



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Confederation

FEDERAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20 18

REPORT

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

EDITING

Federal Finance Administration

Internet: www.efv.admin.ch

DISTRIBUTION

FOBL, Federal Publication Sales, CH-3003 Bern

www.bundespublikationen.admin.ch

No. 601.303.18e

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SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations were used in the tables in this dispatch:

-	same as 0 or no value
n.d.	not displayed
n.q.	not quantifiable
CHF	Swiss francs
mn	million
bn	billion
%	percent
Δ	difference
\emptyset	average
>	greater than
<	smaller than
FTE	full-time equivalent

ANNUAL REPORT

A

RESULTS OVERVIEW

The federal consolidated financial statements ended 2018 with a surplus of 5.7 billion, representing a drop of 3.1 billion on the previous year. Particularly the social insurance investment result was lower than the previous year.

RESULTS OVERVIEW

CHF mn	2017	2018	Δ 2017-18	
			Absolute	%
Statement of financial performance				
Surplus/deficit for the year	8 767	5 701	-3 065	-35.0
Federal Administration segment	3 512	4 500	987	28.1
Enterprises segment	2 633	2 516	-117	-4.4
Social insurance segment	2 622	-1 314	-3 936	-150.1
Statement of financial position				
Net assets/equity	66 189	70 202	4 013	6.1
Cash flow statement				
Total cash flow	10 489	-2 263	-12 752	-121.6
Cash flow from operating activities	22 205	17 265	-4 940	-22.2
Cash flow from investing activities	-9 564	-9 190	374	-3.9
Cash flow from financing activities	-2 151	-10 338	-8 186	380.5
Personnel				
Number of full-time employees (FTEs)	163 423	161 455	-1 968	-1.2

The figures for 2017 were adjusted (see section B 14).

LOWER SURPLUS THAN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

The statement of financial performance ended with a surplus of 5.7 billion, representing a year-on-year reduction of 3.1 billion. This decrease was due essentially to the negative results of the social insurance segment.

The *Federal Administration segment* closed with a surplus of 4.5 billion. This was up by 1.0 billion on the previous year and was attributable mainly to higher tax revenue (+1.9 bn). In particular, direct federal tax revenue soared year on year (+1.5 bn).

Federal enterprises achieved a surplus of 2.5 billion last year, which was down slightly on the previous year (2.6 bn). The decline in revenue from financial services (PostFinance) adversely affected the otherwise slightly better result.

Social insurance ended the year with a loss of 1.3 billion, which was significantly worse than the previous year (profit: +2.6 bn). At 0.1 billion, the social insurance apportionment result was again barely positive (previous year: 0.2 bn). In contrast, the financial result of the compensation funds was clearly negative at -1.4 billion. The compensation funds achieved a positive performance of 2.4 billion a year earlier.

Consolidated net assets/equity rose by 4.0 billion in the year under review, due mainly to the retained annual result. After deduction of dividend payments (0.6 bn), 5.1 billion of the annual surplus achieved (5.7 bn) remained in the accounts. In addition, significant effects were recognized directly in net assets/equity (-1.1 bn). These concerned largely valuation changes regarding employee retirement benefits.

THE FEDERAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

provide a comprehensive overview of the situation of the Confederation as a group in terms of finances, assets and revenue. The figures include the Federal Administration, and the federal social insurance and enterprises.

NET CASH OUTFLOW IN THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

The *cash inflow from operating activities* amounted to 19.3 billion. Most of these funds flowed into the federal budget and federal enterprises.

The net *cash outflow from investing activities* amounted to 9.2 billion. There was an outflow totaling 10.3 billion for tangible and intangible fixed assets. Major investments were made in transportation infrastructure (roads: 1.8 bn; rail: 2.6 bn) and telecommunications infrastructure (1.5 bn). Significant investments were likewise made in land/buildings (1.4 bn), movables and other tangible fixed assets (1.7 bn) and software (0.9 bn). Investments stood against depreciation and amortization on existing tangible and intangible fixed assets in the amount of 8.6 billion.

The *cash flow from financing activities* was negative at a total of 10.3 billion. There was an outflow of 7.3 billion to repay financial debt. The outflow of client deposits amounted to 2.4 billion, and 0.6 billion was distributed in the form of dividend payments.

A net cash outflow of 2.3 billion thus remained. Cash and cash equivalents declined by this amount relative to the previous year.

PERSONNEL

The headcount was reduced by a total of 1,968 full-time equivalents (FTEs). Jobs were created primarily in the ETH Domain (+272 FTEs). In contrast, the headcount at the Confederation as parent entity (-424 FTEs) and at the federal enterprises Swiss Post (-684 FTEs), Swisscom (-661 FTEs) and SBB (-445 FTEs) fell, in some cases significantly.

WHY FEDERAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS?

The entities included in the federal consolidated financial statements are all attributable to the Confederation. In order to provide information on their business performance and their asset and financial situation, the individual entities publish separate financial status reports each year.

However, as there are significant capital ties and transfer payments between the Confederation's entities, these separate financial reports on their own do not provide a comprehensive overview of the Confederation's situation in terms of assets, finances and revenue. The consolidated financial statements eliminate this shortcoming and allow for a comprehensive overview of the Confederation's financial situation by taking a net view. Meanwhile, the *federal financial statements* cover the central Federal Administration. Detailed information on the differences between the consolidated financial statements and the federal financial statements can be found in section A 33, starting on page 28.

1 FACTS

ASSETS

Assets are marked by high holdings of financial assets and civil engineering structures.

Financial assets come essentially from PostFinance investments and also from social insurance fund assets.

Infrastructure assets are largely associated with the performance of federal tasks in the areas of mobility (motorways, rail transportation) and defense.

LIABILITIES

Existing liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position; potential liabilities are off-balance sheet.

Recognized liabilities include mainly PostFinance client deposits, Confederation bonds and money market paper. In addition, significant amounts of provisions for expected future outflows of funds and obligations under employee pension plans are posted under liabilities.

Liabilities not recognized in the statement of financial position include primarily contingent liabilities from sureties and guarantees, capital commitments for development banks and SERV insurance liabilities.

NET ASSETS/EQUITY

Consolidated net assets/equity amounted to a total of 70 billion. 7 billion of that amount was attributable to minority shareholders of consolidated enterprises (mainly minority interests in Swisscom and BLS Netz AG). The net assets/equity to which the Confederation is entitled thus amounted to 63 billion.

The vast majority of this net assets/equity is restricted and cannot be used for the general performance of tasks. Earmarking within the meaning of the federal consolidated financial statements exists if, at the time of the inflow of funds, the law or fund providers prescribe that the funds are to be used for a predefined purpose.

INVESTMENTS

The Confederation makes significant investments in its infrastructure assets in connection with the performance of its tasks. Last year, investments amounted to 10 billion. This stood against the loss in value of existing infrastructure assets. This is reflected in the financial statements in the form of depreciation amounting to 9 billion.

EMPLOYEES

The Confederation had 161,400 full-time positions (FTEs), divided between the segments Federal Administration (55,600 FTEs) and enterprises (105,800 FTEs). There are no employees in the social insurance segment, as the operational management of social insurance is carried out by employees of the Federal Administration segment or by the compensation funds outside the consolidation scope.

ASSETS

194 BN FINANCIAL ASSETS

57 BN



LIQUID ASSETS

The high cash holding is due to a lack of investment opportunities. Consequently, both PostFinance and the parent entity deposited large holdings with the Swiss National Bank.

- Detailed explanations: Section B 23/11 in the Notes

21 BN



RECEIVABLES/ACCRUALS AND DEFERRALS

This includes primarily trade receivables (5 bn), tax and customs duty receivables (6 bn), assets due from compensation funds (4 bn) and prepaid expenses and accrued income (4 bn).

- Detailed explanations: Section B 23/12 in the Notes

116 BN



FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Financial investments are largely in bonds. Their share amounted to 74 billion, or 64% of total investments. The remainder is invested in loans (23 bn) and other financial investments.

- Detailed explanations: Section B 23/13 in the Notes



42 BN

RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE

The existing railway infrastructure of companies controlled by the Confederation is recognized in the statement of financial position at 28 billion. Further railway infrastructure facilities worth 14 billion are recorded under assets under construction.



33 BN

MOTORWAYS

The existing motorway network is recognized in the statement of financial position at 26 billion. Moreover, 7 billion is recorded under assets under construction for motorway segments that are still being constructed.



26 BN

LAND/BUILDINGS

Land and buildings are worth 26 billion. High-value buildings in the military and civil sector (e.g. rail, administration and ETH school buildings) have been capitalized. Land is largely associated with motorway construction and the military sector.



15 BN

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT/
OTHER TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The carrying amount of the Confederation's property, plant and equipment and other tangible fixed assets is 15 billion. The item with the highest value concerns the rolling stock and vehicle fleets of transportation companies (7 bn).



7 BN

DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

The Armed Forces' ammunition inventories are valued at 3 billion and are recognized under inventories. The capitalized defense equipment under tangible fixed assets amounts to 4 billion. However, it should be noted that only the main weapon systems are recognized. The effective value of defense equipment is thus significantly higher.



9 BN

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The value of telecommunication infrastructures is 9 billion, recognized solely under Swisscom.

LIABILITIES

235 BN RECOGNIZED LIABILITIES

112 BN 

CLIENT FUNDS

Liabilities from client funds amounted to 112 billion as of the reporting date and consisted of PostFinance client deposits and client deposits in the savings bank for federal employees.

- Detailed explanations: Section B 23/19 in the Notes

81 BN 

BONDS/MONEY MARKET

The Confederation is financed largely with the issuance of Confederation bonds and money market paper. Most of the financial requirements of spun off entities are covered by the Confederation as parent entity. With the exception of the Federal Administration, only Swisscom has significant outstanding amounts on the financial market.

- Detailed explanations: Section B 23/19 in the Notes

19 BN 

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Net liabilities from employee retirement benefits are estimated to be 19 billion. This is an actuarial calculation that is highly dependent on the assumed trend of interest rates.

- Detailed explanations: Section B 23/21 in the Notes

23 BN 

PROVISIONS

Because of its broad range of activities, the Confederation is exposed to myriad risks, for which provisions have to be recognized. Provisions are recorded when an outflow of funds is expected because of a past event but the precise amount and timing of the outflow of funds is still uncertain.

- Detailed explanations: Section B 23/20 in the Notes



17 BN

SURETIES/GUARANTEES

As part of its task performance, the Confederation provides guarantees for third parties in order to indemnify the lender in the event of non-payment by the borrower. The borrowers can borrow more favorably with the Confederation's guarantee commitment.

— Detailed explanations: Section B 23/23 in the Notes



8 BN

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Participation in development banks is part of Switzerland's multilateral development assistance. Only a small part of each of the participations is paid in, and the remainder is shown as capital commitments under contingent liabilities.

— Detailed explanations: Section B 23/23 in the Notes



11 BN

SERV INSURANCE LIABILITIES

The insurance liabilities of Swiss Export Risk Insurance (SERV) amounted to 11 billion as of the reporting date. The insurance liabilities include insurance policies (7 bn) and insurance commitments in principle (2 bn).

— Detailed explanations: Section B 23/25 in the Notes

NET ASSETS/EQUITY

42 BN RESTRICTED

4 BN



ROADS/URBAN TRANSPORTATION

In recent years, fund inflows into the special financing for road construction and the motorway and urban transportation fund via restricted tax receipts have exceeded the investments made. In future, the funds will still have to be allocated to the intended use.

-8 BN



RAIL

In the past, the expenditure of the railway infrastructure fund (or the former FinPT fund) was higher than the funds intended for this purpose. Accordingly, the railway infrastructure fund has negative net assets/equity.

39 BN



SOCIAL INSURANCE

The net assets/equity of federal social insurance is consolidated as a positive element. However, these fund assets are restricted and earmarked for social insurance tasks.

7 BN



OTHER RESTRICTED FUNDS

Other restricted funds include the special funds and special financing allocable to net assets/equity, as well as the restricted funds of the ETH Domain.

7 BN



RISK CAPITAL

Through their business activities, both PostFinance and SERV are obliged to raise corresponding risk capital.

14 BN



OTHER NET ASSETS/EQUITY

Other net assets/equity can be used for general task performance.

— Detailed explanations: Section B 14, Statement of net assets/equity

INVESTMENTS

The Confederation makes significant investments in its infrastructure assets in connection with the performance of its tasks. These stand against the decline in the value of existing infrastructure assets, which is recognized as depreciation.

