

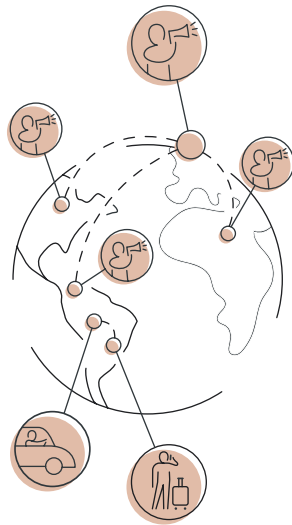
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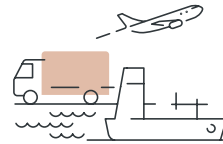
# SWITZERLAND'S CRITICAL IMPORT DEPENDENCIES

Increased specialisation and optimisation of global value chains expose Swiss firms to global uncertainty, disruptions and price increases.

# Switzerland is dependent on imports of 500+ products from countries outside the EU

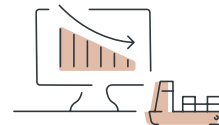


Global supply chain exposure requires strategic responses



International trade enables Swiss firms to **specialise** and access a **larger variety** of imports.

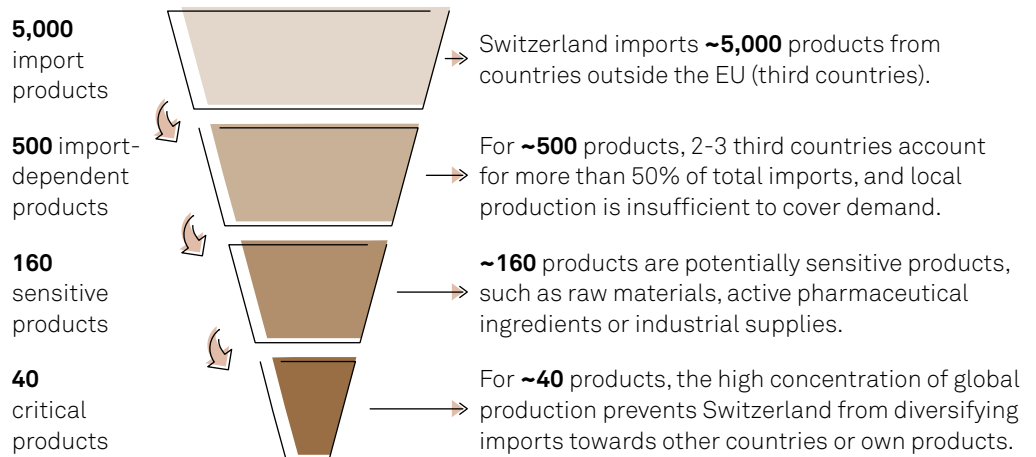
But increased specialisation and value chain optimisation also expose Swiss firms to global **uncertainty, disruptions** and **price increases**.



Some of the current supply shortages are due to **temporary disruptions** (caused for example by lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic or the Russian invasion of Ukraine). Other shortages are due to **structural factors** that require strategic responses by firms and the government.

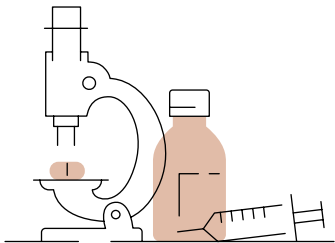
**SWITZERLAND IS IMPORT DEPENDENT ON 500+ PRODUCTS**

Based on a methodology from the European Commission<sup>1</sup>, we find that:



<sup>1</sup> European Commission (2021), Strategic Dependencies and Capacities.

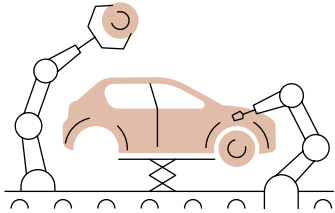
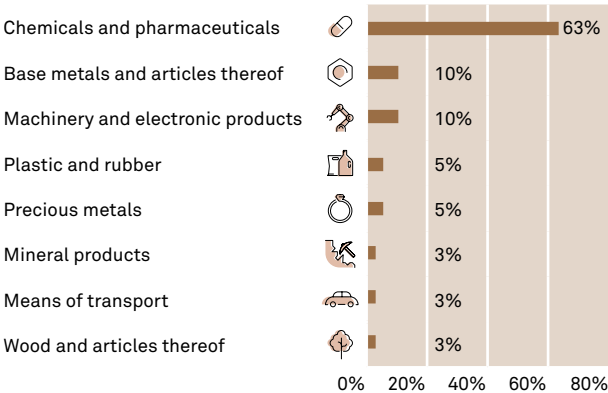
# Switzerland is both import dependent on production factors and final goods



Large number of critical import dependencies within chemicals and pharmaceuticals

**25** of the **40** critical import-dependent products (63%) are within “chemicals and pharmaceuticals”, including active pharmaceutical ingredients and some health-related products.

