

## **The economic importance of international sports organisations in Switzerland**

Rüschlikon, November 2013

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## Summary

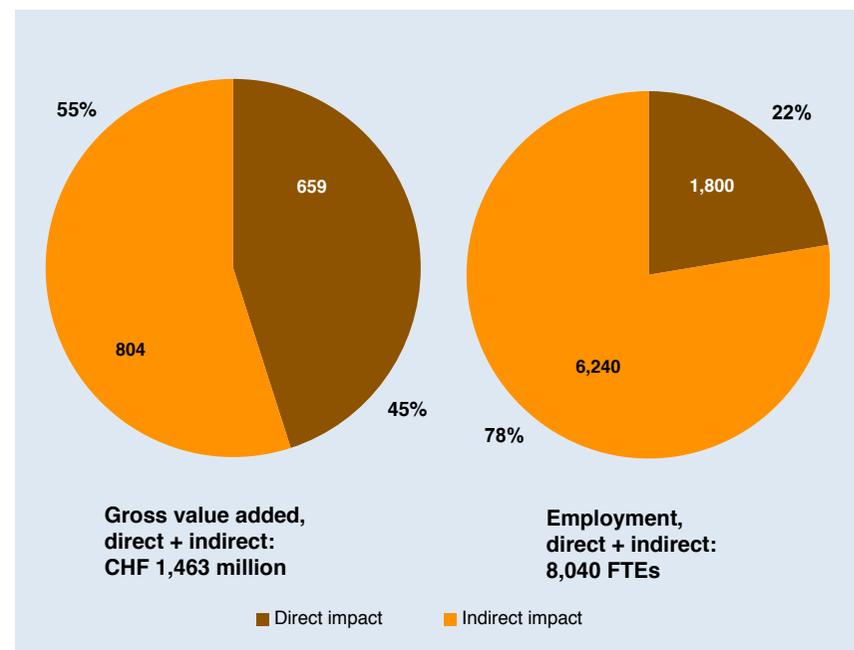
### International sports organisations in Switzerland: Around 1,800 employees and about CHF 4.7 billion income

- 67 international sports organisations based in Switzerland are included in the study, most of them with global or European headquarters here. These international sports organisations employ around 1,800 people (full-time equivalents, FTE).
- The biggest employers are UEFA (25% of total employees), the IOC (22%), and FIFA (18%).<sup>1</sup> The remaining organisations jointly account for 35% of employees.
- In 2011 the international sports organisations generated income of about CHF 4.7 billion, most of which came from abroad. A significant portion of the income was reinvested in sports.

### Total of about CHF 1,460 million gross value added and around 8,000 jobs (FTE) created in Switzerland

- In 2011 the international sports organisations generated total (direct and indirect) gross value added of about CHF 1,460 million and 8,040 FTE jobs in Switzerland.
- Gross value added directly generated by the organisations came to around CHF 660 million (45% of the total) and directly generated employment of 1,800 FTEs (22%).

<sup>1</sup> For methodological reasons the annual average of the period 2008-2011 has been used for FIFA, IOC and UEFA.



- In addition, indirect income and supply chain effects in various sectors of the Swiss economy created value added of around CHF 800 million and 6,240 FTE jobs.
- The three biggest organisations, FIFA, IOC and UEFA, accounted for 75% of the international sports organisations' total gross value added (about CHF 1.1 billion) and 72% of employment (5,820 FTEs).

- The other organisations contributed gross value added totalling CHF 370 million (25%) and created 2,220 FTEs (28%).
- The international sports organisations' spending on hotels and restaurants, and tourist spending by its guests directly and indirectly generated gross value added of around CHF 18 million and employment equivalent to 210 FTEs.

#### Significant economic growth between 2005 and 2011

- The international sports organisations posted significant growth between 2005 and 2011: Gross output rose by about a billion Swiss Francs (+91%), while the number of employees increased by 500 FTEs (+39%).

#### Tax revenue of CHF 128 million

- International sports organisations generated wage income tax, business tax and value added tax of CHF 128 million, including tax generated by tourist spending.

#### Transfer payments and donations

- A large percentage of their total revenues – around 60% in the case of the three biggest international sports organisations (FIFA, IOC and UEFA) – is reinvested in sports, mainly in the form of financial assistance to affiliated associations and clubs, by donations to sports development projects and the organisation of sports events.

#### Contribution to the image of Switzerland

- In addition to the results of this study it has to be mentioned that the international sports organisations domiciled in Switzerland also have a considerable impact on the country's image as a business and tourist destination and as a sporting nation through their physical presence, high-profile conferences and events.

# 1. Introduction and aims

## Introduction

Many international organisations have chosen Switzerland as the base for their European or international headquarters. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has been domiciled in Lausanne since 1915. Since then, many [international organisations](#)<sup>1</sup> have established themselves in the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, as well as in Zurich and elsewhere. Today, the number of international sports organisations based in Switzerland is uniquely high relative to the size of the country.

As sport has become more professional and commercial, the [economic importance](#) of international sports organisations has grown. While these organisations generate direct economic effects<sup>2</sup> in Switzerland in terms of added value and employment, many other sectors of the domestic economy also benefit indirectly from their operational spending, consumer spending by their employees, investment and expenses in connection with meetings and conferences.

Through their physical presence, high-profile conferences and events and the related media attention, sports organisations domiciled in Switzerland also have a considerable [impact on the country's image](#) as a business and tourist destination and a sporting nation.

Most of the international sports organisations are constituted as associations under Swiss law. Owing to their focus on non-profit purposes, these organisations often enjoy tax benefits. A large percentage of their total revenues – around 60% in the case of the three biggest international sports organisations (FIFA, IOC and UEFA) – is spent on [development projects, transfer payments](#)<sup>3</sup> and the [organisation of sports events](#).

<sup>1</sup> In this study, the term “sports organisations” also includes sports associations.

<sup>2</sup> Please refer to the methodology section (pp. 11-20) for a detailed definition of all the main technical terms used in this study.

<sup>3</sup> Income that flows through to affiliated and member institutions, mainly abroad (e.g. associations, clubs)

## Aims of the study

The **economic impact of international sports organisations** was partially assessed in a previous **study of Switzerland's sporting economy** covering 2005 and 2008.<sup>1</sup> However, this study only considered the direct economic effects. Until now, no comprehensive analysis of the **total economic impact**, which also includes **indirect** effects (supply chain and income effects, investments, impact on tourism) has been conducted.<sup>2</sup> The **main aim** of this study is to analyse and evaluate thoroughly **the total economic impact of international sports organisations** in Switzerland.

The analysis focuses on the following **economic indicators**:

- Value added and employment directly generated by the international sports organisations
- Indirect value added and the employment effect of
  - Goods and services obtained from third parties as well as investments (value chain and investment effect)
  - Consumer spending by employees (income effect)
- Visitor spending during meetings and conferences, overnight stays, and the significance of this for the tourism industry
- Tax revenues

<sup>1</sup> Berwert et al., 2007, Rütter et al., 2011

<sup>2</sup> Some international sports organisations in Switzerland were analysed in a previous regional study (Nassar/Stricker, 2008).

## Definitions

- This study analyses **international sports organisations** that have their global or European **headquarters in Switzerland** as well as **operational activities in Switzerland**.
- Many of the international sports organisations in Switzerland are **international sports associations**. They represent specific sports and coordinate the development of these sports at international level.
- The international sports organisations also include various **umbrella organisations** and **unions of international associations**, **professional associations** and **educational institutions**, as well as the European office of WADA (the global anti-doping agency), and TAS (the international sports arbitration body) (see appendix, p. 51).
- FIFA, the IOC and UEFA are the **biggest organisations** (65% of direct employment of all international sport organisations). They were put together in their own group for the purposes of this study. All the other organisations together account for a total of 35% of FTEs in this sector.

## 2. Methodology

## General methodological aspects

The following economic activities were taken into account when assessing the economic importance of the international sports organisations in Switzerland:

- **Annual business activity** of the international sports organisations in Switzerland, including both **operational** and **investment** activities.
- Spending by **guests** of the international sports organisations when attending meetings and conferences.

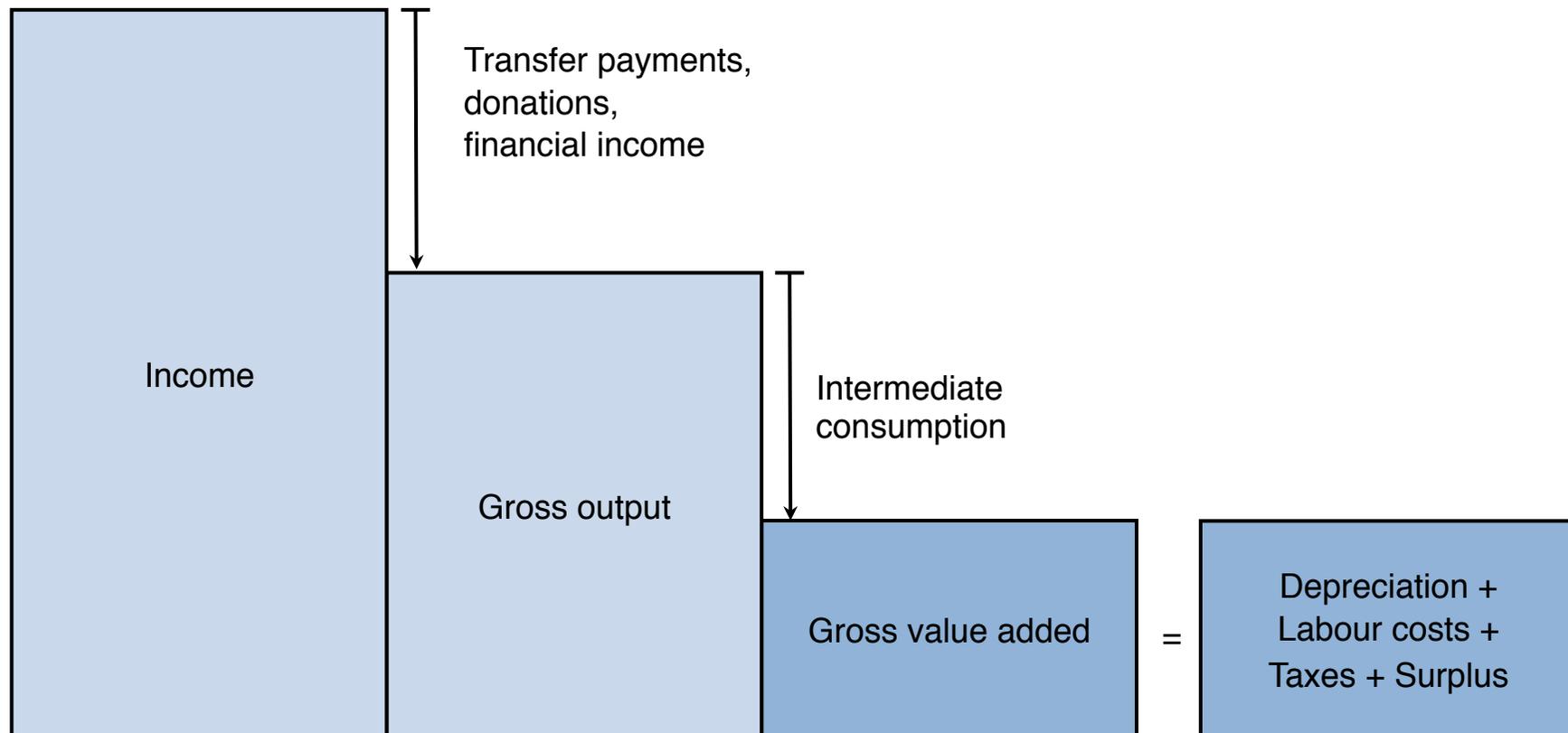
**Value added**, impact on **employment** and **tax revenues** generated are all measured. As mentioned earlier, both the **direct** and **indirect** economic effects are included in these measurements.

