



OFFSET POLICY

of 1 November 2022

(The original German text prevails)

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1 BASIC PRINCIPLES

The following documents form the basis of the Offset Policy:

- Revised Agreement on Government Procurement of 15 April 1994¹;
- Principles of the Swiss Federal Council for the Armament Policy of the DDPS of 24 October 2018;
- Armaments Strategy of the DDPS of 1 January 2020.

2 PURPOSE

In its Principles for the Armament Policy of the DDPS of 24 October 2018, the Federal Council states the necessity for an effective security-relevant technology and industry base (STIB)² in Switzerland. In this, the Federal Council also describes various controlling tools available to the Swiss Confederation to reinforce the STIB. These include compensation transactions (called “offset transactions” below). The Revised Agreement on Government Procurement of 15 April 1994 explicitly permits measures on the protection of essential security interests with regard to the procurement of arms, ammunition or war materials (called “defence equipment” below). In order to promote the preservation and development of security-relevant technologies as well as industrial core capabilities and capacities at home, despite procurements abroad, the Swiss Confederation binds foreign armament suppliers to an industrial cooperation with research institutions and companies from the fields of security and defence in Switzerland (called “Swiss beneficiaries” below). This aims to reduce the dependency on foreign countries in this area and thus reinforce Switzerland’s resilience and security of supply in the event of international crises.

To achieve this objective, the Federal Office for Defence Procurement (armasuisse) sets out in this Offset Policy how it executes and checks offset transactions in Switzerland. The Offset Policy is an internal directive. It does not have any direct binding effect on third parties. Any transfer of rights and obligations to third parties in connection with the Offset Policy requires a separate agreement.

3 DEFINITION

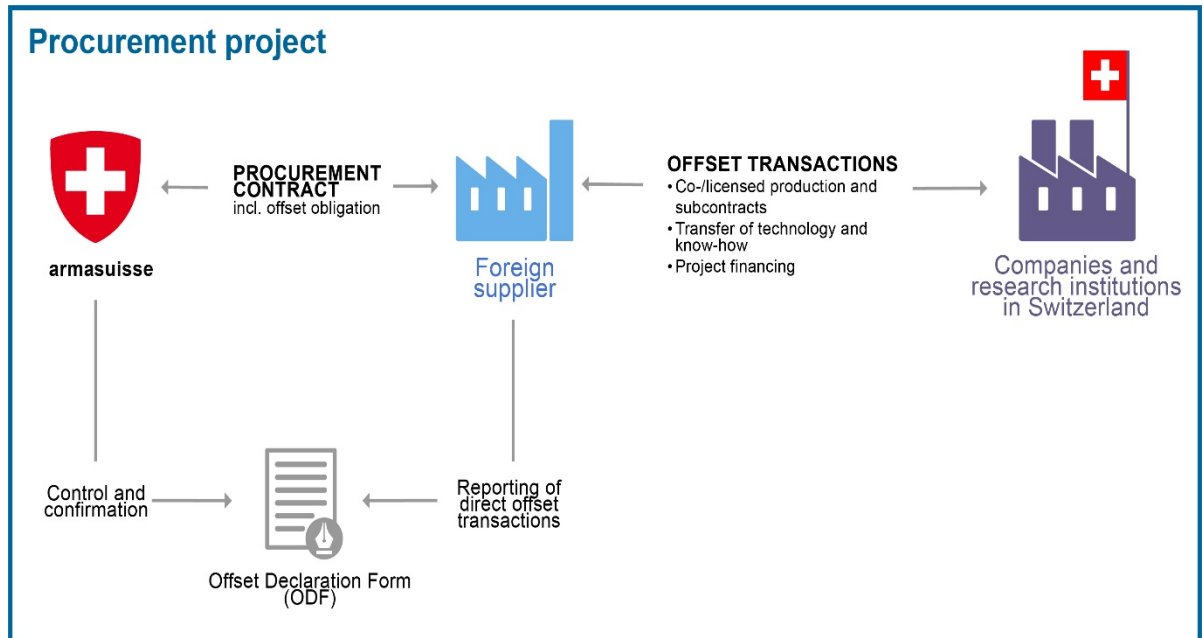
3.1 DIRECT OFFSET

Direct offset denotes the industrial cooperation between a foreign armament supplier and the STIB within the framework of an offset obligation which is incorporated into the defence equipment to be procured. Direct offset takes place, for example, in the form of sub-supplier relationships or joint ventures. This also includes, for example, the manufacture, assembly and

¹ [SR 0.632.231.422](#), Article III Paragraph 1.

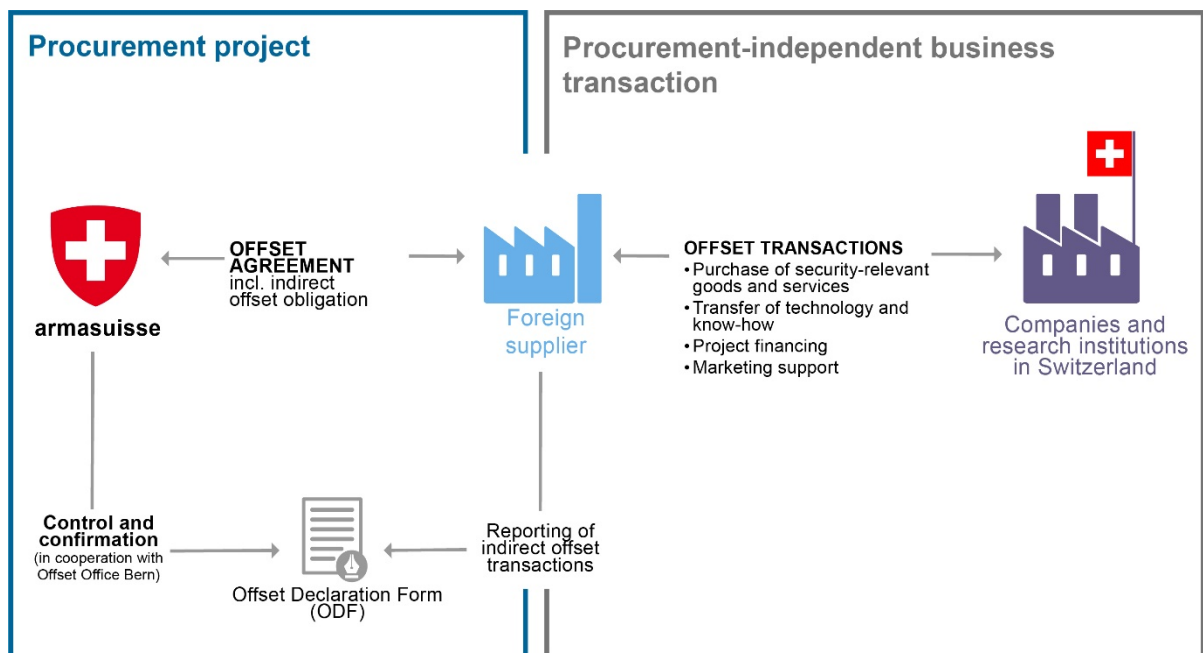
² The STIB consists of research institutions and companies that have expertise, skills and resources in the field of security and defence technology in Switzerland.

installation of components, participation in the (further) development of the system and component maintenance. Direct offset transactions aim to reinforce the competencies and abilities of the STIB in the areas of maintenance, extension of useful life, value retention and upgrading of military and civil systems, in order to reduce the dependencies on foreign armaments suppliers and governments.



