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Notes to the current account survey CAS

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Current Account

1. Background to the current account statistics

The Swiss National Bank has the statutory mandate (legal basis) to draw up the balance of payments for Switzerland (including Liechtenstein). The balance of payments captures all economic transactions between institutional units domiciled in Switzerland and Liechtenstein (i.e. residents) and counterparties abroad (i.e. non-residents) during a specific time period. It comprises the current account, the financial account, and the capital account, and shows the cross-border linkages between Switzerland and Liechtenstein on the one hand, and the rest of the world on the other.

The current account captures the linkages in the real economy between residents and non-residents. This includes trade in goods and services, flows of labour income and investment income, and current transfers.

The current account statistics provide an important source of data for Swiss businesses, and the political and academic communities. As a key macroeconomic indicator, they are referred to for economic and monetary policy decisions, and also play an important role in estimating GDP.

The methodological basis of the balance of payments is internationally standardised and set out in an International Monetary Fund (IMF) manual ([Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual](#), 6th edition, BPM6).

Further background information on the balance of payments can be found on the SNB's data portal in the [notes on international economic affairs](#).

1.1. Purpose of the current account survey (CAS)

Current account data are derived from several sources. The SNB's current account survey CAS plays a key role in this regard, particularly in measuring the trade in goods and services.

In view of the pivotal importance of the current account survey, the cooperation of reporting institutions is essential to ensure the quality of the current account and for the economic and monetary policy decisions based upon it.

1.2. Legal basis

The [Federal Act on the Swiss National Bank](#) (National Bank Act, NBA) of 3 October 2003 and the [Ordinance to the Federal Act on the Swiss National Bank](#) (National Bank Ordinance, NBO) of 18 March 2004 authorise the SNB to collect the statistical data required for drawing up the balance of payments.

1.3. Reporting institutions

Pursuant to the Annex to the [National Bank Ordinance](#), legal entities and companies are obliged to report data if the value of their foreign transactions during a given quarter exceeds CHF 100,000.

If several reporting institutions in the same group are domiciled in Switzerland or in Liechtenstein, the report should be submitted in aggregate form where possible. If it is not possible to submit an aggregated report for all group companies in Switzerland or Liechtenstein, this must be indicated in the report.

2. General remarks on the CAS survey

2.1. Content of the CAS survey

The current account survey CAS primarily covers trade in goods, services and intangible assets. It also includes investment income, insurance operations and miscellaneous transfers such as fines and penalties, and aid. The survey contents are broken down into different components. Detailed descriptions of the individual components can be found in the section Description of the individual components.

Only transactions between residents and non-residents are to be reported, i.e. between legal entities and companies domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein and counterparties domiciled abroad (companies, governments, individuals, international organisations and non-governmental organisations). Transactions with non-resident companies which belong to the same group as the reporting institution are also to be reported. By contrast, transactions between non-resident companies and third parties are not to be reported.

A transaction involves an exchange of economic value between two entities or a transfer of economic value from one entity to another. As part of this interaction, there is a change of ownership in respect of the economic value.

The distinction between resident/non-resident is based on the counterparty's country of domicile and not the place where the service or resource is provided. By definition, international organisations are considered non-resident even if they are domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein.

The following are not to be reported in the survey:

- transactions between two residents, i.e. between two entities that are both domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein;
- transactions between two non-residents, i.e. between two entities that are both domiciled abroad.

2.2. Country breakdown

All transactions are to be reported broken down by country (Definitions of countries and international organisations), i.e. they must be allocated to the country in which the counterparty is domiciled. All requirements concerning the geographical breakdown are based on the EU guidelines (Eurostat).

2.3. Intragroup transactions

Transactions with non-resident companies which belong to the same group as the reporting institution are also to be reported. In most of the survey components, these are to be recorded as 'of which' items. Only the remuneration for the intragroup service or resource actually provided is to be reported. For instance, if payment for the intermediation of services is made on the basis of a 'cost plus' contract, only the amount paid for the intermediation should be reported, not the value of the services themselves. Overhead costs are to be broken down and allocated to the individual services components such as management consulting, financial services, or computer services.

2.4. Reporting period

The data reported cover one calendar quarter. Data for the second, third or fourth quarter must **not** be **combined** with data for the preceding quarters. Errors are to be rectified by

submitting notification of the correction for the quarter concerned; it is not permitted to make retroactive corrective bookings for previous quarters in subsequent quarters.

Expenses and income / purchases and sales are to be reported in the period in which the economic ownership of the resource changes:

- In the case of purchases and sales of services, remuneration is to be reported in the period in which the service is provided or received.
- In the case of purchases and sales of intangible assets, remuneration is to be reported in the period in which ownership of the intangible assets changes.
- In the case of purchases and sales of goods, sales are to be reported in the period in which they took place. Goods purchases are to be reported in the period in which they were made.

For purchases and sales of goods, services or intangible assets, the decisive factor is always the time when the ownership changed.

2.5. Accounting standards

If a company applies a recognised accounting standard (e.g. IFRS, US GAAP or Swiss GAAP FER), the reported data should as a rule be based on that standard. Deviations are possible and, if applicable, necessary (cf. Reporting period). Information about which standard is being used must be provided in the survey.

2.6. Estimates

Data estimates will be accepted as long as they are made on a best efforts basis ('best estimates'). Estimates may be necessary, for example in the following cases: breakdown of main components into sub-components, allocation of transactions to countries, distinction between quarters.

The SNB recommends using an allocation formula based on plausible assumptions. These allocation formulas can be used unchanged for several quarters, or even years, provided the underlying assumptions remain plausible. For queries and assistance relating to estimates or estimation methods, companies can contact the SNB.

2.7. General contractors

If a general contractor domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein – i.e. a resident – uses a subcontractor domiciled abroad – i.e. a non-resident – to carry out (parts of) an order, the services provided by the non-resident subcontractor should be reported by the general contractor as services imports (expenses). If a resident general contractor uses a resident subcontractor to carry out (parts of) an order, the services provided by the resident subcontractor should not be reported by the general contractor. In both cases, it is irrelevant whether the general contractor has been given the order by a resident or a non-resident counterparty.

2.8. Valuation

As a rule, income and expenses / purchases and sales are to be reported in positive figures. Minus income and minus expenses may be reported as such with negative signs in the relevant components.

Values are to be reported in thousands of Swiss francs (TCHF).

Transactions in foreign currency are to be converted, at either the daily rate or the quarterly average exchange rate. The SNB publishes exchange rates on its [data portal](#).

Transactions are to be reported at market prices (fair value).

2.9. Submission deadline

The submission deadline is one month after the end of the reporting quarter.

2.10. Queries and information

For questions regarding the content of the survey, please contact: servicebop@snb.ch, telephone +41 58 631 35 34.

For technical issues on data entry and submission using the online reporting tool eSurvey, please contact: dataexchange@snb.ch, telephone +41 58 631 37 68.

3. Introduction to data reporting

Data is collected using the online reporting tool eSurvey. Further information is available [here](#).

3.1. Questions on your company

Every time you complete the survey, you must state whether other companies in the same group are domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein. If this is the case, the companies' names, legal seat and [enterprise identification numbers \(UID\)](#) must be entered. In addition, you must state whether the foreign transactions of these other group companies are included in the report.

Wherever possible, all CH/LI-domiciled companies in the same group which have relevant transactions with counterparties abroad should be included in the report (cf. Reporting institutions). If an aggregated report for all affiliated companies in Switzerland and Liechtenstein is not possible, this must be indicated in the report. Relevant group companies which are not included will be surveyed by the SNB separately.

3.2. Overview of the survey contents and selection of components

Before inputting data, reporting institutions can select the components that are relevant for them. All components in which your company has conducted transactions with counterparties abroad during the reporting quarter are relevant. By selecting these components, only the corresponding web tables will be displayed or, in the case of an export (CSV), only the pre-selected components will be exported.

Special note for companies that purchase or sell goods abroad

Purchases and sales of goods must be recorded in the current account survey if a change of ownership occurs. i.e. if as part of the transaction the ownership of the goods passes from the seller to the purchaser (**change of ownership principle**).

In the case of purchases and sales of goods, the goods may physically remain abroad or may physically cross the Swiss or Liechtenstein border. In the case of a physical import or export, the goods are registered by the Federal Office for Customs and Border Security (FOCBS), irrespective of whether there was a change in the ownership of the goods (**cross-border principle**). Therefore, goods may cross the border without there being a direct link to a change of ownership. This is the case, for example, when goods are imported or exported for storage or further processing abroad.

If your company purchases goods from counterparties abroad or sell goods to counterparties abroad, please state whether the following applies before beginning to enter your data:

Some of the goods traded with counterparties abroad did **not** cross the Swiss or Liechtenstein border **or** the physical import or export of the goods was **not** always directly linked to a change of ownership.

- ☒ Yes (Purchases and sales of goods component must be reported)
- ☐ No (Purchases and sales of goods component must **not** be reported)

If your company sold on goods, which were already abroad at the time of the sale, to a counterparty abroad, you should answer ☒ 'Yes' to the statement above.

If your company imported/exported goods into/from Switzerland or Liechtenstein without a change in the ownership of the goods, you should also answer ☒ 'Yes' to the statement above.

If the answer to the above questions is ☐ 'No', the purchases and sales of goods are already captured in the FOCBS statistics as required for the current account statistics and therefore do not have to be reported in the CAS survey.

