



EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

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For a country like Switzerland with few natural resources, a well-educated workforce and constant innovation are its most important capital. Swiss education and research policy is designed accordingly. Switzerland's public schools, universities, postgraduate programs, and international private and boarding schools are famous worldwide for their quality. The country's federal structure also ensures both high quality and proximity of the business world and research institutions to the educational system. One special feature of Swiss education is the dual training system: students have a choice between the traditional educational path at high schools and universities or, on the other hand, industrial vocations and careers in the service sector, where they receive hands-on training on the job.

12.1 SCHOOLING AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Switzerland's dual vocational training system is unique worldwide and provides the country with a highly qualified and innovative workforce and thus a leading position in the global economy.

Under the Swiss system, the cantons are responsible for the quality and type of education (basic education, universities, universities of applied sciences) within their territory. Only the Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology (ETH/EPFL) are under federal direction. Various coordinating bodies ensure that the educational and training plans are harmonized between cantons.

www.edk.ch
Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK)

www.educa.ch
Swiss education server

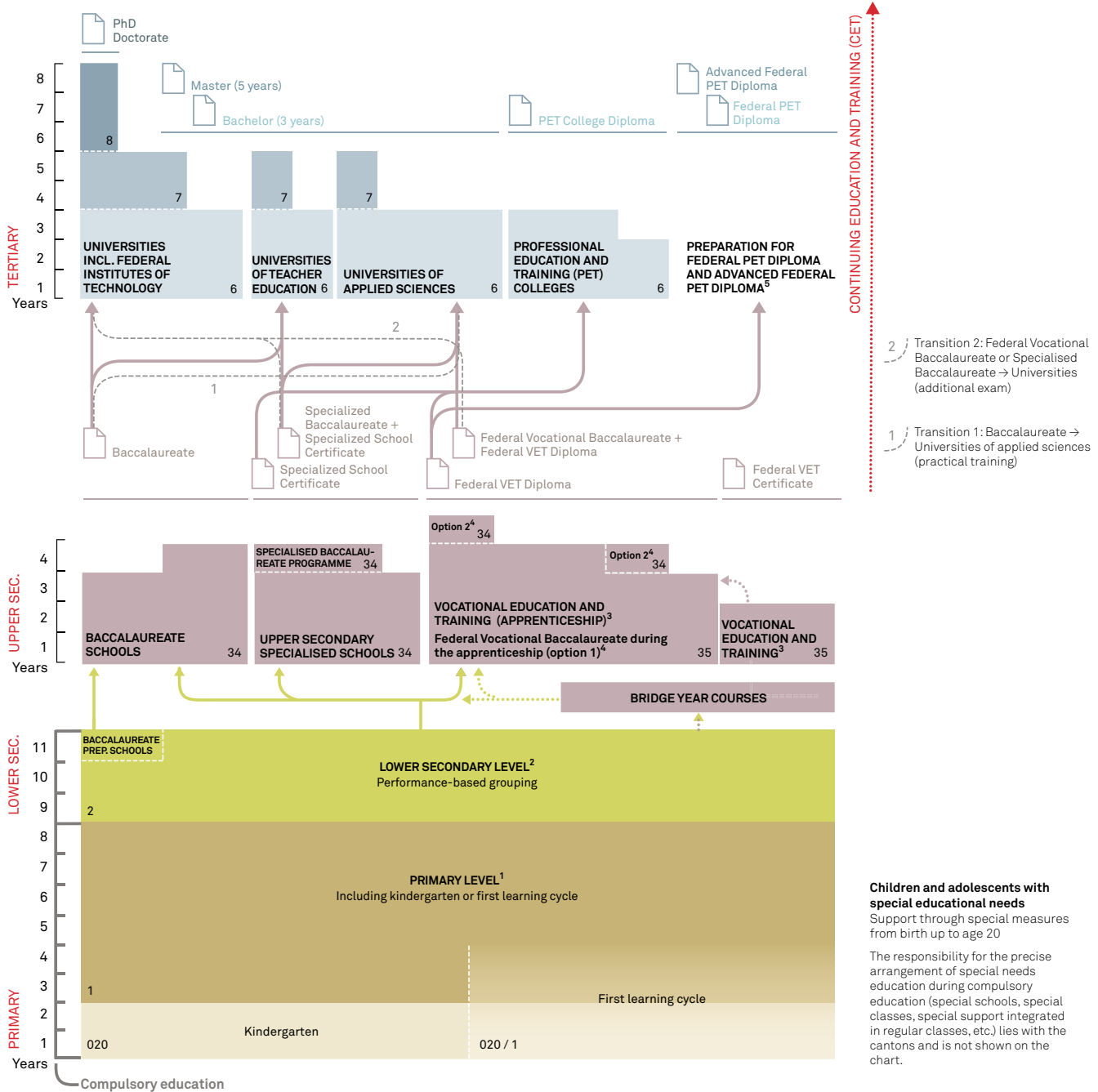
www.bildungssystem.bfs.admin.ch
Education statistics

