

Swiss FS-CSC: Contribution Regulations

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TLP: **AMBER**

This document governs the amount of annual contributions payable by the members and affiliates of the Swiss Financial Sector Cyber Security Centre (Swiss FS-CSC).

1 Contributor types

The Swiss FS-CSC has the legal form of an association. To fulfil its purpose (see Statutes), it is funded through contributions payable annually by all members. Membership is open to all banks, insurers, financial market infrastructures, as well as their associations, that are based in Switzerland and supervised by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA. It is also open to the Swiss National Bank (SNB), the Swiss National Accident Insurance Fund (Suva) and the Partner Reinsurance Europe SE, Dublin, Zurich Branch. The Association Board may grant exceptions in deviation from the above criteria. In that case, it shall make a classification in one of the existing contribution categories with the approval of the membership.

Affiliates in categories 1 (Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA) and 2 (National Cyber Security Centre NCSC and State Secretariat for International Finance SIF) do not pay contributions.

2 Amount of contributions

The amount of contributions payable by members depends on their size, financial resources and importance for the financial system.

2.1 Categories of contributions for banks, insurers and securities firms

The contributions for banks, insurers and securities firms are divided into five categories. These are based on FINMA's five supervisory categories for banks and securities firms¹ and five risk categories for insurers². The categories effectively reflect institutions' size, financial resources and importance for the financial system and are recognised by all financial market institutions.

¹ See FINMA web page "Categorisation of banks and securities firms": <https://www.finma.ch/en/supervision/banks-and-securities-firms/categorisation/>

² See FINMA web page "Risk categories for insurance companies": <https://www.finma.ch/en/supervision/insurers/categorisation/>

The five contribution categories are defined in the table below:

Contribution category	Criteria for banks and securities firms		Criteria for insurers	
1: CHF (70'400)	Total assets	≥ CHF 250 bn	-	-
	Assets under mgmt	≥ CHF 1,000 bn		
	Privileged deposits	≥ CHF 30 bn		
	Capital requirements	≥ CHF 20 bn		
2: (CHF 35'200)	Total assets	≥ CHF 100 bn	Total assets	> CHF 50 bn or complexity
	Assets under mgmt	≥ CHF 500 bn		
	Privileged deposits	≥ CHF 20 bn		
	Capital requirements	≥ CHF 2 bn		
3: (CHF 17'600)	Total assets	≥ CHF 15 bn	Total assets	> CHF 1 bn or complexity
	Assets under mgmt	≥ CHF 20 bn		
	Privileged deposits	≥ CHF 0.5 bn		
	Capital requirements	≥ CHF 0.25 bn		
4: (CHF 8'800)	Total assets	≥ CHF 1 bn	Total assets	> CHF 0.1 bn or complexity
	Assets under mgmt	≥ CHF 2 bn		
	Privileged deposits	≥ CHF 0.1 bn		
	Capital requirements	≥ CHF 0.05 bn		
5: (CHF 4'400)	Total assets	< CHF 1 bn	Total assets	< CHF 0.1 bn or complexity
	Assets under mgmt	< CHF 2 bn		
	Privileged deposits	< CHF 0.1 bn		
	Capital requirements	< CHF 0.05 bn		

2.2 Contributions for financial market infrastructures

The criteria for banks also apply to financial market infrastructures (e.g. SIX).

2.3 Contributions for Swiss industry associations

Swiss industry associations pay a fixed annual contribution of CHF 5,000.

3 Special case: companies belonging to the same group

Different companies belonging to the same group may fall into different FINMA categories (UBS Switzerland AG and UBS Inc., for example, are in different categories, as are SWICA Healthcare Insurance Ltd and SWICA Insurances Ltd). Applying this categorisation would require each group company to pay a separate membership contribution.

Instead, the Swiss FS-CSC admits each group, including all of the companies that belong to it, as a single member. In other words, UBS Switzerland AG, UBS Inc. and all other UBS companies are collectively treated as a single company that pays a single contribution.

Note: This document is available in different language versions. In case of conflict, the German version always takes precedence.