		INVESTMENTS	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION
	RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE	2.6 BN	-1.2 BN
	MOTORWAYS	1.8 BN	-1.7 BN
	LAND/BUILDINGS	1.4 BN	-1.0 BN
	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT/OTHER TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	1.7 BN	-1.9 BN
	DEFENSE EQUIPMENT	0.4 BN	-0.7 BN
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1.5 BN	-1.2 BN
	SOFTWARE	0.9 BN	-1.0 BN

EMPLOYEES

The Confederation has 161,400 full-time positions (FTEs). These are divided between the segments Federal Administration (55,600 FTEs) and federal enterprises (105,800 FTEs).

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	CONFEDERATION AS PARENT		ENTERPRISES	
	36 500	CONFEDERATION AS PARENT	41 600	SWISS POST
	18 500	ETH	32 300	SBB
600	OTHER	19 800	SWISSCOM	
		9100	RUAG	
		1500	SKYGUIDE	
		1500	OTHER	



15.7 BN

WAGES AND SALARIES

Wages and salaries paid to employees.



1.5 BN

FIRST PILLAR INCOMING PAYMENTS

Employer contributions paid into own AHV, IV, EO and ALV social insurance funds.



1.9 BN

SECOND PILLAR INCOMING PAYMENTS

Ordinary employer contributions to second pillar pension plans.

2 SEGMENTS

21 OVERVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

The consolidated figures are summarized in segments. The segments of the consolidated financial statements are heterogeneous and therefore subject to considerable differences in terms of risk and performance. The publication of financial information on individual segments should enable the readers of the financial statements to take a differentiated approach when assessing them.

Federal consolidated financial statements

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Primarily tax-financed entities

Federal financial statements

Confederation as parent

Separate accounts

Railway infrastructure fund RIF
Motorway and urban transportation fund

Decentralized administrative units

Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology ETH
Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational
Education and Training SFIVET
Swiss Federal Institute of Metrology METAS
Innosuisse
Pro Helvetia
Swiss National Museum SNM

ENTERPRISES

*Entities that are not tax-financed
or not primarily tax-financed*

Companies with a federal stake

Swiss Federal Railways SBB
Swisscom AG
Swiss Post AG
AlpTransit Gotthard AG
RUAG Schweiz AG
Skyguide AG
SIFEM AG
BLS Netz AG

Decentralized administrative units

Swiss Financial Market Supervisory
Authority FINMA
Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual
Property IIP
Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Authority ENSI
Federal Audit Oversight Authority FAOA
Swiss Export Risk Insurance SERV
Swiss Association for Hotel Credit SAH
Swissmedic

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Federal social insurance

Social insurance

Old-age and survivors' insurance AHV
Disability insurance IV
Compensation for loss of earnings EO
Agriculture family allowances FL
Unemployment insurance ALV

22 FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION SEGMENT

Most of the Federal Administration segment's revenue comes from the fiscal sector. The segment is primarily a transfer budget, which is why the expense side of the statement of financial performance is divided into operating expenses and transfer expenses. Transfer payments are made to recipients both within and outside the consolidation scope.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION SEGMENT: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CHF mn	2017	2018	Δ 2017-18	
			Absolute	%
Tax revenue	66 471	68 398	1 926	2.9
Direct federal tax	20 944	22 446	1 502	7.2
Withholding tax	8 010	7 747	-263	-3.3
Stamp duty	2 434	2 117	-318	-13.1
Value added tax	22 904	22 650	-254	-1.1
Other consumption taxes	7 049	8 310	1 260	17.9
Miscellaneous tax revenue	5 130	5 129	-1	-0.0
Other sovereign revenue	1 449	1 258	-191	-13.2
Miscellaneous revenue	2 946	3 115	169	5.7
Operating revenue	70 867	72 771	1 905	2.7
Operating expenses	-17 123	-16 878	244	-1.4
Personnel expenses	-8 337	-7 791	546	-6.6
General, administrative and operating expenses	-5 448	-5 682	-234	4.3
Depreciation and amortization	-3 337	-3 406	-68	2.1
Transfer expenses	-49 257	-50 679	-1 422	2.9
Contributions to the social insurance segment	-16 423	-15 691	732	-4.5
Contributions to the federal enterprises segment	-2 962	-3 108	-147	5.0
Contributions to third parties	-29 872	-31 879	-2 007	6.7
Cantons' share in federal income	-5 453	-5 610	-157	2.9
Fiscal equalization to cantons	-3 281	-3 339	-59	1.8
Individual premium reductions (IPR) to cantons	-2 617	-2 746	-129	4.9
AHV and IV supplementary benefits	-1 495	-1 538	-43	2.8
Compensation to public bodies	-1 590	-1 625	-35	2.2
Contributions to international organizations	-2 099	-2 243	-145	6.9
Direct payments for agriculture	-2 806	-2 805	1	-0.0
Promotion of renewable energies	-	-1 288	-1 288	-
Research promotion institutions	-978	-1 006	-28	2.8
Other contributions to third parties	-9 553	-9 679	-126	1.3
Operating expenses	-66 379	-67 557	-1 178	1.8
Operating result	4 488	5 214	727	16.2
Financial revenue	380	302	-78	-20.6
Financial expense	-1 527	-1 262	265	-17.4
Financial result	-1 147	-960	187	-16.3
Result from financial interests	172	246	74	43.0
Surplus/deficit for the year	3 512	4 500	987	28.1

OPERATING REVENUE

In the year under review, *tax revenue* amounted to 68.4 billion, representing an increase of 1.9 billion (+2.9%). The rise was attributable to higher direct federal tax revenue (+1.5 bn) and the integration of the grid supplement into the federal budget (1.3 bn). In contrast, withholding tax, value added tax and stamp duty failed to match the previous year's results.

Nontax revenue came in at 4.4 billion, which roughly corresponds to the previous year's figure overall.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Transfer expenses

Coming in at 50.7 billion, transfer expenses were up by 2.9% on the previous year. 18.8 billion of that was attributable to internal transfer payments to the two other segments of the Confederation. A total of 31.9 billion was paid to recipients outside the consolidation scope.

15.7 billion of the 18.8 billion in *internal transfer expenses* went to social insurance. Restricted tax shares and federal contributions to AHV (11.3 bn) and IV (3.8 bn) are particularly worthy of mention here. IV payments were around 0.9 billion lower than in the previous year, as the VAT supplement of 0.4 percentage points expired on December 31, 2017. An inflow of 3.1 billion went to the federal enterprises segment. Transfer payments were made primarily to companies in the area of public transportation (rail, postal bus) in the form of subsidies for transportation services and civil engineering structures.

External transfer expenses of 31.9 billion went largely to the cantons. Among other things, the cantons received 14.9 billion from shares in federal revenue, fiscal equalization, individual premium reductions, AHV and IV supplementary benefits, and compensation to public bodies. Other recipients of significant transfer payments were agriculture, international organizations and research. Contributions for the promotion of renewable energies amounting to 1.3 billion were processed in the federal financial statements for the first time in the year under review. These are entirely financed via the grid supplement.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses amounted to 16.9 billion and fell only slightly relative to the previous year. They mainly included personnel expenses and general, administrative and operating expenses of the Federal Administration and the ETH Domain.

Personnel expenses posted a year-on-year decrease of 0.5 billion to 7.8 billion. The decline was attributable to the approved amendment of the pension plan at the federal pension fund. There was a one-time decrease of 0.5 billion in the retirement benefit cost.

Infrastructure *depreciation* put a burden of 3.4 billion on the statement of financial performance.

FINANCIAL RESULT

The *financial result* was influenced primarily by the interest expense for Confederation bonds, which amounted to 1.2 billion in the year under review.

23 ENTERPRISES SEGMENT

The composition of operating revenue shows the diverse activities of the entities included in the segment. Services are provided on the market, in the area of basic supply and in the area of economic and safety oversight.

ENTERPRISES SEGMENT: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CHF mn	2017	2018	Δ 2017-18	
			Absolute	%
Service and production revenue	29 229	29 387	158	0.5
Postal service revenue	4 472	4 513	41	0.9
Income from financial services	1 785	1 438	-347	-19.4
Telecommunications service revenue	11 662	11 714	51	0.4
Armament sector revenue	1 955	1 998	44	2.2
Transportation revenue	5 333	5 534	201	3.8
Federal contributions	2 843	3 111	268	9.4
Other service revenue	1 179	1 079	-100	-8.5
Other revenue	3 786	3 488	-299	-7.9
Operating revenue	33 015	32 875	-140	-0.4
Personnel expenses	-13 089	-12 900	189	-1.4
General, administrative and operating expenses	-11 152	-11 527	-375	3.4
Cost of materials, goods and services	-5 324	-5 905	-581	10.9
Other general, administrative and operating expenses	-5 827	-5 622	205	-3.5
Depreciation and amortization	-5 400	-5 165	236	-4.4
Operating expenses	-29 641	-29 592	49	-0.2
Operating result	3 374	3 283	-91	-2.7
Financial revenue	266	161	-105	-39.5
Financial expense	-419	-431	-13	3.0
Financial result	-153	-271	-118	76.9
Proportionate result associated companies	-15	48	63	n.a.
Income taxes of federal enterprises	-573	-544	29	-5.1
Surplus/deficit for the year	2 633	2 516	-117	-4.4

OPERATING REVENUE

Postal service revenue is generated by Swiss Post largely with the dispatch of letters, print media and parcels, as well as in the area of services. In the year under review, revenue amounted to 4.5 billion, which was slightly more than the previous year (+0.9%).

Financial service revenue is generated primarily by PostFinance activities and is a net figure. It includes interest margin business income, as well as net fee and commission income. In the year under review, net income of 1.4 billion was achieved, representing a significant year-on-year decrease (-19.4%). This drop was mainly due to a lower result from the interest margin business.

Telecommunications service revenue comes exclusively from Swisscom. Net sales remained stable at 11.7 billion. Sales in the Swiss core business fell to 9.3 billion (-202 mn) primarily because of discounts granted on bundled offers, price pressure in the business customer segment and a decline in landline telephony. This decline was offset by higher sales in the foreign business (+253 mn).

Armament sector revenue is generated by RUAG. 0.9 billion of the 2.0 billion in sales was generated in the defense technology sector and 1.1 billion in the civil sector. Relative to the previous year, the increase in sales was 2.2% and was achieved in both sectors.

Transportation revenue of 5.5 billion was generated by SBB and BLS Netz AG, as well as by postal buses. Relative to the previous year, transportation revenue was up by 201 million, or 3.8%, with both postal bus passenger transportation and passenger and freight rail transportation contributing to the sales growth.

The *federal contributions* to the enterprises segment rose by 268 million to 3.1 billion. These are essentially federal payments for railway infrastructure and subsidies for regional passenger transportation.

Other service revenue was slightly lower than the previous year and consisted mainly of air traffic control (Skyguide), insurance services (SERV), Swiss Post merchandise and fees for administrative acts (e.g. IIP, ENSI, Swissmedic, FINMA).

OPERATING EXPENSES

Personnel expenses amounted to 12.9 billion. This corresponds to a decrease of 189 million relative to the previous year's figure and is also reflected in the headcount reduction. There were 105,800 full-time positions (-1,800 FTEs) in the enterprises segment.

Depreciation and amortization decreased by 236 million year on year, due primarily to last year's special depreciation at SBB Cargo.

SURPLUS/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR

The enterprises segment posted an annual surplus of 2.5 billion, which was 117 million less (-4.4%) than the previous year.

Swisscom (1,521 mn) was the biggest contributor to the result. However, it should be noted that half of this was allocable to minority shareholders.

24 SOCIAL INSURANCE SEGMENT

The social insurance segment's statement of financial performance is divided into an operating result and a financial result, whereby the operating result corresponds to the social insurance apportionment result.

SOCIAL INSURANCE SEGMENT: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CHF mn	2017	2018	Δ 2017-18	
			Absolute	%
Contributions by insured persons/employers	44 850	45 703	852	1.9
Federal contributions	12 639	12 765	125	1.0
Contributions cantons	193	193	-1	-0.4
Tax shares	3 783	2 926	-857	-22.7
Other revenue	56	53	-3	-6.0
Operating revenue	61 523	61 639	116	0.2
Cash benefits and contributions	-59 857	-60 052	-195	0.3
Administrative expenses	-1 432	-1 470	-37	2.6
Operating expenses	-61 289	-61 522	-233	0.4
Operating result	233	117	-117	-50.0
Investment result	2 388	-1 431	-3 819	-159.9
Financial result	2 388	-1 431	-3 819	-159.9
Surplus/deficit for the year	2 622	-1 314	-3 936	-150.1

APPORTIONMENT RESULT

Federal social insurance is financed with a pay-as-you-go system. The insurance benefits paid out stand against the contributions of insured persons and employers, as well as government unit grants (primarily federal). The apportionment result shows whether contributions and grants are able to cover the insurance benefits paid out.