12.1.1 Basic and Further Education

Education begins at the kindergarten level at age five or six. Primary school starts at age seven and runs through to grades four to six, followed by a lower secondary school the levels of which correspond to their personal ability. The name and curriculum of the educational levels varies from canton to canton. Once they have completed lower secondary school, students have finished their compulsory nine years' schooling. They can then either begin vocational training or attend high school to prepare them for university studies. Aside from apprenticeship and high school, students can continue their education beyond the statutory minimum by attending an intermediate diploma school to earn a specialized diploma.

The Swiss Education System

(FIG. 42)



© EDK CDIP CDEP CDPE, February 2017

ISCED | International Standard Classification of Education 2011

- ISCED 8
- ISCED 7
- ISCED 6
- ISCED 4
- ISCED 34 + 35
- ISCED 2
- ISCED 1
- ISCED 020

¹ Two years of kindergarten or the first two years of a first learning cycle: included in compulsory education in the majority of cantons

² Lower secondary level: 4-year scuola media in the Canton of Ticino (pursuant to exception clause in Art. 6 HarmoS Agreement)

³ Vocational education and training (apprenticeship): training company + VET school + intercompany courses; full-time school education possible

⁴ Federal Vocational Baccalaureate: combined with an apprenticeship (option 1) or after an apprenticeship (option 2); duration option 2: full-time 1 year, part-time 1.5 – 2 years

⁵ Federal PET examination / Federal PET diploma = ISCED 6
Advanced federal PET examination / Advanced federal PET diploma = ISCED 7

Quality of the Education System, 2019

1 = completely fails to meet the economy's needs,
10 = meets the economy's needs

(FIG. 43)

1	Finland	9.07
2	Switzerland	8.85
3	Singapore	8.71
4	The Netherlands	8.69
5	Denmark	8.61
8	Ireland	7.96
10	Germany	7.82
11	China	7.76
12	Australia	7.71
13	Canada	7.61
16	Belgium	7.34
18	Luxembourg	7.28
19	Austria	7.13
21	France	7.09
27	United Kingdom	6.54
28	Italy	6.52
29	USA	6.52
32	Japan	6.31
42	India	5.45
47	South Korea	4.74

Sources: IMD World Competitiveness Center 2019

95% of students finish their mandatory education at a local state school. Only 5% attend private schools. Public schools enjoy a good reputation. In the 2018 OECD Program for International Student Assessments (PISA), Swiss students scored higher than the average in OECD states, with public schools achieving slightly higher scores than private ones. The IMD management institute has also confirmed that Switzerland has a high-quality education system that meets the economy's needs (Fig. 43).

Switzerland's public schools not only provide an education, they also fulfill an important integration function: children with different social, linguistic, and/or cultural backgrounds all attend the same schools. For Switzerland, a country with four national languages, multilingual skills are extremely important. In addition to their mother tongue, children are taught a second national language and English from primary school onward.