3.2 INDIRECT OFFSET

Indirect offset denotes the industrial cooperation between a foreign armament supplier and the STIB within the framework of an offset obligation which is not incorporated into the defence equipment to be procured. Indirect offset transactions take place, for example, in the form of industrial and research contracts and development projects. They aim to enable the STIB to have access to expertise, technologies and foreign markets.



4 ORGANISATION

4.1 MANAGEMENT

The responsibility for executing offset lies with the commercial managers of armasuisse responsible for the procurement project in question. They set the procurement-specific offset requirements, negotiate banking and offset agreements, check the offset transactions, decide on their creditability and monitor compliance with contractual provisions. They are also the point of contact for foreign suppliers in the case of questions about offset.

The Center of Excellence (CoE) STIB, consisting of employees from the various competence sectors of armasuisse, was established to reinforce and coordinate the competencies in the area of STIB within armasuisse. It ensures targeted application of armament policy tools, including offset. The CoE STIB develops the relevant basic documents, processes and reports. It also trains and advises the armasuisse employees concerned and communicates with external stakeholders. Within armasuisse, the CoE STIB ensures coherent offset monitoring aligned to the STIB and prepares overarching strategic issues for the attention of the DDPS, such as how offset can be better geared to reinforcing the STIB.

4.2 COOPERATION WITH THE STIB

In order to ensure the most efficient and targeted implementation of the Offset Policy possible, as well as a regular exchange of information with the STIB, armasuisse has entered into an agreement with ASIPRO (the Association for Swiss Industry Participation in Security and Defence Procurement Programs).³ ASIPRO consists of the industrial associations Swissmem/SWISS ASD, GRPM (Groupe Romand pour le Matériel de Défense et de Sécurité), Swissmechanic and digitalswitzerland.⁴ ASIPRO represents the interests of its members in offset matters and operates the Offset Office Bern (OBB). The OBB is the point of contact for the STIB for offset issues, arranges business contacts if required and supports armasuisse in monitoring indirect offset transactions and the electronic records thereof. A committee consisting of representatives from armasuisse and ASIPRO coordinates the technical cooperation between armasuisse and the OBB.

In order to finance the OBB, a business office (including IT infrastructure), a trustee office, an audit office and an external inspection body, ASIPRO levies a fee from the Swiss beneficiary of 0.1% (offset fee) of the transaction value recognised with indirect offset transactions (including swaps), without taking into account any multipliers. ASIPRO also uses the offset fee to finance measures which serve offset-related communications, contact mediation (including industry networking events) and checking, recording and evaluating offset transactions. Any surpluses remain the responsibility of ASIPRO.

³ See the agreement between the Federal Office for Defence Procurement armasuisse and ASIPRO on cooperation in the area of offset, entered into on 29 June 2022.

⁴ Membership in an industry association is not a condition for offset transactions and has no impact on their monitoring and assessment. Information and contacts are made available to the entire STIB.

4.3 STRATEGIC OFFSET MONITORING

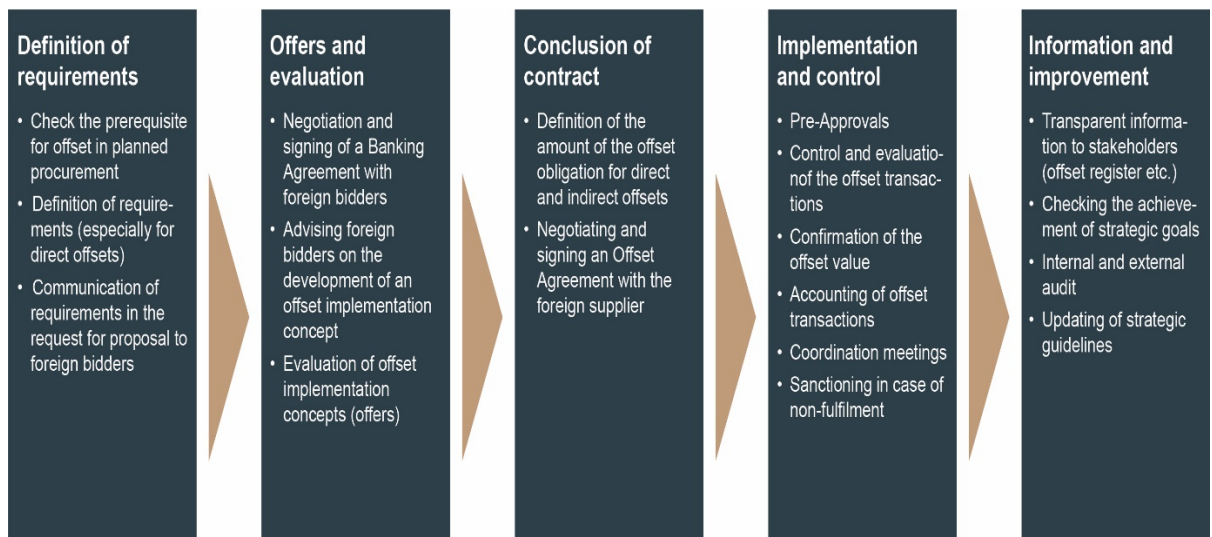
armasuisse informs C DDPS (strategic supervision) about the implementation of the armaments strategy and the achievement of goals in an annual report. Based on this report, the DDPS can take any measures necessary to align offset more effectively to the strategic goals.

4.4 OPERATIVE OFFSET MONITORING

An independent auditing body appointed by the DDPS (operating supervision) regularly reviews that the management of armasuisse is appropriate and transparent and randomly checks the approval decisions on individual offset transactions for compliance with the rules. It also compiles a report with recommendations which enables the DDPS to take any measures that may be needed to improve management.

5 PROCESS

Each offset obligation goes through the following five phases with associated tasks for armasuisse:



6 REQUIREMENTS

Taking into account the basic principles and framework conditions of the specific procurement, armasuisse checks the conditions for offset and sets the requirements which are imposed on foreign bidders.