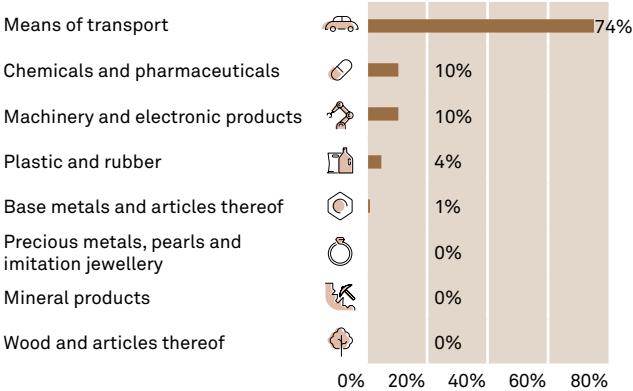
The **remaining 15** critical import dependencies belong to seven different product groups and mostly include raw materials and intermediate goods to be used in Swiss production.



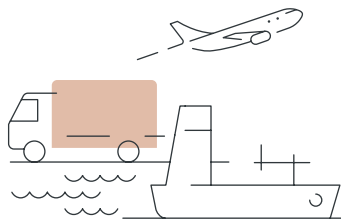
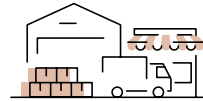
Switzerland is highly dependent on importing means of transport

Looking at the distribution of critically dependent import products by import value, **means of transport** stand out.

**94%** of the value of critically dependent means of transport products are imported from third countries, including military transport.



# Switzerland's critical import dependencies are concentrated in five third countries



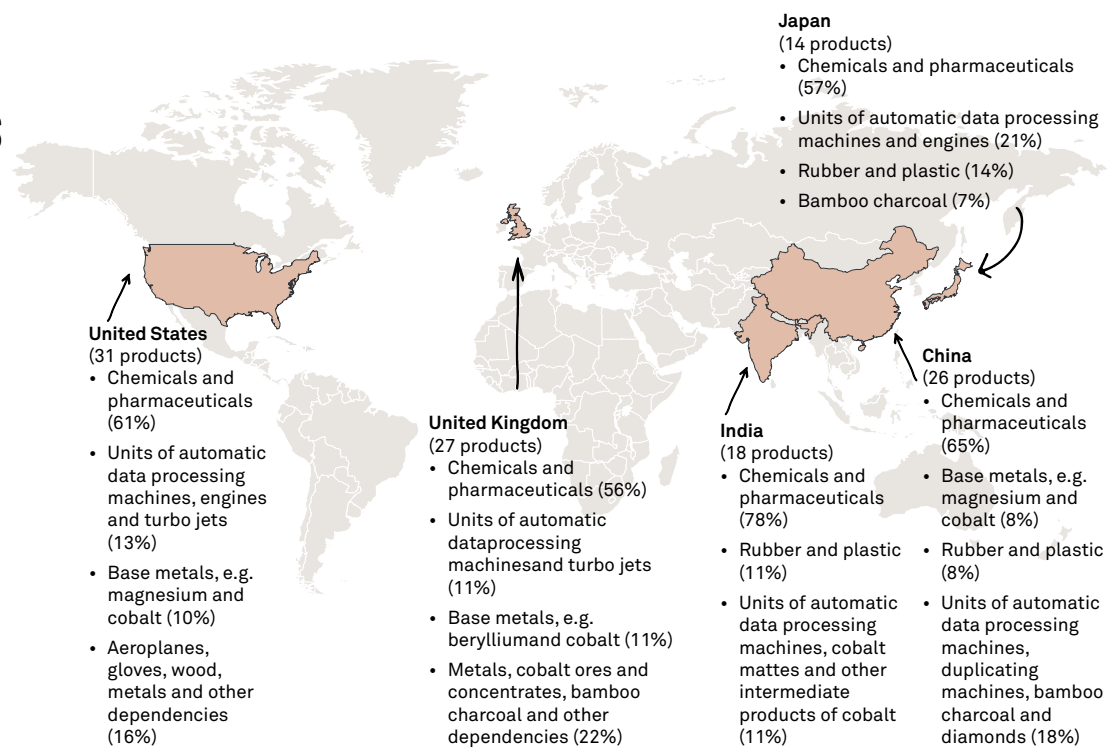
Switzerland imports most critical import-dependent products from **five countries**: the United States (31 products) followed by the United Kingdom (27 products), China (26 products), India (18 products) and Japan (14 products).