In 2017, public-sector spending on education in Switzerland was approximately 38 billion Swiss francs. That's 5.7% of the gross domestic product. On a per-capita basis, this level of spending puts Switzerland in first place worldwide.

www.pisa.oecd.org
PISA study

www.bfs.admin.ch
Swiss Federal Statistical Office

Public per Capita Spending on Education, 2017

in US dollars

(FIG. 44)

1	Iceland	5,359
2	Luxembourg	4,940
3	Norway	4,227
4	Switzerland	3,957
5	Denmark	3,724
6	USA	3,597
7	Sweden	3,582
10	Belgium	2,752
12	The Netherlands	2,485
14	Austria	2,297
15	Ireland	2,234
16	France	2,089
17	Canada	1,982
19	United Kingdom	1,839
20	Germany	1,835
22	Singapore	1,638
23	Hong Kong SAR	1,536
25	South Korea	1,353
26	Italy	1,229
27	Japan	1,211
48	China	321

Sources: IMD World Competitiveness Center 2019

12.1.2 Vocational Training

Switzerland has the world's best vocational training system. The consistently low unemployment rate in the Swiss labor market is attributable to the quality of the Swiss vocational training system, as well as a stable economy. Basic vocational training begins after the completion of compulsory education. Great importance is placed on practical on-the-job training. More than three quarters of all young people complete a work-and-training-based apprenticeship lasting three to four years and consisting of practical work in a company coupled with study of the accompanying theory at a vocational school for the relevant sector. In addition, students are eligible to obtain professional certification, which entitles them to enter a university of applied sciences where they can earn a Bachelor's or, in some cases, a Master's degree. Universities of applied sciences provide a tertiary level of education. 88% of Swiss students continue their education once they have completed compulsory schooling, placing Switzerland near the top of all OECD countries with regard to further education.

This dual system ensures that businesses have a choice of well-qualified and practically trained employees ready to enter the relevant sector. Youth unemployment is significantly below that of the average in the Euro countries. It is important to note that the practical aspect of vocational training in no way reduces the importance of in-depth teaching in school.

Professional education and training play an important role in Switzerland. Higher specialist and professional training courses are conducted with the approval of the federal authorities and professional associations. Successful completion of these courses leads to the attainment of a Swiss federal vocational certificate or diploma. In Switzerland there are nearly 150 federally recognized schools offering professional college degree programs, the majority of which are engineering colleges. These schools teach qualifications that are often learned only at universities in other countries. Vocational degrees are mutually recognized through bilateral agreements between Switzerland and the EU. The plethora of Switzerland's vocational training courses is made easier to understand and compare by the National Qualification Framework for Swiss Vocational and Professional Education and Training (NQF VPET) as well as explanations about certificates and diploma supplements.

www.s-ge.com/education

Facts and figures on professional training in Switzerland

www.sbfi.admin.ch

State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI)

www.wbf.admin.ch > Topics > Education, research and innovation

Information issued by the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research (EAER)

www.swissworld.org > Education

Education in Switzerland

www.berufsberatung.ch

Advice on choosing a profession, higher education course and career

12.2 FURTHER EDUCATION

Continuing training plays an important role in Switzerland. Public institutions such as universities and universities of applied sciences offer not only postgraduate programs but also courses on various specialized topics which are open to everyone, not just graduates. Non-students can also register to sit in on regular courses. Adult education courses are publicly subsidized and open to everyone. There is also a wide variety of courses offered by private educational establishments, from language courses to yoga and managerial courses.

www.weiterbildung.ch

www.ausbildung-weiterbildung.ch

www.seminare.ch

Overview of continuing training (providers and courses)

www.up-vhs.ch

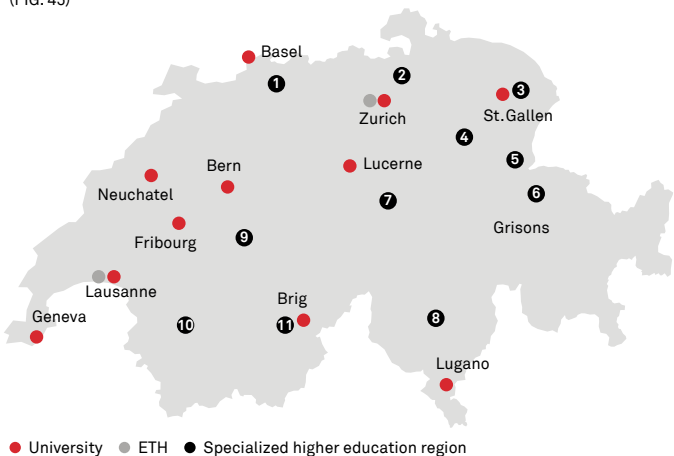
Swiss Adult Education Association

12.3 UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

12.3.1 Universities and Institutes of Technology

Universities and Institutes of Technology

(FIG. 45)