6.1 OFFSET THRESHOLD

armasuisse imposes an offset obligation on a foreign supplier if its share of the contract value for the procurement of defence equipment is at least CHF 20 million. The same applies for foreign sub-suppliers (of suppliers based in Switzerland) where the share of a delivery exceeds 50% of the contract value and the share of the subcontract value is at least CHF 20 million. For procurements on a lot basis, the individual lots are added to calculate this threshold.

6.2 OFFSET OBLIGATION

The offset obligation of a foreign supplier is usually 100% of the value of the contract (excluding VAT) as specified in the procurement contract. Replenishments from foreign suppliers increase the offset obligation in line with their value. In justified cases, armasuisse may set a different offset obligation or dispense with it completely.

6.3 DIRECT OFFSET

Foreign suppliers should meet as high a share of its offset obligation as possible in the form of direct offset (guideline: 20% of the contract value). armasuisse may set concrete requirements and demand an execution plan from foreign bidders; this may be an award criterion for the procurement and a binding part of the procurement contract.

6.4 OFFSET AGREEMENT

The concrete requirements for direct offset are a part of the procurement contract in question. The concrete requirements for indirect offset will be regulated in an accessory Offset Agreement to the procurement contract between armasuisse and the foreign supplier.⁵ The Offset Agreement will be signed at the earliest with the option contract and at the latest with the procurement contract.

6.5 FULFILLMENT PERIOD

Foreign suppliers' offset obligation must be fulfilled within two years of the last delivery of the defence equipment, excluding any material guarantee period. The agreed share of direct offset must be fulfilled by the last delivery of the defence equipment, excluding any material guarantee period. In exceptional cases and taking into account the amount of the offset obligation, armasuisse may set a longer fulfilment period.

6.6 COMPETITIVENESS

Foreign suppliers must always choose the Swiss beneficiaries themselves, based on their competencies and competitiveness. This aims to prevent distortion of competition and encourage sustainable business relationships. In cases of direct offset, armasuisse may set guidelines in terms of national security.

6.7 CONSIDERATION OF GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS⁶

When fulfilling their offset obligation, foreign suppliers should as far as possible take the geographical regions (regional distribution) into account as follows: 65% in German-speaking, 30% in French-speaking and 5% in Italian and Romansh-speaking Switzerland. This is based on the recognised offset value (including any multipliers) and the place of performance of the offset transaction in question. Sub-orders from Swiss beneficiaries are taken into account in the calculation.

⁵ Where procurements through the US Foreign Military Sales Programme are concerned, direct and indirect offset are regulated in a Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) independent of the procurement contract.

⁶ Art. 106 para. 2 of the Federal Act on the Armed Forces and the Military Administration (Armed Forces Act, ArmA; [SR 510.10](#))

6.8 PARTNERS

When fulfilling offset obligations, foreign suppliers may be supported by its group companies and first-tier subcontractors, first-tier sub-suppliers and consortium partners involved in the procurement to whom a part of the offset obligation has been transferred. This does not apply to research institutions and companies in Switzerland. The foreign supplier must list the partners in the Annex to its banking or offset agreement and be able to demonstrate the business relationship in question to armasuisse. Other companies in a relationship with the foreign supplier or its partners may execute individual offset transactions with the consent of armasuisse.

6.9 COSTS

Any costs incurred by a foreign supplier in preparing and/or fulfilling its offset obligation (including banking) should be included in its offer for the relevant procurement of defence equipment. These costs are not creditable as an offset and may not be charged either to the Swiss beneficiary or armasuisse.

6.10 CONTRACTUAL PENALTY

If the offset obligation is not fulfilled, the contractual penalty is at least 5% of the unfulfilled portion and does not release the foreign supplier from complete fulfilment. Failure to fulfil an offset obligation may constitute a ground for exclusion from future public contracts from armasuisse.

7 CREDITABILITY

7.1 SECURITY RELEVANCE

Offset transactions, in other words the goods, services and technologies traded, must be security-relevant. This is the case if the foreign supplier fulfils its offset obligation in the economic sectors listed in Annex 1.

7.2 TRANSACTION TYPES AND ASSESSMENT

The following types of transaction can be recognised as offset transactions. They may be combined as desired, for example, in the form of development projects in Switzerland. Foreign suppliers must have offset transactions as shown under a), c) and d) below pre-approved by armasuisse in writing. The final assessment is made after the binding order issued to the Swiss beneficiary or the actually realized turnover has been reported and checked by armasuisse. Any deviations from the pre-approval will be taken into account. Once an order has been issued to a Swiss beneficiary within the offset fulfilment period the bindingly agreed order value can be counted towards the offset obligation, even if the order is only completed later.

- a) **Co-/licensed production and subcontracts** [*direct* offset]
(for development, production and MRO involving the defence equipment procured; the same orders for third-party customers can be recognised as indirect offset)
 - Offset value = order value (excluding VAT) of the service commissioned by the foreign supplier from the Swiss beneficiary
- Pre-approval required; multiplier possible
- b) **Purchase of security-relevant goods and services** [*indirect* offset]
 - Offset value = order value (excluding VAT) of the products acquired by the foreign supplier from the Swiss beneficiary⁷
- Pre-approval optional; no multiplier
- c) **Transfer of technology and know-how** [*direct* and *indirect* offset]
(Provision of technology, training and equipment **free of charge**)
- c1) Technology (such as software, data packages, patents, licenses, intellectual property rights)
 - Offset value = additional turnover of the Swiss beneficiary with third-party customers over two full fiscal years which demonstrably results from the technology transfer (within six years of transfer)⁸
- c2) Training and technical support (e.g. for qualification, certification)
 - Offset value = labour costs (hours x costs per hour) incurred by the foreign supplier for training or technical support to the Swiss beneficiary
- c3) Equipment and devices (e.g. machines, testing/inspection devices)
 - Offset value = market value of the equipment or devices provided by the foreign supplier to the Swiss beneficiary
- Pre-approval required; multiplier possible
- d) **Project financing** [*direct* and *indirect* offset]
(**Earmarked**; no capital participation, loans and credits)
- d1) Financing of an activity or a project
 - Offset value = amount that is paid by the foreign supplier to the Swiss beneficiary for a particular activity or project
- d2) Payment into one of the funds recognised by armasuisse
 - Offset value = additional turnover of the Swiss beneficiary with third-party customers over two full fiscal years which demonstrably results from the foreign supplier's payment into the fund (within six years of the payment)⁸
- Pre-approval required; multiplier possible

⁷ If a foreign supplier issues an order to a sub-supplier abroad in connection with its products and demonstrably requires it to award subcontracts to competitive companies in Switzerland, the order value of these subcontracts may also be recognised as an offset for the foreign supplier. The same applies for the transfer of technology and know-how related to these subcontracts.

