

Swiss Tourism in Figures Edition 2006

STV FST
Schweizer Tourismus-Verband
Fédération suisse du tourisme
Federazione svizzera del turismo
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Edited by.

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- hotelleriesuisse
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Legal bases

Legal bases of the Federal Government.

National Promotion of Tourism: Bundesgesetz vom 21. Dezember 1955 über die Schweizerische Verkehrszentrale, ab 1995 Schweiz Tourismus (SR 935.21)

Promotion of Innovation and Cooperation: Bundesgesetz vom 10. Oktober 1997 über die Förderung von Innovation und Zusammenarbeit im Tourismus (SR 935.22)

Promotion of the Lodging Industry: Bundesgesetz vom 20. Juni 2003 über die Förderung der Beherbergungswirtschaft (SR 935.12)

Investment Assistance for Mountain Regions: Bundesgesetz vom 21. März 1997 über Investitionshilfe für Berggebiete (IHG) (SR 901.1)

Gambling Facilities: Bundesgesetz vom 18. Dezember 1998 über Glücksspiele und Spielbanken (Spielbankengesetz, SBG) (SR 935.52)

Exclusiv VAT tariff for Lodgin Services: Bundesgesetz vom 2. September 1999 über die Mehrwertsteuer (Mehrwertsteuergesetz, MWSTG) (SR 641.20)

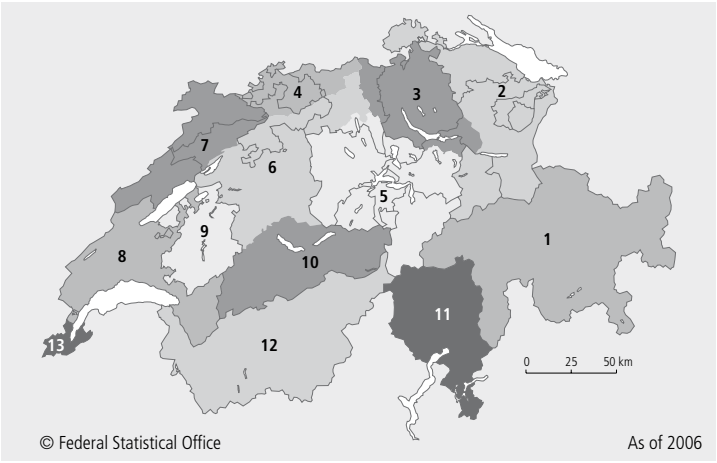
Tourism Statistics: Verordnung vom 30. Juni 1993 über die Durchführung von statistischen Erhebungen des Bundes (SR 431.012.1)

Source: www.admin.ch

Overview of tourism laws of the Swiss Cantons.

Canton	Internet	Law
Aargau	www.ag.ch	No tourism law
Appenzell Innerrhoden	www.ai.ch	Tourismusförderungsgesetz vom 25. April 1999
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	www.ar.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 22. September 2003
Basel-Landschaft	www.bl.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 19. Juni 2003
Basel-Stadt	www.bs.ch	Gesetz vom 9. April 1942 betreffend die Erhebung einer Gasttaxe
Bern	www.be.ch	Tourismusentwicklungsgesetz vom 20. Juni 2005
Fribourg	www.fr.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 13. Oktober 2005
Geneva	www.ge.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 24. Juni 1993
Glarus	www.gl.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 5. Mai 1991
Graubünden	www.gr.ch	Wirtschaftsentwicklungsgesetz vom 1. November 2004
Jura	www.ju.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 31. Mai 1990
Lucerne	www.lu.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 30. Januar 1996
Neuchâtel	www.ne.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 25. Juni 1986
Nidwalden	www.nw.ch	Fremdenverkehrsgesetz vom 25. April 1971
Obwalden	www.ow.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 8. Juni 1997
St. Gallen	www.sg.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 26. November 1995
Schaffhausen	www.sh.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 2. Dezember 1996
Solothurn	www.so.ch	Wirtschaftsgesetz vom 9. Juni 1996
Schwyz	www.sz.ch	Gesetz vom 13. März 2002 über die Wirtschaftsförderung
Thurgau	www.tg.ch	Gastgewerbegesetz vom 26. Juni 1996
Ticino	www.ti.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 30. November 1998
Uri	www.ur.ch	Verordnung vom 4. April 2004 über die Förderung des Tourismus
Vaud	www.vd.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 15. September 1999
Valais	www.vs.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 9. Februar 1996
Zug	www.zg.ch	Tourismusgesetz vom 27. März 2003
Zurich	www.zh.ch	No tourism law

Tourist regions



1 **Graubünden**: Canton of Graubünden
2 **Eastern Switzerland**: Canton of Glarus, Canton of Schaffhausen, Canton of St. Gallen, excluding parts of the See-Gaster, Canton of Thurgau, Canton of Appenzell-Innerrhoden and Canton of Appenzell-Auserrhoden
3 **Zurich Region**: Canton of Zurich, Canton of Aargau: districts of Baden, parts of the Bremgarten and Zurzach districts, Canton of Schwyz: districts Höfe and March, Canton of St. Gallen: parts of the See-Gaster region
4 **Basel Region**: Canton of Basel-Stadt and of Basel-Land, Canton Solothurn: districts Dorneck and Thierstein, Canton Aargau: the Kulm and Muri districts, parts of the Laufenburg and Rheinfelden districts, parts of Zurzach
5 **Central Switzerland**: Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz excluding the March and Höfe district, Canton of Aargau: the Kulm and Muri districts, parts of the Lenzburg district, Cantons of Obwalden, Nidwalden and Zug
6 **Schweizer Mittelland**: the Bernese districts of Aarberg, Aarwangen, Berne, Biel, Büren, Burgdorf, Cerlier, Fraubrunnen, Konolfingen, Laupen, Nidau, Schwarzenburg, Seftigen, Signau, Trachselwald and Wangen; from the Canton of Solothurn the districts Gäu, Tal, Bucheggberg, Gösgen, Wasseramt, Lebern, Olten and Solothurn, from the Canton of Aargau the districts Aarau, Brugg, Zofingen, parts of the Bremgarten and Lenzburg districts
7 **Neuchâtel / Jura / Jura bernois**: Cantons of Neuchâtel, Jura and the Bernese districts Courtelary, Moutier and La Neuveville
8 **Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)**: Canton of Vaud
9 **Fribourg Region:** Canton of Fribourg
10 **Bernese Oberland**: districts of Frutigen, Interlaken, Niedersimmental, Oberhasli, Saanen and Thun
11 **Ticino**: Canton of Ticino
12 **Valais**: Canton of Valais
13 **Geneva**: Canton of Geneva

Tourism generates income.

Domestic and international tourism are important factors in the Swiss economy. Of a total revenue of CHF 22.8 billion in 2004, 9.7 billion (or 43%) came from domestic tourism. Expenditure by foreign visitors in Switzerland added some CHF 13.1 billion (3% of the Gross Domestic Product).

Total tourism revenue	2002	2003	2004	2005
		in billion CHF		
From domestic tourists	9.7	9.6	9.7	2)
From foreign tourists	12.3	12.4	13.1	13.7 1)
Total	22.0	22.0	22.8	2)
Tourism's share of Swiss Gross Domestic Product	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	2)

1) provisional figures 2) information not yet available
Source: Federal Statistical Office

Tourism – an invisible export.

The expenditure of foreign guests in Switzerland has the same effect on the Swiss balance of payments as the export of goods. 7 percent of Switzerland's export revenue come from tourism.

Export revenue by industry 1)	2002	2003	2004	2005
		in billion CHF		
1. Metal and machine industry	50.8	50.9	55.2	58.3
2. Chemical industry	44.9	45.2	49.6	54.8
3. Tourism (Tourism balance of payments)	12.3	12.4	13.1	13.7
4. Watchmaking industry	10.7	10.2	11.2	12.4
5. Textile industry	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2

1) excl. income from capital abroad and work abroad
Source: Federal Statistical Office

Tourism, including overnight stays as the major source of income

The tourism balance of payments shows the revenue from foreign tourists in Switzerland and the expenditure of Swiss tourists abroad. Calculations are based on a mixture of statistical data including frequency, turnover and prices, additional statistics from foreign and domestic authorities as well as estimates.

Tourism balance of payments

Revenue / Expenditure	Revenue from foreign tourists in billion CHF			Expenditure of Swiss tourists abroad in billion CHF		
	2003	2004	2005 [1]	2003	2004	2005 [1]
Tourism, including overnight stays	7.9	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.4	10.1
Visitors staying in lodging facilities and with relatives	6.2	6.5	6.9			
Educational & medical stays	1.7	1.9	1.9			
Excursionists, transit visitors, other tourism	2.9	3.1	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Consumption expenditure of border-zone inhabitants including short-term residents (< 4 months)	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.4	13.1	13.7	10.1	10.9	11.6

1) provisional figures
Source: Federal Statistical Office

Hotel guests from abroad spend some CHF 5.2 billion.

Expenditure by foreign visitors staying overnight in tourist accommodation establishments totalled CHF 6.2 billion in 2003, of which four fifths were spent by tourists staying in hotels.

Overnight tourists	Expenditure 2003 in million CHF for:			
	Lodging	Meals	Incidentals	Total
In hotels	2453.5	1241.8	1482.7	5178.0
In vacation apartments	177.7	215.2	188.5	581.4
At camp grounds	22.8	44.9	38.9	106.6
In group accommodation	38.6	50.0	39.3	127.9
In youth hostels	9.6	8.4	3.7	21.7
With friends and relatives				165.7
Total				6181.3

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Average spending per visitor and overnight stay

Overnight tourists	Expenditure 2003 in million CHF for:			
	Lodging	Meals	Incidentals	Total
In hotels	143	72	86	301
In vacation apartments	24	29	26	79
At camp grounds	13	26	22	61
In group accommodation	20	26	20	66
In youth hostels	28	25	11	63
With friends and relatives				33

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Distribution of incidentals

Foreign guests in Switzerland spend money not only in hotels and restaurants, but also in other businesses. In 2004, for instance, they spent the following estimated amounts on:

Sector	Expenditures 2004
Fuel	CHF 695 million
Tobacco	CHF 137 million
Sweets	CHF 288 million
Souvenirs, handicrafts	CHF 67 million
Taxi fares	CHF 111 million
Inland water transportation	CHF 20 million
Sights or points of interest	CHF 21 million

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Tourism plays a key role in the Swiss economy.

Tourism is one of the main branches of the Swiss economy. It has triggered expenditure in various sectors. Expenditure totalling 30.6 billion francs was directly attributable to tourism in 1998.

The «tourism satellite account (TSA) [1)]» fills this gap, providing vital data on tourism's role in the Swiss economy, particularly tourism's contribution to Switzerland's overall economy in terms of gross added value and jobs, and the economic importance of the various categories of visitor.

The first Swiss «tourism satellite account» covers reference year 1998. In line with current international standards in this field, the results of the satellite account expressed in terms of added value measure only the direct effects of tourism [2)]. To evaluate the global economic impact of tourism in Switzerland, the indirect effects of tourism should also be taken into account, i.e. intermediate consumption of tourism businesses (purchases of goods and equipment, rental, transport and energy costs, maintenance and repair costs, advertising, etc.) as well as investments (variations in capital) by tourism providers, or even tourism multipliers (revenue obtained in tourism which triggers consumption expenditure).