## Direct economic impact

The starting point for calculating the **direct value added impact** is all the **income** an organisation received during a business year, e.g. payments from members, TV rights, advertising and sponsorship (see chart on next page). **Transfer payments** (income that flows through to affiliated and member institutions, mainly abroad), **donations** and **financial income** are deducted from this income figure to give the **gross output**.

International sports organisations spend money on goods and services from other companies – known as **intermediate consumption**.

## National accounting terms



Source: Rütter + Partner

**Gross value added** is obtained by deducting intermediate consumption from the gross output. The gross value added is composed of depreciation, employee wages, taxes and any surplus. From the economic point of view, gross value added is the key figure because it represents the contribution made by the international sports organisations to the Swiss economy (GDP). The employment effect – the number of people employed by the international sports organisations – is directly linked to the value added.

The direct effects also include gross value added and the employment effect in **industries** that **benefit directly from spending by guests** of the international sports organisations.

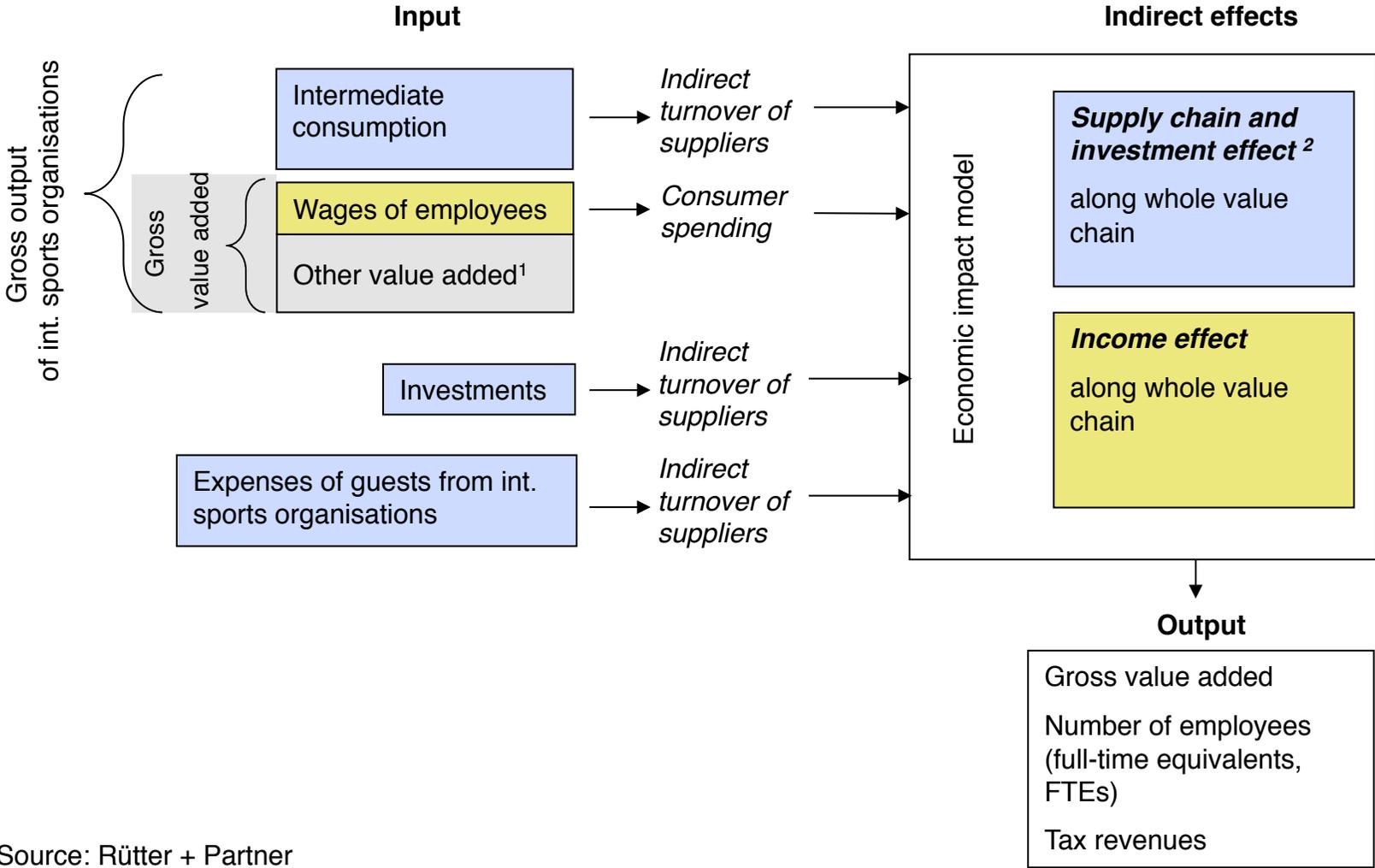
### **Indirect economic impact**

The starting points for calculating indirect economic impact are **intermediate consumption**, **employees' wages**, **investments** by international sports organisations and **indirect turnover** generated by **guests' spending**.

The **indirect economic impact** comprises the **supply chain and investment effect**<sup>1</sup> and the **income effect**. The chart on the next page provides a graphic representation of how indirect effects are calculated.

**Supply chain and investment effect:** Intermediate consumption and investments by the international sports organisations generate additional turnover with suppliers along the value chain, thus creating additional value added and employment.

<sup>1</sup> In this study the term “supply chain effect” is used for both supply chain and investment effect.



Source: Rütter + Partner

<sup>1</sup> Depreciation, taxes and surplus

<sup>2</sup> In this study the term “supply chain effect” is used for both supply chain and investment effect.

**Income effect:** The income effect is derived from the income of employees who work directly for the international sports organisations, or who work for companies in the supply chains for goods and services and capital goods. Most of their income flows into the consumption of goods and services, which trigger further productive activities in the economy.

Indirect effects are usually calculated using an **impact model**. The model used in this study was developed by Rütter+Partner and is based on the latest **Swiss input-output table for 2008**<sup>1</sup> and on different model data, including employment in 52 economic sectors, taxes and social security payments.

The calculation delivers the **indirect gross value added** and **employment** generated, as well as **tax revenues**.

<sup>1</sup> Input-output tables show the supply interrelations between economic sectors, gross value added and gross output for each industry, and supplies to end users (BFS, 2011; Nathani, C., van Nieuwkoop, R., Schmid, C., 2011).

## Work steps

The methodology followed these steps:

**Step 1:** Prepare the available **documentation**, studies and **data**. Analyse the business census, Business and Enterprise Register (BER) as well as annual reports of the international sports organisations.

**Step 2:** **Define** which international **sports organisations** should be included.  
Criteria: Worldwide or European headquarters, operational activity in Switzerland.

The results of steps 1 and 2 provide a framework for the extrapolations in step 4.

**Step 3:** Conduct a **survey** of the international sports organisations.

The Swiss-based international sports organisations were asked for the following economic key figures for the 2011 financial year:

- Number of employees
- Income, spending, transfer payments and donations
- Meetings and conferences: Number of visitors<sup>1</sup>, number of overnight stays, proportion of international sports organisations spending on visitors' overnight stays

<sup>1</sup> Visitors to the Olympic Museum in Lausanne (part of IOC) are not included in the study.

**Step 4:** Calculate the direct economic impact of international sports organisations.

- a) **Extrapolation of survey results:** Extrapolations were made separately for four groups of sports organisations (differentiated by size and type), each covering at least 20% of all FTEs of the group's total population. Key survey figures were extrapolated using employment numbers for the total population.
- b) **Estimate of daily spending by visitors:** Using typical figures<sup>1</sup>, estimates were made of daily spending by participants (as day and overnight guests) in international sports organisations meetings and conferences.
- c) **Calculation of tax revenues:** Tax revenues were determined by extrapolating from the survey data.

**NB:** FIFA, IOC and UEFA focus their activities very heavily on the **major competitions** they run every four or respectively every two years (UEFA European Football Championship, the FIFA World Cup™, Olympic Summer Games and Olympic Winter Games). This results in large fluctuations in their annual accounts, so the benchmark figures we have used for these organisations are the **average figures for the four-year period 2008-2011**.

<sup>1</sup> incl. Bandi, 2012

**Step 5:** Calculate the indirect economic impact of international sports organisations.

The **indirect economic impact**, generated by international sports organisations' intermediate consumption<sup>1</sup> and investment expenditures and spending by guests (supply chain and investment effect and income effect), is calculated using the impact model.

The **indirect effects** reflect how **interconnected** the international sports organisations are with the rest of economy all **along the value chain**. It shows how much the rest of the economy benefits from their activities. It should be noted that most of the international sports organisations' **income comes from abroad**, so they are **essentially exporters** of services. Much of the indirect economic effect is driven by foreign earnings, which would disappear if the international sports organisations were to leave Switzerland.

<sup>1</sup> For FIFA and the IOC, the average figures for intermediate consumption from Swiss sources for the years between 2008 and 2011 are estimated using the relevant domestic percentages for 2011.