⁸ If the offset value cannot be determined based on turnover within the offset fulfilment period, armasuisse may, in exceptional cases, apply alternative evaluation criteria (such as forecast turnover).

e) Marketing support [*indirect* offset]

(Such as procurement of orders, marketing of products)

- Offset value = additional turnover of the Swiss beneficiary with third-party customers, which demonstrably results from the marketing support (according to degression table)

➤ Pre-approval optional; no multiplier

Degression table		
Cumulative turnover (million CHF)	Creditable	Cumulative offset value (million CHF)
0 - 10	100%	0 - 10
10 - 30	60%	10 - 22
30 - 50	40%	22 - 30
50 - 100	26%	30 - 43
100 - 150	19%	43 - 53
150 - 200	15%	53 - 60
200 - 300	12%	60 - 72
300 - 400	10%	72 - 82
400 - 500	8%	82 - 90
500 -	5%	90 -

7.3 ADDITIONALITY

Offset transactions must be additional. They may not fall within the framework of existing business transactions. Direct offset transactions in connection with newly acquired defence equipment generally count as additional. With indirect offset transactions, one of the following requirements must be met.

Code 1: New offset transaction

- a) First business relationship with the Swiss beneficiary;
- b) The transaction contains different products or significant innovations compared to previous transactions with the Swiss beneficiary;⁹ or
- c) Resumption of business relationship with the Swiss beneficiary after an interruption of at least 24 months.

Code 2: Follow-up orders

- a) Follow-up order to an offset transaction recognised by armasuisse with an order value that is at least 50% higher in comparison; or
- b) Follow-up order to an offset transaction recognised by armasuisse where the technology primarily promoted is of high or critical security relevance (Annex 2).

⁹ This means a significant tangible or intangible difference compared to previous goods or services (not simply a different colour, size or software).

7.4 ORDER THRESHOLD

The threshold value for offset transactions and individual orders to Swiss beneficiaries is CHF 10,000 or a corresponding amount in a different currency. Offset transactions and orders below this threshold value are generally not creditable. Orders can be combined if they have the same order date and have been entered into between the same parties.

7.5 SWISS ADDED VALUE

armasuisse determines the offset value taking into account the Swiss added value. The difference between the order value agreed with the Swiss beneficiary and the value of the foreign deliveries and sub-deliveries or services associated with this order counts as the Swiss added value. Material and services which the Swiss beneficiary procures from third parties (such as sub-suppliers or distributors), must therefore be deducted from the Swiss portion of added value if they are of foreign origin. As a rule:

- Offset transactions where the Swiss portion of added value is $\geq 60\%$ will be credited at 100%.
- Offset transactions where the Swiss portion of added value is ≥ 20 and $< 60\%$ will be credited proportionately.
- Offset transactions where the Swiss portion of added value is $< 20\%$ will not be credited.

7.6 MULTIPLIER

The long-term benefit of an offset transaction for national security may be higher than the financial expenditure by the foreign supplier. To compensate for this, armasuisse may multiply the value of a transaction by a factor of between 1 and 3. Foreign suppliers can request a multiplier for particular types of transaction (Clause 7.2) in advance from armasuisse in writing. armasuisse will decide on the application and size of a multiplier on a case-by-case basis. The main criteria that lead to the application of a multiplier are:

- **Autonomy:** Does the offset transaction reinforce the autonomy of Switzerland with regard to the development, production, integration, life cycle management or MRO of the defence equipment procured or the operational readiness of the Swiss Armed Forces?
- **Technology:** Does the offset transaction promote security-relevant technologies in Switzerland on a sustainable basis? (Annex 2)

The size of the multiplier depends on the scale of the gain in autonomy for Switzerland or the security relevance of the promoted technology. Other factors, such as economic viability, sustainability and use of intellectual property rights may be taken into account by armasuisse. armasuisse will justify its decision to foreign suppliers in writing and ensure that appropriate internal documentation is provided.

7.7 TRANSFER OF OFFSET CREDITS

In individual cases, foreign suppliers can have existing offset credits of up to 20% of a new offset obligation credited to their indirect offset obligation.¹⁰ Offset credits may be transferred up to five years from the order date of the underlying offset transaction. Foreign suppliers can apply in writing to armasuisse for a transfer. To do this they must submit a full list of the offset transactions to be transferred (Offset Declaration Form no.) and, where relevant, the written consent of any partners involved.

The following transfers are possible:

- **Transfer from advance performance (banking)**

Offset from advance performance (banking) can be transferred to an offset obligation of the same foreign supplier or a partner (see below).

- For offset transactions to be executed before an offset obligation, armasuisse and the foreign bidder must have entered into a written banking agreement. This can be done if an offset obligation is probable under a forthcoming procurement of defence equipment.

- **Transfer from over-fulfilment**

Offset credit from over-fulfilment of a settled offset obligation can be transferred to an ongoing offset obligation or an ongoing banking of the same foreign supplier or a partner (see below).

- **Transfer between partners (Clause 6.8)**

Offset credits can be transferred between two foreign suppliers if

- a) the recipient was a partner of the transferring party in its offset obligation or banking in which this offset credit originated; or
- b) the transferring party is a partner of the recipient in its offset obligation or banking.

7.8 INTERGOVERNMENTAL SET-OFF TRANSACTION (SWAP)

In individual cases, armasuisse can set off, in whole or in part, up to 5% of an indirect offset obligation of a foreign supplier in Switzerland with an offset obligation of a Swiss company in the country of the foreign supplier. The foreign supplier can apply to armasuisse for such a swap by submitting written consent from all parties involved, including its national offset authorities.

¹⁰ There is no upper limit on transfers of offset credits between two ongoing offset obligations of the same foreign supplier.

8 REPORTING

Foreign suppliers must provide proof of the execution and scope of offset transactions and compliance with the rules.

8.1 CONTACT PERSON

Foreign suppliers must designate a contact person to ensure information is regularly exchanged between armasuisse, the OBB and the STIB.

8.2 REPORTS

Foreign suppliers must report newly executed offset transactions to armasuisse within 12 months of their order date or the announcement of the turnover.¹¹ They must use the Offset Declaration Form specified by armasuisse for each offset transaction, and have the information therein confirmed by having it signed by the Swiss beneficiary. The evidence, declarations and pre-approvals required for checking offset transactions must be attached.

Any subsequent changes to offset transactions reported (such as order changes or termination of contracts) must be reported to armasuisse immediately and may result in a correction to the offset value recognised.