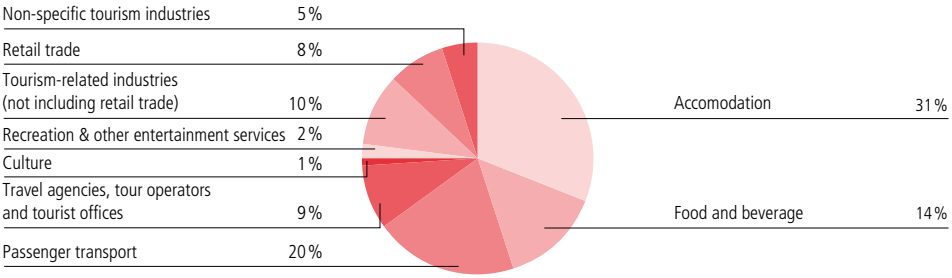
1) The tourism «satellite account» owes its name to the fact that it does not appear as such in the National Accounts or in the official nomenclatures used by statistics. The information had to be reconstituted from the tourism-related components of existing sectors and concentrated in a parallel account outside the nomenclature, which is perfectly compatible with the National Accounts.

2) Due to incomplete data, the first tourism satellite account does not take into account all the components of the direct effects of tourism. The next tourism «satellite account» will be based on 2005 figures and is expected to be published in 2007.

Added value of tourism: Many branches of the economy benefit from tourism.

Accounting for 31 per cent of tourism's added value, the lodging sector is the main economic branch of tourism. The lodging and food and beverage serving services together account for 45 per cent of tourism's added value. Over half of tourism's added value comes from other economic sectors.

Contribution of economic sectors to added value in 1998



Source: Federal Statistical Office

Foreign tourists accounted for 47 per cent of tourist expenditure in 1998.

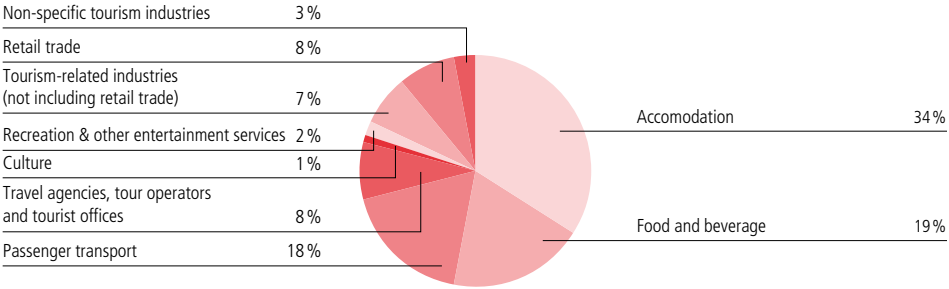
	million CHF	%
Tourism consumption	30 610	100
International visitors	14 500	47
Same-day visitors	3 120	10
Tourists (overnight visitors)	11 380	37
Domestic visitors	9 790	32
Same-day visitors	4 890	16
Tourists (overnight visitors)	4 900	16
Domestic business trips	1 790	6
Use of second homes on own account or free of charge	690	2
Other components	3 840	13

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Tourism creates jobs.

The tourism sector is an important provider of jobs. It is estimated that, overall, one person in twelve is involved in it directly or indirectly. In mountain areas, the proportion is much higher than in urban areas. The Swiss tourism «satellite account» for 1998 provides exact figures for the number of jobs directly generated by tourism (full-time equivalent employment).

166 000 jobs directly generated by tourism in Switzerland in 1998



Direct tourism employment in Switzerland: 165 500 full-time equivalent employment (= 5.2% of total employment)

Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office

Full-time equivalents according to economic sectors
(in thousands)

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Service industry	Total	2122.1	2160.9	2157.3	2148.1	2144.1	2145.2
	Men	1178.3	1203.9	1205.2	1185.8	1183.3	1184.4
	Women	943.8	957.0	952.1	962.3	960.7	960.8
Hospitality industry	Total	186.4	189.5	183.6	177.6	174.5	171.1
	Men	90.6	93.0	92.2	87.4	85.5	81.9
	Women	95.9	96.5	91.4	90.2	89.0	89.2
Transportation by road	Total	85.1	87.3	85.9	86.2	86.4	89.6
and rail	Men	75.8	77.3	76.0	75.7	75.8	78.3
	Women	9.3	10.0	9.9	10.4	10.6	11.3
Transportation by boat	Total	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
	Men	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
	Women	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
Transportation by air	Total	10.5	10.1	11.1	8.5	7.3	6.6
	Men	5.3	5.4	5.9	4.6	4.1	3.6
	Women	5.2	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.2	3.1
Part-time employment	Total	52.9	52.7	51.8	51.0	54.1	52.2
in transportation;	Men	33.5	33.7	33.4	32.6	34.9	34.0
travel agencies	Women	19.4	19.0	18.5	18.4	19.2	18.3

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Employment statistics: hotel and catering industry

			Variation	
	4th quarter 2004	4th quarter 2005	absolute	%
Full-time employees (90% and over)	145 883	140 084	−5799	−4.0
Part-time employees (50–89%)	27 281	29 696	2414	8.8
Part-time employees (< 50%)	42 773	47 991	5218	12.2
Total number of employees (overall)	215 938	217 771	1833	0.1
Of which men	95 773	93 013	−2760	−2.9
Of which women	120 165	124 758	4593	3.8

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Travel behaviour of Switzerland's resident population 2003

Rather less travel, not so far away and for less money.

The development of travel behaviour can be explained by various factors such as the economic situation and individual events (e.g. terrorist attacks or natural disasters).

Number of journeys decreases

Although the percentage of individuals making at least one journey with overnight stays remained stable at 83 per cent between 1998 and 2003, there was a fall in the number of journeys per person; in particular, records showed fewer business trips lasting several days and private journeys with one to three overnight stays. This development can chiefly be attributed to corporations' increased efforts to economise during this period, and also to a general decrease in travel activities. The decline in private journeys with four overnight stays or more was comparatively slight.

Travel intensity of Switzerland's resident population

Private journeys with overnight stays, comparison: 1998–2003

	Private journeys with overnight stays		Private journeys with four or more overnight stays	
	1998	2003	1998	2003
Net travel intensity in per cent	82.3	81.8	71.4	72.3
Number of journeys per person	2.99	2.76	1.39	1.38

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Destinations closer to home

In 2003, closer destinations were visited more frequently than in 1998. Short private journeys were mainly made within Switzerland (74%, 1998: 68%) and 88 per cent of journeys abroad were to neighbouring countries (1998: 86%). For long private journeys, the proportion of journeys abroad to neighbouring countries rose from 49 per cent to 55 per cent, while the remaining European countries received less visits (down from 35% to 29%). As well as the elimination of long and expensive journeys due to economic reasons, other factors which explain the choice of closer travel destinations include reluctance to travel by air following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 and the grounding of Swissair.

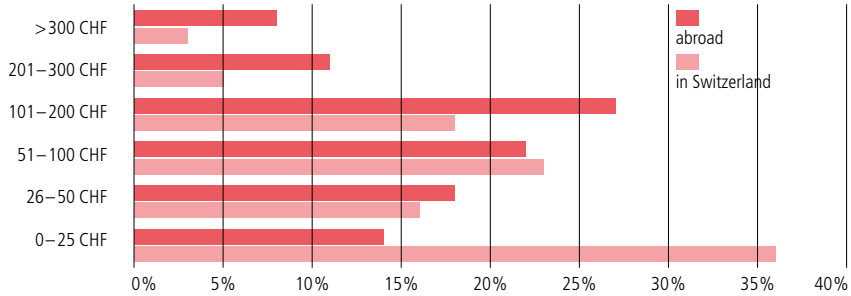
The publication entitled «Reiseverhalten der schweizerischen Wohnbevölkerung 2003. Modul Tourismus der Einkommmens- und Verbrauchserhebung 2003» is available in electronic form at the following address: www.statistik.admin.ch > Themen > Tourismus > Übersicht > Publikationen or it can be ordered from the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO).

Less expenditure

In 1998, the average total expenditure for the population aged over 15 on private journeys with overnight stays was still about 125 francs per person and overnight stay, but only 117 francs were being spent in 2003. For business journeys with overnight stays, the decline was even sharper (from 451 francs to 363 francs). Less was spent on all types of travel, especially on trips abroad. This means that the Swiss population was not only saving by travelling less often, but also by travelling more cheaply as a result of choosing closer and therefore lower-priced destinations, less costly means of transport (there was an increase of 5 per cent in private car journeys) and more reasonably priced forms of accommodation (there was a slight increase of 2 per cent in private journeys with overnight stays in establishments offering alternative accommodation ('para-hotels') and of 1 per cent in private journeys to the travellers' own vacation homes, involving no expenditure).

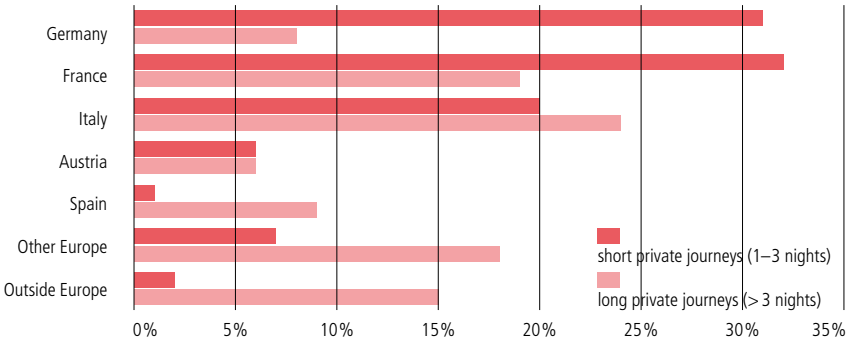
Average daily expenditure per person

private journeys with overnight stays in 2003



Most popular travel destinations abroad

private journeys with overnight stays in 2003



Source: Federal Statistical Office

The hotel and catering industry: the most important tourism sector.

There has been a further increase in the range of accommodation and catering services in Switzerland. Some 30 000 traditional hotel and catering businesses of the most varied character and orientation offer their services – these range from cosy village inns, local and downtown restaurants, fashionable establishments with exotic foreign cuisine, magnificent country hostelries and simple but welcoming hotels all the way through to top-end restaurants and luxury hotels. There is one hotel and catering business for every 250 inhabitants. Our country's business density in this sector is far too great, leading to extremely tough competition.

Total turnover for the hotel and catering industry may have reached a sum of some 22 billion francs again in 2005. Annual turnover fell in many businesses, but this downturn was partially compensated by a renewed rise in the number of hotel and catering businesses. According to the 2003 VAT statistics, 25 607 businesses liable to tax generated taxable turnover of 21 507 million francs. The VAT on this turnover amounted to 1293 million francs gross, or 823 million francs net. With 8.2 per cent of taxable businesses and a 1.3 per cent share of total turnover, the hotel and catering industry contributed 10.1 per cent of the total net tax requirement of 8124 million francs.

As a key tourism industry, the hotel and catering segment is one of the most important sectors of our economy and is also an important purchaser of domestic products (both agricultural and industrial). It employs more than 200 000 people and is also a major indirect employer as a client of the building industry, banks, local service providers and specialized trades.

Source: GastroSuisse, Branch Situation 2006

Overview of the accommodation sector.

Swiss tourism statistics break accommodation options down into hotel accommodation, health establishments and supplementary accommodation.

Hotel accommodation
Hotels, boarding houses, guesthouses, motels

Health establishments
Sanatoria which are not subsidized by the Canton and convalescent homes with medical management or support, Alpine health establishments, altitude clinics, rheumatic clinics, public spas

Supplementary accommodation
Private rooms (vacation homes and apartments):
These are properties which are offered for rental to third parties. They exclude properties which are solely occupied by the owners or long-term tenants, or their family members.
Camp and caravan sites:
Demarcated sites which are accessible to everyone for the temporary parking of caravans and motor homes in which they travel, and for the temporary erection of tents. One «parking place» is equivalent to three «sleeping places» on average (four in the Ticino).
Group accommodation:
Dormitories for tourists and groups, club and association houses, mountain refuges and huts.
Youth hostels:
Switzerland's official youth hostels.