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4. Description of the individual components

4.1. Purchases and sales of goods

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers transactions in goods where the ownership of the goods changes from one counterparty to the other (change of ownership). The goods can be general merchandise or goods associated with merchanting and/or production processes (raw materials, consumables, semi-finished products, finished products, etc.). Purchases of goods and sales of goods are to be reported as totals, broken down by product class and by country. The share accounted for by Merchanting, Procurement costs and Intragroup transactions are to be reported separately from the total as 'of which' subcomponents.
Detailed explanation	
Sales of goods	Please report the sales price (sales proceeds) of goods sold to non-resident counterparties.
Purchases of goods	Please report the purchase price of goods bought from non-resident counterparties and expenses for raw materials and consumables using the total cost method, and not the cost of goods sold using the cost of sales method. Wherever possible, procurement costs are to be excluded from the purchases of goods and included under the corresponding services components (e.g. under 'Transport services'). If it is not possible to separate the procurement costs from the purchase price, please give your best estimate of their share in the total price and report this under the 'of which, procurement costs' subcomponent. Please ensure that the procurement costs are not reported twice, i.e. that they are not reported under both the individual services components and under 'Purchases of goods'.
Merchanting ('of which' item)	Merchanting is defined as the purchase of goods by a resident from a non-resident, such goods being located outside Switzerland/Liechtenstein, combined with the subsequent resale of the same goods to another non-resident without the goods having been present in Switzerland/Liechtenstein or transformed or processed abroad. Such transactions can occur in the case of trading companies and also companies involved in production (e.g. in the form of contract manufacturing). Cf. chart on merchanting. If the share accounted for by 'Merchanting' cannot be determined exactly, please give your best estimate of the share in goods income/expenses.

The following are not included under merchanting:

- Trade in goods related to toll manufacturing, since such goods are processed further
- Commodity futures as financial derivatives without physical delivery: payments for exchange-traded commodity futures and options as well as payments for OTC commodity derivatives (e.g. premiums, margin payments and variation margins) are regarded as transactions associated with financial derivatives. Such transactions are not included in this survey.

Procurement costs	Remuneration for transport, postage, packaging, insurance, etc. Wherever possible, these are to be excluded from goods expenses and reported under the corresponding services components: ▪ Transport → 'Freight transport' ▪ Postage → 'Postal and courier services' ▪ Packaging → 'Supporting and auxiliary transport services' ▪ Insurance → 'Insurance operations' ▪ etc. If it is not possible to separate the procurement costs from the goods expenses, please give your best estimate of their share in the goods expenses and report this under the 'of which, procurement costs' component. Please ensure that the procurement costs are not reported twice, i.e. that they are not reported under both the individual services components and under goods expenses.
Goods procured in ports	Purchases and sales of goods procured in ports are also to be reported under this component. Such goods include fuel, on-board catering, provisions, stores, ballast, and dunnage procured in (air)ports by transport operators.
Product classes	Goods income and goods expenses are to be allocated to the following product classes. The classification of products is based on the CPA structure of the European Union. 1. Food, beverages and tobacco products; agricultural and forestry products (CPA 01–03, 10–12) 2. Textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products (CPA 13–15) 3. Energy sources and mining/quarrying products (crude petroleum, natural gas, coal and lignite, metal ores, other mining/quarrying products, coke and refined petroleum products, electricity, etc.) 4. Chemicals and chemical products (CPA 20) 5. Pharmaceutical products and preparations (CPA 21) 6. Basic metals and metal products (except gold, coins, machinery; CPA 24–25, excluding 24.412) 7. Gold (including gold coins; CPA 24.412) 8. Computer, electronic and optical products; medical and dental instruments and supplies (CPA 26 excluding 26.52, 32.5) 9. Electrical equipment (domestic appliances, lighting equipment, wiring and wiring devices, etc.; CPA 27) 10. Machinery and equipment (CPA 28) 11. Vehicles and other transport equipment (CPA 29–30)

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- 12. Watches and clocks (CPA 26.52)
 - 13. Coins (except gold coins), jewellery and related articles (CPA 31.1)
 - 14. Other product classes
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- Examples**
- General merchandise: A Swiss-domiciled trading company buys office furniture from a Chinese-domiciled company (purchase of goods). A Liechtenstein-domiciled trading company sells designer clothes to an Austrian-domiciled company (sale of goods).
 - Goods trade associated with production processes: A Swiss-domiciled manufacturing company buys raw materials from an Italian-domiciled firm (purchase of goods) for the manufacturing of a product. The product manufactured by the Swiss-domiciled company is sold to a French-domiciled company (sale of goods).
 - Merchanting: A Swiss-domiciled merchant buys crude oil from a Kazakhstan-domiciled company (purchase of goods) and sells this to a Luxembourg-domiciled company (sale of goods), without the crude oil being transformed and physically imported into or exported from Switzerland/Liechtenstein.
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Exclusions To be included in a different component:

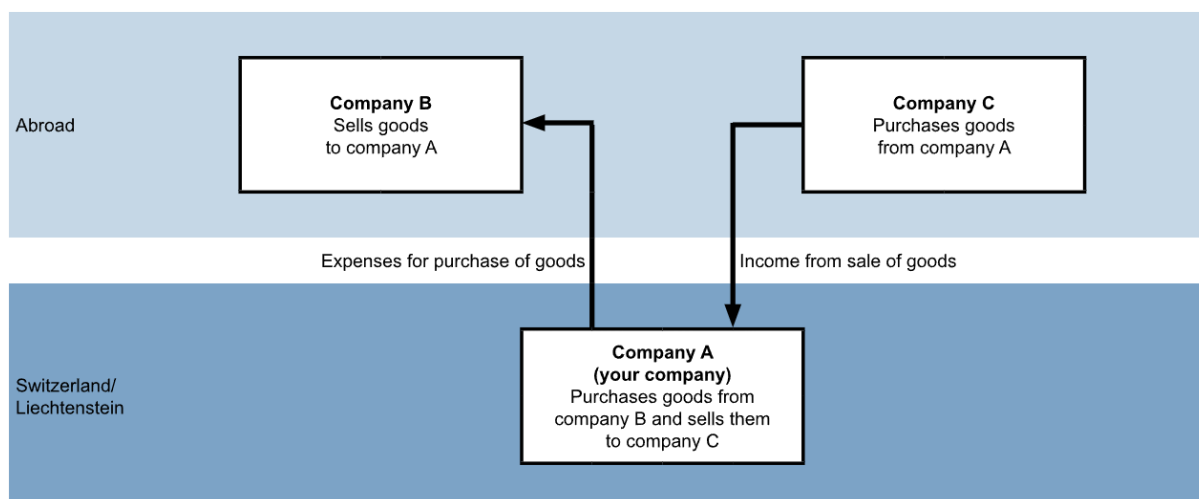
- Expenses and income for production and manufacturing services → 'Production and manufacturing services'
- Services related to merchanting or other goods trading:
 - Insurance costs → 'Insurance operations'
 - Marketing costs → 'Marketing, advertising and market research'
 - Commissions → 'Trade-related services'
 - Charges for licences to use marketing assets
- Goods trade related to financial leasing → 'Financial leasing'

Not to be included in this survey:

- Goods where there is no change of ownership
 - Purchases and sales of goods consumed or acquired by travellers while on visits abroad
 - Commodity futures as financial derivatives without physical delivery
-

Special features If it is not possible to report the goods expenses using the total cost method, they can by way of exception also be reported using the cost of sales method.

Chart: Merchanting



4.2. Production and manufacturing services on goods

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for the manufacture or processing of goods. The manufacturing/processing is performed by a company that is not the owner of the goods to be processed and that receives remuneration from the owner for the production or manufacturing service provided. There is no change in the ownership of the goods.
Detailed explanation	
Manufacturing, production	Manufacturing/production includes: - processing, manufacture of goods (raw materials, semi-finished products, finished products) - toll manufacturing, toll processing, tolling of goods - cover processing, assembly and finishing of goods - labelling, packing of goods
Value to be reported	Please report the manufacturing and production costs charged by the manufacturer/producer in the period in which the service or resource is provided or received. Materials expenses are to be reported in the component 'Purchases and sales of goods'. If it is not possible to separate the materials expenses from the service, the amount is to be included here.
Examples	Income: Inward processing. A Swiss-domiciled refinery receives crude oil from a UK-domiciled company to refine it into petroleum products. The Swiss-domiciled refinery receives remuneration in return (income). The finished products are sold by the UK-domiciled firm to residents and non-residents. The Swiss-domiciled refinery does not become the owner of the crude oil or the refined petroleum products (no purchase or sale in the Purchases or sales of goods component). Expenses: Outward processing. A Swiss-domiciled company delivers parts to a factory in France for the manufacture of finished products. The factory in France manufactures the finished products and charges the Swiss-domiciled company manufacturing fees (expenses in this component). The Swiss-domiciled company remains the owner of the parts (no sale in the 'Purchases and sales of goods' component). In addition to this, the Swiss-domiciled company buys materials abroad in this respect (purchase in the

	'Purchases and sales of goods' component). The finished products are sold by the Swiss-domiciled company to non-resident customers (sale in the Purchases and sales of goods component).
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Purchases and sales of goods (with change of ownership) → Purchases and sales of goods ▪ Materials expenses may only be included if they cannot be separated from the service; please avoid reporting the materials expenses twice. ▪ Packing services relating to transport → Supporting and auxiliary transport services ▪ Assembly work in construction → Construction services ▪ Waste treatment and depollution services
Special features	The customer remains the owner of the goods to be processed throughout the manufacturing/production process. There is no change in the ownership of the goods.