Foreign suppliers and Swiss beneficiaries may be sanctioned by armasuisse for intentionally false declarations on offset transactions by being excluded from future public orders from armasuisse and future offset transactions for up to five years.

8.3 COORDINATION MEETINGS

armasuisse and the OBB hold a coordination meeting with foreign suppliers in Switzerland at least once a year. Foreign partners and/or Swiss beneficiaries may be involved if necessary. The coordination meeting serves to monitor the offset obligation (execution status, regional distribution, etc.) and to clarify questions. If necessary, other meetings can be held, for example, on individual offset transactions.

9 CONTROL

9.1 TASKS OF ARMASUISSE

armasuisse (the commercial manager) performs the following task in particular:

- pre-approvals for *direct and indirect* offset transaction requests, with queries to the foreign supplier and/or Swiss beneficiaries as necessary;
- checking the creditability and evaluation of *direct* offset transactions reported, with queries to foreign suppliers and/or Swiss beneficiaries (based on the Offset Declaration Form) as necessary;
- crediting the *direct and indirect* offset value recognised and issuing written confirmation to foreign suppliers with a clear justification;
- internal documentation (filing correspondence, including reports and decisions);

¹¹ Advance services by foreign suppliers in Switzerland while preparing a procurement (such as a prototype or pre-series) which are a component of the procurement contract and can only be recognised as direct offset once the contract has been signed are exempt from the declaration deadline.

- regular inspections at the Swiss beneficiary to verify the *direct* offset transactions based on the details in the respective Offset Declaration Forms;
- sanctioning foreign suppliers in the event of failure to comply with an offset obligation or intentionally false declarations on *direct and indirect* offset transactions.

9.2 TASKS OF THE OFFSET OFFICE BERN (OBB)

The OBB performs the following tasks in particular:

- checking the creditability and evaluation of *indirect* offset transactions reported, with queries to foreign suppliers and/or Swiss beneficiaries (based on the Offset Declaration Form) as necessary;
- detailed accounting of all *direct and indirect* offset transactions and the current execution status of all offset obligations and banking;
- commissioning regular audits by an independent external inspection body at Swiss beneficiaries' premises to verify *indirect* offset transactions on the basis of details provided in the Offset Declaration Form.¹²

9.3 DECISION CRITERIA

The main decision criteria that lead to the approval or rejection of an offset transaction are:

- **Offset obligation (Clauses 6.2, 6.8):** Does the applicant of the offset transaction have an offset or banking agreement in Switzerland or is it an eligible partner?
- **Security relevance (Clause 7.1, Annex 1):** Does the Swiss beneficiary belong to an economic sector defined as security-relevant?
- **Report (Clause 8.2):** Has the offset transaction been reported within 12 months of the order date and does the report meet the formal requirements?
- **Transaction type (Clause 7.2):** Is it a business activity permitted as an offset transaction?
- **Additionality (Clause 7.3):** Is it a transaction motivated by the offset obligation? Is the specified code correct?
- **Order threshold (Clause 7.4):** Does the offset transaction exceed the threshold of CHF 10,000?
- **Swiss added value (Clause 7.5):** Does the offset transaction have a Swiss share of added value exceed 20%?
- **Transfer of offset credits (Clause 7.7.):** Are the offset credits to be transferred still valid? Is the upper limit of 20% of the offset obligation observed? Is the recipient an eligible partner?

¹² armasuisse is informed by ASIPRO of the results of audits and decides on any measures to be taken.

9.4 RESOLVING DISPUTES

Decisions on offset transactions are made by armasuisse (the commercial manager) based on the Banking or Offset Agreement. Disputes between armasuisse and the foreign supplier will be resolved by consultation. If necessary, the matter can be escalated through the relevant levels of the hierarchy. The final decision lies with armasuisse. If agreement cannot be reached by consultation, the dispute may be submitted to the Commercial Court in Bern (Switzerland).

10 COMMUNICATION

All figures and information on individual offset transactions are subject to business confidentiality. Publication requires the prior written consent of the foreign supplier concerned, the Swiss beneficiary and armasuisse.

With respect to general offset topics and participation opportunities, armasuisse ensures open, timely and regular communications at an early stage with external stakeholder groups such as politicians, the media, the STIB, etc. In addition, armasuisse holds regular information and networking events and publishes, among other materials, the Offset Policy, information contact data and the most important key figures on offset obligations (the Offset Register) on the internet.¹³ This enables research institutions and companies in a security-relevant sector who are interested in offset transactions to contact foreign suppliers directly. They do not require any prior registration or approval by armasuisse for this.

11 FINAL PROVISIONS

This Offset Policy will come into force on 1 November 2022. It replaces the Offset Policy of 1 July 2021.

Federal Office for Defence Procurement
armasuisse

Martin Sonderegger
National Armaments Director

¹³ Website: Offset. Federal Office for Defence Procurement armasuisse.
<https://www.ar.admin.ch/en/beschaffung/ruestungspolitik-des-bundesrates/offset.html>.

APPENDIX 1: SECURITY-RELEVANT ECONOMIC SECTORS¹⁴

version dated: 1 July 2021

- 20 Manufacture of chemical products**
(NOGA 2051; 2052; 2059; 2060)
Formerly: Sector 18 Chemical products
- 22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products**
(NOGA 2211; 2219; 2221; 2222)
Formerly: Sector 17 Rubber and plastic products
- 23 Manufacture of glass and glassware, ceramics, processing of stones
and earth**
(NOGA 2320; 2343; 2344)
Formerly: Various sectors
- 24 Metal production and metal processing**
Formerly: Sector 12 Metal industry
- 25 Manufacture of metal products**
Formerly: Sector 12 Metal industry
- 26 Manufacture of data processing devices, electronic and optical prod-
ucts**
Formerly: Sector 13 Electronic and electrotechnical industry; Sector 14 Op-
tical industry; Sector 15 Watch industry
- 27 Manufacture of electrical equipment**
Formerly: Sector 13 Electronic and electrotechnical industry
- 28 Mechanical engineering**
Formerly: Sector 11 Machinery industry
- 29 Manufacture of cars and automotive body parts**
Formerly: Sector 16 Vehicle construction/Wagon construction industry
- 30 Other vehicle manufacture**
Formerly: Sector 16 Vehicle manufacture/Wagon construction industry
- 32 Other manufacturing**
(NOGA 3299)
Formerly: Various sectors
- 33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment**
Formerly: Various sectors

¹⁴ Basis: General Classification of Economic Activities (NOGA). Federal Statistical Office. 1 January 2008.
<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistiken/industrie-dienstleistungen/nomenklaturen/noga.html>.

