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TOURISM IN SWITZERLAND

Developments and challenges

Miroslav N. Jovanović

University of Geneva Global Studies Institute

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STRUCTURE

- Statistics
- Policy governance
- Swiss tourism policy
- New markets
- Conclusions





BASIC STATISTICS

- 4.1% of total employment (145,000)
- 2.9% of GDP
- 36.2 mil overnight stays
- 4,967 hotels and hostels
- Origin markets: Germany, Britain, France, US and Italy (56% of arrivals)

EXPORT REVENUE

Industry ²	2011	2010	2009 in billion CHF	2008	2007
1. Chemical industry	74.6	75.9	71.8	71.9	68.8
2. Metal and machine industry	64.0	63.6	58.1	74.0	72.5
Watchmaking industry	19.3	16.2	13.2	17.0	16.0
4. Tourism (Tourism Balance of Payments)	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.6	14.6
5. Textile industry	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.6

Travel receipts and expenditure in millions \$ 2010

Travel receipts	Travel expenditure	Balance		
18,645	10,221	8,425		
10,235	18,679	-8,444		
46,514	38,493	<mark>8,</mark> 021		
12,983	19, <mark>61</mark> 1	-6,627		
14,967	11,149	3,818		
	18,645 10,235 46,514 12,983	18,645 10,221 10,235 18,679 46,514 38,493 12,983 19,611		

CHARACTERISTICS

- Tourism is a fragmented services industry
- Services are provided in general by micro, small and medium sized suppliers
- Aviation is an exception
- Technology replaced may repetitive jobs: airport check-in, hotel check-out
- "Aesthetic labour" emotional relations with clients

UNFORESEEN EVENTS

- Bird or swine fly
- Icelandic volcanic ash cloud
- Flood of refugees

GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Efficiency
- Responsiveness
- Forward-looking vision
- Rule of law

POLICY MANAGEMENT

Management of tourism is complex

Cooperation at the central level

Interests may be conflicting

MINISTRIES CONCERNED

- Tourism
- Transport
- Security and borders (visas)
- Taxation
- Health (hygiene, liquor licensing)
- Environment
- Labour issues
- Agriculture

GOVERNANCE

- Cantons have autonomous tourism policy
- Federal government created:
 - Swiss Tourism (to promote CH as an unique tourist destination with a high concentration of attractions)
 - Swiss Society for Hotel Credit (to promote the accommodation business)

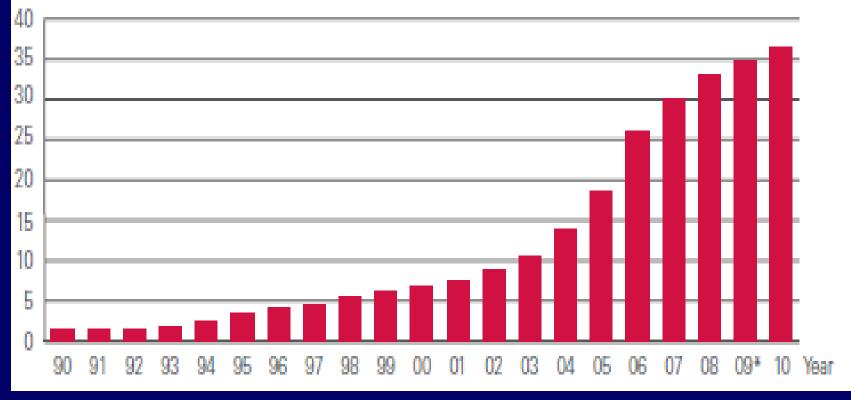


SWISS TOURISM POLICY

- Strategic management: climate change and conflicts with tourism
- Inter-disciplinary approach: how various policies affect tourism, to improve consistency and cooperation among agriculture, climate, environment and infrastructure
- CH as the destination: attraction of tourists from old and new markets

PERCENTAGE OF SKI AREA WITH MAN-MADE SNOW COMPARED TO OVERALL PREPARED SKI AREA IN SWITZERLAND





SWISS TOURISM POLICY

Competitiveness: Innovation in CH

- The government created *InnoTour* in 1997 to trigger and improve innovation by SMEs (new business opportunities)
- Objective to enhance competitiveness at destinations
- Cooperation and sharing of knowledge
- Improvement in education, training and *retention* of skilled personnel (cooks)
- Migrants may be a partial solution to the labour shortage, but they do not contribute to the skills shortage (8% in CH)

NEW SOURCE MARKETS

- China (50% annual increase)
- Russia (10% annual increase)
- India (17% annual increase)
- Korea (24% annual increase)



Jungfraujoch 3,454 m













HEALTHCARE TOURISM

- Ageing clients request special and flexible services (they have time and resources)
- Anti-ageing treatment
- Changing lifestyles (request for special custom made high quality services)
- Communication technologies
- Chinese: privacy, no judgement by people who know them

CONCLUSIONS

- Create employment
- Attract FDI
- Earn foreign currency
- New markets in Asia
- Tourism has fluid boundaries between the formal and informal economy

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14 languages

WELCOME TO SWITZERLAND