4.3. Trade-related services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for brokerage in connection with trade in goods and services and for the inspection of goods.
Detailed explanation	
Brokerage	Commissions on goods and service transactions payable to merchants, commercial agents, dealers in consumer and capital goods, auctioneers, commission agents and goods inspectors. These services include, for example, the auctioneer's fee or agent's commission on sales of ships, aircraft and other goods.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled goods inspector performs certification of a goods delivery for an Italian-domiciled trading company. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company commissions a French-domiciled real estate agent to broker the sale of a commercial property in Switzerland.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Brokerage on financial instruments → Financial services ▪ Transport-related brokerage services → Transport services
Special features	none

4.4. Maintenance and repair services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for maintenance and repair work by companies domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein on goods owned by non-resident counterparties and vice versa (except real estate and computers).
Detailed explanation	
Maintenance and repair services	This component covers both minor repairs that maintain the good in working order, such as vehicle breakdown services, and major repairs that extend the efficiency or capacity of the good or extend its life.
	Maintenance and repairs of ships, aircraft and other transport equipment are also included in this component.
Place where work is performed	The maintenance and repair work may be performed at the site of the repairer or elsewhere. The decisive factor in determining whether a transaction is reportable is not the place where the work is performed, but rather the fact that it is with a non-resident, i.e. a counterparty not domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein.
Value to be reported	Please report the amount charged for maintenance and repairs covering both the value of the work done and any parts or materials supplied by the repairer, rather than the difference in the gross value of the goods before and after repairs.
	Parts and materials charged separately are to be included under 'Purchases and sales of goods'.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled engineering company performs maintenance work on a turbine in the Middle East for a Turkish-domiciled company. The turbine is owned by the Turkish-domiciled company. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled airline pays remuneration to a German-domiciled company for repairing an aircraft. The aircraft is owned by the Swiss-domiciled airline.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Cleaning of transport equipment → Supporting and auxiliary transport services ▪ Construction maintenance and repairs → Construction services ▪ Maintenance and repairs of IT infrastructure → Computer services
Special features	none

4.5. Transport services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for services associated with the carriage of goods and people as well as related supporting and auxiliary services. Postal and courier services are also included.
Detailed explanation	
Freight transport	Freight transport covers the transport of goods, including the leasing of transport equipment with crew.
	Please report the following:

	- Income arising from transport provided by a company domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein on behalf of a counterparty domiciled abroad. - Expenses for transport provided on behalf of a company domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein by a company domiciled abroad. It is irrelevant where the service is provided: the goods may be transported within Switzerland/Liechtenstein, within or between other countries, or between Switzerland/Liechtenstein and other countries.
Passenger transport	Passenger transport covers the transport of people, including the leasing of transport equipment with crew. Please report the following: - Income arising from the transport of persons who are domiciled abroad by transport companies that are domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein, provided the transport takes place across international borders or abroad. - Expenses for the transport of persons domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein by transport companies that are domiciled in abroad, provided the transport does not take place exclusively in the country of domicile of the transport company. Not to be reported: - Transport within Switzerland/Liechtenstein of non-CH/LI-domiciled persons by a CH/LI-domiciled transport company. - Transport of CH/LI-domiciled persons by a non-CH/LI-domiciled transport company within the country of domicile of the transport company. The value to be reported comprises fares and other expenditure related to the carriage of passengers, e.g. taxes, charges for excess baggage, vehicles, or other personal accompanying effects and food, drink, or other items purchased on board carriers. Also included are rentals, charters, and leases of vessels, aircraft, coaches, or other commercial vehicles with crews, provided these are not financial leases.
Supporting and auxiliary transport services	Supporting and auxiliary transport services are other services that are not directly provided for the movement of goods and persons. This includes cargo handling charges billed separately from freight, storage and warehousing, packing, towing, pilotage and navigational aid for carriers, air traffic control, cleaning performed in ports and airports on transport equipment, salvage operations, and agents' fees associated with passenger and freight transport.
Postal and courier services	Postal and courier services cover the pick-up, transport, and delivery of packages, letters, newspapers, periodicals, brochures and other printed matter, as well as the sale of stamps and mailbox rental services.
Mode of transport	Freight and passenger transport as well as related supporting and auxiliary services are to be broken down by mode of transport: - air - rail - road - sea - inland waterway - pipeline

	▪ electricity transmission ▪ space
Air transport	This component covers all transport services provided by air.
Rail transport	This component covers transport by train.
Road transport	This component covers freight transport by lorry and truck and passenger transport by bus and car (including taxi services).
Sea transport	This component covers transport by sea.
Inland waterway transport	This component covers transport on rivers, canals and lakes. This includes waterways that are internal to one country and those that are shared among two or more countries.
Electricity transmission over the high-voltage grid	This component only covers remuneration for the movement or transfer of electric energy at high voltage over the high-voltage grid. The generation, distribution over the low-voltage grid, and the value of the electricity are excluded.
Pipeline transport	This component covers the transport in pipelines of gas, petroleum and other goods. The provision and distribution as well as the value of the goods transported are excluded.
Space transport	This component covers the transport of freight and passengers in space. Also included are satellite launches undertaken by commercial enterprises for the owners of the satellites (such as telecommunication enterprises) and other operations performed by operators of space equipment, such as transport of goods and people for scientific experiments.
Examples	Freight transport (expenses): A Swiss-domiciled company pays a Belgian-domiciled shipping company for the transport of freight from Rotterdam to New York. Passenger transport (income): A Swiss-domiciled airline transports a UK-domiciled citizen from Zurich to Delhi. Supporting and auxiliary transport services (expenses): A Swiss-domiciled railway operator pays fees to a German-domiciled railway operator for use of the rail network in Germany.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Leasing (rental) and charters of transport equipment, without crew → Operating leasing ▪ Rentals or charters that are financial leases → Financial leasing ▪ Maintenance and repair of transport equipment → Maintenance and repair services ▪ Distribution of electricity, water, gas and petroleum products to end-consumers → Other services ▪ Financial services rendered by postal administration entities → Financial services Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Tourism services, e.g. cruises as well as non-cross-border flights, bus, rail and taxi travel abroad or within Switzerland/Liechtenstein
Special features	▪ If a breakdown of expenses by mode of transport is not possible, the following estimation method can be used:

- passenger transport to countries bordering Switzerland/Liechtenstein: 2/3 air, 1/3 rail;
- passenger transport to other countries: 1/1 air.
- The other modes of transport can be disregarded.
- Transport services are to be distinguished from tourism-related services. Tourism-related services are not included in this survey.

4.6. Operating leasing, financial leasing, and use of natural resources

Operating leasing

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for leasing (rental) and charters of produced assets where the bulk of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the lessee. The transaction has rental characteristics, and the investment risk as well as the legal and economic ownership rights are held by the lessor
Detailed explanation	
Leased assets	This component covers the leasing (rental) and charters of the following: ▪ Transport equipment such as ships, aircraft, railway cars, containers and rigs, without crew. ▪ Plant and equipment of all kinds without an operator, including computers and telecommunications (excluding telecommunications lines). ▪ Dwellings and other buildings as well as exhibition booths at trade fairs.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled cargo company leases containers for a freight consignment to a German-domiciled merchandise trader. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled airline charters an aircraft without crew on a one-off basis from a US-domiciled airline.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Leasing (rental) of transport equipment with crew → Freight transport or Passenger transport ▪ Leasing of telecommunications lines → Telecommunications services ▪ Remuneration for the use of land and other natural resources → Use of natural resources ▪ Charges and commissions related to financial leasing → Financial services ▪ Leasing transactions with characteristics of a loan → Financial leasing Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Rental of dwellings (accommodation) and vehicles to non-residents during their visits to the territory of the service provider
Special features	Operating leasing and financial leasing are to be reported separately from one another. The criteria for distinguishing between the two forms of leasing can be found in the table Distinction between operating leasing and financial leasing.

Financial leasing

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for leasing (rental) and charters of produced assets where the bulk of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the lessee. The transaction has characteristics of a loan, and the investment risk and economic ownership rights (but not the legal ownership rights) are held by the lessee. The interest payments associated with the financial leasing are to be included, as is the value of the right-of-use asset at the time the lease contract is concluded.
Detailed explanation	
Interest payments	The regular interest payments paid for the use of the leased asset are to be reported.
Value of leased asset	The value of the right-of-use asset is to be included once in the survey as at the start of the lease relationship between the lessor and lessee.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled leasing company leases capital goods to a Spanish-domiciled manufacturing company and receives interest for the financial leasing. Both the interest payments and the value of the newly leased assets in the reporting period are to be reported. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays interest to a French-domiciled leasing company for the lease of a fleet of vehicles. If the leasing contract was concluded in a reporting period in the past, only the interest payment is to be reported and not the value of the leased asset.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Charges and commissions related to financial leasing that are not interest payments → Financial services ▪ Leasing transactions with rental characteristics → Operating leasing ▪ Remuneration for the use of land and other natural resources → Use of natural resources Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Rental of dwellings (accommodation) and vehicles to non-residents during their visits to the territory of the service provider
Special features	Operating leasing and financial leasing are to be reported separately from one another. Criteria for distinguishing between the two forms of leasing can be found in the following table Distinction between operating leasing and financial leasing.