Specialized higher education region

- 1 University of Applied Sciences Northern Switzerland (Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz)
- 2 University of Applied Sciences Zurich (Fachhochschule Zürich)
- 3 FHS St. Gallen University of Applied Sciences
- 4 University of Applied Sciences Rapperswil
- 5 NTB Interstate University of Technology Buchs
- 6 Chur University of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschule Graubünden)
- 7 University of Applied Sciences Central Switzerland (Fachhochschule Zentralschweiz)
- 8 University of Applied Sciences Southern Switzerland (Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana)
- 9 University of Applied Sciences Bern (Fachhochschule Bern)
- 10 University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland (Haute école spécialisée de Suisse occidentale)
- 11 Swiss Distance University Institute, Brig

Sources: State Secretariat for Education, Research, and Innovation (SERI), 2020

Annual Tuition Fees

(Bachelor degree, in CHF)

(FIG. 46)

	EPF LAUSANNE	ETH ZURICH	UNIVER- SITY OF BASEL	UNIVER- SITY OF BERN	UNIVER- SITY OF FRIBOURG	UNIVER- SITY OF GENEVA	UNIVER- SITY OF LAUSANNE	UNIVERSI- TY OF LUCERNE	UNIVERSITY OF NEUCHATEL	UNIVER- SITY OF ST. GALLEN	UNIVER- SITY OF ZURICH	USI (LUGANO MENDRISIO)
Domestic stu- dents	1,560	1,458	1,700	1,568	1,310	1,000	1,160	1,620	1,030	2,458	1,548	4,000
Additional fees for international students				400	300			600	550	3,800	1,000	4,000
Total for interna- tional students	1,560	1,458	1,700	1,968	1,610	1,000	1,160	2,220	1,580	6,258	2,548	8,000

Sources: berufsberatung.ch 2020

In Switzerland there are ten cantonal universities at which the main language of instruction is either German (Basel, Bern, Zurich, Lucerne, St. Gallen), French (Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel), Italian (Lugano), or bilingual - German and French (Fribourg). There is a Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (French) and one in Zurich (German). In the 2019/2020 autumn semester, around 156,669 students were enrolled in these twelve universities, of whom 51% were female and 31% were foreign students. This is one of the highest percentages of international students worldwide. At 50%, the number of foreign professors is also comparatively high, and has been rising since 2002, underlining the international aspect of Swiss universities.

The range of subjects offered for study at Swiss universities is very wide. With the exception of medicine, there are no specific restrictions on admission. For a Bachelor's/Master's degree, foreign students must meet the language requirements and some universities require students to pass an admissions exam. Tuition fees for international students are also very reasonable. In addition to tuition, between CHF 18,000 and CHF 28,000 a year are required for living expenses, depending on the city and personal needs. As a result of the Bologna Accords, which aim to create a European higher education area, all Swiss universities have converted all courses of study to the Bachelor's/Master's system. Within the scope of this reform, courses of study are increasingly offered either partially or fully in English (esp. Master's courses). Switzerland participates in international student exchange programs such as ISEP, which enable foreign students to study at a Swiss university for a semester.

Swiss universities have earned high praise worldwide for their curricula and fields of research in certain areas of specialization in various degree subjects. The two Federal Institutes of Technology in Zurich (ETHZ) and Lausanne (EPFL) work together with the international research community to conduct cutting-edge research. They strive to attract world-renowned scientists. Swiss universities regularly rank among the top 100 universities worldwide and even higher in Europe, while some institutes are part of the world elite. Swiss colleges and universities are also involved in international research programs and offer postgraduate studies (e.g. in cooperation with foreign academic institutions).

