Rules of Procedure¹

These Rules of Procedure govern meetings of the Swiss Delegation, convened in accordance with the Federal Decree of 18 March 2027 to determine Switzerland’s position in international negotiations.

Authority	The Swiss Delegation is convened before international treaties are concluded. The decision of the Swiss Delegation is final and binding.
Official Languages	The deliberations of the Swiss Delegation are conducted in the official language of the venue and are additionally translated into English.
Speaking Time	Speaking time is determined and announced in advance by the chair. Depending on the business under consideration, requests to speak must be submitted in writing or indicated by a show of hands.
Speakers	The chair decides when to close the list of speakers and end the debate.
Voting	Voting is open. Every member of the Swiss Delegation who is present may vote Yes or No or abstain. Only members present are entitled to vote.
Procedural Matters	The chair decides all procedural questions not governed by these Rules of Procedure.
Order in the Chamber	The chair is responsible for maintaining order in the meeting room. Persons who disrupt the deliberations or fail to comply with the chair’s instructions may be warned and, in the event of a repeated violation, removed from the room.

1 These Rules of Procedure enter into force when the meeting opens and remain in effect until the deliberations on the accession treaty before the Delegation have been duly concluded.



Swiss
Delegation

Notes



**YES /
NO**

**Switzerland's Accession
to the International
Democratic Alliance (IDA)**

**The decision of the Federal
Council is not yet available.**