Table: Distinction between operating leasing and financial leasing

Criterion	Operating leasing: rental characteristics	Financial leasing: loan characteristics

Term of lease	short-term	long-term, covering the major part of the economic life of the right-to-use asset
Purchase option/transfer of ownership at the end of the lease term	no	yes
Lessor has an interest in recovering the right-to-use asset	yes	no
Cancellable	yes	usually not
Legal ownership	lessor	lessor
Economic ownership	lessor	lessee
Investment risk	lessor	lessee
Capitalised in the balance sheet	lessor	lessee
Remuneration for measures taken to maintain value (maintenance and repairs, insurance)	lessor	lessee

Use of natural resources

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers charges for licences and other remuneration for the use of land, mines, oil fields, forestry rights, water and fishing rights, and rights to air space.
Detailed explanation	–
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled company owns an oil well in another country and grants the right to use it to a UK-domiciled company. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled mining company pays fees to a German-domiciled company for the use of a coal mine.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: - Charges for licences to use intangible assets arising from R&D Not to be included in this survey: - Purchase and sale of natural resources
Special features	none

4.7. Construction services (construction less than one year)

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for the construction of and construction work on structures of all kinds, including
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	management and other services related to construction projects (e.g. remuneration for construction workers) where construction is not scheduled to take more than one year.
Detailed explanation	
Construction work	Construction work on structures includes the following: ▪ construction ▪ renovation, maintenance ▪ installation ▪ plumbing ▪ demolition
Duration of construction	The duration of construction is the decisive factor. This survey includes only construction services for construction projects where construction is not scheduled to take more than one year. Projects lasting one year or longer have the characteristics of an investment and are therefore not to be reported as services. Preparation work carried out before construction begins is not to be included in the duration of construction.
Purchases and sales of goods related to construction projects	Remuneration for construction materials, equipment, expendables, etc. Wherever possible, these expenses and income are to be excluded from the construction services and included under Purchases and sales of goods. If purchases and sales of goods related to construction projects cannot reasonably be separated from the construction services, please give your best estimate for the share they account for in construction services and report this under 'Purchases and sales of goods related to construction projects'. Please ensure that purchases and sales of goods related to construction projects are not reported twice, i.e. that they are not reported under both trade in goods and construction services.
Construction site abroad	Income: Remuneration for construction services (with construction taking less than one year) performed by a CH/LI-domiciled construction company for a non-CH/LI-domiciled client on a construction site not in Switzerland/Liechtenstein. Expenses: Remuneration for construction services (with construction taking less than one year) performed by a non-CH/LI-domiciled construction company for a CH/LI-domiciled client on a construction site not in Switzerland/Liechtenstein.
Construction site in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (CH/LI)	Income: Remuneration for construction services (with construction taking less than one year) performed by a CH/LI-domiciled construction company for a non-CH/LI-domiciled client on a construction site in Switzerland/Liechtenstein. Expenses: Remuneration for construction services (with construction taking less than one year) performed by a non-CH/LI-domiciled construction company for a CH/LI-domiciled client on a construction site in Switzerland/Liechtenstein.
Examples	Construction services abroad (income): A Swiss-domiciled construction company builds a section of motorway in Italy for an

	Italian-domiciled client (with construction taking less than one year). Construction services abroad (expenses): A Liechtenstein-domiciled construction company subcontracts part of an order for the construction of an office complex in Munich to a German-domiciled company (with construction taking less than one year). Construction services in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (income): A Swiss-domiciled construction company renovates a building in Berne for a Belgian-domiciled client (with construction taking less than one year). Construction services in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (expenses): A Swiss-domiciled client commissions a French-domiciled construction company to demolish a bridge in Switzerland (with construction taking less than one year).
Exclusions	Not to be included in this survey: Construction projects where construction is scheduled to take more than a year are not included in this survey
Special features	- The distinction between the subcomponents 'Construction services abroad' and 'Construction services in Switzerland/Liechtenstein' is determined by the location of the construction site, i.e. whether it is in Switzerland/Liechtenstein or not. However, the country breakdown of expenses and income is based on the country of domicile of the client, and not on the location of the construction site. - General contractors: If a general contractor domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein – i.e. a resident – uses a subcontractor domiciled abroad – i.e. a non-resident – to carry out (parts of) an order, the services provided by the non-resident subcontractor should be reported by the general contractor as services imports (expenses). It is irrelevant whether the contract is being performed for a resident or non-resident client.

4.8. Architectural, engineering, other technical and waste treatment and depollution services

Architectural services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for services generally provided by architecture companies, such as, for example, the architectural design of urban development projects and other construction projects.
Detailed explanation	

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Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled architecture firm is commissioned by an Italian-domiciled company to draw up architectural designs for the construction of a museum in Milan. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company commissions a German-domiciled architecture firm to design an office complex.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: Construction to realise an architectural design → Construction services (provided construction takes less than one year)
Special features	none

Engineering services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for the design and development of machinery and equipment, materials, instruments, structures, processes and systems; provision of designs, plans and studies related to engineering projects.
Detailed explanation	—
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled engineering firm develops a production process for the manufacture of plastics for a French-domiciled company. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled construction company obtains technical advice from an Austrian-domiciled engineering company in connection with a tunnelling project.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: - Mining engineering → Other technical services - Construction services
Special features	none

Other technical services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for agricultural and mining services, for technical studies and inspections, and for the testing and certification of products.
Detailed explanation	
Agricultural services	These include, for example, the provision of agricultural machinery with crew, harvesting and treatment of crops, pest control, animal boarding, animal care

	and breeding services (including veterinary services), as well as services in hunting, trapping, forestry and logging, and fishing.
Mining services	These include services rendered at oil and gas fields, such as drilling, derrick building, repair and dismantling services, and the cementing of oil and gas well casings. Also included are services incidental to mineral prospecting and exploration, mining engineering, and geological surveying.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled land surveying company is commissioned by an Italian-domiciled client to gather geodata in the high Alpine region. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company commissions a French-domiciled firm to perform certification of a production process.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Inspection of goods → Trade-related services
Special features	none

Waste treatment and depollution services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for waste collection and disposal, remediation, sanitation, and other environmental protection services. They also include environmental services, such as production of carbon offsets or carbon sequestration.
Detailed explanation	–
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled recycling firm recycles used PET bottles for an Austrian-domiciled company. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays a German-domiciled firm to dispose of hazardous waste.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Purchases and sales of goods ▪ Processing of goods → Production and manufacturing services on goods
Special features	none

4.9. Management consulting, marketing, advertising, legal, accounting services, and corporate functions

Management consulting and public relations

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for the provision of advice, guidance, or operational assistance to businesses and management for business policy and strategy and the overall planning, structuring and control of an organisation.
Detailed explanation	
Management consulting and public relations	These advisory and support services include: ▪ internal auditing and management auditing ▪ consulting in market management, production management, human resources management and project management ▪ advisory, guidance and operational services related to improving the image of the clients and their relations with the general public.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled consultancy firm provides PR advice to a Swedish-domiciled group. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company commissions a UK-domiciled consultancy firm to provide support in the development and implementation of a new business strategy.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Tax advice → Accounting and tax consulting services ▪ Financial advice → Financial services ▪ Marketing activities → Marketing, advertising and market research ▪ Legal advice → Legal services ▪ Support services provided for the group (e.g. transport, accounting, marketing, etc.) should generally be included under the corresponding component. ▪ Other management fees from/to group-affiliated companies → Corporate functions
Special features	none

Marketing, advertising and market research

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for services in marketing, advertising, market research and public opinion polling.
Detailed explanation	
Marketing, advertising and market research	These services include: ▪ design, creation and marketing of advertisements by advertising agencies ▪ media placement (including the purchase and sale of advertising space) ▪ exhibition services in association with congresses, trade fairs and events (including organisation) ▪ marketing and promotion of products in Switzerland/Liechtenstein and abroad

- market research, telemarketing and public opinion polling

Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled advertising agency is commissioned by a French-domiciled manufacturing company to promote its products. Expenses: A Liechtenstein-domiciled market research institute commissions a German-domiciled call centre to conduct opinion polls.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Public relations work → Management consulting and public relations
Special features	none

Legal services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for: ▪ advice and representation services in any legal and judicial proceedings ▪ drafting legal documentation and instruments ▪ certification and authentication ▪ arbitration ▪ custodianship
Detailed explanation	—
Examples	Income: A Liechtenstein-domiciled law firm represents a UK-domiciled group in a legal dispute in Switzerland. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company commissions a US-domiciled law firm to negotiate contracts with third parties.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Fines and penalties ▪ Compensation payments and settlements → Payments of compensation, guarantees, player transfers, debt forgiveness and inheritances (legacies) ▪ Tax advice → Accounting and tax consulting services ▪ Financial advice → Financial services ▪ Administration and investment of fiduciary funds → Financial services
Special features	none

Accounting and tax consulting services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for services in accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and tax consulting.
Detailed explanation	
Accounting and tax consulting services	These services include: ▪ recording of commercial transactions ▪ examination services of accounting records and financial statements ▪ advice on the recording of business transactions ▪ tax planning and consulting ▪ preparation of tax documents
Examples	Income: A Liechtenstein firm of auditors audits the accounts of an Austrian company. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays a UK-domiciled consultancy firm for tax advice.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Management consulting → Management consulting and public relations
Special features	none

Corporate functions

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers fees for services to/from group-affiliated companies that facilitate and support core business processes at companies and which cannot be allocated to another component.
Detailed explanation	
Overhead expenses	Overheads of group-affiliated companies, provided they cannot be allocated to any other component.
Others	Services between group-affiliated companies that cannot be allocated to any other component include: ▪ administration (e.g. management fees) ▪ planning ▪ organisation
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled parent company receives remuneration from a French-domiciled subsidiary for administration and planning services provided. Expenses: A Liechtenstein-domiciled subsidiary pays overheads to its Luxembourg-domiciled parent company.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component if they can be separated: ▪ Management consulting and public relations ▪ Marketing, advertising and market research