The consolidated apportionment result of federal social insurance was barely positive at 117 million. However, the apportionment results of the individual social insurance funds varied greatly. While ALV (1,163 mn) and EO (25 mn) closed with a positive apportionment result, AHV (-1,039 mn) and IV (-65 mn) were in negative territory.

FINANCIAL RESULT

In the year under review, the financial result was negative at -1.4 billion (2017: +2.4 bn), due essentially to the investments of the three compensation funds AHV/IV/EO. The funds are jointly managed and had assets of 34.4 billion as of the reporting date (2017: 36.9 bn). The funds' different risk profiles are taken into account when investing the assets, which leads to different investment returns.

Unemployment insurance liquidity is ensured by means of a treasury loan from the Confederation.

SOCIAL INSURANCE SEGMENT: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY ENTITY

CHF mn	AHV	IV	EO	ALV	Other	Consolidation	2018
Contributions by insured persons/employers	31 718	5 313	1 706	7 187	21	-243	45 703
Contributions Confederation	8 613	3 601	-	498	53	-	12 765
Contributions cantons	-	-	-	166	27	-	193
Tax shares	2 682	244	-	-	-	-	2 926
Other revenue	4	38	-	11	-	-	53
Operating revenue	43 017	9 196	1 706	7 862	101	-243	61 639
Cash benefits and contributions	-43 854	-8 702	-1 678	-5 943	-118	243	-60 052
Administrative expenses	-201	-508	-3	-756	-2	-	-1 470
Interest expense (AHV loan to IV)	-	-51	-	-	-	51	-
Operating expenses	-44 055	-9 261	-1 681	-6 699	-120	294	-61 522
Operating result	-1 039	-65	25	1 163	-19	51	117
Investment result	-1 233	-172	-37	10			-1 431
Interest income (AHV loan to IV)	51					-51	-
Financial result	-1 181	-172	-37	10	-	-51	-1 431
Surplus/deficit for the year	-2 220	-237	-12	1 173	-19	-	-1 314

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE (AHV)

AHV ended 2018 with a negative apportionment result of 1,038 million (2017: -1,039 mn). The apportionment result has been negative since 2014. Although the contributions of insured persons/employers (+1.8%), the Confederation's contributions (+1.8%) and tax shares (+1.5%) were up, they were unable to cover the higher payments (+1.8%).

The total assets of the AHV compensation fund (29.4 bn) generated a return of -4.14%. Due to the negative investment result of -1,181 million, AHV ended the year with a negative annual result of -2,219 million.

DISABILITY INSURANCE (IV)

Disability insurance ended 2018 with a negative apportionment result of -65 million (2017: +797 mn). In previous years, the apportionment result was always positive as a result of the IV supplementary financing of 0.4 percentage points of value added tax. This supplementary financing expired at the end of 2017. Consequently, the tax shares were significantly lower than the previous year (-78.6%). Payments rose by 1.0% year on year.

The total assets of the IV compensation fund (4.2 bn) generated a return of -4.06%. Due to the negative investment result of -172 million, IV ended the year with a negative annual result of -237 million.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF EARNINGS (EO)

EO ended 2018 with a positive apportionment result of 25 million (2017: -49 mn). While the contributions of insured persons/employers edged up (+1.8%), payments were down somewhat on the previous year (-2.5%).

The total assets of the EO compensation fund (0.9 bn) generated a return of -4.19%. Due to the negative investment result of -37 million, EO ended the year with a negative annual result of -12 million.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ALV)

ALV ended 2018 with a positive apportionment result of 1,163 million (2017: 410 mn). The contributions of insured persons/employers and the contributions from the Confederation and the cantons both increased by 1.8%. Payments were down by 9.4% on the previous year.

The ALV treasury loan was reduced from 2.2 billion to 1.1 billion in the year under review.

3 FEATURES

31 CATEGORIES OF CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

Aside from the central Federal Administration, other entities and organizations are allocated to the Confederation by virtue of ownership and financing relationships or by law. These entities are likewise included in the consolidation scope of the consolidated financial statements.

ORGANIZATIONS/ENTITIES

The consolidated entities of the consolidated financial statements can be categorized as follows:

- Confederation as parent**
- Funds with separate accounts**
- Decentralized administrative units with their own accounts**
- Companies with a federal stake**
- Federal social insurance**

CONFEDERATION AS PARENT

The Confederation as parent entity corresponds to the federal budget, which is subject to the debt brake rules. This corresponds to the definition of the federal financial statements and includes the departments and their administrative units, the Federal Chancellery, the Federal Assembly and its Parliamentary Services, the Federal Council, the general secretariats, the federal courts, including the arbitration commission and appeals commission, the Office of the Attorney General and the supervisory authority via the Office of the Attorney General, and the administrative units of the decentralized Federal Administration that do not maintain separate accounts.

The central Federal Administration covers ministerial tasks. These include in particular policy preparation and sovereign tasks, the performance of which is usually associated with intervention concerning fundamental rights (e.g. security, justice). They thus require a high degree of democratic legitimacy and political control; there is also a distinct need for coordination with other tasks of the central Federal Administration.

The Confederation as parent entity is financed mainly with the collection of taxes. While tax receipts account for more than 90% of the Confederation's total receipts, nontax receipts (e.g. profit distributions from companies with a federal stake and fees) are of minor importance. The Confederation as parent entity is essentially a transfer budget. Most of the funds are transferred in the form of contributions, compensation and shares. This transfer expenditure, together with the operating expenditure of the Confederation as parent entity, is subject to the debt brake.

FUNDS WITH SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

The funds with separate accounts include the railway infrastructure fund (RIF) and the motorway and urban transportation fund. The functioning of these funds is regulated by corresponding special laws. The Financial Budget Act (FBA) applies on a subsidiary basis. The two funds were spun off from the federal financial statements but are closely linked to them. They have no legal personality of their own. The funds were spun off from the federal financial statements in a bid to increase long-term planning and implementation certainty for investments in transportation infrastructure.

The RIF pays for operations and the preservation of value, as well as for the further expansion of the railway infrastructure. The motorway and urban transportation fund finances all federal expenditure in the motorway sector (operation, maintenance, expansion, completion of the motorway network and elimination of bottlenecks), as well as the contributions for urban transportation infrastructures.

The funds are financed mainly by means of restricted receipts and general federal budget deposits. These funds are subject to the debt brake for the federal financial statements. The RIF additionally receives annual cantonal contributions of 500 million. Withdrawals from the funds are made according to the intended purpose and are not subject to the debt brake.

Consolidated entities

RIF, motorway and urban transportation fund

DECENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS WITH THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS

The decentralized administrative units with their own accounts are legally independent and spun off from the central Federal Administration. Their task areas are very diverse, and they mainly perform services on a monopoly basis and economic and safety oversight functions. They are spun off from the central Federal Administration because the tasks do not have to be highly coordinated with other federal tasks, on the one hand, and a certain degree of autonomy is advantageous on the other hand. However, close ownership policy management remains indispensable.

Services on a monopoly basis are generally market-based tasks that could in principle be provided privately too. However, due to some market failures, as well as for historical and socio-political reasons, these tasks are performed by the public sector. Tasks that are determined by scientific, technical and international requirements and have little scope for political structuring are additionally subsumed here.

Although the *economic and safety oversight tasks* are of a sovereign nature, they have to be exempt from political influence in operational terms. Spinning off is necessary here in order to ensure the independence of supervisory activities.

The entities are financed according to task performance. Entities that mainly perform services on a monopoly basis are financed largely by contributions from the Confederation as parent entity (transfer payments). In the consolidated financial statements, they are allocated to the Federal Administration segment. Entities that perform economic and safety oversight tasks finance their activities mainly by means of supervisory duties and fees. They are allocated to the enterprises segment.

Consolidated entities

Services on a monopoly basis: ETH, SFIVET, METAS, Innosuisse, Pro Helvetia, SNM
Economic and safety oversight tasks: FINMA, IIP, ENSI, FAOA, SAH, Swissmedic

COMPANIES WITH A FEDERAL STAKE

The Confederation holds a majority stake in several companies and controls these companies via its position as majority shareholder.

The services provided by these companies are basically controlled by the market. The public interest in ensuring a minimum supply standard should normally be taken into account by means of statutory provisions on basic supply (e.g. postal services, public transportation).

Accordingly, the entities are likewise financed primarily via the market. To the extent that the companies provide services in order to maintain basic supply, they are compensated from the federal financial statements (or funds with separate accounts).

Consolidated entities

Swiss Post AG, Swisscom AG, SBB AG, RUAG Schweiz AG, Skyguide AG, SIFEM, BLS Netz AG

FEDERAL SOCIAL INSURANCE

The (mandatory) social insurance of the 1st pillar (old-age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance), compensation for loss of earnings, agriculture family allowances and unemployment insurance are regarded as federal social insurance.

The first pillar covers the basic benefits of Swiss old-age, survivors' and disability pension provision. Compensation for loss of earnings provides reasonable compensation for the loss of earnings in the event of compulsory service and maternity leave. AHV and IV are implemented in a decentralized manner via employers, employees, a Central Compensation Office (CCO), the compensation funds of associations, the cantons and the Confederation, as well as IV offices. Asset management is centralized: all contributions go to the three legally independent AHV/IV/EO compensation funds, and all expenditure is also debited to these.

Unemployment insurance provides benefits in the event of unemployment, bad weather stoppages, short-time working and the employer's inability to pay. Unemployment insurance also pays for reintegration measures. Responsibilities are divided between the various implementing bodies. The cantons and social partners are involved in implementation. The compensation office and the supervisory commission for the unemployment insurance compensation fund are primarily responsible for management and supervision. This is a legally dependent fund with its own accounts. The assets of this compensation fund are managed by the Confederation.

Federal social insurance is financed primarily based on the pay-as-you-go system. This means that social insurance benefits are financed essentially using the employer and employee contributions received. A significant portion of the financing for social insurance also comes from contributions from government units.

Consolidated entities

Old-age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance, compensation for loss of earnings, agriculture family allowances, unemployment insurance

32 MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES BY THE CONFEDERATION

Management varies depending on the structure of the entities and organizations. The following framework generally applies.

CONFEDERATION AS PARENT ENTITY AND FUNDS WITH SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

The federal financial statements and the separate accounts of the RIF and the motorway and urban transportation fund together form the state financial statements. The partial financial statements of the state financial statements are not consolidated, but they must be approved individually by the Federal Assembly.

The Federal Assembly has various instruments at its disposal for managing and controlling the Confederation's expenses and investment expenditure. In this regard, a distinction has to be made between budgetary and supplementary credits, which concern an (annual) accounting period, and the guarantee credits and payment frameworks with which the multi-year management function is performed.

Aside from managing expenditure and expenses, Parliament also has the possibility of directly influencing outputs and outcomes in the budgeting and financial planning process if required. This focus on objectives and results is strengthened by the new management model for the Federal Administration (NMM).

Based on the requirements of the Constitution and the law, the Federal Assembly decides on the annual deposits in funds with separate accounts within the framework of the budget. During the term of the funds, it also approves their accounts annually. At the same time as the federal decree on the federal budget, it additionally determines with a simple federal decree the amount of funds withdrawn from the funds annually.

DECENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS WITH THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS/COMPANIES WITH A FEDERAL STAKE

Despite the spinning off of a federal task, the Confederation remains responsible for the performance of the task as guarantor. The Confederation can be the owner or the main or majority shareholder of the entity. Its influence depends to a large extent on the spun off entity's legal concept. The management instruments must be comprehensive, i.e. they must be geared toward the long, medium and short term.

Management is legally enshrined and is designed for the long term. In that regard, companies limited by shares are based on the Code of Obligations, unless a special law provides otherwise. The Confederation is legally obliged to hold a majority of the capital and voting rights in its companies. There is more regulatory room for maneuver in the case of institutions; in this respect, the sample templates based on the Confederation's corporate governance guidelines and task typology in particular are intended to ensure standardization, provided no deviations are justified.

The Federal Council generally adopts strategic objectives for each spun off entity every four years; only in the case of the economic and safety oversight entities does the supreme governing body decide, with the approval of the Federal Council if need be.

As a rule, owner talks take place several times a year between the owner (federal representatives) and the top management of the spun off entities. These involve interim reporting on the achievement of objectives and discussions concerning current issues.

FEDERAL SOCIAL INSURANCE

The principle of centralized legislation and supervision by the Confederation and decentralized implementation applies. The Confederation monitors the enforcement of laws and ensures they are applied uniformly. In addition, the Federal Council reports regularly on the implementation of social insurance.