Accommodation statistics (HESTA) for hotels and health establishments replace the statistics for hotels and health establishments which date back to 1934 but which were discontinued in 2003 due to budget restrictions. In methodological terms, these figures cannot be compared to the old statistics; HESTA has been in operation since 1.1.2005. Statistics for alternative accommodation ('para-hotels') were discontinued in 2003.

Hotels and health establishments.

The 32.9 million overnight stays in hotels and health establishments during 2005 involved 13.8 million arrivals. This meant that a hotel stay lasted for an average of 2.4 nights, although there are some monthly differences here. On average, stays during winter lasted longer than in summer and significantly longer than in the months between the seasons. In both 2003 and 2005, the highest figures were achieved in February (3.1 nights per stay) while the lowest were in November (2.1 or 2.0 nights per stay respectively).

The most important countries of origin for guests in 2005 were Switzerland, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Italy with at least 1 million accommodation nights each. Alongside the United States, the most important non-European markets also included Japan, the Gulf States and India. Except for Switzerland, development for these countries of origin was positive. As compared with 2003, increases of between 1 per cent (for the Gulf States) and 27 per cent (for India) were recorded. The quota of nights generated by native Swiss guests dropped from 47 per cent to 44 per cent.

The four most important tourism regions in 2005 were Grisons, Valais, the Zurich region and the Bernese Oberland. However, the ranking list for tourism regions varies depending on the month.

Development of accommodation nights in 2005

Change in per cent compared to the same period in 2003

	Total	Foreigners	Swiss
January	1.8	6.8	−3.6
February	3.3	6.1	0.3
March	5.6	11.0	−1.0
April	−6.7	−4.3	−9.6
May	1.9	11.6	−8.5
June	4.0	10.2	−3.7
July	6.7	10.1	2.7
August	0.5	4.0	−4.3
September	1.3	4.8	−2.3
October	4.4	5.4	3.5
November	6.8	14.0	−0.2
December	1.8	3.8	−0.5
Entire year	2.7	6.8	−2.1

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Overnight stays according to country of residence of guests
(in millions)

Country of residence of guests	Year 2005	Summer 2005 05.05–10.05	Winter 2005/2006 11.05–04.06
Switzerland	14.6	7.9	6.7
Total of foreign countries	18.3	9.9	8.4
Germany	5.6	3.0	2.6
United Kingdom [1)]	2.0	1.1	1.0
France	1.2	0.6	0.6
Italy	1.0	0.5	0.5
Netherlands	0.8	0.4	0.4
Belgium	0.8	0.4	0.4
Nordic countries [2)]	0.4	0.2	0.2
Russia	0.3	0.1	0.2
Spain	0.3	0.2	0.2
Austria	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other countries Europe	1.1	0.5	0.6
Europe total (excl. Switzerland)	13.9	7.1	6.8
United States	1.5	0.9	0.6
Canada	0.2	0.1	0.1
Brazil	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other countries America	0.2	0.1	0.1
America total	1.9	1.1	0.9
Japan	0.6	0.5	0.1
China (incl. Hongkong)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Korea	0.1	0.1	0.0
Israel	0.2	0.1	0.1
India	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other countries Asia	0.7	0.6	0.4
Asia total	2.0	1.4	0.6
Africa	0.3	0.1	0.1
Australia, Oceania	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other overseas countries	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total	32.9	17.8	15.2

1) Great Britain and Northern Ireland
2) Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Iceland
Source: Federal Statistical Office

Hotel industry: availability, overnight stays and occupancy rate
Cantons 2005

Cantons	Supply		Overnight stays in millions			Occupancy [1] in %	
	Rooms	Beds	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Rooms	Beds
Graubünden	23 773	48 163	2.9	2.7	5.6	48.4	42.4
Bern	19 989	39 141	2.2	2.5	4.7	47.5	40.1
Valais	17 070	35 298	2.0	2.2	4.2	46.7	41.4
Zurich	12 285	20 614	1.0	2.5	3.6	61.7	49.1
Ticino	11 448	21 995	1.4	1.2	2.5	44.8	39.2
Geneva	9 032	14 830	0.4	2.0	2.4	59.4	48.5
Vaud	10 590	19 781	0.9	1.5	2.3	46.5	37.5
Lucerne	5 911	11 160	0.5	0.9	1.4	49.4	41.0
St. Gallen	5 644	10 380	0.6	0.4	1.0	37.6	30.5
Basel-Stadt	2 822	4 320	0.2	0.5	0.7	58.8	48.1
Aargau	3 390	5 700	0.3	0.3	0.6	41.8	33.5
Obwalden	2 378	4 505	0.2	0.3	0.6	46.6	41.8
Schwyz	2 858	5 642	0.4	0.2	0.6	35.8	31.3
Thurgau	2 129	3 762	0.2	0.1	0.4	38.0	29.6
Fribourg	2 178	4 373	0.2	0.1	0.3	33.9	25.2
Solothurn	1 599	2 949	0.2	0.1	0.3	41.4	31.1
Nidwalden	1 514	3 045	0.1	0.1	0.3	35.5	29.7
Zug	997	1 570	0.1	0.1	0.2	54.1	43.2
Uri	1 623	3 338	0.1	0.1	0.2	29.8	25.8
Basel-Landschaft	1 187	2 232	0.1	0.1	0.2	37.8	29.0
Neuchâtel	1 331	2 571	0.1	0.1	0.2	31.8	23.4
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	1 079	1 937	0.1	0.0	0.2	33.4	27.0
Appenzell Innerrhoden	671	2 113	0.1	0.0	0.1	40.1	26.6
Glarus	859	1 851	0.1	0.0	0.1	27.5	26.3
Schaffhausen	636	1 168	0.0	0.1	0.1	38.7	29.9
Jura	803	1 596	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.3	15.6
Switzerland	143 796	274 035	14.6	18.3	32.9	47.6	39.7

1) Number of recorded overnight stays in percent of the total monthly net capacity.
Source: Federal Statistical Office

Regions 2005

Tourist region	Supply		Overnight stays in millions			Occupancy in %	
	Rooms	Beds	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Rooms	Beds
Graubünden	23 773	48 163	2.9	2.7	5.6	48.4	42.4
Eastern Switzerland	10 714	20 592	1.2	0.6	1.9	36.6	29.3
Zurich Region	14 445	24 460	1.3	2.7	4.0	59.2	46.9
Basel Region	4 683	7 655	0.4	0.7	1.0	50.3	40.1
Central Switzerland	15 126	29 003	1.4	1.8	3.2	43.3	36.6
Schweizer Mittelland	7 656	13 637	0.8	0.8	1.6	45.0	34.9
Neuchâtel / Jura / Jura bernois	2 701	5 195	0.2	0.1	0.3	25.5	19.6
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	10 590	19 781	0.9	1.5	2.3	46.5	37.5
Fribourg Region	2 218	4 443	0.2	0.1	0.4	34.0	25.3
Bernese Oberland	14 339	28 982	1.6	2.0	3.6	49.3	42.6
Ticino	11 448	21 995	1.4	1.2	2.5	44.8	39.2
Valais	17 070	35 298	2.0	2.2	4.2	46.7	41.4
Geneva	9 032	14 830	0.4	2.0	2.4	59.4	48.5
Switzerland	143 796	274 035	14.6	18.3	32.9	47.6	39.7

Top destinations in 2005

Top destinations in 2005 [1)]	Supply		Overnight stays in millions			Occupancy in %	
	Rooms	Beds	Swiss	Foreigners	Total	Rooms	Beds
Zurich	6921	11 346	0.5	1.7	2.2	67.1	55.0
Geneva	6382	10 351	0.2	1.5	1.8	60.1	49.4
Zermatt	3391	6580	0.5	0.7	1.2	64.3	60.0
St. Moritz	3349	6196	0.3	0.6	0.9	60.9	54.9
Lucerne	2728	5012	0.2	0.6	0.9	61.0	51.9
Davos	3478	7188	0.4	0.4	0.8	49.8	40.5
Basel	2732	4166	0.2	0.5	0.7	60.0	49.1
Lausanne	2267	3985	0.2	0.5	0.6	59.6	45.9
Bern	1972	3246	0.3	0.3	0.6	63.6	52.7
Interlaken	1705	3279	0.2	0.4	0.6	61.2	54.0
Lauterbrunnen	2037	4245	0.1	0.4	0.5	55.1	50.3
Lugano	1860	3439	0.2	0.3	0.5	52.0	45.9
Arosa	2433	4519	0.3	0.2	0.5	46.5	43.1
Grindelwald	1685	3508	0.1	0.3	0.5	55.7	47.5
Opfikon	1366	2359	0.1	0.3	0.5	72.8	53.8

1) Top 20 communities based on overnight stays in 2005.

Availability in hotels and health spas

Year	Establishments	Rooms	Beds
2001	5831	144 025	264 759
2002	5755	143 218	263 449
2003	5691	143 148	263 024
2005	5836	143 796	274 035

Hotels based on star rating system 2005

Categories	Establishments	Rooms	Beds
*	68	1 812	3 772
**	317	7 540	14 281
***	1 003	34 973	64 635
****	431	29 493	52 374
*****	85	10 583	17 872
No information	3 648	53 067	107 831
No category	285	6 328	13 720
Total	5 836	143 796	274 035

Hotels and health spas according to size of establishment 2005

Size of establishment	Establishments	in %
0 to 10 beds	979	16.8
11 to 20 beds	1389	23.8
21 to 50 beds	1924	33.0
51 to 100 beds	1005	17.2
101 to 150 beds	322	5.5
151 to 200 beds	94	1.6
201 to 300 beds	78	1.3
301 and more beds	45	0.8
Total	5836	100

Source pages 20–21: Federal Statistical Office

Allocation of turnover and operating expenses according to hotel category 2004

The Swiss Association for Hotel Credit (SGH) publishes reliable annual average figures on over 434 establishments in Switzerland. The figures published on this page are based on these surveys and show average values. There are, of course, considerable differences between seasonal and year-round establishments and between mountain and lakeside hotels.

Hotel category	* + **	***	****	*****
	%	%	%	%
Earnings on food and beverages	62.3	54.5	45.4	43.6
Earnings on accommodation	35.8	43.5	50.9	49.1
Earnings on other services	2.0	2.0	3.9	7.3
Total turnover	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct operating expenses	−24.2	−21.1	−18.0	−17.7
Gross profit I	75.8	79.0	82.0	82.3
Personnel expenses	−30.9	−37.1	−40.3	−43.7
Gross profit II	45.0	41.8	41.9	38.9
Other operating expenses	−14.7	−14.2	−15.4	−16.1
Operating result I	30.3	27.6	26.5	22.8
Management expenses	−11.0	−8.0	−5.2	−3.8
Operating result II	19.3	19.7	21.4	18.9
Maintenance	−4.7	−4.5	−4.9	−5.3
Gross operating profit	14.6	15.3	16.5	13.8
Financial and investment expenses	−9.5	−7.7	−8.9	−9.6
Operating cash flow	5.1	7.6	7.7	4.3
Non-recurring earnings and expenses	1.0	0.6	−0.1	1.3
Corporate cash flow	6.2	8.1	7.6	5.7
Depreciation	−9.5	−9.6	−11.7	−11.6
Corporate result	−3.4	−1.4	−4.1	−5.8
Earnings from food preparation	54.4	63.5	68.0	67.0
Earnings from beverages	63.0	63.2	59.1	67.7
Earnings from merchandise	54.1	58.3	62.9	67.0

Source: Swiss Association for Hotel Credit

All figures represent average amounts, and therefore individual subtotals cannot be calculated by adding or subtracting income and expense items.