www.sbfi.admin.ch

State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI)

www.universityrankings.ch

University ranking

www.swissuni.ch

Swiss association of university continuing education

www.swissuniversity.ch

Information for foreign students

Executive MBAs: The Most Important Providers

(FIG. 47)

SUPPLIER	HOME PAGE
International Institute for Management Development (IMD)	www.imd.org/emba
Omnium Alliance (University of St. Gallen, University of Toronto, partner schools)	www.omniumgemba.com www.gemba.unisg.ch
University of St. Gallen	www.emba.unisg.ch
University of Zurich	www.emba.uzh.ch
Rochester-Bern (University of Bern, University of Rochester)	www.rochester-bern.ch
Zurich Institute of Business Education	www.ceibs.ch
ZfU International Business School	https://www.zfu.ch/master-programme/
EMBA Lucerne	www.hslu.ch/emba
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL)	emba.epfl.ch
Università della Svizzera italiana	www.emba.usi.ch
Geneva School of Economics and Management	www.unige.ch/gsem/en/executive/emba

Sources: collated internally

12.3.2 Universities of Applied Sciences

Universities of applied sciences offer practical training at the Bachelor's and Master's level for professionals, most of whom have professional certification and have already gathered professional experience. In addition to normal teaching, these universities carry out research and development projects with private companies, particularly SMEs, and provide advanced training courses to local enterprises.

As a result, universities of applied sciences have partial responsibility for regional science and technology transfer and therefore continuously interact with industry. They have a large pool of teaching, research, and development and services skills that are strongly geared to clients, markets, and practice. In their role as research institutes, they are supported at the national level by the Swiss Innovation Promotion Agency Innosuisse and work together with the Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology and universities.

www.sbfi.admin.ch > Hochschulen > kantonale Hochschulen > Fachhochschulen und pädagogische Hochschulen
Overview of universities of applied sciences

www.innosuisse.ch
Swiss Innovation Promotion Agency

12.3.3 Executive MBA (EMBA) Programs

A special type of further education is the Executive MBA program, which is aimed at managers with many years' managerial experience under their belt. Generally, EMBA courses are work-study programs that are based on a modular system. Most of the degree programs also include time studying abroad in addition to the courses in Switzerland. IMD in Lausanne is a prime example of a top Swiss school whose EMBA program is regularly ranked as one of the best in the world. The program at the University of St. Gallen is also one of the best programs in the entire world.

www.find-mba.com > Europe > Switzerland
MBA/EMBA- Programs in Switzerland

www.ausbildung-weiterbildung.ch
Swiss continuing training portal

www.swissuniversity.ch
Programs at Swiss universities

12.4 INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND BOARDING SCHOOLS

The Swiss education system also includes private schools. The more than 260 private schools teach courses in one of the three national languages – German, French and Italian – or in English (and some also offer other languages) to over 100,000 students. International schools are primarily important for employees of foreign companies who often remain in Switzerland for only a short time. During their stay, the children receive a suitable education in their native language or an international education and are prepared for the school-leaving certificates valid in their home country, such as the German Abitur, French baccalauréat, or US university admission certificate. Suitable establishments can be found in every region and all cities. The school fees are average compared to other countries.

Swiss boarding schools are known not only for their high level of education, but also for their strict discipline and international student body. Often they have very selective acceptance criteria and are known for their elite standing in the world.

www.swissprivateschoolregister.com
Register of private schools in Switzerland

www.swiss-schools.ch
Swiss Federation of Private Schools (SFPS)

www.sgischools.com
Swiss Group of International Schools

12.5 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

12.5.1 Conducting Research in Switzerland

The faster the pace of technological change, the greater the role that research and development play in a country's economy. Switzerland is one of the world's most research-intensive countries. In 2017 it spent more than 3% of its GDP on research and development.

Of the CHF 22.6 billion spent on research and development in 2017, 69% (approx. CHF 15.6 billion) was financed by the private sector. The pharmaceutical industry (36%) and the engineering industry (10%) have the highest expenditure.

Relative to its population, Switzerland has the world's highest proportion of Nobel laureates (see fig. 49). In terms of patent applications Switzerland ranks second in international comparison (see fig. 48).

Switzerland is one of the world's most research-intensive countries. In 2017 it spent more than 3% of its GDP on research and development.