	▪ Legal services ▪ Accounting and tax consulting services
Special features	none

4.10. Financial services (not to be reported by banks)

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for financial intermediation services and associated auxiliary services. Such services can be provided by banks, stock exchanges, factoring companies, credit card companies, and other companies.
Detailed explanation	
Financial service activities	Please report commissions, brokerage fees and charges, particularly related to: ▪ deposit taking and lending, letters of credit (credit brokerage, operating/custody account fees, credit rating services) ▪ management of financial investments ▪ securities underwriting, securities trading and settlement ▪ financial advisory services ▪ custody of financial investments or assets (e.g. precious metals) ▪ management and investment of fiduciary funds ▪ credit card services ▪ financial leasing (not interest payments) ▪ factoring, underwriting and clearing of payments ▪ liquidity provision services ▪ risk assumption services (other than insurance) ▪ mergers and acquisitions ▪ stock exchange services
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled holding company brokers a credit for a French-domiciled subsidiary. The holding company receives a credit brokerage fee from the subsidiary. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays remuneration to a US-domiciled bank for securities settlement services.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Insurance services → 'Insurance operations' ▪ Investment income and expenses from financial leasing → Financial leasing Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Investment income and expenses (excluding financial leasing), e.g. interest payments ▪ Pension fund services

Special features	Some companies have the sole or predominant function of holding and managing financial assets on behalf of their owners (such as mutual funds, holding companies, trusts and special purpose entities). In the process of managing those assets, these companies incur administrative expenses, such as payments to fund managers, custodians, banks, accountants, lawyers, or their own staff. The expenses can be charged for explicitly as a fee, or implicitly by being paid out of investment income received or out of the assets of the company. The expenses implicitly paid for should, if possible, also be reported under financial services.
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4.11. Banking operations (only to be reported by banks)

Data of companies that are not banks but are included in the reports of a reporting bank are also to be included in the 'Banking operations' components.

Commission business and services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for financial intermediation services as well as associated auxiliary services in securities trading and investment activities, lending activities and other services.
Detailed explanation	
Commission income and expenses	Please report commissions, brokerage fees and charges, particularly related to: ▪ Securities trading and investment activities ▪ Custodian fees, brokerage fees, income from coupons ▪ Commissions from asset management activities ▪ Retrocessions ▪ Commissions from fiduciary transactions ▪ Investment advisory commissions ▪ Commissions from estate planning, company formation and tax advisory services ▪ Lending activities ▪ Stand-by, guarantee, letter of credit confirmation commissions ▪ Advisory commissions ▪ Other services ▪ Rent for safe deposit boxes ▪ Payment transaction commissions ▪ Income from the collection of bills of exchange ▪ Documentary collection commissions ▪ Other commissions and fees associated with financial intermediation services

Commission expenses incurred abroad and charged to customers domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein	Commission expenses incurred abroad and charged to customers domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein are (additionally) to be reported as an 'of which' component of overall commission expenses.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled bank receives commissions for asset management and securities settlement services performed for a German-domiciled client. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled bank pays fees to its French-domiciled subsidiary for financial intermediation services.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Investment income and expenses such as interest and dividend payments → Interest operations ▪ Investment income and expenses from financial leasing → Financial leasing ▪ Services of insurance corporations → 'Insurance operations'
Special features	–

Income from banks' trading operations for non-resident customers

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	Income earned by a bank acting as a broker on behalf of non-resident bank customers and which is not remunerated as commissions must be reported. Such trading operations relate, in particular, to trading in securities, foreign exchange, commodities and precious metals.
Detailed explanation	
Calculation	The income can be calculated using a reference rate, which is defined as the mean price between the purchase and sale prices: Spread between the reference rate and the purchase price = Remuneration generated by the purchaser + Spread between the reference rate and the sale price = Remuneration generated by the seller The spread between the reference rate and the purchase price corresponds to the bank's income on the purchaser's side. The spread between the reference rate and the sale price corresponds to the bank's income on the seller's side.
Estimation methods	In the event that estimates are made, the following method is recommended: Income = (average trading margin) x (trading volume)
Example	A Liechtenstein-domiciled bank acts as a broker for a German-domiciled client trading in securities. The income earned is not reported by the bank as commission business.
Exclusions	Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Valuation gains or losses

- Net trading income from proprietary trading

Special features none

Interest operations

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers the following components: ▪ Interest and discount income ▪ Interest and dividend income from trading operations and financial investments ▪ Interest expenses
Detailed explanation	
Interest and discount income	This component includes: ▪ interest income from claims against non-resident banks; ▪ interest income from claims against non-resident customers. ▪ Other interest and discount income: ▪ lending commissions deemed to be an interest component; ▪ income from discounting bills of exchange; ▪ income from refinancing trading positions, provided this is charged to the item 'Result from trading operations'; ▪ similar components directly linked to interest operations.
Interest expenses	This component includes: ▪ interest expenses on liabilities towards non-resident banks ▪ interest expenses on liabilities towards non-resident customers. ▪ Other interest expenses ▪ other interest-like expenses; ▪ interest on subordinated loans; ▪ interest on mortgages in favour of third parties secured by real estate owned by the bank, including the interest components of real estate finance lease instalments.
Interest and dividend income from trading operations and financial investments	Interest and dividend income from trading operations is to be reported only if the bank does not offset this income against the cost of refinancing trading positions. Income is to be reported broken down by financial instrument: ▪ Fixed-interest securities (including money market instruments) ▪ Equity securities

- Other

Examples	–
Exclusions	–
Special features	▪ Negative interest from claims is to be reported as negative income. ▪ Negative interest from liabilities is to be reported as negative expenses.

4.12. Insurance operations (not to be reported by insurance corporations)

Premiums and claims (not to be reported by insurance corporations)

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers expenses and income relating to premium payments and claims between companies domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein, i.e. residents, and insurance corporations domiciled abroad, i.e. non-residents.
Detailed explanation	
Premium payments	Premium payments by policyholders domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein to insurance corporations domiciled abroad (expenses).
Claims	Claims paid by non-resident insurance corporations to resident policyholders (income).
Examples	Premium payments (expenses): A Swiss-domiciled company pays a French-domiciled insurance corporation premiums for transport insurance. Claims (income): A Swiss-domiciled credit card issuer receives claim payments from a Danish-domiciled non-life insurance corporation.
Exclusions	Not to be included in this component: ▪ Remuneration for insurance and pension fund operations → Auxiliary insurance services
Special features	none

Auxiliary insurance services (not to be reported by insurance corporations)

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for services related to insurance and pension fund operations:
Detailed explanation	
Auxiliary insurance services	These services include above all:

- brokering
- insurance and pension consultancy services
- evaluation and loss adjustment services
- actuarial services
- actuarial advice
- salvage administration services
- regulatory and monitoring services on indemnities
- recovery services

Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled insurance specialist is paid a fee to provide actuarial advisory services for an Indian-domiciled insurance corporation. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays a fee to a Belgian-domiciled insurance corporation for insurance consultancy services.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Transport costs of salvage operations → Transport services ▪ Premium payments and claims
Special features	none

4.13. Insurance operations (only to be reported by insurance corporations)

Data from companies that are not insurance corporations but are included in the reports of a reporting insurance corporation are also to be reported here.

Premium payments

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers income and expenses from the premium business of private insurance corporations: ▪ direct insurance ▪ reinsurance ▪ pension funds Premium payments are to be allocated to a specific line of insurance (reinsurance, life, non-life).
Detailed explanation	
Premiums from non-residents (income)	Premiums earned from direct insurance and/or reinsurance operations with non-residents (premiums written adjusted for prepayments of premiums).
Premium payments to non-residents (expenses)	Premiums paid to non-resident insurance corporations (adjusted for prepayments of premiums). These mostly take the form of retrocessions in connection with reinsurance operations.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled reinsurance company receives premiums for the reinsurance of insurance contracts abroad. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled pension fund pays premiums for reinsurance contracts to a reinsurer abroad.

Exclusions	Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Premiums earned abroad by non-resident subsidiaries and branch offices ▪ Transactions in connection with the acquisition or disposal of portfolios
Special features	none

Claims

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers income and expenses from claims paid by private insurance corporations: ▪ direct insurance ▪ reinsurance ▪ pension funds. Claims are to be allocated to a specific line of insurance (reinsurance, life, non-life).
Detailed explanation	
Claims payments from non-residents	Claims paid by non-resident reinsurers to resident insurance corporations resulting from reinsurance ceded (including changes in the claims reserves and in the actuarial reserves).
Claims paid to non-residents	Claims paid to non-resident counterparties resulting from direct insurance and from reinsurance (including changes in the claims and equalisation reserves).
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled insurance corporation receives claim payments from a reinsurance corporation domiciled abroad. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled reinsurance corporation increases its claims reserves due to an earthquake in the US.
Exclusions	Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Claim payments made to clients by non-resident branches and subsidiaries. ▪ Transactions in connection with the acquisition or disposal of portfolios.
Special features	▪ Liquidated reserves for claims received from non-residents are to be reported as negative income. ▪ Liquidated reserves for claims paid to non-residents are to be reported as negative expenses.