- 51 Aviation**
(NOGA 5122)
Formerly: Sector 19 Aerospace
- 61 Telecommunications**
Formerly: Sector 13 Electronic and electrotechnical industry; Sector 20 IT industry/Software engineering
- 62 Provision of information technology services**
Formerly: Sector 20 IT industry/Software engineering
- 63 Information services**
Formerly: Sector 20 IT industry/Software engineering
- 71 Architectural and engineering firms; technical, physical and chemical analysis**
(NOGA 7120)
Formerly: Various sectors
- 72 Research and Development**
(NOGA 7211; 7219)
Formerly: Sector 21 Cooperation with universities and research institutions
- 95 Repair of data processing devices and consumer goods**
(NOGA 9511; 9512; 9521; 9522; 9525)
Formerly: Sector 13 Electronic and electrotechnical industry; Sector 15 Watch industry; Sector 20 IT industry/Software engineering

APPENDIX 2: SECURITY-RELEVANT TECHNOLOGIES

Nr.	Technology-Cluster	Technology / Application	Capability areas 1 Command and control and networks 2 Intelligence network and sensors 3.1 Effects against targets in the air 3.2 Effects against targets on the ground 3.3 Effects in cyberspace and in the electromagnetic spectrum 4 Logistics 5 Medical services 6.1 Unprotected mobility on the ground 6.2 Protected mobility on the ground 6.3 Air mobility	Security relevance 3 critical 2 high 1 medium (0.5 low)
1	Antenna technologies	Adaptive antennas	1, 2	3
2	CBRNE sensor technologies	B-antibodies	2, 5	3
3	CBRNE sensor technologies	Immunoassay detectors	2, 5	3
4	CBRNE sensor technologies	Ge-gamma detectors	2, 5	3
5	Communication technologies	COMINT ESM	1	3
6	Communication technologies	COMINT ECM/ECCM	1, 2, 3, 3	3
7	Communication technologies	Routing technology	1	3
8	Communication technologies	Software defined radio technologies	1, 2	3
9	Communication technologies	Software encryption (cryptology)	1	3
10	Communication technologies	Optical networking	1	3
11	Communication technologies	Wireless network technologies	1-6	3
12	Computer technologies	Operating systems	1-6	3
13	Computer technologies	Virtualization (desktops, networks, datacenters)	1-6	3
14	Cyber security technologies	VPN technologies	1-6	3
15	Cyber security technologies	Firewalls	1-6	3
16	Cyber security technologies	Authentication technology	1, 2	3
17	Cyber security technologies	Vulnerability assessment (computing)	1-6	3
18	Cyber security technologies	Cryptology	1-6	3
19	Cyber security technologies	Digital forensics	1-6	3
20	Cyber security technologies	Trusted execution environment	1-6	3
21	Energy technologies	Batteries and accumulators	1-6	3
22	Energy technologies	Power generator	1-5	3
23	Energy technologies	Mobile power generator	1-5	3
24	Energy technologies	Mains power	1-6	3
25	Energy technologies	Off the grid power supply	1-6	3
26	Energy technologies	Liquid fuel	6	3
27	Energy technologies	Internal combustion engine	1-6	3
28	Information technologies	Big data analytics	1, 2	3
29	Information technologies	Data fusion	1-6	3
30	Information technologies	Management information systems	1, 2, 4, 5	3
31	Information technologies	Supercomputer	1, 2	3
32	Information technologies	Constructive Simulation	1-5	3
33	Information technologies	Virtual Simulation	1-6	3
34	Information technologies	Blockchain Technologies	1, 2	3
35	Information technologies	Artificial Intelligence	1-6	3
36	Physical effect technologies	Ballistics (interior-, transitional-, external- and terminal ballistics)	3, 1, 3, 2	3
37	Physical protection technologies	Vulnerability models	1-6	3
38	Platform technologies	Fixed wing jet fighters	2, 3, 6, 3	3
39	Platform technologies	Uncrewed Aerial Vehicles (UAV)	2, 3, 6	3
40	Platform technologies	Small UAV	2, 3	3
41	Platform technologies	Loitering Munition	2, 3, 6	3
42	Radar technologies	Primary radar	2	3
43	Radar technologies	Recognized air picture	2	3
44	Radar technologies	Identification friend or foe	2	3
45	Space technologies	Time References ("clocks")	1-3	3
46	Antenna technologies	AESA	1, 2	2
47	Antenna technologies	MIMO technology	1, 2	2
48	Antenna technologies	Adaptive beamforming	1, 2	2
49	Antenna technologies	Multifrequency antennas	1, 2	2
50	Antenna technologies	Conformal/Integrated antennas (textiles, aircraft)	1, 2	2
51	CBRNE sensor technologies	Ion drift detectors	2, 5	2
52	CBRNE sensor technologies	Mass spectrometers	2, 5	2
53	CBRNE sensor technologies	Gamma ray detectors	2, 5	2
54	Communication technologies	HF radio technology	1	2
55	Communication technologies	VHF/UHF radio technology	1	2
56	Communication technologies	VoIP	1	2