Important key figures according to hotel category 2004 [1)]

Hotel category	* + **	***	****	*****
Profit and loss account				
Number of establishments recorded by the SHC	131	224	73	12
Average number of beds	44	61	97	218
Bed occupancy rate on days when open	30.20 %	48.80 %	61.70 %	47.70 %
Average duration of stay (days)	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.8
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Average accommodation rate	72	76	113	208
Revpar	40	68	127	199
Accommodation earnings per bed	5 918	10 556	19 581	29 028
Average operating income	669 986	1 536 264	3 632 740	11 109 750

Source: Swiss Association for Hotel Credit

Key balance sheet figures according to hotel category 2004 [1)]

Hotel category	* + **	***	****	*****
Balance sheet				
Current ratio	95.60 %	133.30 %	145.20 %	92.30 %
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Indebtedness per bed	45 834	56 053	88 042	98 748
Indebtedness per room	90 496	108 500	164 742	179 909
Investment per bed	45 585	58 112	90 924	117 077
Investment per room	90 173	112 376	168 823	212 406
Average balance sheet total	1 596 727	3 355 483	8 529 369	31 013 580

Source: Swiss Association for Hotel Credit

Level of indebtedness of the hotel industry in 2004 [1)]

Hotel category	* + **	***	****	*****
	%	%	%	%
Equity ratio	7.1	9.2	11.0	20.4
Debt to equity ratio	111.1	91.3	92.8	87.5
Payable interest in % of long-term debt	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.4

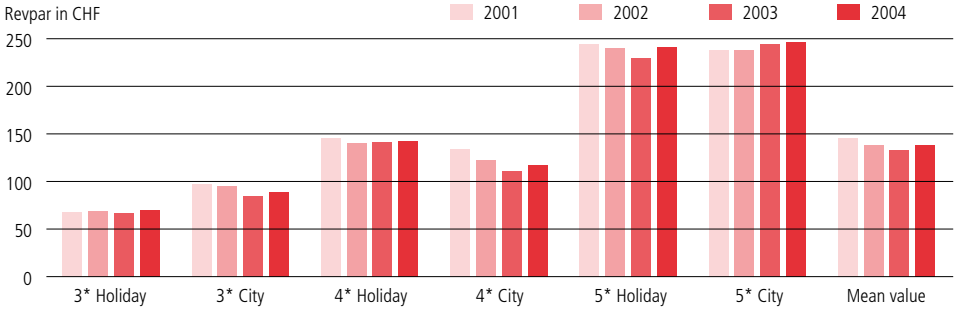
1) only the establishments recorded by the SHC
Source: Swiss Association for Hotel Credit

Facts and Figures from the Experience Groups [Erfa Groups]

For over 60 years, hotelleriesuisse has been organising and coordinating the exchange of experiences among its members in Experience Groups (or Erfa Groups as they are known in German). The results of these assessments cannot claim to be representative or complete, but they do provide valuable indications from the segment comprising the leading and larger businesses regarding the progression of the financial year and development over time. Three key figures from the Erfa evaluations are given below.

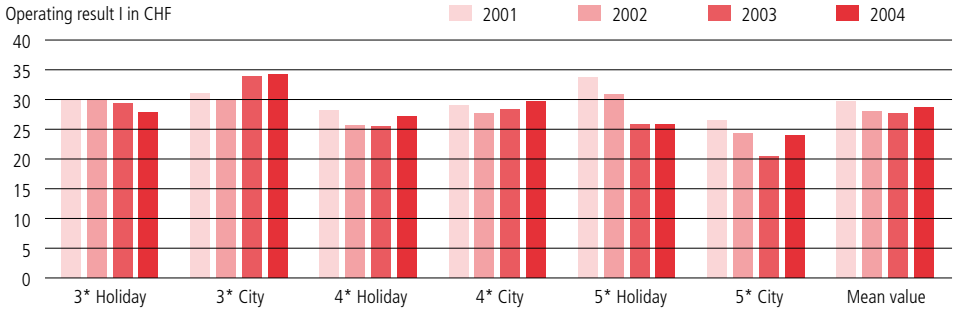
Revpar

The revenue per room and day of opening (revenue per available room) is an informative key figure as regards value-added per available room.



Operating result I

Operating result I is one of the main key figures in the hotel and catering sector, providing a yardstick for management efficiency. It takes account of all operating costs that can be influenced directly and are mostly variable, such as expenditure on goods (incl. services), personnel costs and other direct operating expenditure.



More information is available in the publication: «Erfa-Gruppen von hotelleriesuisse, Zahlen und Fakten 2004» which can be obtained from hotelleriesuisse.

Apartments.

Number of permanently and part-time occupied apartments

as of census 2000

Canton	Apartments				Canton	Apartments			
	Total	Occupation				Total	Occupation		
		Permanently occupied	Occupied part-time	Un-occupied			Permanently occupied	Occupied part-time	Un-occupied
ZH	598 929	553 003	33 861	12 065	AR	25 063	20 864	2 790	1 409
BE	466 025	404 054	45 623	16 348	AI	6 094	5 102	668	324
LU	152 260	136 406	11 441	4 413	SG	205 840	179 011	18 965	7 864
UR	15 878	12 921	1 978	979	GR	128 987	74 411	47 902	6 674
SZ	55 382	48 035	5 526	1 821	AG	240 092	218 326	13 435	8 331
OW	16 070	11 808	3 606	656	TG	101 446	88 801	7 983	4 662
NW	16 934	14 439	2 113	382	TI	185 173	134 179	45 175	5 819
GL	19 152	14 962	2 916	1 274	VD	324 566	269 992	43 481	11 093
ZG	42 711	38 196	3 979	536	VS	172 705	101 870	61 614	9 221
FR	105 511	91 243	10 454	3 814	NE	81 643	72 091	6 431	3 121
SO	112 054	100 021	6 729	5 304	GE	205 026	177 364	22 912	4 750
BS	106 838	94 155	8 395	4 288	JU	31 041	26 549	2 742	1 750
BL	118 701	109 205	6 489	3 007	CH	3 569 181	3 027 829	419 819	121 533
SH	35 060	30 821	2 611	1 628					

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Classified vacation homes by regions

as of 31 December 2005

Tourist region	★★★★★	★★★★	★★★	★★	★	Total
Graubünden	45	619	2 770	834	75	4 343
Eastern Switzerland	0	25	215	136	8	384
Zurich Region	0	0	1	0	0	1
Central Switzerland	5	67	285	164	15	536
Schweizer Mittelland	0	4	14	11	1	30
Neuchâtel / Jura / Jura bernois	0	8	85	68	4	165
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	0	4	42	54	0	100
Fribourg Region	0	1	0	2	0	3
Bernese Oberland	37	321	1 496	560	50	2 464
Ticino	24	165	512	222	24	947
Valais	100	637	3 258	1 392	116	5 503
Switzerland	211	1 851	8 678	3 443	293	14 476

Source: Swiss Tourism Federation

Agrotourism.

Sleep on Straw: overnight stays and establishments

Tourist region	2002	2003	2004	2005
Graubünden	1 770	2 130	2 197	2 694
Eastern Switzerland	5 018	4 973	4 752	5 229
Zurich Region	1 279	1 387	1 778	1 821
Basel Region	2 913	2 904	3 042	2 973
Central Switzerland	4 862	7 021	6 897	7 831
Schweizer Mittelland	4 942	4 120	4 962	4 617
Neuchâtel / Jura / Jura bernois	4 545	3 999	3 756	3 650
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	2 083	1 381	1 509	1 606
Fribourg Region	2 912	2 586	2 677	2 394
Bernese Oberland	2 388	2 769	2 472	2 770
Ticino	756	1 033	700	897
Valais	797	488	506	643
Geneva	113	92	203	90
Switzerland	34 378	34 883	35 524	37 215
Number of establishments	236	221	217	215

Source: association «schlaf im Stroh!»

Holidays on the Farm: overnight stays and establishments

Tourist region	2002	2003	2004	2005
Graubünden	6 332	5 262	4 640	4 262
Eastern Switzerland	31 298	31 820	32 270	29 223
Basel Region	4 711	5 712	5 937	4 479
Central Switzerland	24 754	25 467	23 267	24 990
Schweizer Mittelland	23 370	22 865	23 670	24 150
Westschweiz [1)]	10 942	10 210	9 471	8 414
Bernese Oberland	2 237	2 558	2 632	2 019
Ticino	1 416	1 264	1 917	2 268
Valais		478	1 212	991
Switzerland	105 060	105 636	105 016	100 796
Number of establishment	255	240	230	229

1) Fribourg Region, Geneva, Lake Geneva Region (Vaud), Neuchâtel/Jura/Jura bernois combined
Source: reka

Camp sites[1].

Number of operations and overnight stays 2005

Swiss guests constitute by far the most important segment of the demand for camp sites, accounting for 56 per cent of overnight stays. Another 29.5 per cent was generated by German and Dutch guests.

The summer demand peak for camp sites was very distinct: almost two thirds of all overnight stays were generated in July and August. Values of about 10 per cent were nevertheless attained in each of the months of May, June and September. Winter quotas did not even reach 1 per cent.

Tourist region	Availability Operations	Campsites			Demand Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay
		Total	Overnight campsites	Permanently leased campsites			
Graubünden	21	3 529	2 343	1 186	43 692	177 396	4.1
Eastern Switzerland	18	3 152	897	2 255	18 877	61 352	3.3
Zurich Region	10	1 462	503	959	18 785	62 201	3.3
Basel Region	4	514	239	275	7 053	16 966	2.4
Central Switzerland	31	4 437	2 167	2 270	72 266	195 490	2.7
Schweizer Mittelland	12	3 006	1 189	1 817	34 292	110 902	3.2
Neuchâtel / Jura / Jura bernois	13	2 255	926	1 329	29 059	131 601	4.5
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud) and Genevra[2]	25	6 133	2 688	3 445	99 534	351 596	3.5
Fribourg Region	11	2 386	523	1 863	9 009	26 984	3.0
Bernese Oberland	38	4 582	2 821	1 761	114 174	405 894	3.6
Ticino	31	6 194	5 120	1 074	153 821	778 316	5.1
Valais	35	5 651	4 208	1 443	99 227	396 566	4.0
Switzerland	249	43 301	23 624	19 677	699 788	2 715 265	3.9

1) Only campsites which are included in the Swiss register of commercial operations and enterprises.
2) Cumulative for purposes of data security (less than 3 operations in the Geneva tourist region).
Source: Federal Statistical Office

Youth hostels.

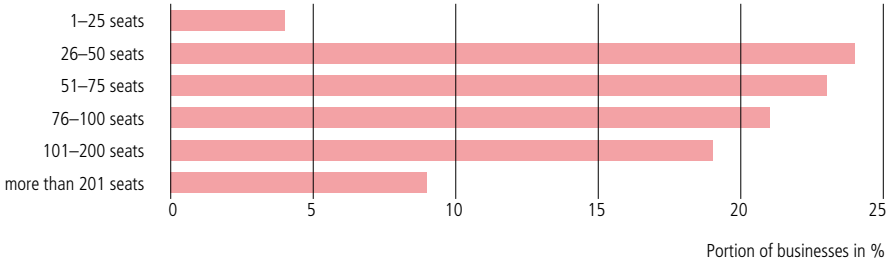
Number of overnight stays and establishments 2005

Young people from Switzerland accounted for almost two thirds of overnight stays in youth hostels during 2005. Second place in the countries' ranking list goes to Germany with 14.3 per cent. The other European countries taken together accounted for about the same number of nights. At 5 per cent, demand from Asia was rather greater than from America (4.2 per cent). Nearly one third of the demand for overnight stays came in the summer months of July and August.