Switzerland is primarily dependent on imports from five third countries



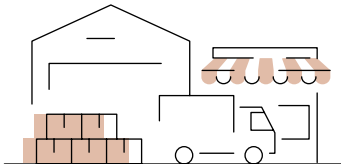
Most of the import-dependent products are raw materials that are used by Swiss manufacturing firms.

## TOP 5 EXPORTERS OF SWITZERLAND'S CRITICALLY IMPORT-DEPENDENT PRODUCTS



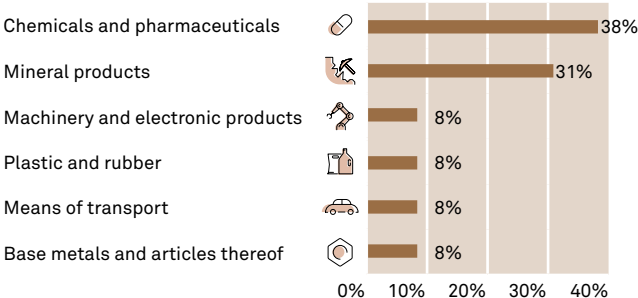
# Switzerland also imports 13 critical import dependent products via the EU

Switzerland is dependent on importing **13** products from the EU that originate in third countries and where the EU is dependent on importing the products from third countries.



Swiss companies are import dependent on 13 products from the EU that originate from third countries

**9** of the **13** indirect critical import-dependent products (69%) are within “chemicals and pharmaceuticals” and “mineral products”.



## Switzerland's indirect import dependencies

Switzerland is dependent on importing 40 critical products from third countries – direct import dependency on third countries



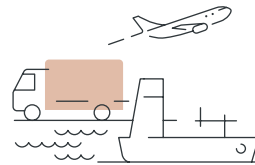
The EU is dependent on importing 34 critical products from third countries



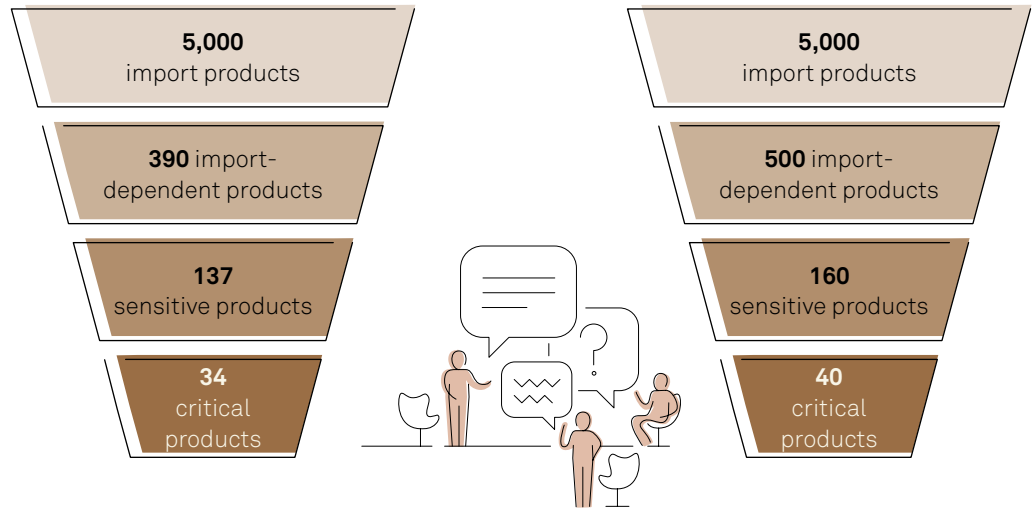
Switzerland is dependent on importing 13 of the 34 critical products from the EU – **indirect import dependency** on third countries

# Switzerland may have some overlapping import dependencies with the EU

The EU has 34 critical import-dependent products



The European Commission has identified 34 critical import-dependent products where the EU is highly dependent on being able to import from third countries.