57	Communication technologies	Wireless WAN/MAN/LAN technology	1	2
58	Communication technologies	Mobile adhoc networks (MANET)	1	2
59	Communication technologies	Cognitive radio technology	1, 2	2
60	Communication technologies	Directional beam technology	1	2
61	Communication technologies	Hardware encryption	1	2
62	Communication technologies	Wired network technologies	1	2
63	Communication technologies	Time allocation (synchronization)	1, 2	2
64	Communication technologies	Electronic Warfare	3, 3	2
65	Computer technologies	Internet of things	1-6	2
66	Computer technologies	High Performance Computing	1-6	2
67	Countermeasure technologies	Military camouflage	2, 3, 6	2
68	Countermeasure technologies	Multi-spectral camouflage	2, 3, 6	2
69	Countermeasure technologies	Active camouflage	2, 3, 6	2
70	Countermeasure technologies	Stealth technology	1-6	2
71	Countermeasure technologies	Radiation-absorbent material	2, 3, 6, 3	2
72	Countermeasure technologies	Chaff countermeasure	2, 3, 6, 3	2
73	Countermeasure technologies	Flare countermeasure	2, 3, 6, 3	2
74	Countermeasure technologies	Hardening against electromagnetic pulse	1-6	2
75	Cyber security technologies	Hardware security module	1-6	2
76	Cyber security technologies	Software verification	1-6	2
77	Cyber security technologies	Antivirus software	1-6	2
78	Cyber security technologies	Intrusion detection	1-6	2
79	Cyber security technologies	Denial-of-service techniques	1-6	2
80	Cyber security technologies	Traffic analysis	1-6	2
81	Cyber security technologies	Privacy-preserving technologies	1-6	2
82	Energy technologies	Propellants	3	2
83	Energy technologies	Pyrotechnics	3	2
84	Information technologies	Cloud computing security	1-6	2
85	Information technologies	Natural language processing	1, 2	2
86	Information technologies	Knowledge graph	1, 2	2
87	Information technologies	Reinforcement learning	1-6	2
88	Information technologies	Computer Vision	1-6	2
89	Information technologies	Multi-Agent Systems	1-6	2
90	Information technologies	Wargaming	1-6	2
91	Information technologies	Generative Artificial Intelligence	1-6	2
92	Navigation technologies	Satellite-based navigation (GNSS). I.e. GPS, GLONASS, Galileo)	1, 2	2
93	Navigation technologies	Geoinformation technology	1, 2	2
94	Navigation technologies	GNSS ECM/ECCM	1, 2	2
95	Navigation technologies	Inertial navigation systems	2	2
96	Navigation technologies	Multilateration	2	2
97	Optical sensor technologies	Digital camera	2	2
98	Optical sensor technologies	Infrared sensor	2	2
99	Optical sensor technologies	Hyperspectral imaging sensor	2	2
100	Optical sensor technologies	UV detectors	2	2
101	Optical sensor technologies	Photocathode	2	2
102	Optical sensor technologies	Optical amplifier	2	2
103	Optical sensor technologies	LIDAR sensor	2	2
104	Optical sensor technologies	Imagery intelligence	2	2
105	Physical effect technologies	Assault rifle	3	2
106	Physical effect technologies	Grenade launcher / Mortar	3	2
107	Physical effect technologies	Artillery guns	3	2
108	Physical effect technologies	Medium calibre guns	3	2
109	Physical effect technologies	Explosives	3	2
110	Physical effect technologies	Software impact models	3	2
111	Physical effect technologies	Software for mission planning and simulators	3	2
112	Physical effect technologies	Software and networks for fire control	1, 2, 3	2
113	Physical effect technologies	Rocket ballistics	3	2
114	Physical effect technologies	Fragmentation grenades	3	2
115	Physical effect technologies	Shape charge cartridges	3	2
116	Physical effect technologies	Projectile-forming charges	3	2
117	Physical protection technologies	Active protection technologies	3, 6, 2	2
118	Physical protection technologies	ERA technology	3, 6, 2	2
119	Physical protection technologies	NERA technology	3, 6, 2	2
120	Physical protection technologies	Ceramics and composite materials	3, 6, 2	2
121	Physical protection technologies	Electromagnetic armour	3, 6, 2	2
122	Physical protection technologies	Mine detection technology	3, 2, 6, 2	2
123	Platform technologies	Fixed wing propellers	2, 3, 4, 6, 3	2
124	Platform technologies	Helicopters	1-6	2
125	Platform technologies	Uncrewed Ground Vehicle (UGV)	1-6	2
126	Platform technologies	Uncrewed combat aerial vehicle	1, 2, 3, 6	2

127	Platform technologies	First Person View UAV (FPV Drone)	2, 3, 4, 6	2
128	Platform technologies	Military Robot	1-6	2
129	Platform technologies	Swarm Robots	3	2
130	Platform technologies	Lightly armoured vehicles	1-6	2
131	Radar technologies	Synthetic-aperture radar	2	2
132	Radar technologies	Radar tracker	2	2
133	Radar technologies	Cognitive radio	2	2
134	Radar technologies	MIMO radar	2	2
135	Radar technologies	Multistatic radar	2	2
136	Radar technologies	Radar signal processing	2	2
137	Radar technologies	Geo warping	2	2
138	Radar technologies	Multi-Sensor Data Fusion	2	2
139	Radar technologies	Classification algorithms	2	2
140	Radar technologies	Signals intelligence	2	2
141	Radar technologies	TCAS Traffic collision avoidance system	2	2
142	Radar technologies	ADS-B Automatic Dependent Surveillance–Broadcast	2	2
143	Space technologies	S/W SSA&SDA Analytics	1, 2	2
144	Space technologies	RAD active SSA&SDA	1, 2	2
145	Space technologies	S/W SIGINT Analytics	1, 2	2
146	Space technologies	OPT Inter-Satellite-Links	1, 2	2
147	Space technologies	OPT Up- and Down-Links	1, 2	2
148	Acoustic sensor technologies	Analogue and digital microphones	2	1
149	Acoustic sensor technologies	Microphone arrays	2	1
150	Acoustic sensor technologies	Artillery sound ranging	2	1
151	Acoustic sensor technologies	Infrasound	2	1
152	Acoustic sensor technologies	Acoustic location	2	1
153	Antenna technologies	Reconfigurable antenna	1, 2	1
154	Communication technologies	EHF/SHF radio technology	1	1
155	Communication technologies	Terahertz technology	1, 2	1
156	Communication technologies	Repeater- and amplifying technologies	1	1
157	Communication technologies	Quantum encryption	1	1
158	Computer technologies	Active RFID technologies	1, 2, 4	1
159	Computer technologies	Passive RFID technologies	1, 2, 4	1
160	Computer technologies	Middleware	1-6	1
161	Computer technologies	Database systems	1-6	1
162	Computer technologies	Human computer interaction	1-6	1
163	Computer technologies	DNA digital data storage	1, 2	1
164	Computer technologies	Onboard Data handling	1, 2	1
165	Computer technologies	Edge computing	1, 2	1
166	Cyber security technologies	Deception technology	1, 2	1
167	Cyber security technologies	Reverse engineering of Malware	1, 2	1
168	Cyber security technologies	Big data security analytics	1, 2	1
169	Energy technologies	Hydropower technologies	1-6	1
170	Energy technologies	Solar collector technologies	1-6	1
171	Energy technologies	Wind Energy technologies	1-6	1
172	Energy technologies	BioEnergy technologies	1-6	1
173	Energy technologies	Geothermal power	1-6	1
174	Energy technologies	Small modular reactor	1-6	1
175	Energy technologies	Power-to-X	1-6	1
176	Information technologies	Machine learning	1, 2	1
177	Information technologies	Search engines	1, 2	1
178	Information technologies	Web crawling technologies	1, 2	1
179	Information technologies	Crowd sourcing technologies	1	1
180	Information technologies	Quantum Computing	1-6	1
181	Information technologies	Adversarial machine learning	1, 2	1
182	Information technologies	Distributed artificial intelligence	1, 2	1
183	Information technologies	Live Simulation	1-6	1
184	Information technologies	Digital twin	1, 2	1
185	Information technologies	Virtual reality	1-6	1
186	Information technologies	Augmented Reality	1-6	1
187	Information technologies	Mixed Reality	1-6	1
188	Manufacturing technologies	Digital Manufacturing	4, 5	1
189	Manufacturing technologies	4D Printing	4, 5	1
190	Manufacturing technologies	3D Printing	4, 5	1
191	Multi-purpose technologies	Deep learning	1, 2	1
192	Navigation technologies	Vision-based navigation	2	1
193	Optical sensor technologies	Spectral imaging	2	1
194	Optical sensor technologies	Interferometry	2	1
195	Optical sensor technologies	Laser	2	1
196	Optical sensor technologies	Image stitching	2	1