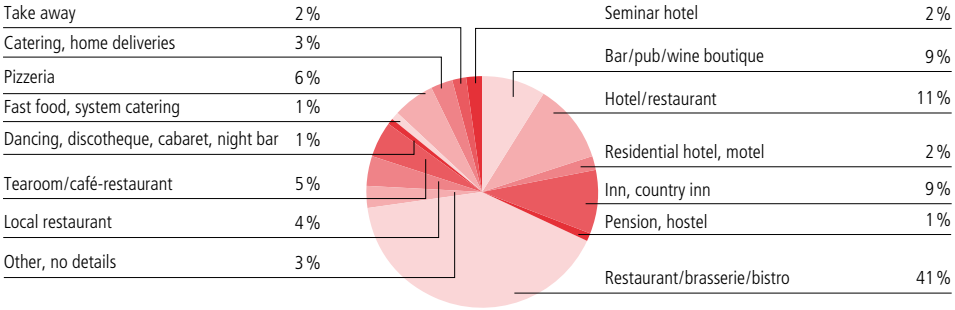
Tourist region	Availability Operations	Beds	Demand Arrivals	Overnight stays	Average stay
Graubünden	9	1006	42 070	122 593	2.9
Eastern Switzerland	9	655	38 739	65 062	1.7
Zurich Region	6	647	49 770	91 700	1.8
Basel Region	3	393	29 554	60 642	2.1
Central Switzerland	7	652	45 892	82 871	1.8
Schweizer Mittelland	5	433	32 154	53 191	1.7
Neuchâtel / Jura / Jura bernois	2	168	x	x	x
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	5	565	37 758	85 901	2.3
Fribourg Region	1	70	x	x	x
Bernese Oberland	5	475	26 977	57 590	2.1
Ticino	4	548	44 057	96 457	2.2
Valais	3	341	20 160	50 096	2.5
Geneva	2	334	x	x	x
Switzerland	61	6287	416 106	859 720	2.1

x = omitted for purposes of data security (less than 3 operations).
Source: Federal Statistical Office

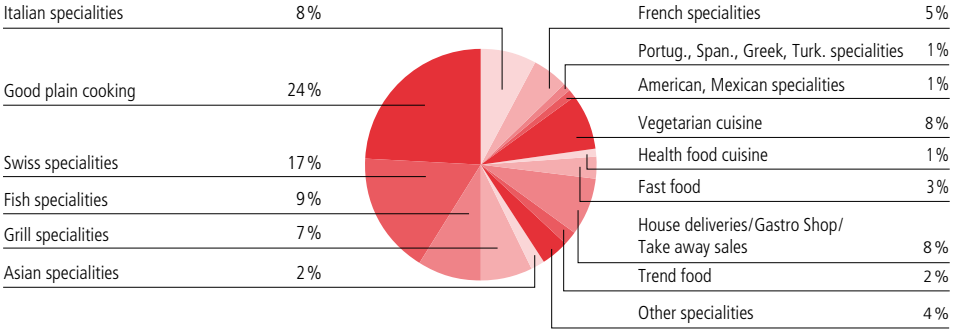
Business size: number of seats per restaurant



Business type: an extraordinarily wide range of services

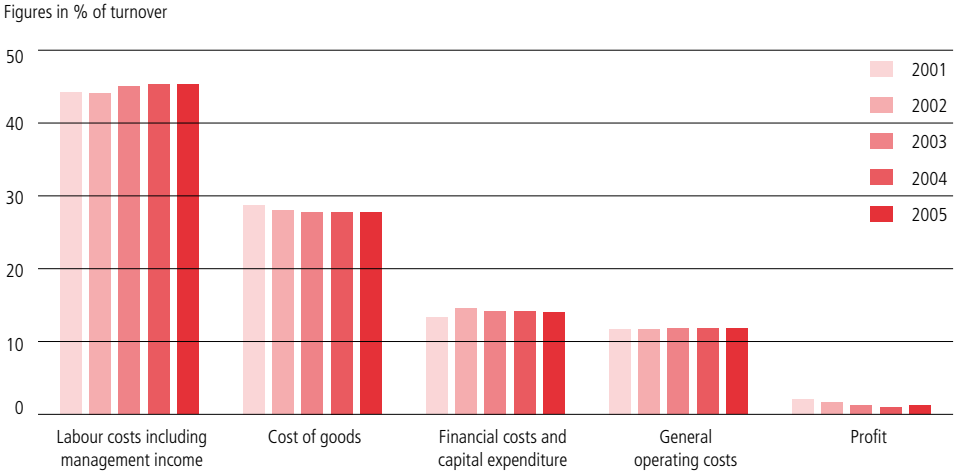


The offer of «good plain cooking» and Swiss specialities still most popular



Source: GastroSuisse, Branch Situation 2006

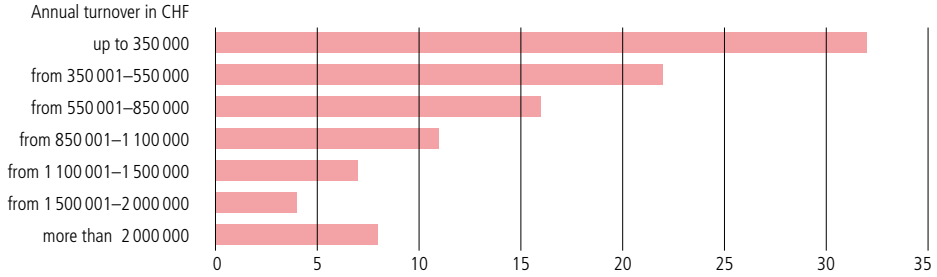
Cost structure since 2001
(average of all restaurants participating in survey)



Source: Gastroconsult AG / GastroSuisse, Branch Situation 2006

A glance at the longer-term development of the cost structure shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of personnel costs based on the 5-year comparison (+1.1%).
As compared with the previous year's evaluation, there have been relatively sharp increases not only in external wages (wages for employees) but also in entrepreneurs' salaries, with a major increase in average turnover; the increase in external wages was markedly higher than the rise in entrepreneurs' salaries. There were differences in the development of shares of turnover represented by the respective totals: the external wage share increased while the entrepreneur's salary share fell.
This increase in the proportion of personnel costs is offset by a decline in the corresponding figure for cost of goods (–1.0 % in the last 5 years). The cost of goods quota is currently running at well below 30 per cent – and many guests are insufficiently aware of this fact. They often criticise prices because they mistakenly see the difference between the cost of goods and the selling price as the restaurant owner's «earnings». The significance of the far weightier personnel costs is greatly underestimated.

Turnover per establishment [1] – dominated by small and medium-sized companies



Source: GastroSuisse, Branch Situation 2006

Turnover per establishment in %

This assessment confirms that the hotel and catering industry in Switzerland is commercially structured and that SMEs are clearly dominant. For instance, 70 per cent of all businesses earn maximum annual turnover of 850 000 francs, with 81 per cent achieving a maximum of 1 100 000 francs. Only 8 per cent of all businesses report annual turnover in excess of 2 000 000 francs. There were no really major changes as compared with the previous year's assessment, although the quotas of small businesses [2] have seen distinct increases: the two smallest turnover categories now account for 54 per cent, or 4 per cent more than in the prior year. On the other hand, there has been a decrease in the quotas for the turnover categories from 550 001 to 850 000 francs [3] and above 1 500 000 francs [4].

1) Survey of restaurants and hotels
2) In the turnover categories up to 550000
3) (–2%)
4) (–2%)

Overview of important key figures

Key figure	Average amount in CHF	Minimum amount in CHF	Maximum amount in CHF
Operating income per employee	107 000.00	88 200.00	140 700.00
Income from food preparation per food preparation employee	163 100.00	117 800.00	229 100.00
Operating income per service employee	268 700.00	234 100.00	426 500.00
Turnover per seat and hour of operation	4.15	2.45	6.50
Turnover per working hour	57.50	46.50	71.20
Turnover per service hour	125.45	95.15	163.85
Turnover per employee and operating day	355.75	286.85	439.05

Source: Gastroconsult AG / GastroSuisse, Branch Situation 2006

The differences between the individual businesses are very great and virtually no two businesses are entirely identical. Even so, it is possible to arrive at a first rough assessment of the cost-effectiveness of a business on the basis of just a few key figures. The following information is taken from the comprehensive operating statistics of Gastroconsult AG. As an individual business may well vary from these average values to a greater or lesser degree, the assessment must never be made solely on the basis of this information. However, these figures provide valuable indications for assessing a business.

Further information is provided in the GastroSuisse publication «Branchenspiegel 2006», which is available from GastroSuisse, P.O. Box, 8046 Zurich.

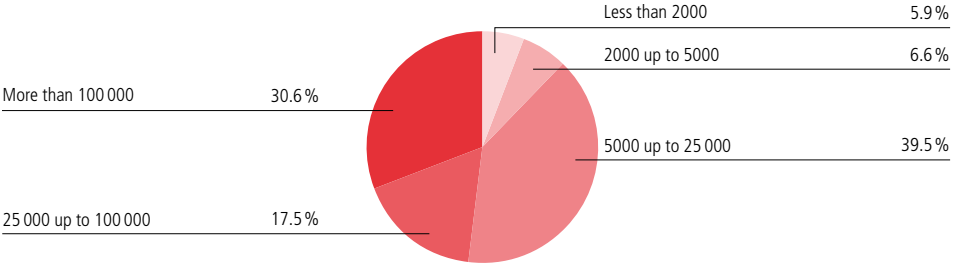
Key figures from Swiss travel agencies.

	2003	2004	2005
Jobs and employees			
Extrapolated turnover, Swiss travel agencies in billions of CHF	10.5	11.3	13.3
Average number of full-time-equivalent employees per travel agency	5.1	4.6	4.8
Number of employees, extrapolated to the entire sector	11 220	10 120	10 560
Quota of women	approx. 75%	approx. 75%	approx. 75%
Retailer figures			
Annual payroll total per travel agency in CHF	340 600	333 100	350 500
Annual payroll total per full-time-equivalent employee in CHF	68 100	72 000	74 600
Gross turnover per travel agency in CHF	4 820 500	5 057 400	5 888 000
Gross turnover per full-time-equivalent employee in CHF	970 700	1 084 700	1 223 700

Source: Swiss Federation of Travel Agencies, survey by Economic Research of Credit Suisse

86 per cent of travel agencies are solely active in the retail sector (leisure); the previous year's figure was only 92 per cent. 80 per cent of travel agencies keep their range as wide as possible while 20 per cent are specialists. The total number of trainees in 227 travel agencies is 361. The most important region for travel agency activities is the Zurich region, followed by the Lake Geneva area.

Location of travel agencies in Swiss cities by number of inhabitants.



Source: Swiss Federation of Travel Agencies, survey by Economic Research of Credit Suisse

A good half of all travel agencies are based in towns with more than 25 000 inhabitants and one third are located in cities with a population of more than 100 000.

A wide variety of means of transportation.

More than half of all travel activities for vacation and buisness purposes with at least one overnight stay, made by Swiss residents within Switzerland or abroad, occur by private car. About one fifth of the tourists travel by train, 18 per cent travel by plane, and 4 per cent go by bus, postbus, tram or metro.

Public transport.