Auxiliary insurance services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for services related to insurance and pension fund operations: Auxiliary insurance services are to be allocated to a specific line of insurance (reinsurance, life, non-life).
Detailed explanation	
Auxiliary insurance services	These services include above all: ▪ insurance and pension consultancy services ▪ evaluation and loss adjustment services ▪ actuarial services ▪ actuarial advice ▪ salvage administration services ▪ regulatory and monitoring services on indemnities ▪ recovery services
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled insurance corporation advises an Austrian-domiciled corporation. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled insurance corporation pays a UK-domiciled company for client referrals.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Transport costs of salvage operations → Transport services Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Pension fund services ▪ Transactions in connection with the acquisition or disposal of portfolios
Special features	none

Commissions

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers fees for the brokering of clients, insurance contracts, etc. Commissions are to be allocated to a specific line of insurance (reinsurance, life, non-life).
Detailed explanation	
Commissions from non-residents	Resident direct insurers' (ceding company) income from non-resident reinsurers.

Commissions paid to non-residents	Resident reinsurers' expenses paid to non-resident direct insurers (ceding companies).
Examples	Income: A French-domiciled reinsurer indemnifies a Swiss-domiciled direct insurance corporation for brokering insurance contracts. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled reinsurer compensates a Slovenian-domiciled insurance corporation for brokering insurance contracts.
Exclusions	Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Transactions in connection with the acquisition or disposal of portfolios
Special features	none

Investment income earned on premiums from abroad

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers Swiss and foreign investment income earned on premiums from non-residents. Investment income earned on premiums from abroad is to be allocated to a specific line of insurance (reinsurance, life, non-life).
Detailed explanation	
Premiums from non-residents	Only investment income earned on premiums from policyholders domiciled abroad is to be reported. It is irrelevant whether the premiums are invested in Switzerland/Liechtenstein or abroad.
Investments	Income on investments covers interest and dividends on securities or rent, etc.
Example	Income: A reinsurer invests premiums from the US in apartments in Switzerland, generating rental income.
Exclusions	Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Realised and unrealised capital gains and losses due to changing prices of an investment (such as share price and exchange rate movements) ▪ Swiss and foreign investment income not earned on premiums from non-residents ▪ Investment income from abroad stemming from premium business in Switzerland/Liechtenstein ▪ Investment income from the premium business of non-resident subsidiaries and branches ▪ Income from participations of non-resident subsidiaries ▪ Transactions in connection with the acquisition or disposal of portfolios
Special features	▪ If the investment income earned on premiums from abroad cannot be separated from the investment income earned on domestic premiums, the breakdown can be estimated.

4.14. Telecommunications and information services

Telecommunications services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for the broadcast or transmission of information by telecommunications technology and related services. The value of the information transmitted is not to be included.
Detailed explanation	
Information transmission	Information can be transmitted in the form of data, text, sound, images, video, etc.
Telecommunications technology	Various technologies can be used for the transmission, such as internet, telephone, facsimile, telegram, cable or satellite radio/TV, email, teleconferencing, etc.
Related services	These comprise mobile telecommunication services, internet backbone services and online access services, including the provision of access to the internet.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled telecommunications company receives payments for roaming charges from a UK-domiciled telecommunications company. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays a fee for the use of a US-domiciled company's satellite transmission services.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Installation services for telecommunications infrastructure → Construction services ▪ Database services → Other information provision services ▪ Leasing of telecommunications infrastructure → Leasing
Special features	none

Information services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	Information services cover remuneration for: ▪ provision of media content ▪ library and archive services ▪ database services and data storage. A distinction is made between two sub-components: 'News agency services' and 'Other information provision services'.
Detailed explanation	
News agency services	News agency services include the provision of information to the media, e.g. in the form of news, articles, stock market data, photographs, feature articles, documentary reports, etc.

Other information provision services	This component includes: ▪ database services such as database conception, data storage and the dissemination of data and databases (including directories and mailing lists) ▪ services for the provision of online content and in connection with web search portals ▪ library, documentation and archive services ▪ direct subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, whether by mail, electronic transmission or other means.
Examples	
News agency services	Income: A Swiss-domiciled company which operates an economic database provides data to a German-domiciled media organisation for analysis purposes. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled media company pays fees to a UK-domiciled company for the regular provision of stock market data.
Other information provision services	Income: A Liechtenstein-domiciled company produces a documenting and archiving concept for customer data for an Austrian-domiciled company. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled university pays a fee to an Italian-domiciled company for access to academic publications.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Downloads of software → Charges for licences to use software ▪ Downloads of audiovisual content → Charges for licences to use audiovisual content ▪ Computer services
Special features	none

4.15. Computer services and software

Computer services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	Computer services cover remuneration for consultancy, development, maintenance and documentation of customised hardware and software solutions as well as websites.
Detailed explanation	
Consultancy	Hardware and software consultancy, development and implementation, including subcontracting (management of computer services provided on behalf of third parties)
Installation	Hardware and software installation
Maintenance	Maintenance and repairs of computers, peripheral equipment and systems, as well as other support services including backup and data recovery

Hosting services	Data and web page hosting services (e.g. provision of server space on the internet to host clients' web pages)
Data processing	Data processing services
Web pages	Analysis, design and programming of systems ready to use (including web page development and design)
Training	Training on customised software
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled parent company carries out software maintenance for a Singapore-domiciled subsidiary. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company commissions a German-domiciled company to develop a corporate application.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Charges for licences to use software ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute software ▪ Purchases and sales of ownership rights to software ▪ Training on non-customised software → Education services ▪ Database services → Other information provision services ▪ Leasing of computer infrastructure → Operating leasing
Special features	If there are delineation problems, charges for licences to use software and purchases and sales of ownership rights to software can also to be included in 'Computer services'.

Charges for licences to use software

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers charges for licences and other fees for the use of computer software and applications.
Detailed explanation	—
Examples	Income: A Liechtenstein-domiciled company has developed photo editing software and receives a fee from a non-resident company for its use. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company purchases a licence from a Norwegian-domiciled software supplier.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Computer services ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute software ▪ Purchases and sales of ownership rights to software ▪ Charges for licences to use audiovisual content ▪ Charges for licences to use intangible assets arising from R&D ▪ Charges for licences to use marketing assets
Special features	If there are delineation problems, charges for licences for the use of software can also be included in 'Computer services'.

Purchases and sales of ownership rights to software

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers the purchase and sale of ownership rights to computer software and applications. There is a change in the ownership of the rights.
Detailed explanation	–
Examples	Sale: A Liechtenstein-domiciled software developer sells an app it has developed (including ownership rights) to a German-domiciled company. Purchase: A Liechtenstein-domiciled company purchases software from a French-domiciled IT startup (including ownership rights).
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Development of software → Computer services ▪ Charges for licences to use software ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute software Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Amortisation costs of software
Special features	If there are delineation problems, purchases and sales of ownership rights to software can also be included in Computer services.

Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute software

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers charges for licences and other fees for the rights to reproduce and/or distribute computer software.
Detailed explanation	–
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled company receives licence fees from a Polish-domiciled company which markets its software. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled subsidiary pays its US-domiciled parent company for the right to market its software to companies in Europe.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Charges for licences to use software ▪ Purchases and sales of ownership rights to software
Special features	none

4.16. Audiovisual services and content

Audiovisual services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers: ▪ Remuneration related to the production of films, radio and TV programmes (live or recorded) as well as musical recordings ▪ Remuneration for productions and artist performances
Detailed explanation	
Fees	Fees for artists/performers in the fields of art, literature, music, design, theatre, film, etc.
Examples	Income: A band from Switzerland receives a concert fee from a UK-domiciled concert promoter.
	Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled concert promoter pays an appearance fee to a musical ensemble from the US.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Charges for licences to use audiovisual content ▪ Purchases and sales of ownership rights to audiovisual content ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual content ▪ Mass-produced goods on physical media for perpetual use → Purchases and sales of goods
Special features	If there are delineation problems, charges for licences to use audiovisual content and purchases and sales of ownership rights to audiovisual content can also be included in 'Audiovisual services'.

Charges for licences to use audiovisual content

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers charges for licences and other fees for the use of audiovisual content (e.g. literary works, sound recordings, stock photos, films, access to television programmes).
Detailed explanation	
—	
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled publishing house receives a fee from a school in Germany for the use of its online textbooks.
	Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays a fee to a UK-domiciled music owner for the right to use its music for the company's commercial.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Audiovisual services

	▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual content ▪ Purchases and sales of ownership rights to audiovisual content
Special features	If there are delineation problems, charges for licences to use audiovisual content can also be included in Audiovisual services.

Purchases and sales of ownership rights to audiovisual content

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers purchases and sales of ownership rights to audiovisual originals or prototypes (e.g. copyrights to literary works, sound recordings, films and television programmes). There is a change in the ownership of the rights.
Detailed explanation	–
Examples	Sale: A Liechtenstein-domiciled band sells the rights to its music to a German-domiciled record company. Purchase: A Swiss-domiciled publishing house purchases the rights to the literary work of a writer resident in Italy.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Audiovisual services ▪ Charges for licences to use audiovisual content ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual content ▪ Mass-produced goods on physical media for perpetual use → Purchases and sales of goods Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Amortisation costs of audiovisual content
Special features	If there are delineation problems, purchases and sales of audiovisual content can also be included in Audiovisual services.

Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual content

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers charges for licences and other fees for the reproduction and/or distribution of audiovisual originals or prototypes (e.g. literary works, films, TV and sound recordings as well as live events).
Detailed explanation	–
Examples	Income: A French-domiciled TV company broadcasts a film of a Swiss-domiciled production company, and the latter receives remuneration in return.