## Responses

	Number of organisations			Employees (FTEs), 2011		
	Total population	Responses	Response rate	Total population	Responses	Response rate
<b>Survey international sports organisations</b>	67	30	45%	1,770	1,447	82%

Source: sportaccord; Berwert et al., 2007; Rütter et al., 2011

- 72 international sports organisations were initially contacted for the survey. 5 international sports organisations were excluded during the survey because although they have a base in Switzerland, they do not conduct operational activities here. Therefore the total population of the study is **67 international sports organisations**.
- The table shows the response rate to the survey. A total of 30 international sports organisations took part. This represents a response rate of 45%. In terms of how **relevant** the sample is **to economic impact**, the most important figure is the **response rate measured by proportion of total employees (FTEs)**, which is much higher at 82% thanks to the full participation of the three largest organisations<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>The 8 IOC sub-organisations are treated as separate organisations (see appendix on p. 51), but their financial key figures are counted in with the IOC.

### 3. Overview of international sports organisations

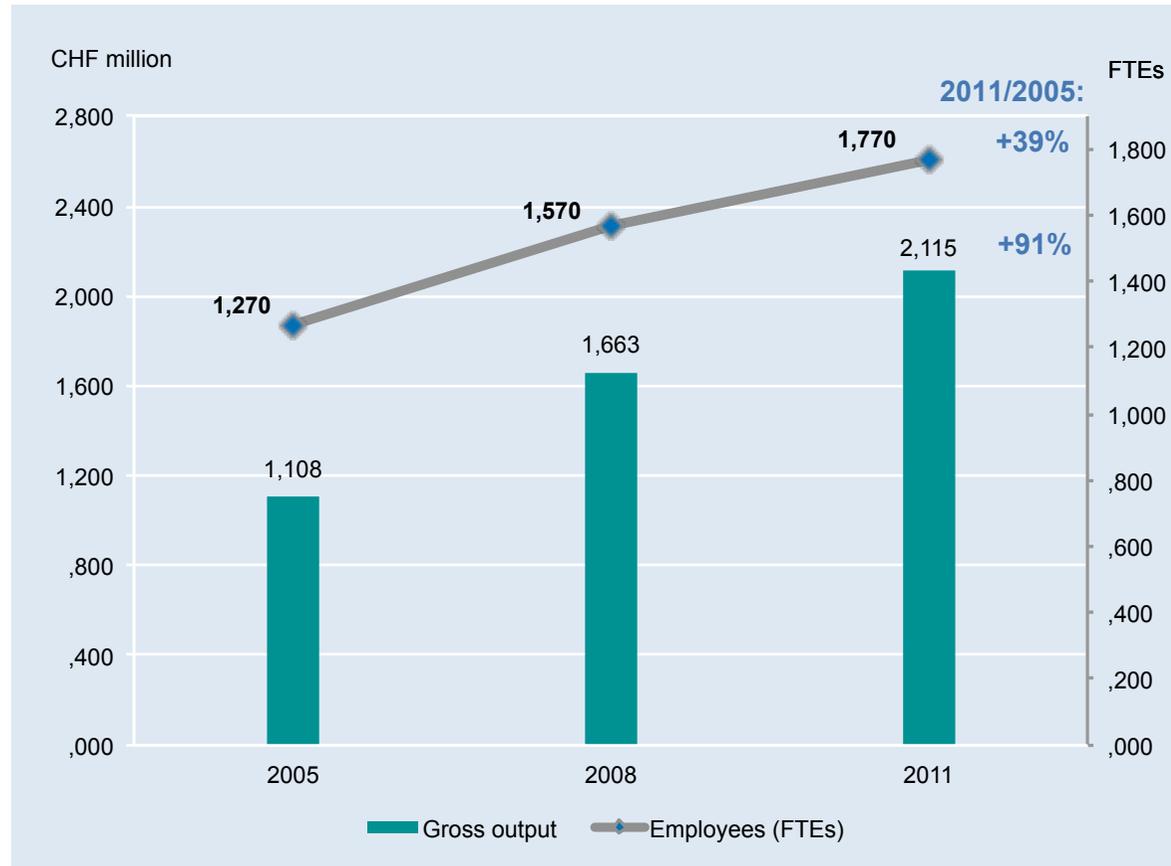
	Income	Gross output	Employment
	CHF million	CHF million	FTEs
FIFA, IOC, UEFA <sup>1</sup>	4,199	1,446	1,150
Other organisations	472	673	620
<b>All int. sports organisations</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>1,770</b>

<sup>1</sup> For methodological reasons the annual average of the period 2008-2011 has been used for FIFA, IOC and UEFA.

Source: Rütter et al., 2011; Nathani et al., 2007; Survey and calculations: Rütter+Partner

- There are **67 international sports organisations** in Switzerland, with a total of **1,770 FTEs**. They have a total income of around CHF 4.7 billion per year and gross output of more than CHF 2.1 billion.<sup>1</sup>
- **FIFA, the IOC and UEFA** are particularly significant. Their average annual income (2008-2011) mainly comprised of TV and marketing rights, plus revenue from events, amounts to around CHF 4.2 billion. The gross output of these organisations amounts to around CHF 1.4 billion. They employ a total of 1,150 FTEs.

<sup>1</sup> The big difference between income and gross output is explained by the fact that a large portion of the income is spent on transfer payments to affiliated and member institutions, mainly abroad, (e.g. associations, clubs) and by donations to sports development projects – which do not count towards gross output (see illustration on p. 13).



## 91% increase in gross output, 39% increase in employment

- The international sports organisations in Switzerland posted significant growth between 2005 and 2011 both in gross output (+91%) and employment (+39%). The increase in gross output was driven by the variation in income and transfer payments.
- Between 2005 and 2008 growth was a little faster than in the three years thereafter. Gross output by the international sports organisations rose by more than half a billion francs (+50%), while the number of employees increased by 300 FTE (+24%).
- Between 2005 and 2008 the international sports organisations have grown more strongly than the rest of the sports sector in Switzerland<sup>2</sup>.

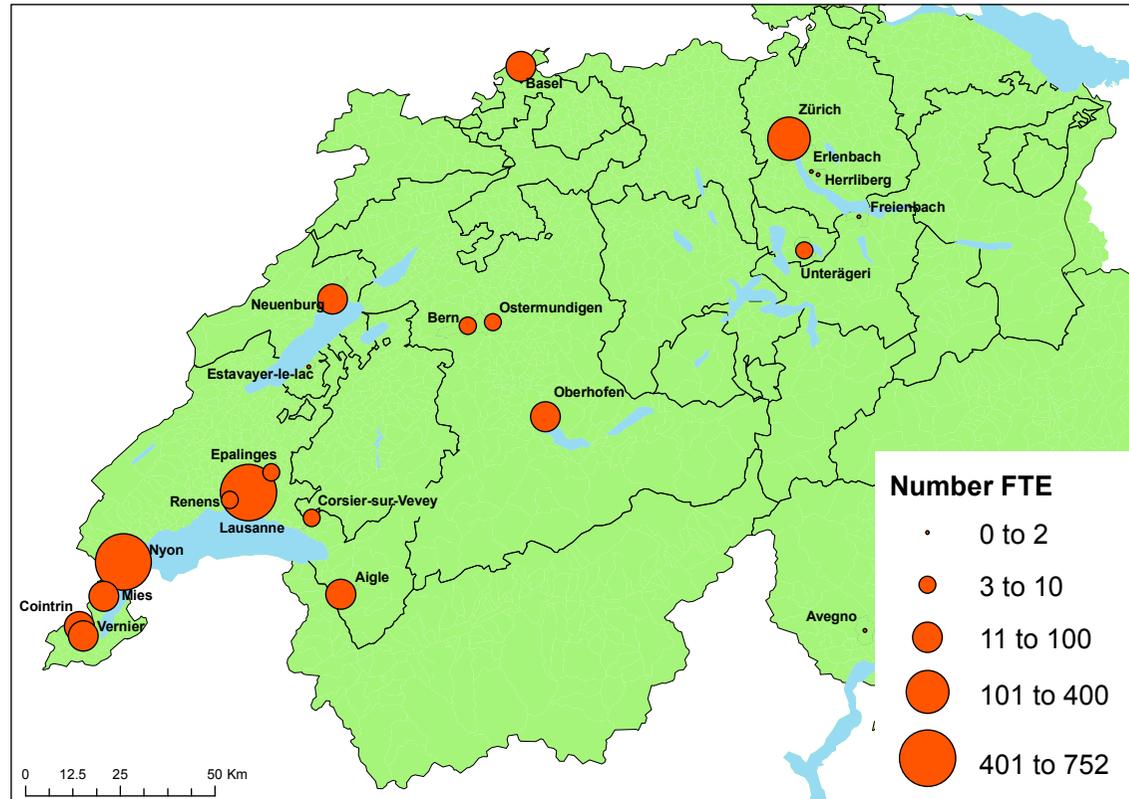
Source: Rütter et al., 2011, Nathani et al., 2007

<sup>1</sup> For reasons of compatibility with the Swiss sports industry, four smaller sports organisations were not considered in the 2008 figures.

<sup>2</sup> The Swiss sports sector comprises nine different sporting areas such as sports tourism, sports grounds/facilities and sports associations and federations (Berwert et al., 2007).