The public transport route network on railways, roads, lakes and rivers adds up to a total of 25 612 km. 27 300 stopping points are served. A total of 428 million railway and vehicle kilometres are available. In 2005, 1.92 million passengers made use of a half-fare season ticket, 266 167 persons held a general season ticket valid throughout the country and around 700 000 persons obtained a combined season ticket in one of the 25 regional tariff networks.

One of the densest railway networks in the world

The length of the Swiss railway network is 5270 km. This is made up of 3587 km of normal gauge lines – of which 3123 km are part of the Swiss Federal Railways network – and 1683 km of narrow gauge lines.

Swiss Federal Railways runs around 5600 train services or 344 000 train kilometres each day. Around half of this consists of long distance services (Eurocity, Intercity and express trains), the other half of regional and suburban railway services. In 2005, Swiss Federal Railways carried 276 million passengers. The average journey distance amounted to 50 km per day.

In addition to Swiss Federal Railways, a further 42 railway companies operate in the public transport sector.

The bus, car and postal bus network as a distributor

17 local transport companies carried 864 million passengers by tram, trolleybus and bus in the area around the larger agglomerations on 1765 km of routes with 7602 employees.

7312 drivers from 81 bus companies carried 258 million passengers on a total of 16 516 km of regional routes (figures include PostAuto/Swiss PostBus Ltd).

9 regional postal bus centres take care of the nationwide local distribution using postal buses. They are also partners for the transport services provided to order and act as an information point for passengers.

The 770 postal bus routes operate a route network of 10 387 km. 1340 postal bus drivers with 1954 postal buses (75 000 seats) conveyed around 100 million passengers. In the course of this, the vehicles covered a distance of 89 million kilometres, or the equivalent of five times the circumference of the earth each day. In addition, around 1300 drivers are employed by postal bus companies.

Bustling navigation on Swiss lakes

Twenty-seven shipping companies on a total of 24 lakes and rivers publish schedules in the official timetable 2005. Ships operate in the following categories:

Category	Boats	Lakes
Steamers	15 boats	on 6 lakes
Diesel-electric paddle boats	3 boats	on one lake
Motor boats	147 boats	on 24 lakes and rivers
Solar-electric boats	3 boats	on 2 lakes
Ferries	10 boats	on 4 lakes
Barges	6 boats	on 4 lakes

Source: LITRA, public transport information service

184 boats offered 45 227 seats to passengers. in 2005, 13.1 million passengers travelled on Swiss lakes and rivers. This is around 2 percent less than in 2004 (13.4 million).

Over 27 million air passengers

In 2004, Switzerland's airports recorded some 616 400 flight movements (take-offs and landings). Of the 28.9 million passengers taking off from or landing in Switzerland, about 5 million used Switzerland as a transit destination.

Airport	Movements	Local passengers	Transit passengers	Total passengers
Basel-Mulhouse	77 670	2 549 127	45 360	2 594 487
Berne-Belp	57 668	144 537	4 917	149 454
Genève	166 695	8 593 115	99 846	8 692 961
Lugano	20 328	154 403	0	154 403
St. Gallen-Altenrhein	27 386	105 425	0	105 425
Zurich	266 660	12 397 352	4 809 390	17 206 742
Total	616 407	23 943 959	4 959 513	28 903 472

Source: Swiss International Airports Association, www.siaa.ch

Mountain railways are important in terms of regional economics

The mountain regions within the Alps are largely dependent on the income generated from tourism. The mountain railways occupy a key position in the tourism value creation chain. They are often the driving force in tourist destinations.

– The mountain railways provide over 4700 full-time posts made up of more than 11 000 jobs (full-time and part-time jobs).

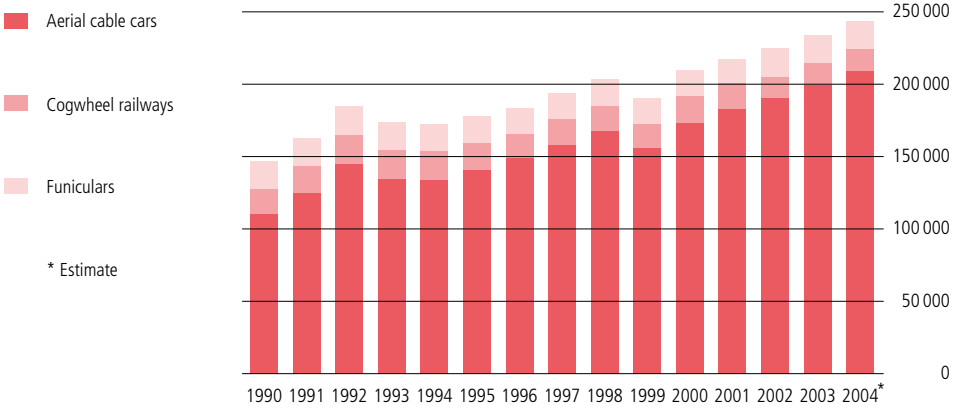
– More than 40 000 other jobs (full-time positions) in the hotel and supplementary accommodation industries, the retail trade, catering trade and ski schools also depend indirectly on the existence of the mountain railways.

– The mountain railways generate a direct gross value added of approximately CHF 380 million/year. If the indirect value-added effects of the mountain railways is added to this figure, the gross value added per year rises to approx. CHF 2 billion.

– The productivity of the mountain railways is high in comparison to other tourist sectors. With an added value per full-time job of 80 900 Swiss Francs, the mountain railway sector lies in second place in the tourism industry behind the travel agents and tourist office sector.

– Thanks to the increase in day-trippers, the Swiss mountain railways have reported a growing number of passengers since 1990. A reduction in overnight stays has been observed in the same period.

Number of persons carried by federally licensed mountain railways (in thousands)



Source: Federal Statistical Office, provisional data/estimate: Swiss Cableways

Swiss Ski Schools.

In around 180 Swiss ski and snowboard schools, approximately 4000 ski, snowboard, telemark and langlauf teachers are engaged. During the high season, as many as 7500 teach in these schools that offer skiing, snowboard, langlauf and telemark lessons for both children and adults. On request, there are also a number of other sportive and comprehensive activities available to guests. In the past few years, a strong tendency towards private lessons has been noticed.

Half-day lessons [1)]

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Graubünden	626 810	715 507	712 727	733 863
Eastern Switzerland	94 435	105 745	99 810	89 883
Central Switzerland	122 103	127 604	127 061	128 619
Western Switzerland	21 057	38 271	40 490	40 568
Lake Geneva Region (Vaud)	176 489	199 771	195 002	212 332
Bernese Oberland	235 479	273 203	259 780	288 344
Ticino	13 730	11 798	6 350	11 624
Valais	650 601	602 422	612 186	676 153
Switzerland	1 940 703	2 074 321	2 053 406	2 181 385

1) A half-day lesson corresponds to two hours of 60 minutes.
Source: SWISS SNOWSPORTS

Cycling in Switzerland.

Outstanding results for Cycling in Switzerland: in 2004 cyclists rode approx. 235 million kilometres on the Cycling in Switzerland route network. 170 000 travellers en route for several days generated over 570 000 overnight stays. Services and goods worth a total of CHF 130 million were consumed; travellers en route for several days spent approx. CHF 100 per day and day excursionists approx. CHF 13 per day.

Overnight stays of bicycle tourists according to lodging facility

Hotel	Camping	Youth hostel	Farm	Bed & Breakfast	Friends/ Relations	Others	Total
268 000	75 000	77 000	49 000	38 000	25 000	42 000	574 000

Source: Cycling in Switzerland

Basic vocational education and training.

Five new basic training courses were introduced in the hotel and catering industry. Catering specialists replace the existing specialised service employees and hotel specialists replace the existing specialist hotel assistants. Specialist catering assistants will no longer be trained in the future. Another new feature consists of the three two-year basic training courses for kitchen employees, catering employees and hotel employees, which lead to the Basic federal certificate. About 10 000 trainees are being educated in the tourism sector at present.

	Certificates of qualification issued in 2005			Apprentices hired in 2005		
Advanced federal certificate (AFC)	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Koch / Köchin	925	506	1431	1365	773	2138
Servicefachangestellte / r	179	383	562	30	93	123
neu: Restaurationsfachfrau / -mann	–	–	–	160	558	718
Hotelfachassistent / in	6	200	206	1	9	10
neu: Hotelfachfrau / -mann	–	–	–	12	315	327
Gastronomiefachassistent / in	14	207	221	2	13	15
Kaufmann / -frau B						
Hotel-Gastro-Tourismus	–	–	–	2	7	9
Öffentlicher Verkehr	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reisebüro	–	–	–	5	4	9
Transport	–	–	–	2	4	6
Kaufmann / -frau E						
Hotel-Gastro-Tourismus	1	0	1	37	131	168
Öffentlicher Verkehr	40	79	119	97	142	239
Reisebüro	8	17	25	62	175	237
Transport	–	–	–	10	17	27
Bahnbetriebsdisponent / in	9	9	18	5	7	12
Matrose / Matrosin der Binnenschifffahrt	–	–	–	9	1	10
Zugbegleiter / in	2	5	7	3	3	6

Basic federal certificate (BFC)	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Küchenangestellte / r	–	–	–	137	83	220
Restaurationsangestellte / r	–	–	–	14	52	66
Hotellerieangestellte / r	–	–	–	0	25	25

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Higher vocational education and training.

	2004			2005		
Certificate exams of higher vocational education and training	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Seilbahnfachmann/-frau	20	0	20	21	1	22
Fachmann/-frau im Tourismus-Management	–	–	–	6	5	11
Hotelempfangs- und Administrationsleiter/in [1]	1	8	9	–	–	–
Tourismusassistent/in [2]	7	11	18	6	14	20
Flight Attendant	10	23	33	9	15	24
Gastronomiekoch/-köchin	59	12	71	45	4	49
Koch/Köchin der Spital-, Heim- und Gemeinschaftsgastronomie [3]	17	4	21	20	3	23
Restaurationsleiter/in	9	14	23	3	10	13
Schneesportlehrer/in	397	98	495	1492	432	1924
Bergführer/in	34	3	37	33	0	33
Carführer/in, Reiseleiter/in	12	0	12	9	1	9
Fachmann/-frau im Pisten- und Rettungsdienst	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reisefachmann/-frau	1	6	7	–	–	–
Colleges of higher vocational education and training	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Hotellerie-Restauration	51	48	99	54	98	152
Restauration-Hotellerie	109	104	213	108	130	238
Tourismusfachmann/-frau	65	252	317	80	280	360
Diploma exams of higher vocational education and training	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Tourismus-Experte/Expertin	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manager/in öffentlicher Verkehr [4]	20	1	21	–	–	–
Betriebsleiter/in der Gemeinschaftsgastronomie [5]	–	–	–	12	4	16
Küchenchef/in Produktionsleiter/in	43	2	45	1	0	1
Restaurateur/in	19	12	31	15	9	24
Restaurationsleiter/in	2	2	4	–	–	–

1) former: Hoteldirektionsassistent/in
2) former: Gästeberater/in im Tourismus
3) former: Spital- und Heimkoch
4) former: Experte/in öffentlicher Verkehr
5) former: Betriebsleiter/in der Gemeinschaftsverpflegung
Source: Federal Statistical Office

Quality label for the Swiss tourism industry

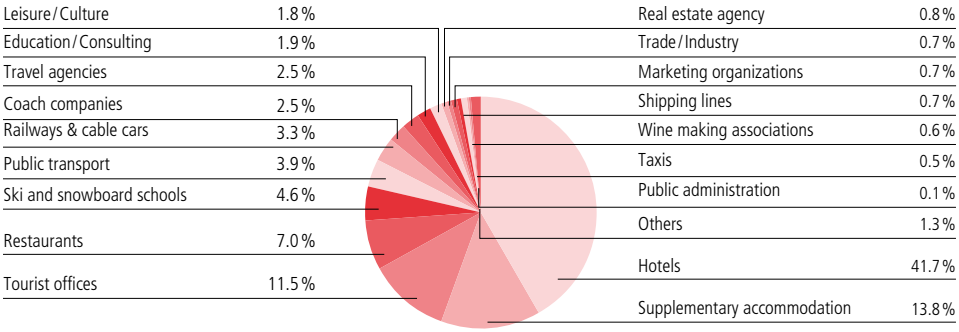
The «Quality Label for Swiss Tourism» is supported by all major Swiss tourism associations. The aim of this program is to encourage touristic establishments to enhance and safeguard the quality of service in Switzerland.