The Federal Council's politico-strategic management of federal social insurance essentially corresponds to its function as state leader. The Federal Council and the administration should identify current and future challenges as early as possible and initiate suitable measures where necessary. The Federal Commission for the Old-Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Insurance and the Supervisory Commission for the Unemployment Insurance Fund support the Federal Council in this task by examining issues concerning the implementation and further development of the relevant insurance, among other things. They can also submit suggestions to the Federal Council.

The development of social insurance is highly influenced by the economic and social environment. Social insurance benefits are defined by law and therefore cannot be influenced in the short term by the Federal Council and Parliament.

33 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The federal consolidated financial statements provide a comprehensive overview of the situation of the Confederation as a group in terms of finances, assets and revenue. Unlike the federal financial statements, which are approved by Parliament and limited to the Confederation as parent entity, they additionally take account of the results of companies affiliated with the Confederation and of social insurance. Consequently, they consist of three segments.

FEDERAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHF mn	2018
Statement of financial performance	
Surplus/deficit for the year	5 701
Federal Administration segment	4 500
Enterprises segment	2 516
Social insurance segment	-1 314

The results of the Federal Administration segment are not identical to the results in the federal financial statements. The two sets of annual results differ in the following areas:

Federal stakes: In the federal financial statements, the change in the equity stake of federal enterprises (2,400 mn) is recorded as a result from interests. In the consolidated view, only the result of associates (256 mn) remains in the Federal Administration segment. In contrast, the result from fully consolidated federal stakes (2,144 mn) is attributable to the enterprises segment.

Conditionally repayable loans: The investment contributions for tunnel excavations and conditionally repayable loans to finance railway infrastructure are depreciated directly via expenses in the federal financial statements. In the consolidated view, however, these payments result in infrastructure assets. Consequently, recognition in the statement of financial performance is reversed for the consolidated financial statements.

Funds and decentralized administration: In addition to the federal financial statements, the Federal Administration segment includes the results of funds with separate accounts (RIF and motorway and urban transportation fund), as well as the results of the primarily tax-financed units of the decentralized administration.

FROM THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION SEGMENT SURPLUS/DEFICIT TO THE SURPLUS/DEFICIT IN THE FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CFS (Federal Administration)						Federal financial statements	
Surplus/deficit for the year	4500	2144	-819	-124	5701	Surplus/deficit for the year	
		Federal stakes	Conditionally repayable loans	Funds and decentralized administration			

FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements correspond to the view in terms of financial performance. The principle of recognition on an accrual basis applies to *statements of financial performance*. In contrast, the federal financial statements are presented from a financing stance in addition to the financial performance view.

The *financing statement* is tailored to the special needs of the debt brake and is thus the key instrument for the Confederation’s political management. The two statements differ in the following areas:

**FEDERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:
FROM THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE TO THE FINANCING STATEMENT**

Federal financial statements				Federal financial statements			
Surplus/deficit for the year	5701	-1579	-760	-333	3029	Surplus/deficit for the year	
		Federal stakes	Infrastructure assets	Period shifts			

Differences between the statement of financial performance and the financing statement

Federal stakes: In the overall fiscal balance, only the dividend payments actually received (in the year under review: 821 mn) are taken into account instead of the proportionate changes in equity (in the year under review: 2,400 mn). The increase in net assets/equity is not decisive for the financing statement, as a significant proportion of this amount remains in the companies for the development of their business activities. Only the amount distributed to the Confederation in its capacity as owner is decisive for the management of the federal budget. However, the change in net assets/equity of the companies is (with a few exceptions) recognized proportionally in the statement of financial performance.

Depreciation vs. investments: Instead of depreciation, the financing statement takes account of the investments actually made in the year under review (-4,125 mn). Depreciation is not an appropriate item for political steering, as the depreciation of non-current assets is a direct consequence of earlier investment decisions and can no longer be influenced. In the statement of financial performance, in contrast, the reduction in value of recognized assets (in the form of depreciation; 3,140 mn) and withdrawals from inventories (ammunition: 140 mn; other inventories: 86 mn) are both charged to the surplus or deficit for the year.

Period shifts: In addition, there are other transactions which are not entirely presented on an accrual basis in the financing statement. In net terms, the financing statement ended the year under review with 333 million less than the statement of financial performance due to these period shifts.

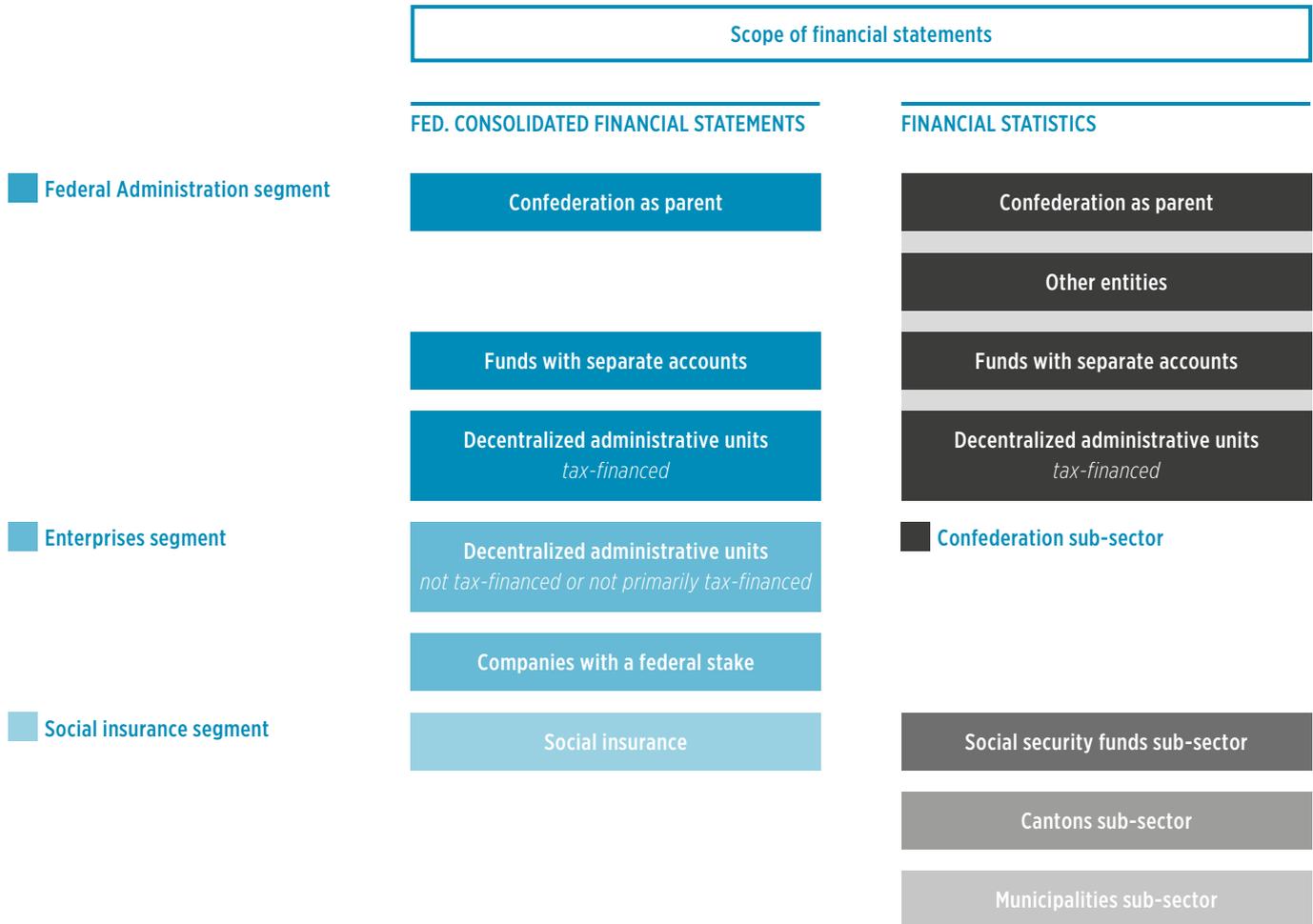
34 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

The statistics on Switzerland’s public finances (“financial statistics”) show the financial figures of the government units and the general government sector with its four sub-sectors. In contrast, the consolidated financial statements are divided into three segments.

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR IS COMPRISED OF THE FOLLOWING SUB-SECTORS

- Confederation sub-sector
- Cantons sub-sector
- Municipalities sub-sector
- Social security funds sub-sector

In the financial statistics, the entities incorporated within the “general government” sector are determined on the basis of the criteria laid down in the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010). In contrast, the consolidated financial statements follow the accounting standard control criterion (IPSAS). As a result, the consolidation scopes of the financial statistics and the consolidated financial statements are not identical.



CONSOLIDATION SCOPE DIFFERENCES

The “Confederation” sub-sector is comparable with the “Federal Administration” segment in the consolidated financial statements, but it is not entirely identical.

The “Confederation” sub-sector is more comprehensive than the “Federal Administration” segment and additionally contains the following: Swiss National Science Foundation, Switzerland Tourism and Building Foundation for International Organisations (FIPOI).

The “social security funds” sub-sector is virtually congruent with the “social insurance” segment of the consolidated financial statements. The only difference concerns “Geneva maternity insurance”, which is additionally included in the “social security” sub-sector of the financial statistics.

The “cantons” and “municipalities” sub-sectors are covered only by the financial statistics.

In contrast, companies with a federal stake and decentralized administrative units that are not tax-financed or not primarily tax-financed are combined in the “enterprises” segment in the consolidated financial statements. The entities in this segment are not part of the *general government sector* in the financial statistics.

MEASUREMENT AND RECORDING DIFFERENCES

The criteria for the recording and measurement of items in the financial statistics differ in some cases from the IPSAS recording and measurement requirements.

In the financial statistics, items in the statement of financial position are more frequently measured at market values, while under IPSAS they are generally valued at historical acquisition and production costs or at amortized cost.

FINANCIAL REPORT

B

FINANCIAL REPORT

1 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CHF mn	2017	2018	Notes section
Tax revenue	66 471	68 398	1
Service and production revenue	27 364	27 504	2
Social insurance revenue	43 814	44 701	3
Other revenue	6 298	5 883	4
Operating revenue	143 947	146 486	
Personnel expenses	-20 140	-19 445	5
General, administrative and operating expenses	-17 294	-17 923	6
Transfer expenses	-29 820	-31 879	7
Social insurance expenses	-59 857	-60 052	3
Depreciation and amortization	-8 740	-8 573	15/16
Operating expenses	-135 852	-137 872	
Operating result	8 095	8 614	
Financial result	1 088	-2 662	8
Proportionate result associated companies	157	293	17
Income taxes of federal enterprises	-573	-544	9
Surplus/deficit for the year	8 767	5 701	
<i>Swiss Confederation share</i>	<i>7 984</i>	<i>4 962</i>	
<i>Minority interests</i>	<i>783</i>	<i>739</i>	

12 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

CHF mn	2017	2018	Notes section
Assets	350 820	349 618	
Current assets	121 520	106 465	
Cash and cash equivalents	59 556	57 293	11
Receivables	16 991	17 896	12
Financial investments	37 166	22 760	13
Inventories	4 943	4 926	14
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	2 835	3 564	
Current income tax assets	29	27	
Non-current assets	229 300	243 153	
Tangible fixed assets	131 904	133 449	15
Intangible fixed assets	9 065	9 154	16
Financial investments	81 217	93 123	13
Financial interests	4 906	5 213	17
Deferred income tax assets	1 370	1 243	
Other non-current assets	838	971	
Liabilities and equity	350 820	349 618	
Short-term liabilities	162 938	158 165	
Current liabilities	17 557	17 518	18
Accrued expenses and deferred income	8 635	10 088	
Financial liabilities	20 646	16 867	19
Client funds	114 430	112 084	19
Current income tax liabilities	246	297	
Provisions	1 422	1 311	20
Long-term liabilities	121 693	121 251	
Financial liabilities	79 388	75 799	19
Provisions	20 171	21 336	20
Employee retirement benefits	17 814	18 943	21
Deferred income tax liabilities	987	998	
Other liabilities	3 334	4 177	22
Net assets/equity	66 189	70 202	
Minority interests	7 109	7 378	
Net assets/equity of the Confederation	59 080	62 824	
Restricted funds	42 833	42 413	
Other net assets/equity	16 247	20 411	