## Location of international sports organisations Number of employees, in full-time equivalents (FTE), by municipality

24



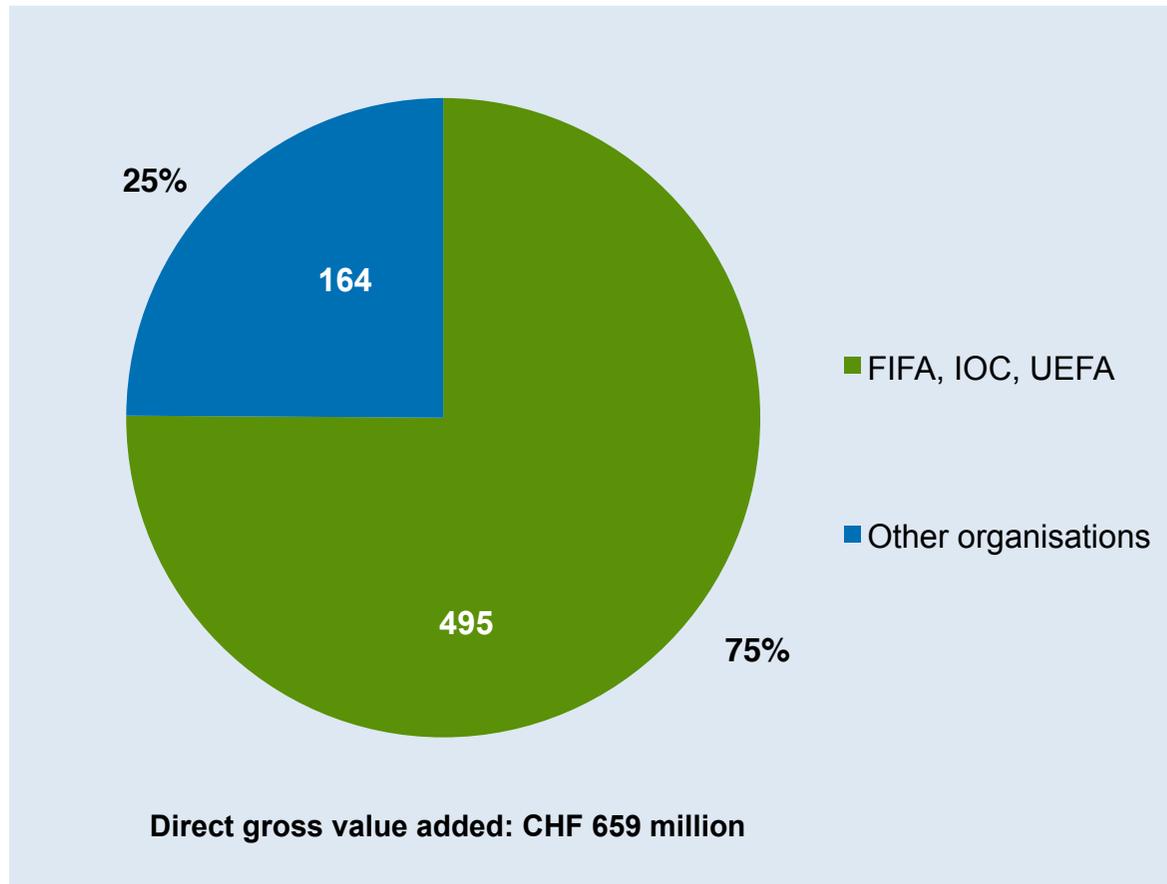
Source: Own survey and business/company registers, Rütter et al. (2011), Nathani et al. (2008); illustration Rütter+Partner

### Three quarters of employees are in Cantons Vaud and Geneva

- The 67 international sports organisations employ a total of 1,770 FTEs. More than three quarters of these work for organisations based in Cantons Vaud (1,254 FTEs) and Geneva (84 FTEs).
- In Canton Vaud alone, international sports organisations employ 73% of overall employees (FTEs) of international sports organisations in Switzerland. The biggest employers are UEFA (Nyon), the IOC and its sub-organisations, the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) and the Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB) (Lausanne).
- In Canton Zurich, international sports organisations employ 349 FTEs (20%), most of whom work for FIFA (Zurich).
- Other major locations for international sports organisations are Basel and Oberhofen. The other organisations are spread across Cantons Neuchâtel, Schwyz, Zug, Ticino and Fribourg.

## 4. Economic impact

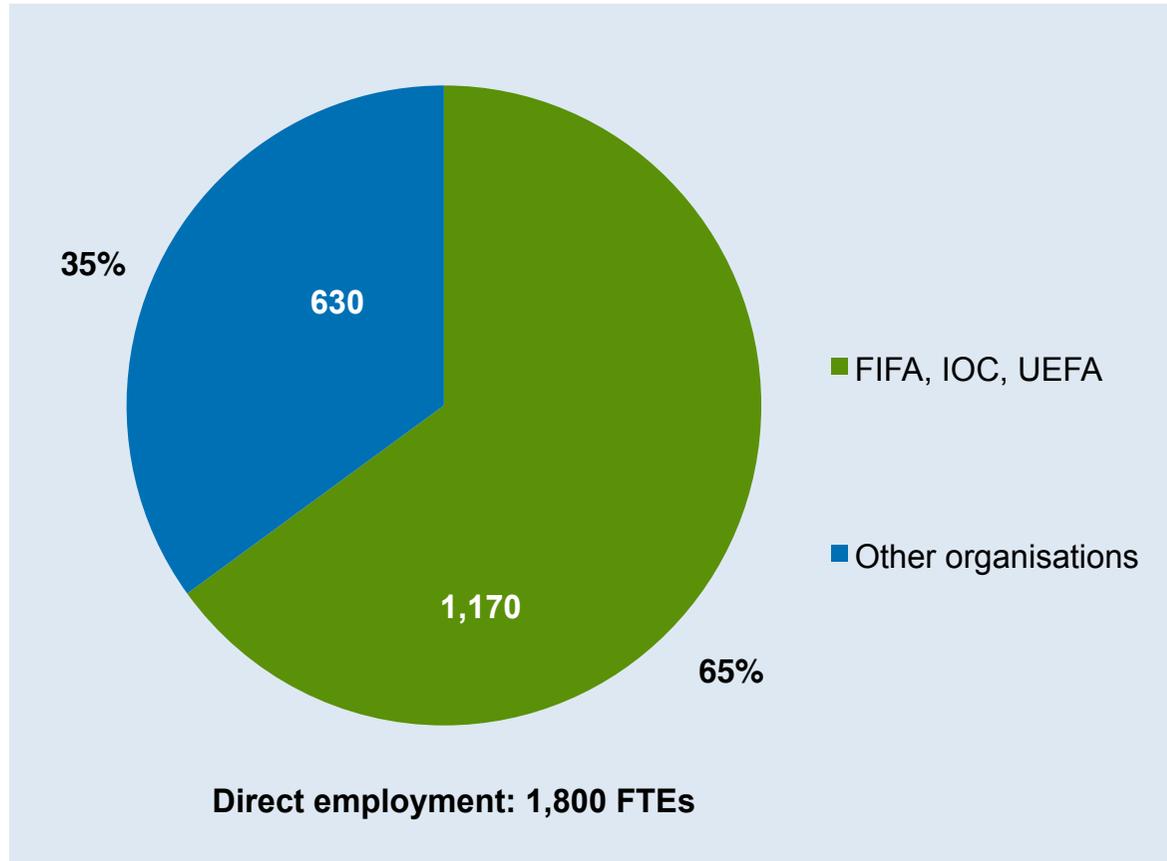
## 4.1 Direct impact



**The international sports organisations directly generate about CHF 660 million of gross value added**

- 75% of the direct value added (CHF 495 million) is generated by the large international organisations FIFA, IOC and UEFA.
- The other organisations generate gross value added of CHF 164 million (25%).
- With CHF 659 million of gross value added, the international sports organisations contribute about 0.11% to the Swiss national GDP.

Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner



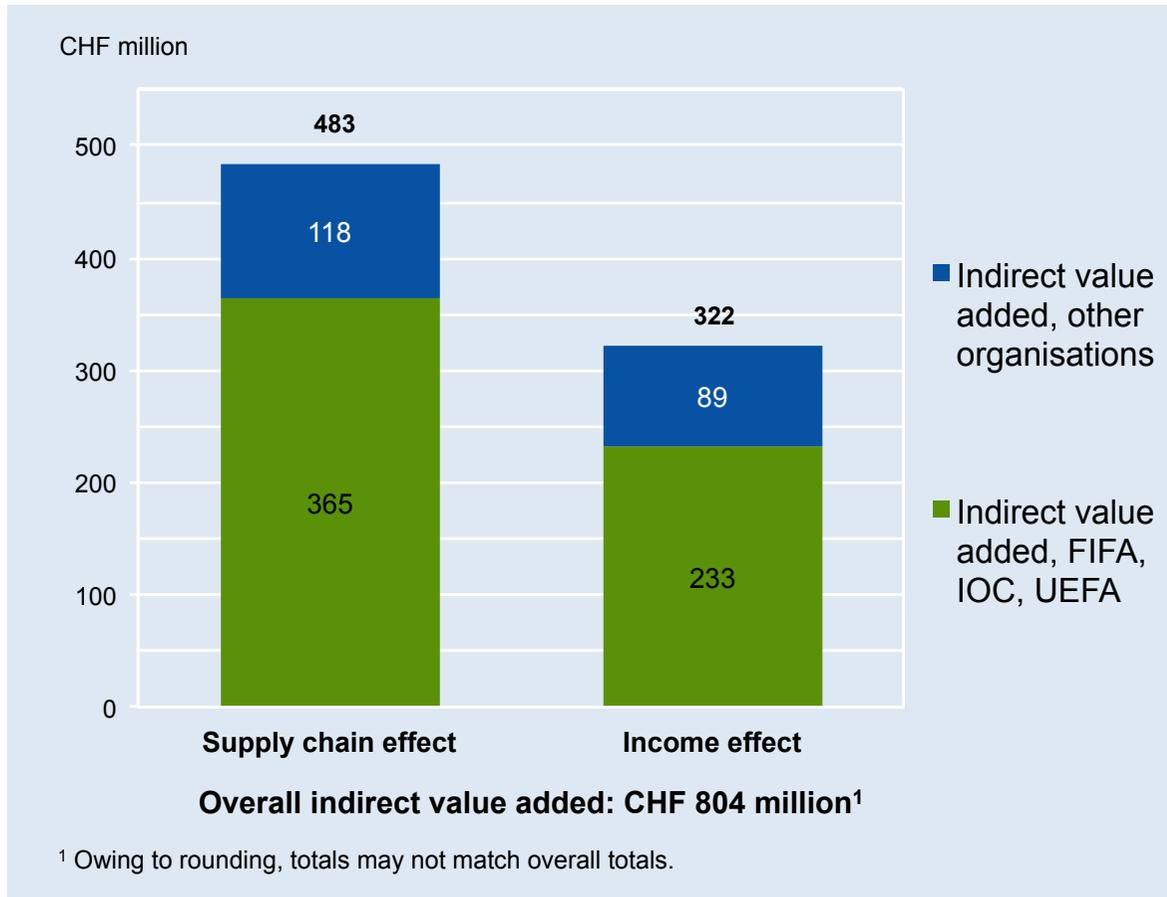
Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner

<sup>1</sup> This explains the difference to the employment figures of 1,770 showed in page 22.

**65% of the 1,800 people who work for the international sports organisations work for one of the big three**

- The international sports organisations employ a total of 1,800 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs). This means a share of 0.05% in overall employment in Switzerland.
- 65% of these (1,170 FTEs) work for the big three organisations.
- The other organisations employ 630 FTEs (35%).
- Guests' spending generates direct employment totalling about 30 FTEs, attributable to both groups of organisations (included in the 630 or 1,170 FTEs) respectively.<sup>1</sup>
- The percentage of overall gross value added accounted for by FIFA, IOC and UEFA (see p. 27) is larger than the percentage of employees. This shows that the big three sports organisations have above-average labour productivity (value added per employee).