Level I concentrates on quality development and is aimed especially at service quality. The establishments are subject to random spot checks on site.

Level II focuses on quality assurance. All businesses holding Q II are regularly checked by independent Mystery Persons.

Level III is awarded to businesses which have implemented a comprehensive, internationally-recognised Quality Management System.

Distribution of the Quality Label among sectors of the industry (1st april 2006)



Establishments and firms wishing to obtain the Quality Label should appoint a Quality Representative who is trained as a Quality-Coach (level I), a Quality-Trainer (level II) or a QM System Organisator Tourism (level III). The quality label is only awarded to establishments and companies with trained coaches or Trainers. 6379 Quality Representatives have been trained in Switzerland up to now.

Labels awarded

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Level I	175	258	186	347	409	345	387	366
Level II	74	33	27	64	52	67	61	63
Level III						34	16	41
Total	249	291	213	411	461	446	464	470

Source: Swiss Tourism Federation

International Tourist Arrivals.

Terrorism, natural disasters, health threats, increases in the price of oil, fluctuating exchange rates and economic as well as political uncertainties influenced international tourism in 2005. Despite these negative effects, the figures surpassed expectations throughout the world; for the first time ever, there was a record number of more than 800 million arrivals, and frequencies increased by 5.5 per cent. This result confirms last year's recovery on the global tourism market, and is still 1.5 per cent ahead of the long-term annual average of 4.1 per cent.

	International arrivals in millions						Change in %	
	1990	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	04/03	05/04
Europe	264.8	384.1	394.0	396.6	424.5	441.6	4.3	4.0
Northern Europe	30.3	44.6	43.8	44.5	49.7	52.9	8.4	6.6
Western Europe	108.6	139.7	138.0	136.1	139.0	142.7	2.2	2.6
Central/ Eastern Europe	32.0	59.1	64.7	68.3	86.3	88.0	10.0	2.0
Southern/ Mediter. Europe	93.9	140.8	147.6	147.7	149.5	158.0	1.9	5.7
Asia and Pacific	57.7	114.9	131.1	119.3	145.4	156.7	27.2	7.8
North-East Asia	28.0	62.5	74.1	67.6	79.4	87.6	28.6	10.3
South-East Asia	21.5	37.0	42.0	36.2	48.3	50.6	30.1	4.8
Oceania	5.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	10.1	10.5	12.1	4.0
South Asia	3.2	6.1	5.8	6.4	7.6	8.0	18.5	5.4
Americas	92.8	128.2	116.6	113.1	125.9	133.6	11.2	6.1
North America	71.7	91.5	83.3	77.4	85.8	90.1	10.9	4.9
Caribbean	11.4	17.1	16.0	17.0	18.1	18.9	5.9	4.3
Central America	1.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.5	17.2	14.1
South America	7.7	15.2	12.6	13.7	16.2	18.1	17.2	11.6
Africa	15.2	28.2	29.5	30.8	33.4	36.8	8.4	10.0
North Africa	8.4	10.2	10.4	11.1	12.8	14.3	15.1	12.2
Subsaharan Africa	6.8	18.0	19.1	19.7	20.7	22.4	4.7	8.6
Middle East	10.0	25.2	29.2	30	36.3	39.7	19.9	9.5
World	441	681	700	690	766	803	10.0	5.6

Source: UNWTO

Top-Tourism-Destinations.

Rank	Country of destination	International arrivals in millions		Change in %	
		2004	2005	04 / 03	05 / 04
1	France	75.1	76.0	0.1	1.2
2	China [2]	66.7	74.0	16.9	10.9
3	Spain	52.4	55.6	3.1	6.0
4	United States	46.1	49.4	11.8	7.2
5	Italy	37.1	36.5	–6.4	–1.5
6	United Kingdom	27.8	30.0	12.3	8.0
7	Mexico	20.6	21.9	10.5	6.3
8	Germany	20.1	21.5	9.4	6.8
9	Turkey	16.8	20.3	26.1	20.5
10	Austria	19.4	20.0	1.5	3.0
11	Canada	19.1	18.8	9.2	–2.0
12	Malaysia	15.7	16.4	48.5	4.6
13	Poland	14.3	15.2	4.2	6.4
14	Hungary	9.5 [1]	10.5 [1]	0.0	10.5
	Netherlands				
	Croatia				
	South Africa				
	Switzerland				

Rank	Country of destination	International tourism in millions US$		Change in %	
		2004	2005	04 / 03	05 / 04
1		74.5	81.7	15.8	9.6
2		45.2	47.9	14.1	5.8
3		38.8	44.5	38.6	14.6
4	United States	40.8	42.3	11.6	3.5
5	Spain	35.7	35.4	14.1	–0.7
6	China [3]	28.2	30.4	24.6	7.6
7	France	27.7	29.2	21.1	5.6
8	Italy	15.9	18.2	20.3	14.1
9	United Kingdom	15.4	15.5	9.6	0.4
10	Germany	13.0	14.9	82.1	15.3
11	Turkey	12.9	13.7	21.1	6.7
15	Austria	10.4	11.3 [1]	16.0	8.2
	Australia				
	Greece				
	Switzerland				

1) Estimate 2) incl. Hongkong, Taiwan and Macao 3) incl. Hongkong and Taiwan
Source: UNWTO

Tourism Interest Groups and Professional Associations

Association of postgraduate Hoteliers – Restaurateure SHV/Hotelmanager HF-NDS, Secretariat, Zürichstr. 78, 8118 Pfaffhausen, phone +41 (0)43 355 57 82, fax +41 (0)43 355 57 93, www.vdh.ch, welcome@vdh.ch. Networking, further education and friendship care for students of the postdiploma course «Unternehmensführung resp. Nachdiplomstudium HF-NDS» of hotelleriesuisse.

Association of Swiss Tourism Managers (ASTM), c/o FST, P.O.Box 8275, 3001 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 307 47 43, fax +41 (0)31 307 47 48, www.vstm.ch, info@vstm.ch. Established in 1928. Objectives: To promote the professional interests of tourist office managers. Vocational training and advanced training of tourist office personnel, co-operation with other associations, lobbying.

Association of the Swiss Navigation Companies, Mythenquai 333, 8038 Zurich, phone +41 (0)43 243 16 57, fax +41 (0)43 243 16 58, www.vssu.ch. Established: 1898. Tasks: Promotion of navigation on Swiss rivers and lakes, safeguarding the interests of the 16 member shipping companies, collaboration with tourist organisations.

Automobile Club of Switzerland (ACS), Wasserwerkgasse 39, 3000 Berne 13, phone +41 (0)31 328 31 11, fax +41 (0)31 311 03 10, www.acs.ch, acszv@acs.ch. Established in 1898. Objectives: European breakdown service, to safeguard the interests of motorists, legal counseling and support, emergency road service, tourist service.

Bed and Breakfast Switzerland, Sonnenweg 3, 4144 Arlesheim, Tel. 061 702 21 51, Fax 061 703 96 76, www.bnb.ch, dorette.provoost@bnb.ch. Founded in 1999. Association of Swiss BnB host families. Purpose: information, promotion, publication of the «Bed and Breakfast Switzerland Guide», quality standards.

Community of Interest of the Higher Schools of Tourism Management Switzerland, c/o IST AG, Josefstrasse 59, 8005 Zurich, phone +41 (0)44 440 30 90, fax +41 (0)44 271 71 17. Founded: 2001. Tasks: Safeguarding common interests towards the public authorities, associations and the general public, promotion of tourism management education and training in Switzerland.

Cycling in Switzerland, Office: STF, P.O.Box 8275, 3001 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 307 47 40, fax +41 (0)31 307 47 48, www.cycling-in-switzerland.ch, info@veloland.ch. Established in 1995. Tasks: Quality assurance, information (route guides), development of national and regional cycling-routes and slowUp (regional car-free adventure days), offers for combined mobility for leisure, tourism and everyday use.

e-domizil AG, Grubenstrasse 12, P.O. Box, 8045 Zurich, phone +41 (0)43 266 20 00, fax +41 (0)43 266 20 01, www.e-domizil.ch, info@e-domizil.ch. Marketing and arrangement of vacation homes in Switzerland and abroad. Solutions for individual landlords, agencies, destinations and Web partners.

fit – Frauen im Tourismus, c/o STF, Finkenhubelweg 11, P.O.Box 8275, 3001 Berne, phone +41 (0)76 473 83 35, www.f-i-t.ch, info@f-i-t.ch. A women's network for women in the tourism industry. Since 1995 women involved in the tourism industry meet regularly to exchange information and to profit from the connections between the different branches of tourism.

GastroSuisse, Blumenfeldstrasse 20, P.O.Box, 8046 Zurich, phone +41 (0)848 377 111, fax +41 (0)848 377 112, www.gastrosuisse.ch, info@gastrosuisse.ch. Established: 1891. GastroSuisse is the leading national association for the hotel and catering industry. Over 20000 members (hotels, bed & breakfast establishments, guest houses, restaurants and cafes) in 26 cantonal sections and four specialist groups belong to Switzerland's largest employer's association in the hotel and catering industry.

hotelleriesuisse (Swiss Hotel Association), Monbijoustrasse 130, P.O.Box, 3001 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 370 41 11, fax +41 (0)31 370 44 44, www.hotelleriesuisse.ch, info@hotelleriesuisse.ch. Established in 1882. National association of the leading and classified hotels in Switzerland. Support of members in entrepreneurial and professional matters, representation of interests, shaping and influencing the political and economic environment of the hotel trade.

Hotel & Gastro Union, Adligenswilerstrasse 29/22, P.O.Box 4870, 6002 Lucerne, phone +41 (0)41 418 22 22, fax +41 (0)41 412 03 72, www.GastroLine.ch, info@hotelgastrounion.ch. Established in 1886. Objective: Union of employees, professionals and management staff of the hotel/restaurant trade. Basic and advanced training of hotel and catering staff and management. Commitment to attractive, secure employment in Swiss tourism.

Public Transport Association, Dählhölzliweg 12, 3000 Berne 6, phone +41 (0)31 359 23 23, fax +41 (0)31 359 23 10, www.voev.ch, info@voev.ch. Established in 1889. Objectives: To safeguard the interests of members, to encourage cooperation among members, information and consultation services, training of professionals.

Safety in adventures, Münsterplatz 3, 3011 Berne, Office: SQS, Luigi Arigoni, Ruchenbergstrasse 23, 7000 Chur, phone +41 (0)81 356 00 21, fax +41 (0)81 356 00 22, www.safetyinadventures.ch, luigi.arigoni@sqs.ch. Established in 2002. The foundation supports the cause of safety for adventure and outdoor activities offered on a commercial basis in Switzerland. Certification procedure on the basis of a safety concept; certified undertakings are awarded a safety label.