13 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

CHF mn	2017	2018
Total cash flow	10 489	-2 263
Cash flow from operating activities	22 205	17 265
Surplus/deficit for the year	8 767	5 701
Depreciation and amortization	8 731	8 577
Income associated financial interests	-157	-293
Profit from disposals	-309	-218
Increase/decrease in provisions, net	1 848	1 042
Other non-cash transactions	-1 388	1 736
Change in net current assets	4 713	720
Cash flow from investing activities	-9 564	-9 190
Acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-9 834	-10 247
Disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	664	352
Acquisition of financial interests and subsidiaries	-261	83
Sale of financial interests and subsidiaries	100	22
Financial investment expenditure	-272	574
Dividends and profit distributions received	38	26
Cash flow from financing activities	-2 151	-10 338
Cash inflow/outflow from client assets	2 345	-2 363
Net issuance/redemption of bonds	-2 133	-5 159
Net issuance/redemption of money market paper	281	-1 187
Net issuance/repayment of bank loans	273	678
Net issuance/redemption of other financial liabilities	-2 325	-1 718
Dividends and profit distributions	-592	-589

CASH FUND STATEMENT

CHF mn	2017	2018
Cash and cash equivalents balance at 01.01.	49 067	59 556
Increase (+) / decrease (-)	10 489	-2 263
Cash and cash equivalents balance at 31.12.	59 556	57 293

14 STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS/EQUITY

CHF mn	Road	Rail	Social insurance	Other	Total restricted funds	Venture capital	Other net assets/equity	Total net assets/equity of the Confederation	Minority interests	Total net assets/equity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					(1-4)			(5-7)		(8+9)
Net assets/equity	3 395	-8 842	37 902	6 917	39 371	6 447	-999	44 819	6 546	51 365
Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-674	-674	-	-674
As of 01.01.2017 after restatement	3 395	-8 842	37 902	6 917	39 371	6 447	-1 672	44 145	6 546	50 691
Change in special funds	-88	-	-	110	23	-	-	23	-	23
Revaluation employee retirement benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 340	7 340	423	7 764
Revaluation associated companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-2	1	-1
Revaluation financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	-5	19
Change in deferred taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-488	-488	-84	-572
Change in currency translations	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	71	151
Total items recognized under net assets/equity	-88	-	-	110	23	-	6 954	6 977	407	7 383
Surplus/deficit for the year	193	572	2 622	53	3 439	-	4 544	7 984	783	8 767
Total profit and loss recognized	105	572	2 622	163	3 462	-	11 499	14 960	1 190	16 150
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-25	-25	-567	-592
Change in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	110	-110	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-1	-59	-60
As of 31.12.2017 before restatement	3 500	-8 270	40 523	7 080	42 833	6 557	9 690	59 080	7 109	66 189
Accounting standard changes	-	-	1	-	1	-	125	126	145	271
As of 31.12.2017 after restatement	3 500	-8 270	40 524	7 080	42 834	6 557	9 815	59 206	7 255	66 461
Change in special funds	-	-	-	12	12	0	4	16	0	16
Revaluation employee retirement benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1 049	-1 049	-41	-1 090
Revaluation associated companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3
Revaluation financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-287	-287	8	-278
Change in deferred taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	7	70
Change in currency translations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-61	-61	-20	-80
Total items recognized under net assets/equity	-	-	-	12	12	-	-1 327	-1 315	-45	-1 360
Surplus/deficit for the year	67	609	-1 314	205	-433	-	5 395	4 962	739	5 701
Total profit and loss recognized	67	609	-1 314	217	-421	-	4 069	3 647	694	4 342
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-26	-26	-563	-589
Change in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	32	-32	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-3	-7	-11
As of 31.12.2018	3 567	-7 662	39 210	7 297	42 413	6 589	13 822	62 824	7 378	70 202

ADJUSTMENT OF PRIOR YEAR VALUES (RESTATEMENT)

The restatement as of January 1, 2017 was related to the retroactive correction in the federal financial statements. The input values of the Confederation as parent entity were likewise adjusted retroactively in the consolidated financial statements. As a result of this correction, consolidated net assets/equity was 674 million lower as of January 1, 2017. At the same time, the consolidated surplus for 2017 was 333 million lower than the figure reported the previous year.

The restatement as of January 1, 2018 was related to accounting standard adjustments for various consolidated entities. The corresponding effects of the adjustments were recognized directly in net assets/equity in the consolidated financial statements as of January 1, 2018 without affecting the statement of financial performance.

CATEGORIES OF NET ASSETS/EQUITY

Restricted funds

The vast majority of net assets/equity is restricted and cannot be used for the general performance of tasks. Earmarking within the meaning of the federal consolidated financial statements exists if, at the time of the inflow of funds, the law or fund providers prescribe that the funds are to be used for a predefined purpose.

The allocations were as follows:

- The *roads* restricted funds include the net assets/equity of the motorway and urban transportation fund and the special financing for road transportation.
- The *rail* restricted funds include the negative net assets/equity of the railway infrastructure fund (RIF).
- The *social insurance* restricted funds include the net assets/equity of the old-age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance, compensation for loss of earnings and unemployment insurance social security institutions.
- *Other* restricted funds include the special funds and special financing allocable to net assets/equity pursuant to Articles 53 and 54 of the FBA (excluding special financing for road transportation), the other restricted funds of the federal financial statements, as well as the restricted funds of the ETH Domain and Pro Helvetia.

Risk capital

A distinction is also made for the *risk capital* category, which includes the required own funds of PostFinance, as well as SERV's core capital and risk-bearing capital.

Other net assets/equity

After subtracting restricted net assets/equity, risk capital and the capital attributable to minority shareholders of consolidated companies, 13.8 billion remains for general task performance. This sum is influenced primarily by the annual results of the Confederation and federal enterprises, as well as by the revaluation of employee retirement benefits, and it can thus vary considerably from year to year.

Minority interests

Minority interests are attributable mainly to the minority interests of Swisscom AG and BLS Netz AG. The values of these companies are fully consolidated (100%) in the consolidated financial statements, as the Confederation controls these companies via its position as majority shareholder (51%). However, 49% of the net assets/equity is attributable to minority shareholders.

2 NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21 CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Pursuant to the Financial Budget Ordinance (FBO), the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The fundamental purpose of financial statements is to give a true and fair view.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

With the exception of social insurance, all of the entities included in the consolidated financial statements prepare financial statements which also follow the principle of a true and fair view. Consequently, these financial statements are transferred largely unchanged into the consolidated financial statements. However, if the accounting and valuation principles of the rules applied by the consolidated entities differ significantly from those of the IPSAS, the entities' financial statements are adjusted to the IPSAS.

The following significant deviations have been identified and adjusted for the consolidated financial statements:

- *Railway civil engineering structures:* The costs incurred for tunnel excavation work are not capitalized in the financial statements of the SBB, AlpTransit Gotthard (Gotthard, Ceneri) and BLS Netz AG (Lötschberg, Rosshäusern). In the consolidated financial statements, these civil engineering structures are recognized and depreciated according to their service potential.
- *Financial liabilities:* The loans with restrictive terms of repayment recognized as financial liabilities in the financial statements of the SBB, AlpTransit Gotthard AG and BLS Netz AG are treated as net assets/equity in the consolidated financial statements. The loans granted by the Confederation are eliminated during consolidation. The loans with restrictive terms of repayment granted by the cantons remain in consolidated net assets/equity.
- *Employee retirement benefits:* Some financial statements are prepared in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER (e.g. SBB, RUAG and Skyguide). Accordingly, obligations under employee pension plans are recognized under liabilities only if restructuring commitments actually exist. In contrast, the consolidated financial statements recognize a liability for all retirement benefits using an actuarial calculation (IPSAS 39).

DEVIATIONS FROM THE IPSAS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Following the adjustment of the financial statements to the IPSAS as described above, the following areas where the consolidated financial statements do not comply with the IPSAS accounting and valuation principles remain.

Reporting on an accrual basis

Revenue from direct federal tax is recognized at the time of payment by the cantons of the Confederation's share of the revenue and the contributions of insured persons to the Confederation's social insurance are recognized at the time of the incoming payment. This means there is no reporting on an accrual basis.

Accounting and valuation

The capitalization of defense equipment includes the main systems (A systems) according to the armament programs. Other defense equipment expenses are thus recorded at cost and not over the period of the useful life.

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS

To enable a net view, intra-group transactions must be eliminated during consolidation. As there are significant capital ties and transfer payments between the consolidated entities, the consolidated financial statements also apply this principle. Consequently, the figures presented are highly meaningful.

For economic reasons (time factor, cost-benefit considerations), the consolidated financial statements deviate from this principle in the following cases. The effects of the simplifications on the statement of financial position and statement of financial performance are insignificant overall and do not lead to any material loss of information. In contrast, the amount of work required to collect these figures would be disproportionately high for the consolidated entities involved.

Fair value transactions between the consolidated entities

The consolidated entities have a variety of reciprocal business transactions that are carried out at market rates (e.g. postal services, telephony and internet fees, rail travel, etc.). During consolidation, these transactions should generally be removed and the resulting intercompany profits eliminated. The revenue from these transactions and the resulting receivables and liabilities are not eliminated for economic reasons (cost/benefit considerations). Both the annual surplus/deficit and the statement of financial position of the consolidated financial statements are only marginally affected by refraining from doing this.

Transactions between the Federal Administration (DDPS) and RUAG are an exception. The total corresponding RUAG revenue is offset against the defense expenses of the DDPS. Intercompany profits are not taken into account. In contrast, reciprocal receivables and liabilities are eliminated.

Direct federal tax transactions

The activities of federal enterprises are generally subject to direct federal tax, unless they are explicitly exempt from it (e.g. rail services). The direct federal tax recognized by the federal enterprises is not eliminated with the corresponding tax revenue or receivables/liabilities of the Federal Tax Administration.

Similarly, the deferred tax items recognized by the federal enterprises for direct federal tax are not taken into account. The items recognized by the companies for deferred direct federal tax constitute a one-sided intercompany relationship. The Federal Tax Administration does not record any corresponding counter-item for this. The amounts are not reversed in the statement of financial performance or statement of financial position.

ADJUSTMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FIGURES

If a consolidated entity adjusts its prior year figures in the form of a retrospective restatement, the prior year figures of the consolidated financial statements are generally not adjusted. Effects resulting from the adjustment are recognized directly in net assets/equity as of January 1 of the year under review without affecting the statement of financial performance.

An exception to this rule is made in this report. This year, a retrospective restatement was carried out for the Confederation as parent entity. The 2017 figures were adjusted accordingly in the federal financial statements. The prior year figures were adjusted also in these consolidated financial statements in order to ensure comparability. Detailed information on the restatement can be found in the federal financial statements.

22 ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION PRINCIPLES

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Assets are shown as assets in the statement of financial position if they generate a future economic benefit (net inflows of funds) or if they directly serve the fulfilment of public tasks (service potential). Existing liabilities are shown under liabilities and equity in the statement of financial position if their settlement is likely to result in an outflow of funds. Moreover, it must be possible to estimate them reliably.

VALUATION PRINCIPLES

Items in the statement of financial position are generally valued at historical acquisition and production costs or amortized cost, unless a standard or statutory requirements prescribe a different valuation principle.

CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The reporting currency is Swiss francs. The consolidated financial statements are based on the accounting standards applied by the consolidated entities. This also includes the translation method used by the consolidated entities to convert accounts in a foreign currency or to convert the closing accounts of subsidiaries. No group conversion rates are issued.

VALUE ADJUSTMENT PRINCIPLES

The impairment of recognized assets is always tested if it appears that the carrying amounts may be too high owing to changed circumstances or other events. If this is the case, the procedure is as follows:

Financial assets

An impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows taking the original effective interest rate into account.

Other assets

The impairment principles for other assets differ depending on whether an asset is classified as a cash-generating or non-cash-generating asset.

Cash-generating assets are assets that are held with the main objective of generating an economic return. In this case, the carrying amount is compared with the recoverable amount (higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use). If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the difference is recognized as a value adjustment.

If the carrying amount of *non-cash-generating assets* exceeds the higher of fair value less costs to sell and service potential, an impairment loss in the amount of the difference is recognized as an expense. It can be difficult to calculate the service potential for some assets, as there are no cash flows. One of the following methods is used to determine the present value of the remaining service potential:

- Replacement cost method with accumulated depreciation
- Restoration cost method

RECOGNITION OF REVENUE

Each inflow of funds of an entity is assessed to determine whether it is an inflow from exchange transactions (IPSAS 9) or an inflow from non-exchange transactions (IPSAS 23). In the case of a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

If an *exchange transaction* exists, the revenue is generally recognized at the time of delivery and service provision. In the case of project contracts, the performance obligation not yet fulfilled is allocated to liabilities. The revenue is accounted for and shown by reference to the stage of completion of the project.