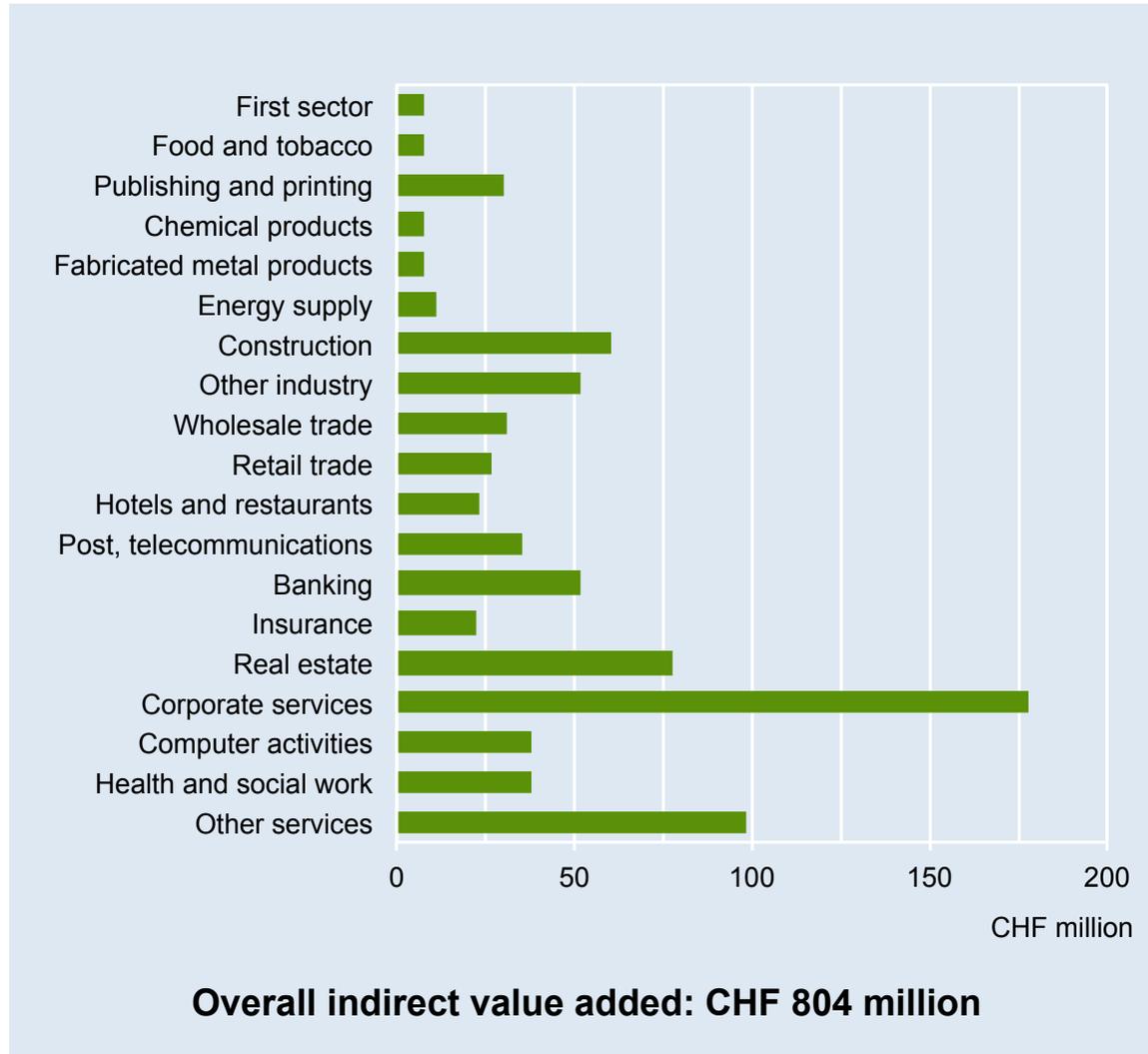
## 4.2 Indirect and total impact



**More than CHF 800 million of indirect gross value added**

- The international sports organisations generate indirect gross value added of CHF 483 million through their use of goods and services (supply chain effect).
- FIFA, IOC and UEFA contribute CHF 365 million of this supply chain effect (76%), and the other organisations CHF 118 million (24%).
- Gross value added generated by consumer spending by employees – including those employed by companies along the value chain – (income effect), amounts to CHF 322 million.

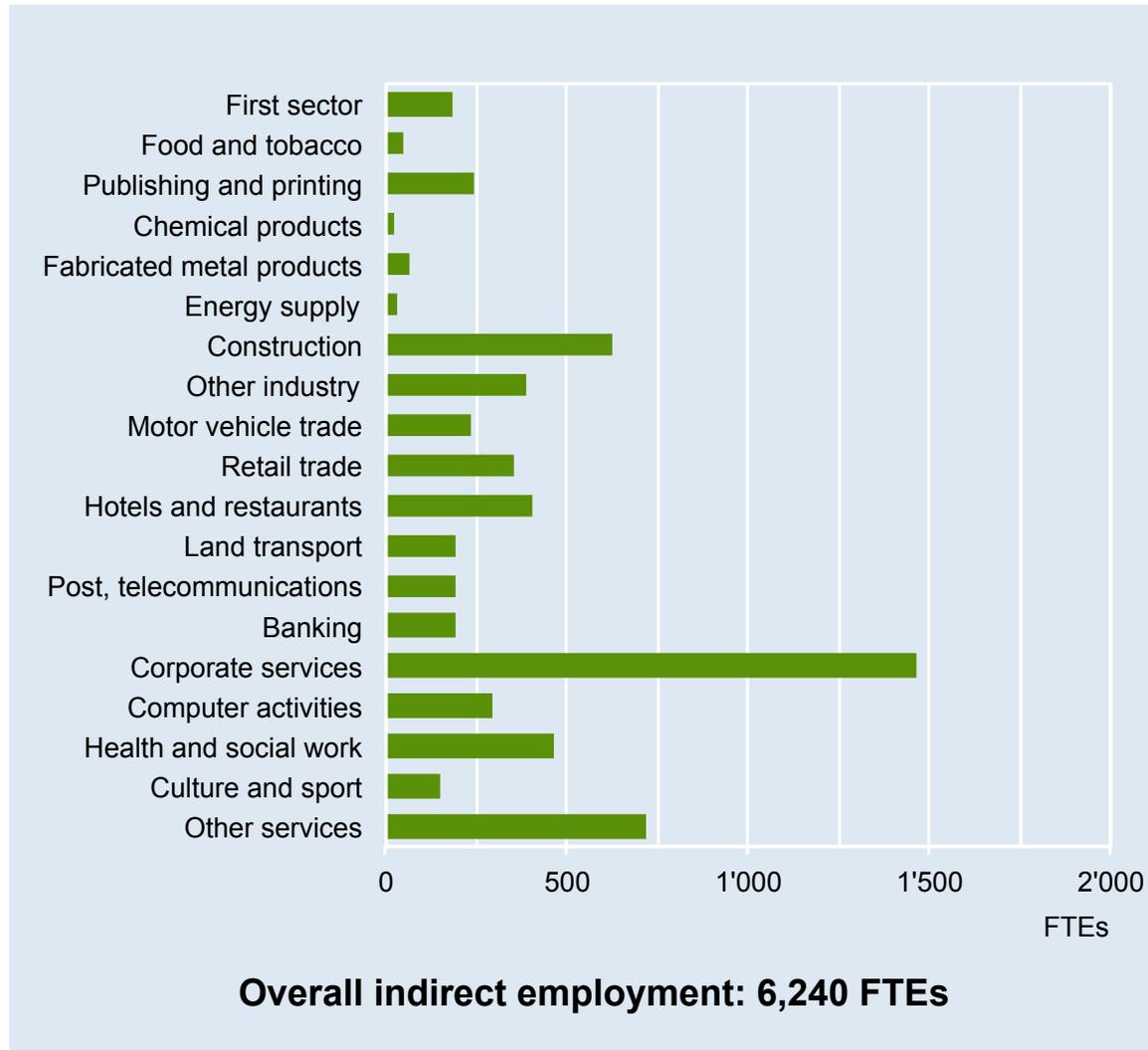
Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner



### The indirect impact of international sports organisations is felt mainly in the service sector

- The international sports organisations indirectly generate annual gross value added of CHF 178 million in the corporate services sector (including consulting, legal advice, marketing, translations).
- The real estate (CHF 78 million), banking (CHF 52 million), computer activities and health and social work (around CHF 40 million each) sectors also benefit via the goods and services they provide and via consumer spending. Also a number of other service branches benefit, such as transport, research and development, culture and sport.
- In the secondary sector, the main beneficiaries of indirect value added generated by the organisations are construction (CHF 60 million) and publishing and printing (CHF 30 million).

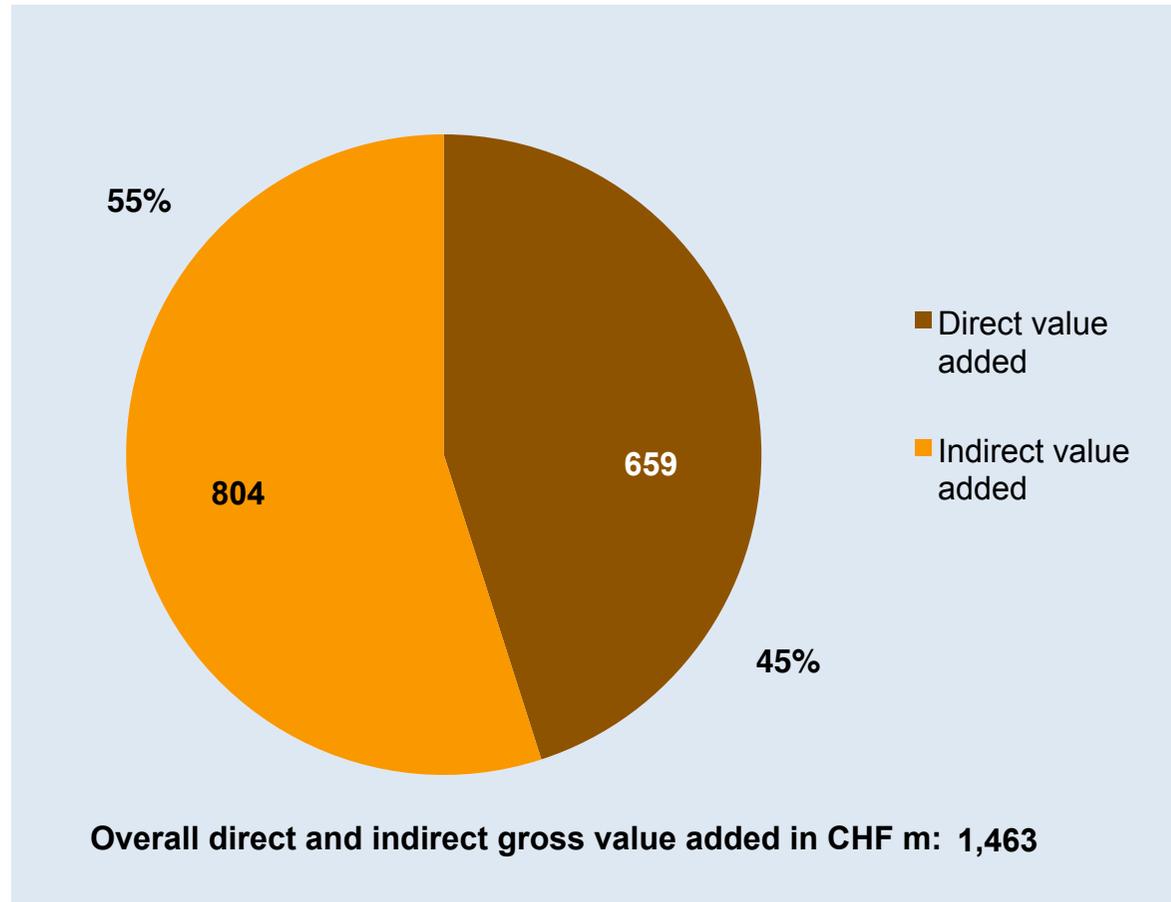
Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner



## More than 6,200 FTEs are employed indirectly by the sports organisations

- As with gross value added, the service sector benefits most in terms of employment too.
- Here too, corporate services is by far the biggest indirect beneficiary of organisations' activity (1,460 FTEs), followed by health and social work (460 FTEs), hotels and restaurants (400 FTEs) and retail (350 FTEs).
- In the secondary sector, the main indirect impact is once again on construction (620 FTEs) and publishing and printing (240 FTEs).
- The indirect effect on employment in labour-intensive industries is greater than the gross value added impact. Consequently, retail trade is ahead of banking in this respect.

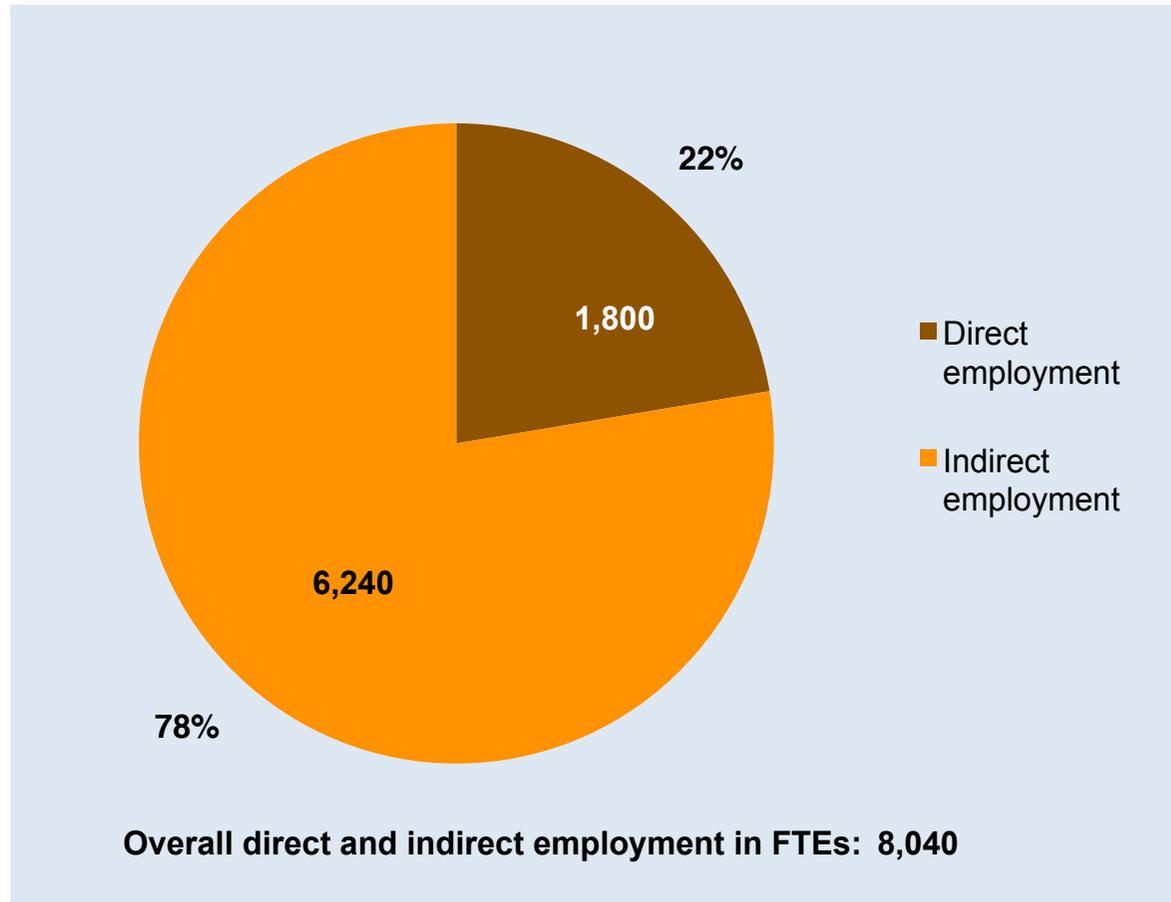
Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner



The sports organisations generate a total of around CHF 1,460 million in direct and indirect gross value added

- CHF 659 million of gross value added is generated directly by the activities of the international sports organisations.
- More than half of the overall total, i.e. CHF 804 million, is generated indirectly by the supply chain and income effect.

Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner



**The organisations generate employment of approximately 8,000 FTEs in Switzerland**

- 1,800 FTEs are generated directly by international organisations' activities.
- More than three-quarters of the total (6,240 FTEs) is generated indirectly by intermediate consumption and employee income.
- The direct contribution of the employees to the total is lower (22%) than the direct contribution of gross value added (45%, see p. 33) due to the organisations' high labour productivity (value added per employee) compared to the average of the Swiss economy.

Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner

	Gross value added		Employment	
	CHF million	in %	FTEs <sup>1</sup>	in %
<b>Direct effects</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>22%</b>
FIFA, IOC <sup>2</sup> , UEFA	495	75%	1,170	65%
Other organisations	164	25%	630	35%
<b>Indirect effects</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>78%</b>
Income effect	322	40%	2,480	40%
Supply chain effect	483	60%	3,770	60%
<b>Total direct and indirect</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>100%</b>
FIFA, IOC, UEFA	1,093	75%	5,820	72%
Other organisations	370	25%	2,220	28%

<sup>1</sup> Full time equivalent (FTE): Number of employees is transformed into number of full-time-jobs according to the individual workload

<sup>2</sup> Including sub-organisations (see appendix)

Owing to rounding, totals may not match overall totals.

### Overview of direct and indirect impact

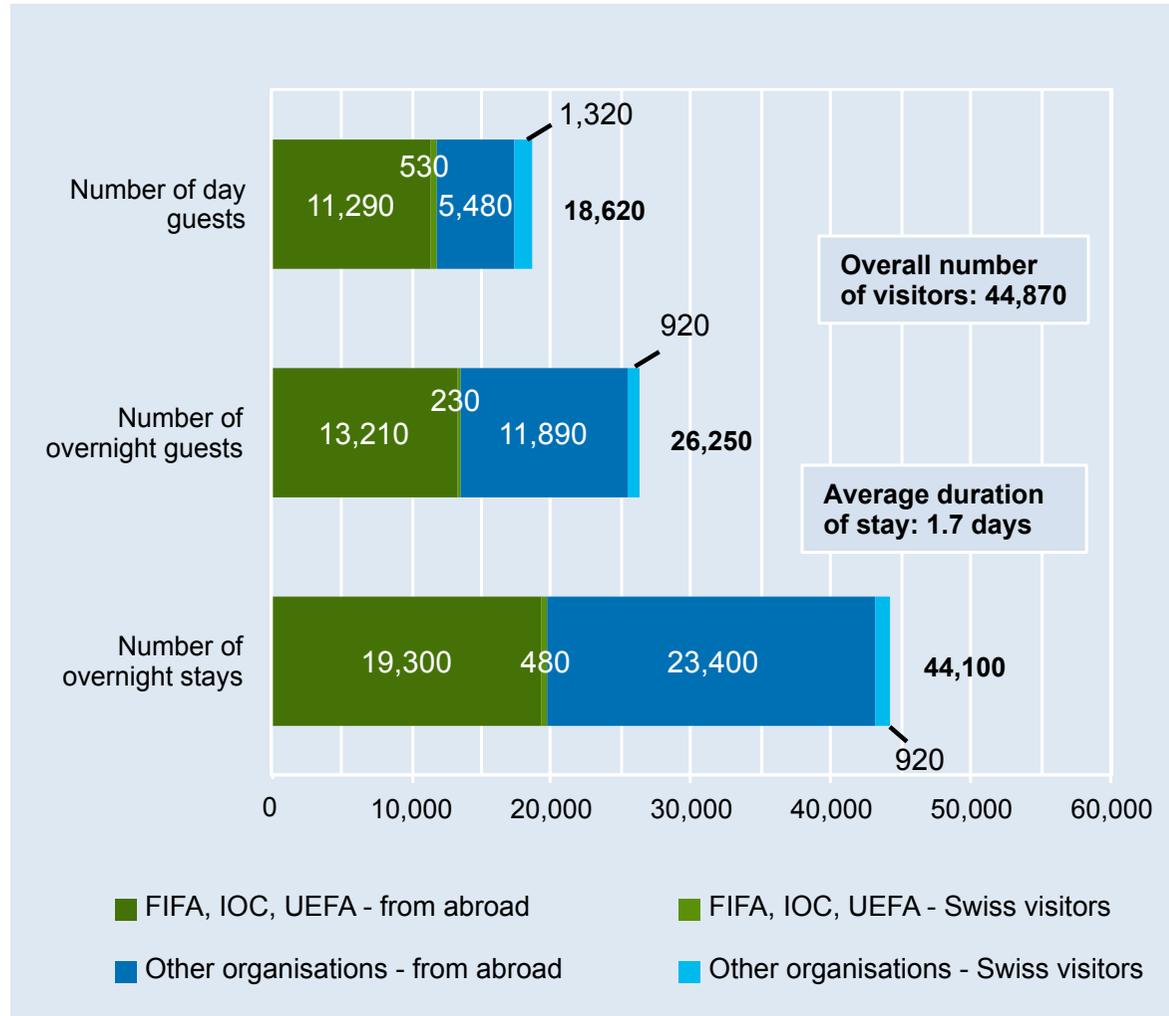
- As previously mentioned, 75% of direct gross value added and 65% of direct employment are accounted for by the big three organisations FIFA, IOC and UEFA.
- Of the total international sports organisations impact, 75% of gross value added and 72% of employment are generated by FIFA, IOC and UEFA.

Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner

## 4.3 Hotels, restaurants and tourism-related industries

## Introductory remarks

- This chapter shows the effects of international sports organisations for hotels and restaurants as well as for tourism-related industries.
- These effects consist of expenditures by international sports organisations on hotels and restaurants internally as well as for guests arriving for conferences and seminars. Furthermore they include those costs the guests pay themselves during their stay (restaurants, retail trade, transport etc.).
- All of the effects highlighted in this chapter are also included in the overall effects explained in chapter 4.2.

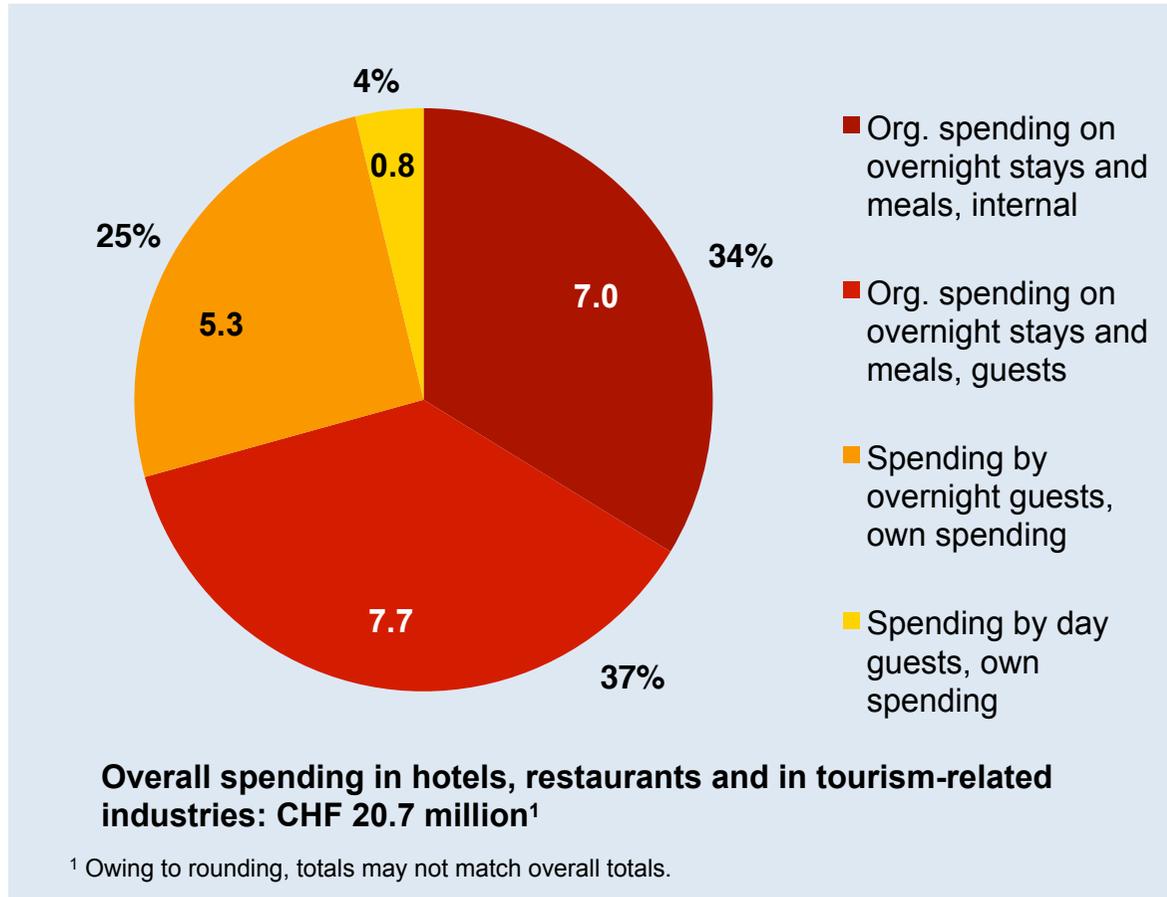


## Around 45,000 visitors and approximately 44,000 overnight stays

- Nearly 45,000 visitors<sup>1</sup> per year come to visit the organisations. Around 19,000 (41%) are day guests, over 26,000 (59%) are overnight guests.
- Overnight guests stay 1.7 days on average and generate about 44,000 overnight stays per year.
- Around 17,000 day guests and 25,000 overnight guests come from abroad.
- 97% of overnight stays are generated by guests from outside the country.
- Around 63% of day guests, and 51% of overnight guests are visitors coming to the three big organisations FIFA, IOC und UEFA.
- 45% of all overnight stays are generated by visitors to the three large organisations.

Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner

<sup>1</sup>Number of visitors: One visitor is counted for each visit to an international organisation during a year.



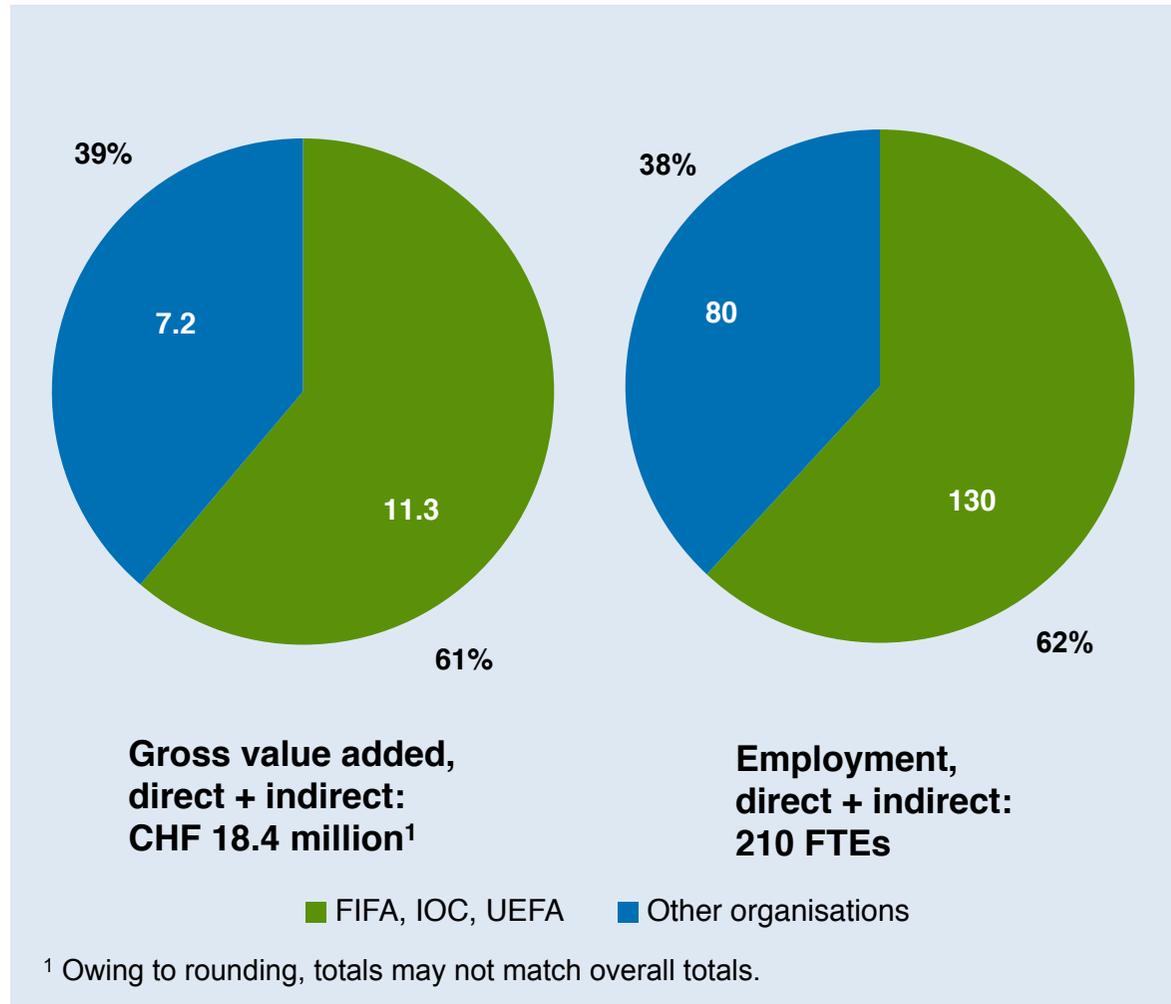
Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner

### Overall spending of around CHF 21 million in hotels, restaurants and tourism-related industries

- Two thirds of the CHF 21 million is spent by the organisations themselves (around CHF 15 million – red coloured sectors), and around CHF 6 million (29%) by visiting guests (yellow and orange sectors).
- Of the approximately CHF 15 million spent by international sports organisations, CHF 7.7 million is used to pay for accommodation and meals for guests, CHF 7 million for internal purposes.
- Of the around CHF 6 million spent by visiting guests, CHF 5.3 are expenditure of overnight guests and CHF 0.8 million of day guests.
- In addition to spending on overnight stays and meals, guests of the international sports organisations spend money on gifts, entrance fees and travel at the event locations.