«schlaf im Stroh!» (SIS), Brünigstrasse, 6078 Lungern, phone +41 (0)41 678 12 86, fax +41 (0)41 678 12 88, www.schlaf-im-stroh.ch, info@schlaf-im-stroh.ch. Founded in 1995. Objectives: The objective of this Swiss Association is the promotion of agrotourist services associated with the protected trademark «schlaf im Stroh!» («Sleep on Straw») and its quality charter, as well as supporting the hosts

providing these services. Advertising and publication of a brochure entitled «schlaf im Stroh!»

Swiss Association of Coffeehouse-Holders (SCV), Bleicherweg 54, 8039 Zurich, phone +41 (0)44 201 67 77, fax +41 (0)44 201 68 77, www.cafetier.ch, info@cafetier.ch. Established in 1938. Objectives: Representation of the professional interests of café owners and support of the members with comprehensive services.

Swiss Cableways, Dählhölzliweg 12, 3000 Berne 6, phone +41 (0)31 359 23 33, fax +41 (0)31 359 23 10, www.seilbahnen.org, info@seilbahnen.org. Established in 1970. Objectives: To safeguard the interests of the members, information and consultation services, common policies on tariffs and standardized tickets, vocational training and advanced training for personnel at all levels.

swissApartments (swap), c/o STF, Finkenhubelweg 11, P.O.Box 8275, 3001 Berne, phone +41 (0)55 422 01 25, www.swissapartments.ch, info@swissapartments.ch. Federation of classified holiday home owners. Its mission is to represent the interests of its members and offer an optimized organizational framework. swap compiles holiday home offers at national level and markets them at both national and international levels.

swisscamps, Swiss Camping Association, Bahnhofstrasse 5, 3322 Schönbühl, phone +41 (0)31 852 06 26, fax +41 (0)31 852 06 27, www.swisscamps.ch, info@swisscamps.ch. Established in 1975. Objectives: Promotion of camping vacations and classification of camp sites.

SWISS CITIES, c/o Switzerland Tourism, Tödistrasse 7, 8027 Zurich, phone +41 (0)44 288 12 84, fax +41 (0)44 288 12 07, www.MySwitzerland.com, matteo.rota@switzerland.com. Group of 26 Swiss cities promoting urban tourism on the practical and the political levels. Marketing activities worldwide.

Swiss Federation of Travel Agencies (SFTA), Etzelstrasse 42, P.O.Box, 8038 Zurich, phone +41 (0)44 487 30 50, fax +41 (0)44 480 09 45, www.srv.ch, mail@srv.ch. Established in 1928. Objectives: Association of qualified travel agencies in Switzerland to develop professional skills, protect the interests of the profession, professional assistance to SFTA members.

Swiss holiday farms, 8595 Altnau, phone +41 (0)71 695 23 72, fax +41 (0)71 695 23 67, www.bauernhofferien.ch, info@feierlenhof.ch. Established in 1988. Purpose: Support of the members, information and consultation services, basic and advanced training of host families. Quality standards (seal of quality). Central booking office at Swiss Travel Savings Fund.

Swiss Hotel Schools Association (ASEH), Commercialstrasse 19, P.O. Box, 7007 Chur, phone +41 (0)79 402 77 77, fax +41 (0)81 255 17 19, www.aseh.ch, info@aseh.ch. Association of Switzerland's leading hotel management schools. The Association welcomes hotel management schools located in Switzerland who meet and abide by the strict quality standards outlined in its bylaws.

Swiss Post, PostBus, Helvetiastrasse 17, 3030 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 338 49 57, fax +41 (0)31 338 05 70, www.postauto.ch, postauto@post.ch. Leading provider of regional public road services for passenger transportation. 9 regions.

SWISS SNOWSPORTS, Hühnerhubelstrasse 95, P.O.Box 182, 3123 Belp, phone +41 (0)31 810 41 11, fax +41 (0)31 810 41 12, www.snowsports.ch, info@snowsports.ch. Founded in 1932 (SIAS) + 1934 (SSSA), fusion in 2002 to SSSA SWISS SNOWSPORTS ASSOCIATION. Objectives: Alliance of tourism sector institutions interested in joint promotion of the Swiss Ski School system. Education of ski, snowboard, telemark and cross-country teachers.

Swiss Spa, Avenue des Bains 22, 1400 Yverdon-les-Bains, phone +41 (0)24 420 15 21, fax +41 (0)24 423 02 52, www.heilbad.org, info@heilbad.org. Established in 1924. Objectives: To safeguard and promote the economic, legal, social and scientific interests of the Swiss thermal spas. In particular, the association commits itself to respect the qualitative standards imposed by the legal prescriptions relation to thermal spas.

Swiss Tourism Federation (STF), Finkenhubelweg 11, P.O.Box 8275, 3001 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 307 47 47, fax +41 (0)31 307 47 48, www.swisstourfed.ch, stv@swisstourfed.ch. Established in 1932. Objectives: To safeguard the interests of those responsible for tourism in Switzerland and to participate in all tourism policy decisions; to provide information about the importance of tourism and to contribute to tourism research.

Swiss Travel Savings Fund (reka), Neuengasse 15, 3001 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 329 66 33, fax +41 (0)31 329 66 01, www.reka.ch, info@reka.ch. Established in 1939. Objectives: The promotion of social and family tourism, vacation financing by issuing Reka cheques, running of REKA vacation centres, vacation apartment rentals.

Swiss Travel Association of Retailers (STAR), Im Bahnhof, Zürcherstrasse 49, 8903 Birmensdorf, phone +41 (0)44 439 60 66, fax +41 (0)44 439 60 67, www.star.ch, main@star.ch. Established in 1995. Association of independent travel retailers with the following objectives: representation of interests inside and outside the trade, promotion of quality in the travel business by information, training and other measures. Establishment of a franchise chain and supply of software and other services via various associate companies.

Swiss Youth Hostels (SYH), Schaffhauserstrasse 14, P.O.Box, 8042 Zurich, phone +41 (0)44 360 14 14, fax +41 (0)44 360 14 60, www.youthhostel.ch, bookingoffice@youthhostel.ch. Established in 1924. Objectives: Promotion of youth travel, accommodation for young travellers, youth groups, schools, families, etc.

Switzerland Convention & Incentive Bureau (SCIB), Tödistrasse 7, P.O.Box, 8027 Zurich, phone +41 (0)44 288 12 71, fax +41 (0)44 201 53 01, www.My

Switzerland.com, scib@switzerland.com. Established in 1964. Objectives: Promotion of Switzerland as a meeting and congress destination.

Switzerland Travel Centre Ltd., Headquarters: Grubenstrasse 12, P.O.Box, 8045 Zurich, phone +41 (0)43 266 20 00, fax +41 (0)43 266 20 01, www.stc.ch, mail@stc.ch. Information and booking: +41 (0)848 858 757. Foundation: 1998. Purpose: information and booking center for tourism offers in Switzerland. Housing, travel agent products, service/call centre offers, consulting.

TOUREX, Association of Swiss Tourism Experts, c/o IMAT, Viale S.Franscini 32, 6501 Bellinzona, phone +41 (0)91 814 65 75, fax +41 (0)91 814 65 79, www.tourex.ch, info@tourex.ch. TOUREX comprises more than 120 members active on management level in all branches in the Swiss tourism and travel industry. Its goals are a strong public presence in all matters of tourism and travel policies in Switzerland as well as courses and seminars for its members, thanks to a professional platform active in the consulting and coaching areas.

Touring Club Switzerland (TCS), ch. de Blandonnet 4, 1214 Vernier, phone +41 (0)22 417 27 27, fax +41 (0)22 417 20 20, www.tcs.ch. Established in 1896. Objectives: To safeguard the interests of the motorist, legal counseling and support, emergency road service, tourist service.

Wellbeing Switzerland, Office of Swiss Health Hotels, Sonnenbühlstrasse 3, 9200 Gossau, phone +41 (0)71 350 14 14, fax +41 (0)71 350 14 18, www.wohlbefinden.com, info@wohlbefinden.com. Established in 1992. Representing the interests of health hotels, rehabilitation and convalscent homes on health-policy issues; information as to range and availability of health treatment in Switzerland.

Public corporations

Swiss Association for Hotel Credit (SGH), Gartenstrasse 25, P.O.Box, 8027 Zurich, phone +41 (0)44 209 16 16, fax +41 (0)44 209 16 17, www.sgh.ch, www.hotelanalyser.ch, info@sgh.ch. Established in 1967. Assignment: Preferential treatment of hotel investments (construction, renewal, purchase) through granting of loans and consulting services.

Switzerland Tourism (ST), Tödistrasse 7, 8027 Zurich, phone +41 (0)44 288 11 11, fax +41 (0)44 288 12 05, www.MySwitzerland.com, info@switzerland.com. Established in 1917. Offices in 25 countries. Objectives: to increase the demand for Switzerland as a travel, holiday and congress destination.

Federal institutes

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Tourism, Belpstrasse 18, 3003 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 322 27 58, fax +41 (0)31 323 12 12, www.seco.admin.ch. Established in 1935. Objective: Central federal authority for national and international tourism policies.

Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Tourism Division, Espace de l'Europe 10, 2010 Neuchâtel, phone +41 (0)32 713 62 80, fax +41 (0)32 713 62 15, www.statistik.admin.ch, Info-Tour@bfs.admin.ch. Established in 1860. Objectives: To provide statistics on Swiss tourism (surveys on infrastructure, arrivals and overnight stays in hotels, camping places and youth hostels, tourism balance of payments, reports on special subjects).

Swiss Federal Transport Office, Mühlestrasse 6, 3063 Ittigen, Postadresse: 3003 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 322 57 11, fax +41 (0)31 322 58 11, www.bav.admin.ch, webmaster@bav.admin.ch. Established in 1873. Objectives: Within the tourism framework, the Federal Transport Office is responsible for issuing aerial cablecar licences.

Institutes of higher education

Institute for public services and tourism at the University of St. Gall, Dufourstrasse 40a, 9000 St. Gall, phone +41 (0)71 224 25 25, fax +41 (0)71 224 25 36, www.idt.unisg.ch, idthsg@unisg.ch. Established in 1941. Objectives: University lecturing, research, market research, consulting and expertising in the competence fields of tourism and transportation, regional economic and public management.

University of Berne, Research Institute for Leisure and Tourism (FIF), Schanzeneckstrasse 1, P.O.Box 8573, 3001 Berne, phone +41 (0)31 631 37 11, fax +41 (0)31 631 34 15, www.fif.unibe.ch, fif@fif.unibe.ch. Established in 1941. Objectives: Research in tourism-related issues, lectures on tourism at Berne University, experts in the leisure and tourism sectors.

Unité d'enseignement et de recherche en tourisme (UERT), Ecole des HEC, Université de Lausanne, BFSH 1, 1015 Lausanne-Dorigny, phone +41 (0)21 692 34 87, fax +41 (0)21 692 33 05, www.hec.unil.ch/uert, uert@unil.ch. Established in 1992. Consolidation course «Tourism» for bachelor and master degree. Basic research, expert opinion activity.

International Tourism Organizations

European Travel Commission (ETC), Avenue Marnix 19a, Box 25, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium, phone +32 2 502 01 13, fax +32 2 514 18 43, www.etc-corporate.org, info@etc-corporate.org.

EUROSTAT, Joseph Bech Building, L-2920 Luxembourg, phone +35 2 4301 33444, fax +35 2 4301 35349, www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu, eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu.

HOTREC, Boulevard Anspach 111, Box 4, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium, phone +32 2 548 90 00, fax +32 2 502 41 73, www.hotrec.org, main@hotrec.org.

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Capitàn Haya 42, E-28020 Madrid, Spain, phone +34 915 678 166, fax +34 915 678 220, www.unwto.org, wtobc@unwto.org.