In the case of a *non-exchange transaction*, it is necessary to determine whether or not a service or repayment obligation exists. In the event of such an obligation, the corresponding amount is recognized under liabilities at the time of contract conclusion and the revenue is recognized according to the progress of the project in question.

If neither an exchange transaction nor a service or repayment obligation exists, as is usually the case with grants, the revenue is recognized in full in the statement of financial performance in the year under review.

Revenue is structured as follows:

Tax revenue

Direct federal tax is recorded gross on a cash accounting basis based on the amounts of tax delivered by the cantons during the fiscal year (cash accounting). This means that recognition is not on an accrual basis, as the information required for recognition with the accrual accounting method is not available at the time the annual financial statements are prepared. The cantons' shares are recognized separately as an expense. Revenue pending in the years following any potential abolition of direct federal tax is shown as a contingent asset.

Value added tax revenue is calculated on the basis of amounts receivable and payable from settlements (including supplementary settlements, credit advices, etc.) during the fiscal year. Receivables from estimates due to the non-submission of VAT returns are only recognized as revenue with an empirical value of 20% due to the low probability of an inflow of funds.

Service and production revenue

Service revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract or at the time the service is rendered. Revenue from product sales is recognized in the statement of financial performance when the risks and opportunities of ownership of the products are transferred to the buyer.

Social insurance revenue

Contributions by employers and insured persons (personal contributions and wage contributions) are based on the current contribution rates. They are recorded on a cash accounting basis.

Other revenue

Some other revenue, such as building revenue, is recorded on a pro rata basis. Other forms of other revenue, such as the Swiss National Bank's profit distribution, are recognized when the legal entitlement to the payment has arisen.

RECOGNITION OF EXPENSES

In accordance with the principle of accrual accounting, expenses are allocated to the accounting period in which they were incurred (e.g. personnel expenses). In the area of general, administrative and operating expenses, the time at which the goods or services were received or supplied is generally decisive. In the case of transfer expenses, the expenses are recorded on the basis of an order or other legally binding assurance or, in cases where no direct service is rendered, at the time when the contribution becomes due.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are recognized in the statement of financial position at acquisition cost or production cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. The permissible useful life ranges are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	
Machines, appliances, tools, office machines, etc.	3–15 years
Passenger vehicles, delivery vans, lorries, buses	3–20 years
Railway locomotives, aircraft, ships	10–33 years
IT (hardware), communication systems	2–10 years
Furniture	3–20 years
Fixtures and fittings, operating equipment	3–25 years
Land and buildings	
Land	unlimited
Buildings, structures	10–75 years
Hydraulic engineering structures	40–80 years
Armaments	
Main systems (A systems)	10–50 years
Communication infrastructures	
Technical equipment (cables, ducts)	30–40 years
Technical equipment (transmission and switching equipment)	3–15 years
Other assets	3–15 years
Motorway infrastructures	
Roads, bridges	30 years
Tunnels	50 years
Electromechanical equipment	10 years
Rail infrastructures	
Technical equipment (cables, ducts), railway technology, overhead lines	10–33 years
Civil engineering structures (bridges, tunnels), substructure, superstructure	25–50 years
Tunnel excavations	80 years

The capitalization of *defense equipment* includes the main systems (A systems) according to the armament programs. Defense equipment comprising components with differing periods of useful life is not recorded or depreciated separately. Other defense equipment eligible for capitalization is not recognized in the statement of financial position. Unlike the main systems, the data required for capitalization of other defense equipment can be collected only with considerable effort, which is why it is not capitalized. Except in the case of main systems, the expenses for this defense equipment are thus incurred at the time of procurement and are not recorded over the period of the useful life.

The completed *motorways* taken over by the cantons as of January 1, 2008 are depreciated on a flat-rate basis over a period of 30 years, as they were not allocated to different asset classes prior to the introduction of the NFE. This also applies to the buildings in connection with motorways (maintenance depots, etc.). In contrast, assets completed after January 1, 2008 can be allocated to asset classes.

Federal *works of art* are not capitalized in the statement of financial position. The Federal Office of Culture keeps an inventory of all items owned by the Confederation.

INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Intangible fixed assets acquired or created are valued at acquisition or production cost.

Goodwill	No planned amortization, impairment test
Software	Term or useful life
Other intangible fixed assets (licenses, patents, rights, client relationships, brands)	Term or useful life

FINANCIAL INTERESTS

A distinction must be made between associates and other financial interests.

In the case of *associates*, the Confederation can have a significant impact on their business activities without controlling them. A significant impact is generally assumed with a 20% to 50% share of voting rights. Associates are generally valued at equity. Alternatively, they can also be valued at cost if the proportionate equity of a financial interest is less than 50 million.

Other financial interests are financial interests in companies and organizations over which the Confederation cannot exercise control or have significant influence due to its position. Other financial interests are shown under this item in the statement of financial position only if they are held for the performance of tasks. In this case, they are valued at cost because, as a rule, there are no fair values. In contrast, financial interests for investment purposes are recognized under financial investments and, for the most part, are valued at market rates.

Equity method

Valuation using the equity method is based on closing accounts that are adjusted to the accounting standards of the consolidated financial statements.

Valuation using the equity method is based on the company's most recent closing accounts available. If this does not correspond to the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements, either closing accounts are obtained for the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements or they are based on the company's last available closing accounts and are updated to reflect the significant transactions between the two reporting dates.

Valuation at cost

The initial valuation at cost is based on the actual acquisition costs. The acquisition value generally corresponds to the capital paid in.

Subsequent measurement is also based on acquisition costs, as no market prices can be used for measurement. Acquisition costs in foreign currencies are valued at the exchange rate applicable on the reporting date.

If the company significantly restricts its business or administrative activities or if future financial flows (e.g. the possibility of conversion into liquid funds, interest payments, dividend payments) are adversely affected, impairment is tested.

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Employee retirement benefits include obligations under pension plans of the Confederation and federal enterprises which pay out benefits upon retirement, death and disability.

In accordance with the requirements of IPSAS 39, these pension plans are to be classified as defined benefit plans. In contrast to the static method of accounting for employee benefits under Swiss pension law, vested employee benefits are measured on a basis to reflect future changes in salary and pension levels, applying the “substance over form” approach in IPSAS 39. The employee retirement benefits shown in the statement of financial position correspond to the present value of defined benefit employee retirement benefits less the fair value of plan assets.

The current service cost and obligations under pension plans are calculated using the actuarial valuation method known as the projected unit credit method (PUC). The calculation is based on information on those insured (wage, retirement savings, etc.) using demographic parameters (retirement age, fluctuation rate, disability rate, mortality rate) and financial parameters (wage and pension development, interest rate). The calculated values are discounted to the measurement date using a discount rate.

The statement of financial performance shows the current service cost, administrative costs and the interest on net retirement benefits under personnel expenses. Gains and losses on plan changes are generally recognized in the statement of financial performance too. An exception to this exists for group entities that use extended risk sharing. In this case, the effects of plan changes are recognized in net assets/equity without affecting the statement of financial performance.

Actuarial and investment gains and losses from pension plans are recognized directly in net assets/equity in the reporting period in which they arise. Actuarial gains and losses result from changes in the parameters used and from experience adjustments.

The assumptions made by the consolidated entities are applied unchanged for the calculation of employee retirement benefits. This also applies for all assumptions in connection with risk sharing. In contrast to the individual financial statements of SBB, RUAG and Skyguide in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER, where a liability is recognized only to the extent of the actual restructuring commitments, the consolidated financial statements recognize a liability for all retirement benefits in accordance with IPSAS 39.

Other benefits (long-service benefits, vacation and overtime, etc.) are included in provisions (employee benefits).

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized where a liability has arisen from a past event, an outflow of funds will probably be required to settle that liability, and the amount of the liability can be reliably estimated. Where it is unlikely that an outflow of funds will be required (<50%) or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, it is disclosed as a contingent liability. A provision for restructuring costs is recognized only when a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been presented, the plan has been communicated, and the level of costs can be measured with sufficient reliability.

23 EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 TAX REVENUE

CHF mn	2017	2018
Tax revenue	66 471	68 398
Direct federal tax	20 944	22 446
Natural persons	10 332	11 157
Legal entities	10 612	11 289
Value added tax	22 904	22 650
General federal resources	17 654	17 969
Restricted funds	5 250	4 681
Withholding tax	8 010	7 747
Withholding tax incoming payments	30 206	32 610
Withholding tax refunds	-20 508	-24 296
Change in provisions	-1 700	-600
US withholding tax	12	34
Stamp duty	2 434	2 117
Issue tax	407	248
Transfer stamp tax	1 315	1 166
Insurance premium stamp duty and other	713	703
Other consumption taxes	7 049	8 310
Mineral oil tax	4 523	4 578
Tobacco duty	2 139	2 081
Grid supplement	-	1 288
Spirits tax	275	247
Beer tax	112	115
Miscellaneous tax revenue	5 130	5 129
Transportation taxes	2 409	2 390
Customs duties	1 103	1 103
Casino tax	273	281
Incentive fees	1 345	1 355

2 SERVICE AND PRODUCTION REVENUE

CHF mn	2017	2018
Service and production revenue	27 364	27 504
Postal service revenue	4 472	4 513
Postal service revenue	4 472	4 513
Income from financial services	1 785	1 438
Financial service revenue	1 959	1 611
Financial service expenses	-174	-173
Telecommunications service revenue	11 662	11 714
Telecommunications services Switzerland	9 476	9 274
Telecommunications services abroad	2 187	2 440
Armament sector revenue	1 365	1 388
Defense technology	270	265
Civil area	1 095	1 122
Transportation revenue	5 333	5 534
Passenger transportation rail	3 316	3 393
Passenger transportation road	479	511
Freight transportation rail	838	868
Ancillary operating revenue rail	210	213
Cantons' contributions/compensation	491	549
Other service revenue	2 747	2 917
Air traffic control	343	347
Income from insurance services	86	16
Swiss Post merchandise	459	422
ETH research/science services	586	618
Other services federal enterprises	1 274	1 513

3 SOCIAL INSURANCE REVENUE/EXPENDITURE

CHF mn	2017	2018
Net result social insurance	-16 043	-15 351
Social insurance revenue	43 814	44 701
Contributions by employers and insured persons	45 115	45 946
Cantons' contributions/other revenue	250	245
./.. social insurance revenue from consolidation scope	-1 550	-1 490
Social insurance expenses	-59 857	-60 052
Direct old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV) benefits	-43 095	-43 854
Direct disability insurance (IV) benefits	-8 617	-8 702
Direct benefits concerning compensation for loss of earnings (EO)	-1 721	-1 678
Direct benefits concerning agriculture family allowances (FL)	-109	-99
Direct unemployment insurance (ALV) benefits (net AHV contributions)	-6 316	-5 719

Federal social insurance is financed primarily with the employer and employee contributions received. In addition, significant financing comes from contributions from the ordinary federal budget and restricted tax shares. The above overview shows a net view of the social insurance result in the narrower sense (social insurance revenue and expenditure). The Confederation's contributions which are paid into its own social insurance funds in the form of contributions, tax shares and employer contributions are excluded.