Do Swiss and EU import dependencies overlap?

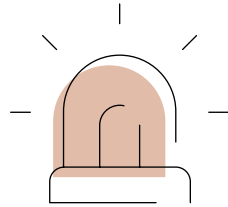


Swiss policymakers need to balance gains from international trade against the dependencies and global exposures that follow.

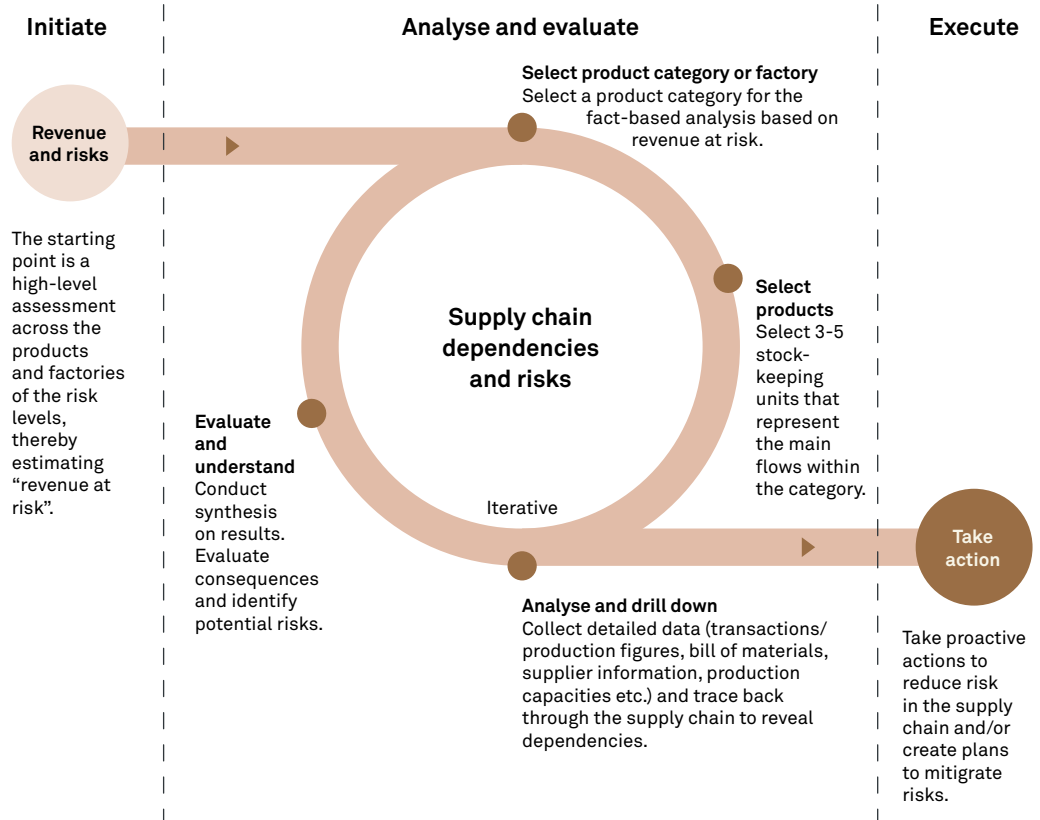
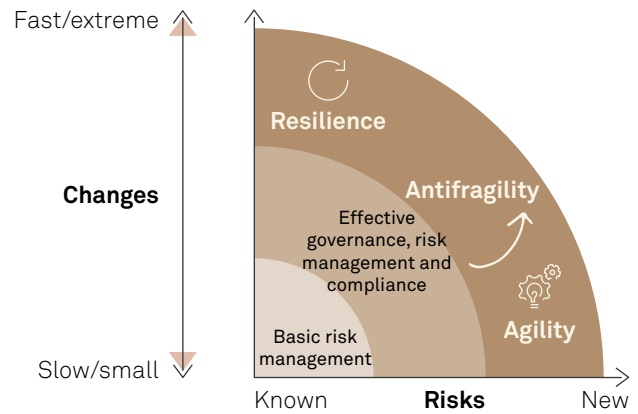
### Swiss policymakers may want to:

- Map and monitor import dependencies.
- Ensure good global market access for Swiss firms to diversify their supply chains.
- Identify critical products for Swiss strongholds and political strategies.

# Import dependencies expose firms to global risks



Firms need to broaden their views on risk management and supply chain optimisation to become better prepared for changes with significant impact.







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