## Overall impact on hotels, restaurants and tourism-related industries Gross value added and employment, direct and indirect

40

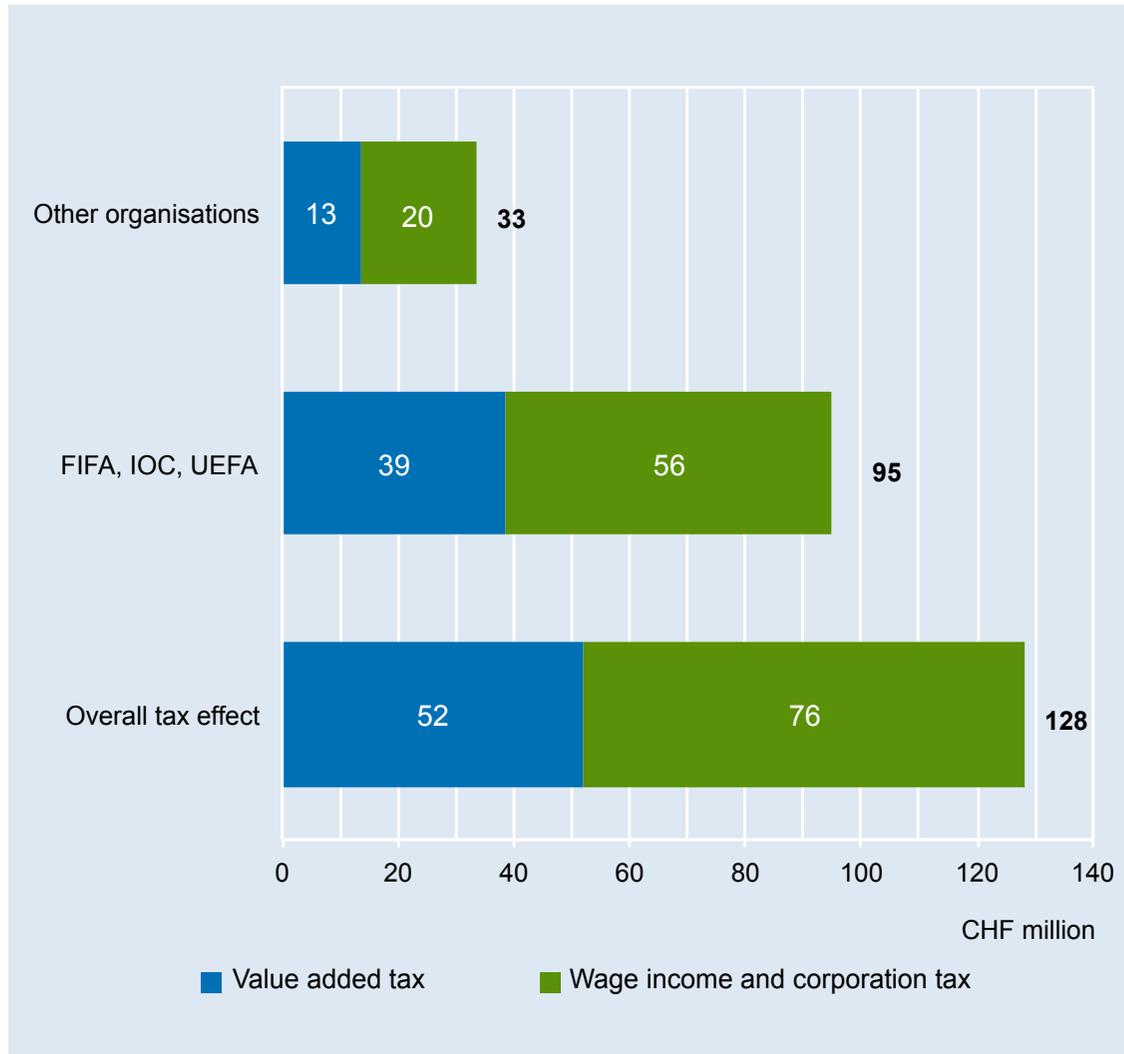


### Total gross value added of around CHF 18 million and employment of 210 FTEs

- Expenditures in hotels, restaurants and tourism-related industries (p. 39) generate directly and indirectly a total gross value added of around CHF 18 million and employment equivalent to 210 FTEs.
- Over half the direct and indirect gross value added (CHF 11.3 million) and employment (130 FTEs) is generated by the three largest organisations and their guests.

Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner

## 4.4 Tax revenue



## Tax revenues of CHF 128 million

- Overall, the international sports organisations' activities generate tax revenues of CHF 128 million, including taxes on tourist spending.
- The overall tax revenue is composed of directly and indirectly generated tax on income and profits (CHF 76 million or 59%) and VAT (CHF 52 million or 41%) .
- 74% (CHF 95 million) of this tax is generated by the operations of the three big sports organisations.

Source: Survey and calculations by Rütter+Partner

## 5. Conclusions

- This study presents the **first ever comprehensive analysis** of the **economic impact** of **international sports organisations** in Switzerland.
- Almost **70 organisations** have their European or international headquarters **in Switzerland**. This makes Switzerland home to more international sports organisations than anywhere else in the world. In particular, the **International Olympic Committee (IOC)**, **FIFA**, and **UEFA**, the world's largest and economically most significant sports organisations, are based in Switzerland. The increasingly professional and commercial nature of these sports organisations has sparked dynamic economic development over the last decade.
- The analysis shows that the international sports organisations generate **substantial economic effects**. In 2011 in Switzerland they generated **total (direct and indirect) gross value added** of around **CHF 1,460 million** and around **8,000 jobs** (full-time equivalents, FTE).
- Their spending on goods and services, the consumer spending of the people they employ, their investments, and visitor spending **benefit multiple sectors across the entire Swiss economy**. Indirect effects created **value added** of about **CHF 800 million** and **6,240 FTE jobs**.
- Their operations are **highly international**. On the one hand, much of their income comes from the exploitation of **television and marketing rights** for events, mainly through partnerships with organisations abroad. On the other, **a large part of their income flows to other countries** in the form of **transfer payments** to affiliated and member institutions mainly abroad (e.g. associations, clubs) as well as in the form of **donations** to sports development projects.

- Since most of their income comes from abroad, the international sports organisations can be considered to be part of the **export-focused share of the Swiss economy**, contributing positively to the nation's trade balance.
- **Committee and congress tourism** generates around 45,000 visitors, most of them travelling from abroad, and about 44,000 overnight stays, so the international sports organisations also **contribute to Swiss tourism**.
- Through their **physical presence**, **high-profile conferences** and **events**, international sports organisations domiciled in Switzerland also have a considerable **impact on the country's image** as a **business and tourist destination and a sporting nation**.
- From a **regional perspective**, international sports organisations' **impact can comparatively be more important** than for the country as a whole. This is especially the case in regions such as **Lausanne** and the **Lake Geneva** region or **Zurich agglomeration**, which presumably benefit to a great extent from direct and indirect effects as well as from impact on tourism and image.

# Appendix

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## Statistics

- Business and Enterprise Register (BER) 2011: Swiss Federal Statistical Office.
- Business census 2008: Swiss Federal Statistical Office.
- Production account 2009: Swiss Federal Statistical Office.
- Swiss Input-Output-Table 2008: Swiss Federal Statistical Office.

## Abbreviations

BASPO	Bundesamt für Sport (Swiss Sports Ministry)
BER	Business and Enterprise Register
BFS	Bundesamt für Statistik (Swiss Federal Statistical Office)
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FIS	Fédération Internationale de Ski (International Ski Federation)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IOC	International Olympic Committee
UEFA	Union of European Football Associations

## List of international sports organisations in Switzerland included in the study

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Acronym	Name	Domicile	Acronym	Name	Domicile
<b>International sports associations</b>					
EAA	Association Européenne d'Athlétisme	Lausanne	IBAF	International Baseball Federation	Lausanne
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association	Zürich	ICF	International Canoe Federation	Lausanne
AEG	Association Européenne de Golf	Epalinges	IGF	International Golf Federation	Lausanne
ETA	Association Européenne de Tennis	Basel	IHF	International Handball Federation	Basel
AIBA	Association Internationale de Boxe	Lausanne	ISU	International Skating Union	Lausanne
ECA	European Club Association	Nyon	ITTF	International Table Tennis Federation	Renens
EPFL	European Professional Football Leagues	Nyon	IWWF	International Water Ski and Wakeboard Federation	Unterägeri
FAI	Fédération Aéronautique Internationale	Lausanne	IWF	International Weightlifting Federation	Lausanne
FEI	Fédération Equestre Internationale	Lausanne	JJIF	Ju Jitsu International Federation	Freienbach
FIAS	Fédération Internationale Amateur de Sambo	Lausanne	UCI	Union Cycliste Internationale	Aigle
FIE	Fédération Internationale d'Escrime	Lausanne	UEFA	Union des Associations Européennes de Football	Nyon
FIBA	Fédération Internationale de Basketball	Genf/Cointrin	UEC	Union Européenne de Cyclisme	Erlenbach
FIBT	Fédération Internationale de Bobsleigh et de Tobogganing	Lausanne	UEG	Union Européenne de Gymnastique	Lausanne
FIG	Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique	Moutier	UIAA	Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme	Bern
FIH	Fédération Internationale de Hockey	Lausanne	WA	World Archery Federation	Lausanne
IIHF	Fédération Internationale de Hockey sur Glace	Zürich	WDSF	World Dance Sport Federation	Herrliberg
FIA	Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile	Genf	WHDF	World High Diving Federation	Avegno
FIM	Fédération Internationale de Motocyclisme	Mies	WSB	World Series Boxing	Lausanne
FINA	Fédération Internationale de Natation	Lausanne	WTF	World Taekwondo Federation	Lausanne
FIS	Fédération Internationale de Ski	Oberhofen/ Thunersee	WTF SKF	World Traditional Fudokan-Shotokan Karate Do Federation	Bern
FIVB	Fédération Internationale de Volleyball	Lausanne			
FILA	Fédération Internationale des Lutttes Associées	Corsier-sur-Vevey	<b>The International Olympic Committee and its sub-organisations</b>		
FISA	Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Avion	Lausanne	AIORMS	Association Olympique Internationale pour la Recherche Médico-Sportive	Lausanne
FISU	Fédération Internationale des Sports Universitaires	Lausanne	IOC	Comité International Olympique	Lausanne

## List of international sports organisations in Switzerland included in the study

52

Acronym	Name	Domicile
<b>The International Olympic Committee and its sub-organisations (continued)</b>		
CIPC	Comité International Pierre de Coubertin	Lausanne
FIMO	Fédération Internationale de Mémorabilia Olympique	Lausanne
FINO	Fédération Internationale de Numismatique Olympique	Lausanne
FIPO	Fédération Internationale de Philatélie Olympique	Lausanne
FITO	Fondation Internationale pour la Trêve Olympique	Lausanne
MO	Musée Olympique	Lausanne
IOC-SO	Solidarité Olympique	Lausanne
<b>Other international sports organisations</b>		
AISTS	Académie Internationale des Sciences et Techniques du Sport	Lausanne
AMA	Agence Mondiale Antidopage - Bureau Européen	Lausanne
ASOIF	Association des fédérations Internationales olympiques d'été	Lausanne
AIOWF	Association des Fédérations Internationales Olympiques des Sports d'Hiver	Lausanne
AIPS	Association Internationale de la Presse Sportive	Lausanne
ANOC	Association of National Olympic Committees	Lausanne
CIES	Centre International d'Etude du Sport	Neuchâtel
C.P.A.	Cyclistes Professionnels Associés	Aigle
ENAS	European Network of Academic Sports Services	Neuchâtel
FICS	Fédération Internationale de Chiropratique du Sport	Lausanne
WFSGI	Fédération Mondiale de l'Industrie du Sport	Lausanne
FIMS	International Federation of Sports Medicine	Lausanne
SA	SportAccord	Lausanne
TAS	Tribunal Arbitral du Sport	Lausanne