4 OTHER REVENUE

CHF mn	2017	2018
Other revenue	6 298	5 883
Capitalized own work	1 661	1 631
Rail	1 225	1 235
Other	436	397
Building revenue	701	720
Building revenue rail operations	498	519
Federal buildings	70	79
Other	133	122
Other sovereign revenue	1 449	1 258
Revenue from exchange transactions, fines	109	-
SNB profit distribution	577	667
Revenue from concessions, quota auctions	285	285
Gifts, bequests to the ETH	119	155
Other revenue from payments, royalties	360	152
Other revenue	2 487	2 274
Cantonal contributions to railway infrastructure fund	500	500
Net revenue special financing in liabilities	19	168
Other misc. revenue	1 968	1 605

5 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Personnel expenses	-20 140	-19 445
Wages and salaries	-15 814	-15 714
Retirement benefit cost	-2 575	-1 954
Other personnel expenses	-1 752	-1 776

6 GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

CHF mn	2017	2018
General, administrative and operating expenses	-17 294	-17 923
Cost of materials, goods and services	-5 561	-6 138
Building expenses and rent	-1 723	-1 719
IT expenses	-1 201	-1 259
Armed Forces operating and defense expenses	-1 067	-1 153
Other general and administrative expenses	-464	-570
Other operating expenses	-7 277	-7 084

7 TRANSFER EXPENSES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Transfer expenses	-29 820	-31 879
Cantons' share in federal income	-5 453	-5 610
Fiscal equalization to cantons	-3 281	-3 339
Direct payments for agriculture	-2 806	-2 805
Individual premium reductions (IPR) to cantons	-2 617	-2 746
Contributions to international organizations	-2 099	-2 243
Compensation to public bodies	-1 590	-1 625
AHV and IV supplementary benefits	-1 495	-1 538
Promotion of renewable energies	-	-1 288
Redistribution of incentive fees	-842	-1 249
Research promotion institutions	-978	-1 006
Regional passenger transportation contributions	-701	-671
Net expense special financing in liabilities	-156	-61
Other contributions to third parties	-7 802	-7 698

8 FINANCIAL RESULT

CHF mn	2017	2018
Financial result	1 088	-2 662
Financial revenue	3 044	1 065
Interest income	683	577
Revenue from financial interests	270	298
Market value adjustments	1 795	3
Other financial revenue	297	187
Financial expense	-1 956	-3 727
Interest expense	-1 758	-1 435
Capital procurement expenses	-59	-49
Impairments on financial investments	-21	-21
Market value adjustments	9	-2 080
Other financial expense	-127	-142

9 INCOME TAXES OF FEDERAL ENTERPRISES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Income taxes of federal enterprises	-573	-544
Expenses for current income taxes	-471	-424
Expenses for deferred income taxes	-103	-120

10 BREAKDOWN BY SEGMENT

CHF mn	Federal Administ- ration	Compa- nies	Social insurance	Consoli- dation	2018
Statement of financial performance					
Operating revenue	72 771	32 875	61 639	-20 799	146 486
Operating expenses	-67 557	-29 592	-61 522	20 799	-137 872
Operating result	5 214	3 283	117	-	8 614
Financial result	-960	-271	-1 431	-	-2 662
Proportionate result from associated companies	246	48	-	-	293
Income taxes of federal enterprises	-0	-544	-	-	-544
Surplus/deficit for the year	4 500	2 516	-1 314	-	5 701
Personnel					
Number of full-time employees (FTEs)	55 642	105 813	-	-	161 455

11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CHF mn	2017	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	59 556	57 293
Cash	2 645	2 179
Sight deposits with financial institutions	56 824	55 040
Short-term deposits	86	73

12 RECEIVABLES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Receivables	16 991	17 896
Trade receivables	4 983	4 698
Tax and customs receivables	5 160	5 921
Current account receivables from compensation funds	3 730	3 979
Other current account receivables	854	753
Other receivables	2 983	3 266
Value adjustments on receivables	-719	-722

13 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

CHF mn	2017	2018
Financial investments	118 382	115 882
Short-term financial investments	37 166	22 760
Bonds	31 563	17 234
Fixed-term deposits, discount paper	1 045	1 012
Shares	1 339	156
Fund investments	277	1 372
Loans	2 392	2 205
Derivatives	524	476
Other financial investments	26	305
Long-term financial investments	81 217	93 123
Bonds	43 239	56 562
Fixed-term deposits, discount paper	7	223
Shares	7 162	6 101
Fund investments	9 196	8 594
Loans	17 264	20 530
Other financial investments	4 349	1 113

14 INVENTORIES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Inventories	4 943	4 926
Civil inventories and work in progress	1 837	1 810
Military inventories	3 501	3 492
Value adjustments on inventories	-395	-376

15 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

2018 CHF mn	Advances and assets under construction	Property, plant and equipment	Land and buildings	Armaments	Infrastructure communi- cations	Infrastructure motorways	Infrastructure rail	Total
Acquisition costs								
As of 01.01.2018	23 414	37 447	55 076	16 932	28 174	48 524	42 244	251 810
Additions	6 789	906	53	276	1 366	-	38	9 427
Disposals	-25	-894	-827	-	-1 586	-1 073	-367	-4 773
Change in consolidation scope	-	-6	-27	-	17	-	-	-16
Reclassifications	-5 539	1 327	1 040	3	99	1 771	1 318	19
Currency translations	-2	-23	-6	-	-192	-	-	-223
As of 31.12.2018	24 636	38 757	55 308	17 211	27 878	49 221	43 233	256 244
Accumulated depreciation								
As of 01.01.2018	-3	-23 027	-29 242	-12 183	-19 880	-22 170	-13 402	-119 906
Depreciation and amortization	-	-1 868	-990	-669	-1 165	-1 695	-1 173	-7 560
Impairments	-20	-3	-0	-	-	-	-	-22
Reversal of impairments	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Disposals	15	839	696	-	1 584	1 073	325	4 532
Change in consolidation scope	-	11	25	-	-	-	-	36
Reclassifications	2	-58	10	-	56	-	-9	2
Currency translations	-	14	3	-	107	-	-	124
As of 31.12.2018	-5	-24 093	-29 499	-12 852	-19 297	-22 792	-14 258	-122 795
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2018	24 631	14 665	25 809	4 359	8 581	26 430	28 975	133 449

2017 CHF mn	Advances and assets under construction	Property, plant and equipment	Land and buildings	Armaments	Infrastructure communi- cations	Infrastructure motorways	Infrastructure rail	Total
Acquisition costs								
As of 01.01.2017 before restatement	27 315	36 155	54 582	16 754	27 022	42 345	41 214	245 387
Changes	-4 276	-	-	-	-	4 665	-	389
As of 01.01.2017 after restatement	23 039	36 155	54 582	16 754	27 022	47 010	41 214	245 775
Additions	7 044	711	136	183	1 333	-	6	9 414
Disposals	-35	-1 007	-1 024	-17	-664	-1 080	-319	-4 147
Change in consolidation scope	1	16	374	-	1	-	-	391
Reclassifications	-6 637	1 539	996	11	95	2 594	1 344	-58
Currency translations	3	34	12	-	386	-	-	435
As of 31.12.2017	23 414	37 447	55 076	16 932	28 174	48 524	42 244	251 810
Accumulated depreciation								
As of 01.01.2017 before restatement	-	-21 935	-28 689	-11 590	-19 246	-20 580	-12 526	-114 566
Changes	-	-	-110	-	-	-953	-	-1 062
As of 01.01.2017 after restatement	-	-21 935	-28 798	-11 590	-19 246	-21 533	-12 526	-115 628
Depreciation and amortization	-	-1 824	-993	-610	-1 114	-1 657	-1 149	-7 348
Impairments	-2	-152	-111	-	-	-60	-	-325
Reversal of impairments	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Disposals	-0	914	777	17	668	1 080	273	3 730
Change in consolidation scope	-	-6	-114	-	-	-	-	-120
Reclassifications	-	-5	0	-	21	-0	0	16
Currency translations	-	-20	-4	-	-208	-	-	-231
As of 31.12.2017	-3	-23 027	-29 242	-12 183	-19 880	-22 170	-13 402	-119 906
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2017	23 411	14 420	25 833	4 749	8 294	26 354	28 842	131 904

Advance payments and assets under construction comprise mainly motorways (6.7 bn), construction projects and advance payments for railway infrastructure and rolling stock (8.3 bn), and Gotthard and Ceneri civil engineering structures not yet invoiced (5.0 bn).

Property, plant and equipment/other tangible fixed assets include the rolling stock of railway companies (7.0 bn).

16 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

2018 CHF mn	Assets under construction	Goodwill	Software	Other intangible fixed assets	Total
Acquisition costs					
As of 01.01.2018	757	7 204	6 313	2 414	16 687
Additions	350	-	463	113	926
Disposals	-8	-	-973	-222	-1 203
Change in consolidation scope	-	5	-7	209	207
Reclassifications	-567	-0	925	-388	-30
Currency translations	-0	-85	-59	-28	-172
As of 31.12.2018	531	7 123	6 661	2 098	16 414
Accumulated depreciation					
As of 01.01.2018	-42	-1 615	-4 501	-1 464	-7 621
Depreciation and amortization	-7	-	-851	-107	-965
Impairments	-	-2	-23	-0	-26
Reversal of impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	7	-	968	205	1 181
Change in consolidation scope	-	22	18	-0	40
Reclassifications	31	-	-270	248	9
Currency translations	-	55	53	15	124
As of 31.12.2018	-10	-1 539	-4 606	-1 104	-7 259
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2018	521	5 584	2 055	995	9 154

2017 CHF mn	Assets under construction	Goodwill	Software	Other intangible fixed assets	Total
Acquisition costs					
As of 01.01.2017	844	6 952	5 841	3 084	16 721
Additions	419	-	397	173	989
Disposals	-21	-	-633	-961	-1 615
Change in consolidation scope	-1	88	-1	104	190
Reclassifications	-485	-	581	-39	57
Currency translations	-	163	128	52	344
As of 31.12.2017	757	7 204	6 313	2 414	16 687
Accumulated depreciation					
As of 01.01.2017	-	-1 488	-4 221	-2 170	-7 879
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-745	-213	-957
Impairments	-48	-24	-36	-7	-114
Reversal of impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	6	-	631	952	1 589
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	3	0	4
Reclassifications	-	-	-30	15	-15
Currency translations	-	-103	-104	-43	-249
As of 31.12.2017	-42	-1 615	-4 501	-1 464	-7 621
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2017	715	5 589	1 812	949	9 065

17 FINANCIAL INTERESTS

2018 CHF mn	BLS AG	Rhaetian Railway RhB	Matterhorn Gotthard Infra- struktur AG	Other licensed transportation companies	Development banks	Developing countries and countries in transition	Other	Total
Financial interests								
As of 01.01.2017	562	1 053	420	884	695	237	652	4 503
Additions	-	-	-	1	45	41	122	209
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-18	-103	-121
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-38	-38
Share of net result recognized in statement of financial performance	3	43	37	74	-	-	-	157
Share of net result recognized in net assets/equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-1
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	31	149	180
Currency translations	-	-	-	-	-1	-2	20	17
As of 31.12.2017	565	1 096	457	959	739	289	801	4 906
Additions	-	-	-	-	40	47	69	156
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-28	-10	-38
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-26	-26
Share of net result recognized in statement of financial performance	3	48	29	178	-	-	35	293
Share of net result recognized in net assets/equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-24	-53	-77
Currency translations	-	-	-	-	-1	3	-7	-5
As of 31.12.2018	568	1 144	486	1 137	778	287	813	5 213

FINANCIAL INTERESTS IN LICENSED TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

Significant interests in licensed transportation companies are valued using the equity method. The net assets/equity of licensed transportation companies is valued in accordance with the IPSAS guidelines. The following items are treated differently under the IPSAS than in licensed transportation companies' accounting standards:

- a. Licensed transportation companies receive conditionally repayable public-sector loans to finance railway infrastructure. Repayment of the loans is subject to conditions which generally do not apply. Conditionally repayable loans are shown as liabilities in licensed transportation companies' financial statements. Irrespective of the legal structure, the funds received are attributable to licensed transportation companies' net assets/equity in economic terms.
- b. The investment contributions for tunnel excavation work are granted by the Confederation to licensed transportation companies as non-repayable payments. Based on the DETEC Ordinance on Accounting in Licensed Enterprises (ALEO), the investments made with them are recognized in licensed transportation companies' statements of financial performance and are thus not recognized in the statement of financial position. In the consolidated financial statements, these civil engineering structures are recognized and depreciated according to their service potential.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS IN DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Financial interests held for the performance of tasks are measured at amortized cost. Financial interests held in foreign currencies are valued annually at the exchange rate applicable on the reporting date.