	Expenses: A Liechtenstein-domiciled radio company pays a fee for broadcasting music to the Dutch-domiciled owners of the music rights.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Charges for licences to use audiovisual content
Special features	none

4.17. Research and development services (R&D)

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for basic research, applied research, and experimental research as well as development of new products and processes.
Detailed explanation	
R&D services	This component covers both systematic research and development activities in the physical sciences, social sciences, and humanities, as well as commercial research.
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled pharmaceutical company is commissioned by a German-domiciled company to carry out applied research. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled biotech company commissions a Spanish-domiciled company to develop a new product.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Charges for licences to use intangible assets arising from R&D ▪ Purchases and sales of intangible assets arising from R&D ▪ Public opinion polling and market research → Marketing, advertising and market research ▪ Technical studies and consultancy work → Other technical services
Special features	none

4.18. Intangible assets arising from research and development (R&D)

Charges for licences to use intangible assets arising from R&D

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration in the form of licence, franchise or commission fees (royalties) for the use of intangible assets or intellectual property rights arising from research and development activities (R&D). The user does not own the rights. As a rule, the licence to use is limited to a fixed period. There is no change in the ownership of the rights.
Detailed explanation	

Use of intangible assets arising from R&D	Charges for licences to use: ▪ patents ▪ technological and industrial processes ▪ trade secrets ▪ other results of R&D
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Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled chemicals company receives a fee for the use of a patent (no sale of the patent) by a US-domiciled subsidiary. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays licence fees to a Japanese-domiciled company for the use of a patent for manufacturing a new medication.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Research and development services (R&D) ▪ Charges for licences to use marketing assets ▪ Charges for licences to use software ▪ Charges for licences to use audiovisual content ▪ Remuneration for the registration, administration and maintenance of intangible assets arising from R&D → Legal services if performed by law firms or patent offices, otherwise Other services Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Amortisation costs of intellectual property rights
Special features	The CAS survey distinguishes between six licence fee components: ▪ Charges for licences to use software ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute software ▪ Charges for licences to use audiovisual content ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual content ▪ Charges for licences to use intangible assets arising from R&D ▪ Charges for licences to use marketing assets Cf. table Overview of the reporting of the use and the purchases and sales of intangible assets. Licence fees, franchise fees and commission fees (royalties) for the use of intangible assets that cannot be clearly allocated to one of components listed should be allocated to the most appropriate component.

Purchases and sales of intangible assets arising from R&D

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers trade in intangible assets or intellectual property rights arising from R&D activities. There is a change in the ownership of the rights.
Detailed explanation	

Intangible assets arising from R&D	▪ Patents ▪ Intellectual property rights to technological and industrial processes ▪ Trade secrets ▪ Further intellectual property rights arising from R&D activities
Value to be reported	In the case of purchases and sales of intangible assets arising from R&D, the purchase/sale price is to be reported and not the book, acquisition or production value. Any milestone payments made downstream are only to be reported when the respective milestones are reached.
Examples	Sale: A Swiss-domiciled chemicals company sells the intellectual property rights to a pesticide to its Czech-domiciled subsidiary. Purchase: A Swiss-domiciled pharmaceuticals company purchases the ownership rights to a patented production process for the manufacture of a medication from a US-domiciled company.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Charges for licences to use intangible assets arising from R&D ▪ Remuneration for the registration, administration and maintenance of intangible assets arising from R&D → Legal services if performed by law firms or patent offices, otherwise Other services ▪ Purchases and sales of marketing assets ▪ Research and development services (R&D) ▪ Purchases and sales of ownership rights to software ▪ Purchases and sales of ownership rights to audiovisual content Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Amortisation costs of intellectual property rights
Special features	▪ Merger and acquisition transactions are not included in this survey. ▪ However, if the ownership of intangible assets is transferred as part of a corporate merger, the value of the transferred ownership right is to be reported in the present survey under this component. The transfer can be either from a resident company to a non-resident company, or from a non-resident to a resident company. ▪ Trade in intangible assets that cannot be clearly allocated to the components 'Purchases and sales of intangible assets arising from R&D' or 'Purchases and sales of marketing assets' should be allocated to the most appropriate component.

4.19. Marketing assets

Charges for licences to use marketing assets

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration in the form of licence, franchise or commission fees (royalties) for the use of marketing assets (intangible assets).
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The user does not own the rights. As a rule, the licence to use is limited to a fixed period. There is no change in the ownership of the rights.	
Detailed explanation	
Use of marketing assets	Licence fees and other fees for the use of: ▪ trademarks ▪ brands ▪ logos ▪ domain names ▪ Other intellectual property rights arising from marketing activities (e.g. client lists)
Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled sporting goods manufacture is paid a fee by its German-domiciled parent company for the use of the logo belonging to the Swiss-domiciled company.
	Expenses: A Liechtenstein-domiciled licence holder pays franchise fees to a US-domiciled coffee shop chain for the use of the brand name.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Purchases and sales of marketing assets ▪ Remuneration for the registration, administration and maintenance of intangible assets arising from R&D → Legal services if performed by law firms or patent offices, otherwise Other services Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Amortisation costs of intellectual property rights
Special features	The CAS survey distinguishes between six licence fee components: ▪ Charges for licences to use software ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute software ▪ Charges for licences to use audiovisual content ▪ Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual content ▪ Charges for licences to use intangible assets arising from R&D ▪ Charges for licences to use marketing assets Cf. table Overview of the reporting of the use and the purchases and sales of intangible assets. Licence fees, franchise fees and commission fees (royalties) for the use of intangible assets that cannot be clearly allocated to one of components listed should be allocated to the most appropriate component.

Purchases and sales of marketing assets

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers trade in intangible assets in the form of trademarks and other intellectual property rights arising from marketing activities. There is a change in the ownership of the rights.	
Detailed explanation		
Marketing assets	▪ trademarks ▪ brands ▪ logos ▪ domain names ▪ Other intellectual property rights arising from marketing activities (e.g. client lists)	
Value to be reported	▪ In the case of purchases and sales of intangible assets in the form of marketing assets, the purchase or sale price is to be reported, not the book, acquisition or production value.	
Examples	Sale: A Swiss-domiciled sporting goods manufacturer sells the right to the logo of a sporting good to its UK-domiciled parent company. Purchase: A Swiss-domiciled food group purchases trademarks to baby food products from a German-domiciled company.	
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Charges for licences to use marketing assets ▪ Remuneration for the registration, administration and maintenance of marketing assets → Legal services if performed by law firms or patent offices, otherwise Other services ▪ Purchases and sales of intangible assets arising from R&D Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Amortisation costs of intellectual property rights	
Special features	▪ Merger and acquisition (M&A) transactions are not included in this survey. ▪ However, if the ownership of intangible assets is transferred as part of a corporate merger, the value of the transferred ownership right is to be reported in the present survey under this component. The transfer can be either from a resident company to a non-resident company, or from a non-resident to a resident company. ▪ Trade in intangible assets that cannot be clearly allocated to the components ‘Purchases and sales of marketing assets’ or ‘Purchases and sales of intangible assets arising from R&D’ should be allocated to the most appropriate component.	

Table: Overview of the reporting of the use and the purchases and sales of intangible assets

Type of asset	Use	Purchases and sales
Marketing assets	'Charges for licences to use marketing assets'	'Purchases and sales of marketing assets'

Results of R&D	'Charges for licences to use intangible assets arising from R&D'		'Purchases and sales of intangible assets arising from R&D'
Audiovisual content	'Charges for licences to use audiovisual content'	'Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual content'	'Purchases and sales of ownership rights to audiovisual content'
Software	'Charges for licences to use software'	'Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute software'	'Purchases and sales of ownership rights to software'

4.20. Health, education, cultural, sporting and recreational services

Health services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for human medicine services that medical institutions and professionals domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein provide for non-residents, as well as services provided by medical institutions and professionals domiciled abroad for residents.
Detailed explanation	
Health services	The services can be provided by hospitals, doctors, nurses, laboratory or similar personnel remotely or directly on-site (provided this does not correspond to the domicile of the service provider). Diagnosis procedures (e.g. telemedicine), pharmaceutical and radiology services as well as rehabilitation services. The on-site treatment of non-residents who are in Switzerland/Liechtenstein is not to be included. The on-site treatment abroad of residents is also not to be included.
Examples	Income: A Liechtenstein private clinic supplies a French hospital with telediagnoses on the basis of data provided. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled specialised clinic obtains laboratory services from a Slovakian-domiciled laboratory.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Veterinary services → Other technical services Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Health services for non-residents who are in Switzerland/Liechtenstein. ▪ Health services provided abroad for persons who are domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein.
Special features	none

Education services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for services at all levels of education, delivered by correspondence course, online or by teachers directly on-site in the country concerned.
Detailed explanation	—
Examples	Income: A university in Switzerland offers MBA distance-learning courses for non-residents. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled biotech company flies specialists in from abroad to train specialised staff in Switzerland.
Exclusions	Not to be included in this survey: ▪ Education services for non-residents who are in Switzerland/Liechtenstein.
Special features	none

Cultural, sporting and recreational services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for cultural and sporting activities and events as well as services associated with museums, libraries, archives and other recreational offerings and activities.
Detailed explanation	
Cultural, sporting and recreational services	This component also includes: ▪ Fees and prizes of athletes ▪ Payments to associations and federations directly connected with the hosting of sporting events. ▪ Remuneration for services related to the conservation and preservation of historical artefacts. ▪ Remuneration for services and payments related to gambling.
Examples	Income: A French-domiciled art dealer pays fees to an auction house in Switzerland for the auction of paintings. Expenses: An international sports federation domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein pays a non-resident member a fee for the hosting of a sports competition.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: ▪ Sponsoring ▪ Licence fees for the use of media rights to sporting and cultural events → Charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute audiovisual content

- Charges for licences to use marketing assets

Not to be included in this survey:

- Services for non-residents who are in Switzerland/Liechtenstein.