197	Optical sensor technologies	Panoramic cameras	2	1
198	Optical sensor technologies	Projection mapping	1, 2	1
199	Optical sensor technologies	Change detection	2	1
200	Optical sensor technologies	Smart camera	2	1
201	Physical effect technologies	Rifle cartridges	3	1
202	Physical effect technologies	Small arms and handguns	3	1
203	Physical effect technologies	Pistol cartridges	3	1
204	Physical effect technologies	Hollow-point bullet	3	1
205	Physical effect technologies	Armor-piercing ammunition	3	1
206	Physical effect technologies	Smoothbore guns	3	1
207	Physical effect technologies	Metallurgy and barrel production	3	1
208	Physical effect technologies	Explosive mines	3	1
209	Physical effect technologies	Solid propellant rocket technology	3	1
210	Physical effect technologies	Liquid propellant rocket technology	3	1
211	Physical effect technologies	Flash-bang grenades	3	1
212	Physical effect technologies	Shotgun rubber cartridges	3	1
213	Physical effect technologies	Materials science/ metal alloy	3	1
214	Physical effect technologies	APFSDS technology	3	1
215	Physical effect technologies	Metallurgy for APFSDS	3	1
216	Physical effect technologies	HESH charges	3	1
217	Physical effect technologies	Pressure charges	3	1
218	Physical effect technologies	Thermobaric technology	3	1
219	Physical effect technologies	Mechanical fuzes	3	1
220	Physical effect technologies	Electronic fuzes	3	1
221	Physical effect technologies	Frangible technology	3	1
222	Physical effect technologies	AHEAD technology	3	1
223	Physical effect technologies	Bunker penetrators	3	1
224	Physical effect technologies	High energy laser weapons	3	1
225	Physical effect technologies	High power microwaves	3	1
226	Physical effect technologies	Precision guided munition	3	1
227	Physical effect technologies	Hypersonic Weapon	3	1
228	Physical effect technologies	Directed-energy weapons	3	1
229	Physical effect technologies	Lethal autonomous weapons	3	1
230	Physical protection technologies	Concrete technology (HPFRC)	4	1
231	Platform technologies	Track technology	2, 6.1, 6.2	1
232	Platform technologies	Multi-wheel off-road technology	2, 6.1, 6.2	1
233	Platform technologies	Terramechanics	2, 4, 6.1, 6.2	1
234	Platform technologies	Drive and drive transmission technology	2, 4, 6.1, 6.2	1
235	Platform technologies	Ground robots (e.g. IED, Rescue)	2, 3, 4, 6.1, 6.2	1
236	Platform technologies	Avionics	2, 3, 6.3	1
237	Platform technologies	Aerodynamics	3, 6	1
238	Platform technologies	Sense and avoid technology	1, 2, 3, 6.3	1
239	Platform technologies	Flight simulator technologies	6.3	1
240	Platform technologies	Driving simulator technologies	6.1, 6.2	1
241	Platform technologies	Uncrewed Underwater Vehicles (UUV)	2, 4, 6	1
242	Platform technologies	Uncrewed Surface Vehicle (USV)	2, 3, 4, 6	1
243	Platform technologies	Medium altitude long endurance UAV (MALE UAV)	1, 2, 3, 4, 6.3	1
244	Platform technologies	High altitude long endurance UAV (HALE UAV)	1, 2, 3, 4, 6.3	1
245	Platform technologies	Humanoid Robot	2, 3, 4	1
246	Platform technologies	Payload-Technologies for uncrewed vehicles	3, 4	1
247	Platform technologies	Interceptive Sensors	5	1
248	Platform technologies	Exteroceptive Sensors	1, 2	1
249	Platform technologies	Autonomous Navigation	1, 2	1
250	Platform technologies	Locomotion Subsystem	2, 4, 6.1, 6.2	1
251	Platform technologies	Navigation Subsystem	1, 2	1
252	Platform technologies	Mission Subsystem	2, 3	1
253	Platform technologies	Energy Subsystem	1-6	1
254	Platform technologies	Communication Subsystem	1, 2	1
255	Platform technologies	Self-Protection Subsystem	6	1
256	Platform technologies	Flight termination system	6.3	1
257	Platform technologies	Fault detection, isolation and recovery system (FDIR)	1-6	1
258	Platform technologies	Heavily armoured vehicles	2, 3.2, 6.2	1
259	Radar technologies	Airport surveillance radar	2	1
260	Radar technologies	Remote sensing	2	1
261	Radar technologies	Pulse compression	2	1
262	Radar technologies	Moving target indication	2	1
263	Radar technologies	6G Sensing	1, 2	1
264	Radar technologies	Passive Radar	2	1
265	Radar technologies	Quantum Sensing	1, 2	1
266	Radar technologies	Intelligent sensors	2	1

267	Robotics technologies	Human-Robot Collaboration	2, 3, 4, 5	1
268	Robotics technologies	Swarm intelligence	3	1
269	Space technologies	Adaptive Optics for terrestrial telescopes	1, 2	1
270	Space technologies	Space-based SIGINT Sensors	1, 2	1
271	Space technologies	Satellite-Prime Competencies	1, 2	1
272	Space technologies	Phased Array Antennas	1, 2	1
273	Space technologies	SATCOM Solutions	1, 2	1
274	Bio Technologies	Self-healing material	5	0.5
275	Bio Technologies	Human Enhancement	1-6	0.5
276	Communication technologies	Data compression	1-6	0.5
277	Energy technologies	Lubricants	4, 6	0.5
278	Energy technologies	Hybrid electric drivetrain	4, 6	0.5
279	Energy technologies	Electric drivetrain	4, 6	0.5
280	Information technologies	Hardware in the Loop Simulation	4, 6	0.5
281	Optical sensor technologies	Analog camera	2	0.5
282	Platform technologies	Diagnostic systems	4, 5	0.5
283	Platform technologies	Transport vehicles	4, 5, 6	0.5
284	Platform technologies	Autonomous or semi-autonomous vehicles	2, 4, 6	0.5
285	Platform technologies	Alternative drive concepts (e.g. legged)	2, 4, 6	0.5
286	Platform technologies	Soft robotics	2, 3, 4, 5	0.5
287	Platform technologies	Industrial Robots	4, 5	0.5