18 CURRENT LIABILITIES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Current liabilities	17 557	17 518
Trade payables	5 109	4 623
Tax and customs liabilities	6 759	7 423
Current accounts	4 676	4 556
Other liabilities	1 014	917

19 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Financial liabilities	214 464	204 749
Short-term financial liabilities	135 076	128 950
Client funds	114 430	112 084
Bonds	8 528	6 278
Liabilities from money market paper	7 169	5 982
Bank loans	790	1 313
Liabilities from financial leases	51	40
Negative replacement values	872	612
Other financial liabilities	3 236	2 640
Long-term financial liabilities	79 388	75 799
Bonds	71 653	68 685
Bank loans	2 917	2 907
Client funds	80	72
Liabilities from financial leases	1 232	1 165
Other financial liabilities	3 506	2 971

20 PROVISIONS

CHF mn	Withholding tax	Military insurance	Coins in circulation	Discontinuation, restoration, disposal	Benefits for employees	Other	Total
As of 01.01.2017	9 200	2 173	2 246	1 716	1 488	2 918	19 741
Increase	1 700	115	35	81	110	1 060	3 101
Decrease	-	-	-	-26	-26	-533	-585
Utilization	-	-184	-10	-7	-88	-392	-682
Present value adjustments	-	-	-	8	1	-1	8
Consolidation scope changes	-	-	-	-	0	4	5
Currency translations	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
As of 31.12.2017 before restatement	10 900	2 104	2 271	1 771	1 487	3 061	21 593
Accounting standard changes	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
As of 31.12.2017 after restatement	10 900	2 104	2 271	1 771	1 487	3 073	21 605
Increase	600	125	27	309	80	946	2 087
Decrease	-	-10	-	-44	-28	-561	-643
Utilization	-	-165	-13	-15	-82	-135	-409
Present value adjustments	-	-	-	10	1	0	12
Consolidation scope changes	-	-	-	-	-0	1	0
Currency translations	-	-	-	-	-1	-2	-4
As of 31.12.2018	11 500	2 054	2 285	2 032	1 456	3 321	22 647
<i>of which short term</i>	-	187	-	45	590	489	1 311
<i>of which long term</i>	11 500	1 867	2 285	1 987	866	2 832	21 336

WITHHOLDING TAX

The withholding tax provision covers expected future withholding tax refund requests in respect of revenue which has already been recognized on the basis of tax returns received. Under the applicable measurement basis, a percentage is deducted from incoming payments recorded, representing what is presumed to have been paid out as refunds or recorded as accrued expenses in the year under review. An empirical value representing the residual share of net income due to the Confederation is also deducted. The balance is the level of provision required to match the share of receipts likely to be claimed as refunds in subsequent years. Based on the information currently available, it is possible to determine only the refunds from receipts outstanding in the current year. Amounts payable from receipts in previous years are not reflected in the level of provision calculated.

MILITARY INSURANCE

Suva operates the military insurance scheme as a separate social insurance fund on behalf of the Confederation. In the event of claims giving rise to pension entitlements under the military insurance scheme, provision must be made for the projected pension liabilities. Actuarial methods are used to calculate the provision required. This involves capitalizing all pensions based on an assessment of the relevant parameters (e.g. mortality, size of pension, inflation, etc.). Similarly, the future costs of any treatment, daily benefits and other cash benefits as a result of damage to health are calculated on the basis of actuarial methods.

COINS IN CIRCULATION

A provision is made for coins in circulation. Based on eurozone empirical values, a loss rate of 35% should be anticipated, as not all coins are delivered to the SNB, even after several years have passed. The amount of the provision corresponds to 65% of the nominal value of newly minted coins supplied to the SNB, adjusted for the change in inventories at the SNB.

DISCONTINUATION, RESTORATION AND DISPOSAL COSTS

The provisions include primarily the future costs for the dismantling and decommissioning of nuclear facilities owned by the Confederation, as well as for the disposal of radioactive waste from these facilities. The calculation is based on a swissnuclear estimate and is subject to significant inaccuracy because of the lack of comprehensive empirical data associated with the dismantling of nuclear facilities and the long planning horizon for the disposal of radioactive waste. Moreover, the provisions include the costs for the demolition of telecommunications facilities and the restoration of land owned by third parties to its original condition.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employees' vacation entitlement and overtime, as well as long-service entitlements are recognized under provisions for employee benefits.

21 EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

In accordance with the legal requirements in Switzerland, group entities have legally independent pension foundations and thus eliminate their retirement benefit obligations. Under IPSAS 39, Swiss pension funds qualify as defined benefit plans, which is why the actuarially determined funding surplus or deficit is recognized in the group statement of financial position. Each pension fund has its own equal representation body consisting of the same number of employee and employer representatives. The pension foundations bear their own underwriting and investment risks. The investment strategy is defined in such a way that the regulatory benefits can be paid when they become due.

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS RECOGNIZED IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

CHF mn	2017	2018
Employee retirement benefits	17 814	18 943
Present value of employee retirement benefits	101 337	99 444
Fair value of plan assets	-83 524	-80 501

The net employee retirement benefits recognized in the statement of financial position increased by 1.1 billion in the year under review, due primarily to employee retirement benefit valuation changes (1.2 bn) and the negative investment performance of plan assets (-2.3 bn). These items were recognized directly in net assets/equity.

RETIREMENT BENEFIT COST IN ACCORDANCE WITH IPSAS 39

CHF mn	2017	2018
Retirement benefit cost	-2 575	-1 954
Current service cost (employer)	-2 517	-2 371
Plan changes	64	522
Administrative costs	-40	-39
Interest expense for employee retirement benefits	-427	-470
Interest income from plan assets	346	404

REVALUATION OF EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS AND PLAN ASSETS

CHF mn	2017	2018
Revaluation recognized in net assets/equity	7 764	-1 090
Actuarial gains (+) / losses (-)	2 979	1 218
Change in financial assumptions	3 084	1 508
Change in demographic assumptions	735	330
Experience adjustments	-840	-619
Revenue from plan assets (excl. interest based on discount rate)	4 785	-2 309

DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL PLANS

The most significant pension plans are at the Confederation, the ETH Domain, Swiss Post, Swiss Federal Railways and Swisscom. The key data for these plans is as follows:

BREAKDOWN BY SEGMENT

	Confederation as parent	ETH Domain	Swiss Post	SBB	Swisscom
Number of active insured persons	39 536	19 562	40 397	30 634	18 360
Number of pensioners	28 105	6 111	37 452	26 600	8 427
Discount rate	0.30%	0.30%	0.75%	0.60%	0.86%
Risk sharing	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

DISCOUNT RATE

The discount rate for discounting employee retirement benefits is determined individually by the group entities and adopted unchanged for the consolidated financial statements. In principle, the discount rates for federal enterprises are based on first-class corporate bonds and, for public institutions, on Confederation bonds.

RISK SHARING

With the customary valuation of employee retirement benefits under IPSAS 39, it is assumed that the costs for funding current pension commitments (i.e. restructuring measures) are borne exclusively by the employer. However, under certain circumstances, the statutory obligation to jointly fund retirement benefit obligations may also be taken into account in the form of risk sharing when valuing the retirement benefit obligation in order to provide a more realistic picture of the pension plans' actual costs for the enterprises.

The use of risk sharing requires the assumption of measures that have not yet been adopted and is thus subject to a certain degree of discretion. Furthermore, the effects of plan changes are no longer recognized in the statement of financial performance, rather directly in net assets/equity as part of the revaluation of the obligation.

With the exception of Swisscom and Swiss Post, the group entities do not apply risk sharing at present.

22 OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Other long-term liabilities	3 334	4 177
Special funds	669	1 662
Grid supplement fund	-	999
Nuclear damage fund	499	507
Family compensation fund	75	71
Other special funds	95	85
Restricted funds	2 239	2 217
Restricted research contributions	1 428	1 510
Special financing	767	660
Other restricted funds	44	47
Other long-term liabilities	426	297

23 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

CHF mn	2017	2018
Contingent liabilities	18 769	27 775
Sureties and guarantees	8 247	17 138
Subsidized housing	3 309	3 400
Licensed transportation companies	2 117	2 529
IMF monetary assistance decree	195	8 697
IMF PRGT	1 441	1 384
Oceangoing vessels	426	393
Other sureties and guarantees	759	735
Capital commitments for development banks	8 106	8 140
Litigation	1 197	1 040
Other contingent liabilities	1 220	1 458
Decommissioning and disposal	390	381
Misc. other contingent liabilities	830	1 077

SURETIES AND GUARANTEES

The Confederation grants sureties and guarantees as part of task performance. It thus undertakes to make certain payments in favor of the guarantee holder if a borrower fails to meet its payment obligations toward the guarantee holder. The Confederation provides these guarantees free of charge.

Subsidized housing is indirectly funded by way of sureties issued. The Confederation issues guarantees in respect of second mortgages of natural persons for the promotion of housing construction. It can also issue guarantees to public housing construction organizations or act as a guarantor for bonds of public central issuers.

In favor of *licensed transportation companies*, the Confederation guarantees loans which are taken out for the procurement of low-interest resources. The credit facility approved by Parliament for this purpose amounts to 11 billion. This is used to issue guarantee bonds in tranches in favor of licensed transportation companies.

For the Swiss National Bank (SNB), the Confederation guarantees the repayment of loans granted by the SNB to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the Monetary Assistance Act (MAA) and to the *IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust* (PRGT). The *IMF monetary assistance decree* serves to prevent or remedy serious disruptions to the international monetary system. The PRGT grants loans on preferential terms to low-income member countries and is financed by means of bilateral contributions and IMF resources.

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Capital commitments refer to guarantee capital which has not yet been paid up that can be called upon if necessary by development banks. Participation in the banks is part of Switzerland's development assistance, as these banks promote sustainable economic and social development in the target countries. Guarantee capital helps to secure the bonds issued by the banks on the international capital markets.

24 CONTINGENT ASSETS

CHF mn	2017	2018
Contingent assets	20 237	21 924
Unrecognized receivables from direct federal tax	19 300	21 100
Other contingent assets	937	824

Unrecognized receivables from direct federal tax (excluding cantons' share of 17%) are levied ex post and only fall due in the year following the fiscal year in question. The booking of receipts is undertaken by the federal government to coincide with the delivery of the federal government's share by the cantons (cash accounting). If direct federal tax were levied at the end of 2018, there would still be an estimated 21.1 billion in receipts anticipated the following years. These assets are owed to the Confederation by law. Recognizing all receivables up to and including the 2018 tax year is not possible, however, as these are not yet available as of the reporting date. For this reason, the estimated outstanding balances are reported as contingent assets.

Other contingent assets consist mainly of disputed receivables from withholding tax and stamp duty. These are legally contested receivables whose enforceability has to be clarified.

25 SERV LIABILITY SCOPE

CHF mn	2017	2018
SERV liability scope		
SERV liability scope	14 000	16 000
Utilization	10 780	11 360
Utilization in %	77%	71%

The Federal Council is responsible for determining the maximum scope of Swiss Export Risk Insurance (SERV) insurance liabilities. This currently amounts to 16 billion. The liability scope sets the total exposure ceiling that SERV can assume for insured benefits. The liability scope is reviewed periodically and adjusted where necessary.

At the end of 2018, the insurance liability amounted to 11.4 billion, whereby the liability scope was 71% utilized. Insurance liabilities include outstanding insurance policies (7.2 bn) and insurance commitments in principle (1.5 bn).

26 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The 2018 consolidated financial statements were approved by the Federal Council on April 10, 2019. Up to that date, no events requiring disclosure had occurred after the reporting date.

24 SCHEDULE OF HOLDINGS

CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

Financial interests	Capital share (in %)	Valuation method
Federal Administration segment		
Confederation as parent		
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	100	Full consolidation
Federal Department of Home Affairs	100	Full consolidation
Federal Department of Justice and Police	100	Full consolidation
Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport	100	Full consolidation
Federal Department of Finance	100	Full consolidation
Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research	100	Full consolidation
Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications	100	Full consolidation
Authorities and courts	100	Full consolidation
Separate accounts		
Railway infrastructure fund (RIF)	100	Full consolidation
Motorway and urban transportation fund	100	Full consolidation
Decentralized administrative units (tax-financed)		
Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology Domain (ETH)	100	Full consolidation
Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (SFIVET)	100	Full consolidation
Swiss Federal Institute of Metrology (METAS)	100	Full consolidation
Innosuisse	100	Full consolidation
Pro Helvetia	100	Full consolidation
Swiss National Museum (SNM)	100	Full consolidation
Significant associated companies		
BLS AG	21	Equity
Rhaetian Railway (RhB)	43	Equity
Matterhorn Gotthard Infrastruktur AG	77	Equity
Federal enterprises segment		
Federal enterprises		
<i>Parent company incl. its subsidiaries</i>		
Swiss Post AG	100	Full consolidation
Swisscom AG	51	Full consolidation
Skyguide AG	100	Full consolidation
SBB AG	100	Full consolidation
AlpTransit Gotthard AG	100	Full consolidation
BLS Netz AG	50	Full consolidation
SIFEM AG	100	Full consolidation
RUAG Schweiz AG	100	Full consolidation
Decentralized administrative units (not tax-financed or not primarily tax-financed)		
Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA)	100	Full consolidation
Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property (IIP)	100	Full consolidation
Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI)	100	Full consolidation
Federal Audit Oversight Authority (FAOA)	100	Full consolidation
Swiss Export Risk Insurance (SERV)	100	Full consolidation
Swiss Association for Hotel Credit (SAH)	22	Full consolidation
Swissmedic	66	Full consolidation
Federal social insurance segment		
Old-age and survivors' insurance (AHV)	100	Full consolidation
Disability insurance (IV)	100	Full consolidation
Compensation for loss of earnings (EO)	100	Full consolidation
Agriculture family allowances (FL)	100	Full consolidation
Unemployment insurance (ALV)	100	Full consolidation