Special features	none
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4.21. Other services

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers remuneration for services which cannot be allocated to any other component.
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Detailed explanation

Other services Other services include:

- Distribution of electricity, water, gas and petroleum products to end-consumers, where these can be identified separately from transmission and pipeline services (included in the components 'Pipeline transport' and 'Electricity transmission')
- Fees for placement of personnel
- Translation and interpretation
- Security services
- Building cleaning and real estate services
- Fees for arranging accommodation such as hotel rooms or holiday apartments

Examples	Income: A Swiss-domiciled company recruits specialised staff for an Austrian-domiciled company (placement of personnel).
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Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company obtains translation services from a Finnish-domiciled translation agency.

Exclusions	–
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Special features	none
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4.22. Taxes, fines and penalties, aid, sponsoring and other transfers

Taxes

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	Taxes on ▪ income and capital gains from financial assets ▪ interest income and dividends
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	financial transactions (e.g. taxes on the issuance, purchase or sale of securities)
Detailed explanation	
–	
Example	Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays taxes to a non-resident authority on the issuance of securities.
Exclusions	Not to be included in this survey: - Withholding tax on dividends of subsidiaries - Withholding tax on participations - Value-added tax
Special features	none

Fines and penalties

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers fines and penalties imposed on companies by courts of law or other government bodies abroad.
Detailed explanation	
–	
Example	Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays a fine to a non-resident authority for breach of anti-trust legislation.
Exclusions	–
Special features	Fines and penalties are transfers, i.e. payments without a corresponding item of economic value being directly received in return. They are thus distinct from trade in goods and services.

Aid

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers transfers in the form of money, goods or services without receiving a corresponding item of economic value in return, such as in the event of famine, natural disasters or war, as well as contributions to international organisations.
Detailed explanation	
–	
Examples	Income: Donations from abroad to a Swiss-domiciled aid organisation. Expenses: Free delivery of medication and medical care by a Swiss-domiciled company in the event of a natural disaster abroad.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component:

	Payments for membership dues or subscriptions to market non-profit organisations, such as trade associations or chambers of commerce, are treated as payments for services rendered and are to be included under the corresponding component.
Special features	International organisations are considered extraterritorial areas and are therefore defined as non-residents. Aid is a transfer, i.e. a payment without a corresponding item of economic value being directly received in return. It is thus distinct from trade in goods and services.

Sponsoring

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers payments for the promotion of individuals, a group of people, organisations or events. Payments are made by an individual, an organisation or a commercially oriented company in the form of cash payments, payments in kind or as a service, with the expectation of receiving in return services/resources that support their own communications and marketing objectives.
Detailed explanation	–
Examples	Income: A German-domiciled bank supports a Liechtenstein-domiciled concert organiser by making payments towards a large-scale event. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company supports a UK-domiciled football club.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: Placement of advertisements, marketing of products or services → Marketing, advertising and market research
Special features	none

Payments of compensation, guarantees, player transfers, debt forgiveness and inheritances (legacies)

Transactions between entities domiciled in Switzerland/Liechtenstein (residents) and counterparties abroad (non-residents)

General description	This component covers payments of compensation (settled in and out of court), guarantees, player transfers, debt forgiveness and inheritances (legacies).
Detailed explanation	Player transfers Transfer fees paid by one sporting club to another for the transfer of a player.

Examples	Income: A private individual from Germany leaves part of their estate to a Swiss-domiciled aid organisation. Expenses: A Swiss-domiciled company pays compensation to a foreign state following a court arbitration ruling.
Exclusions	To be included in a different component: - Fines and penalties Not to be included in this survey: - Debt write-offs
Special features	none

5. Definitions of countries and international Organisations

All requirements concerning the geographical breakdown are based on EU guidelines ([Eurostat](#)).

The full country list is available in the data entry tables. For certain countries, the following more precise definitions regarding regional allocation should be noted.

5.1. Region/Country

Europe	
Germany	DE incl. Helgoland; excl. Büsingen
Spain	ES incl. Ceuta, Melilla, Balearic Islands and Canary Islands
Finland	FI incl. Åland Islands
France	FR incl. Monaco, French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Barthélémy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Mayotte
United Kingdom	GB England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
Italy	IT incl. Livigno
Malta	MT incl. Gozo and Comino
Norway	NO incl. Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Portugal	PT incl. Açores and Madeira
Africa	
Angola	AO incl. Cabinda
Congo (Kinshasa)	CD Former Zaire
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO Chagos Archipelago
Comoros	KM Grande Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli
Morocco	MA incl. Occidental Sahara
Mauritius	MU incl. Rodrigues Island, Agalega Islands and Cargados Carajos Shoals (St Brandon Islands)

Seychelles	SC Mahé, Praslin, La Digue, Frégate and Silhouette; Amirantes (incl. Desroches, Alphonse, Plate and Coëtivy); Farquhar (incl. Providence); Aldabra and Cosmoledo Islands
Tanzania	TZ Tanganyika, Zanzibar Island and Pemba

America

North American countries

United States	US incl. Puerto Rico and Navassa
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Central American countries

Grenada	GD incl. Southern Grenadines Islands
Honduras	HN incl. Swan Islands
Nicaragua	NI incl. Corn Islands
Panama	PA incl. former Canal zone
Sint Maarten	SX Dutch part
St Vincent and the Grenadines	VC incl. Northern Grenadines Islands

South American countries

Ecuador	EC incl. Galapagos Islands
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Asia

Near and Middle East countries

United Arab Emirates	AE Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah and Fujairah
Oman	OM incl. Kuria Muria Islands
Palestine	PS West Bank (incl. East Jerusalem) and Gaza Strip
Yemen	YE Former North Yemen and South Yemen; incl. Kamaran, Perim and Socotra

Other Asian countries

India	IN incl. Laccadive Island, Minicoy Island, Amindivi Island, Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands
Malaysia	MY Peninsular Malaysia and Eastern Malaysia (Sarawak, Sabah and Labuan)
Timor-Leste	TL incl. exclave of Oecussi
Taiwan	TW Separate customs territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu; former Formosa

Oceania and Polar Regions

Micronesia, Federated States of	FM incl. Caroline Islands (except Palau), Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae
Northern Mariana Islands	MP Mariana Islands except Guam
New Caledonia	NC incl. Loyalty Islands (Maré, Lifou and Ouvéa)
New Zealand	NZ incl. Chatham Islands, Kermadec Islands and the Three Kings, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes Islands, Bounty and Snares Islands. Excl. Ross Dependency (Antarctica)
French Polynesia	PF incl. Marquesas Islands, Society Islands (incl. Tahiti), Tuamotu Islands, Gambier Islands and Austral Islands. Also Clipperton Island.

Papua New Guinea	PG	Eastern part of New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago (incl. New Britain, New Ireland, New Hannover and Admiralty Islands); Northern Solomon Islands (Bougainville and Buka); Trobriand Islands, Woodlark Islands, d'Entrecasteaux Islands and Louisiade Archipelago
Pitcairn Islands	PN	incl. Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands
Solomon Islands	SB	incl. Southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, Choiseul
French Southern and Antarctic Lands	TF	incl. Kerguelén, Amsterdam and Saint Paul Islands, Crozet Archipelago, Adélie Land and the Scattered Islands
US Minor Outlying Islands	UM	incl. Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Palmyra Atoll and Wake Island
Wallis and Futuna	WF	incl. Alofi Island

5.2. International Organisations

By definition, international organisations are considered non-resident even if they are domiciled in Switzerland or Liechtenstein.

United Nations Organisations

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
	Other UN organisations n.i.e

European Union institutions and bodies

CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
CoR	European Committee of the Regions
	Council of the European Union
EBA	European Banking Authority
EC	European Commission
ECA	European Court of Auditors
ECB	European Central Bank
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EDF	European Development Fund
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EFSF	European Financial Stability Facility
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIF	European Investment Fund
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
EMS	European Monetary System
ESM	European Stability Mechanism
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
EU-AITF	EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
	European Council
	European Parliament
FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership
NIF	Neighbourhood Investment Facility
SRB	Single Resolution Board
	Other small European Union institutions (Ombudsman, Data Protection Supervisor etc.)

Other International Organisations (financial institutions)

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFREXIMBANK	African Export-Import Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AMF	Arab Monetary Fund
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
BDEAC	Development Bank of Central African States
BEAC	Bank of Central African States

BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BLADEX	Foreign Trade Bank of Latin America
BSTDB	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEB	Council of Europe Development Bank
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECCB	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
EDB	Eurasian Development Bank
EUROFIMA	European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock
FLAR	Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas
	Fonds Belgo-Congolais d'Amortissement et de Gestion
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBEC	International Bank for Economic Co-operation
IIB	International Investment Bank
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation, now IDB Invest (Inter-American Development Bank, IDB Group)
	International Union of Credit & Investment Insurers (Berne Union)
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
NIB	Nordic Investment Bank
	Paris Club creditor institutions
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
	Other international financial institutions

Other International Organisations (non-financial institutions)

CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research
CoE	Council of Europe
EBU	European Broadcasting Union
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
EMBL	European Molecular Biology Laboratory
EPO	European Patent Office
ESA	European Space Agency
ESO	European Southern Observatory
EUMETSAT	European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites
EUROCONTROL	European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation
EUTELSAT IGO	European Telecommunications Satellite Organization
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IEA	International Energy Agency

IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITSO	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
	Other international non-financial institutions

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