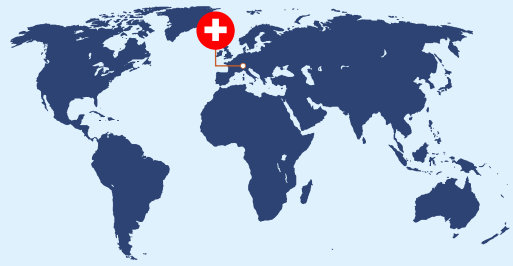


# SECURITY-RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY BASE

## Context as regards armament policy



An efficient technological and industrial base is a component of armament policy in many states.

For Switzerland, this aspect is of particular importance. As a neutral nation, it is not part of any defence alliance and is therefore not entitled to military support from other states.

## Expectations of the STIB

The STIB should contribute to reducing Switzerland's dependence on foreign countries in defined areas of armament policy. It should be in a position to ensure that the technology competencies and industrial capabilities that are central to the Armed Forces and other federal institutions of national security are available in Switzerland with the required capacities.



## Definition of the STIB



Research institutions and companies that have competencies, capabilities and capacities in the security and defence technology sector in Switzerland form the STIB.

## Basic principles

- Federal constitution
- Security policy
- Armament policy
- Armament strategy

## Security-relevant focus technologies

Based on the requirements of the Armed Forces, the security-relevant technologies have been identified and the following focus technologies that are central for national security have been defined. The STIB is to ensure the assessment and expertise capability in these technology areas.

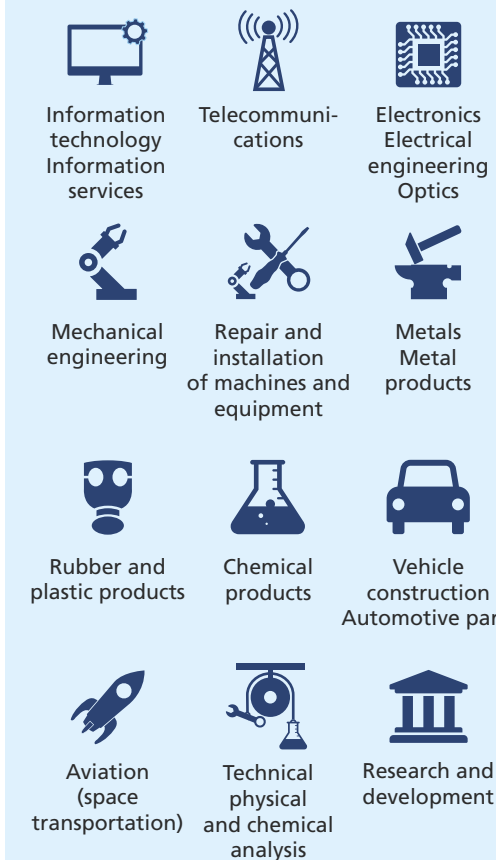


## Industrial core capabilities and capacities

Based on the assessment of the security relevance of all Armed Forces systems, the critical operational systems have been defined. The STIB should be able to provide essential services in the context of component development, integration, operation and maintenance to ensure the sustainability of these systems.



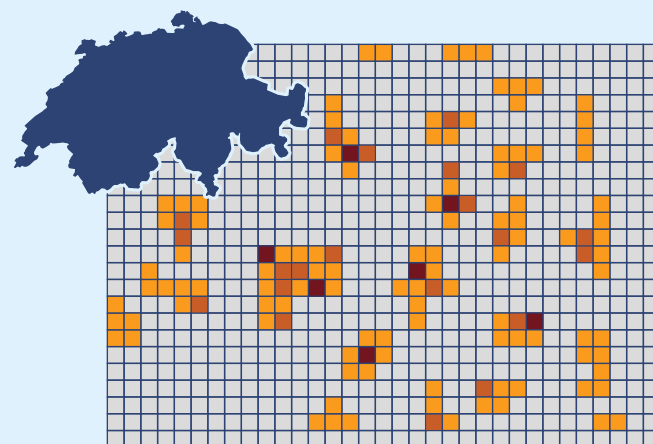
## Security-relevant economic activities



## Concretion of the term STIB

The security-relevant industrial sectors have been defined on the basis of the General Classification of Economic Activities (NOGA).

Not everything that is generally considered as security-relevant is of equal importance for the DDPS. For this reason, the economic activities have been prioritised differently. This prioritisation is an aid in applying the steering instruments to strengthen the STIB.



Schematic representation of the economic activities according to their security relevance.

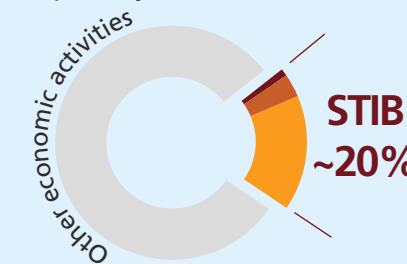
Security-relevant economic activities

- High priority
- Medium priority
- Low priority

Other economic activities

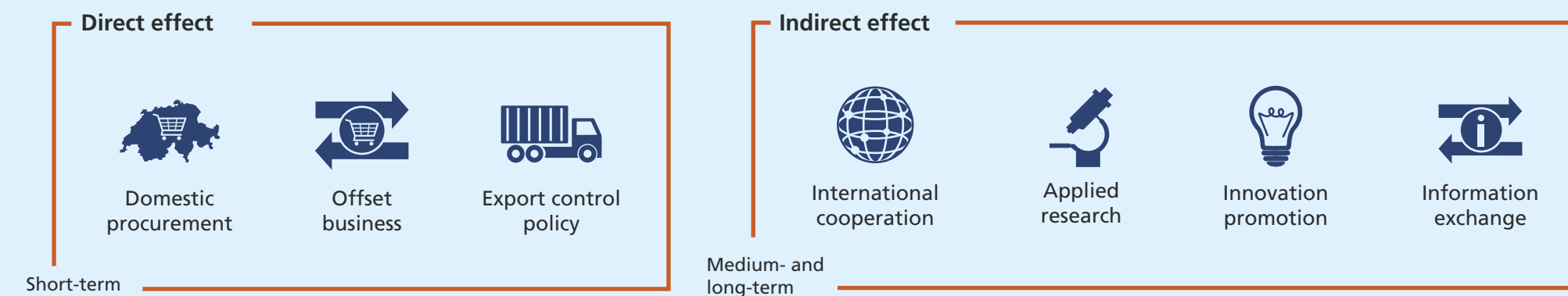
- Not security-relevant  
(no significance for STIB)

The security-relevant economic activities form the quantity structure of the STIB.



Around 20% of all economic activities of the NOGA have been defined as security-relevant.

## Federal steering instruments to strengthen the STIB



## Technology and market monitoring



armasuisse periodically reviews the state of the STIB using a technology and market monitoring instrument.

## Together for the security of Switzerland