Patent Applications per 100,000 Inhabitants, 2017

(FIG. 48)

1	Luxembourg	585
2	Switzerland	528
3	South Korea	440
4	Japan	363
5	Sweden	231
9	The Netherlands	219
10	Germany	213
12	USA	161
13	Austria	157
14	Singapore	124
15	Belgium	121
17	Ireland	111
18	France	106
20	China	94
21	United Kingdom	81
23	Canada	65
24	Italy	52
25	Australia	47
27	Hong Kong	32
55	India	2

Sources: IMD World Competitiveness Center 2019

Nobel Laureates per Million Inhabitants, 2018

(FIG. 49)

1	Switzerland	1.53
2	Norway	1.50
3	United Kingdom	1.04
4	Sweden	0.98
5	USA	0.91
6	Israel	0.90
7	Denmark	0.69
8	The Netherlands	0.52
9	Austria	0.45
10	Ireland	0.41
11	Germany	0.41
13	Belgium	0.35
14	France	0.33
16	Canada	0.24
18	Japan	0.15
19	Hong Kong	0.13
22	Italy	0.08
27	China	0.00
28	India	0.00
29	South Korea	0.00
29	Luxembourg	0.00

Sources: IMD World Competitiveness Center 2019

In terms of academic publishing, Switzerland, with almost 4,300 publications per million inhabitants, is a world leader. From a global perspective, Switzerland is responsible for 1.1% of publications and hence finds itself in 19th place globally. Publishing articles in scientific journals (whether printed or digital) is the most important way to distribute research findings and knowledge. The “impact factor” shows how often articles in one journal are cited in another. Switzerland produces 1.5% of the world’s most quoted publications. This shows that Swiss publications receive considerable recognition internationally. In Switzerland, most publications are published in the area of life sciences.

Government funding is provided principally for basic research. The private sector and the scientific community work closely together. Each institute at university and college level has a coordination office for cooperation with the private sector. The Swiss Innovation Promotion Agency Innosuisse can make significant financial contributions to research and development projects in which companies cooperate with non-profit research organizations.

www.sbf.admin.ch > Topics > Research and innovation
State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SBFI)

www.innosuisse.ch
Swiss Innovation Promotion Agency

www.snf.ch
Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)

www.myscience.ch
Swiss Portal for Research and Innovation

12.5.2 International Collaborative Research

The Swiss private sector has a keen interest in research cooperation with partners abroad, particularly from the EU. Research and development cooperation with innovative foreign partners also gives smaller companies access to know-how from which they can benefit. Bilateral agreements with the EU create even more favorable conditions for this type of cooperation.

Further information on international collaborative research can be found in Section 4.2.4.

www.snf.ch > The SNSF > Research policies > International cooperation
International Collaborative Research

www.sbfli.admin.ch > Research & Innovation > International Cooperation in Research and Innovation
International cooperation in education, research and science

Research Establishments in Switzerland

(FIG. 50)

INSTITUTION		LOCATION	HOME PAGE
CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research	Geneva	mwww.cern.ch
EAWAG	Aquatic research institute of the ETH	Dübendorf (ZH), Kastanienbaum (LU)	www.eawag.ch
EMPA	Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science + Technology	Thun (BE), Dübendorf (ZH), St. Gallen	www.empa.ch
PSI	Paul Scherrer Institute	Villigen (AG)	www.psi.ch
SLF	Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research	Davos (GR)	www.slf.ch
The Graduate Institute	The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies	Geneva	www.graduateinstitute.ch
WSL	Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research	Birmensdorf (ZH), Bellinzona (IT), Davos (GR), Lausanne (VD), Sion (VS)	www.wsl.ch

Sources: Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)

12.6 SWITZERLAND INNOVATION – THE SWISS INNOVATION PARK

Switzerland Innovation, Switzerland's innovation park, offers technology companies space to cooperate with leading international universities, including the prestigious Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology (ETH Zurich and EPFL) and the University of Basel, and to use research results to develop marketable products and services. Switzerland Innovation thrives off of interdisciplinary cooperation between science and industry, which opens up new ways of marketing for a new era.

Switzerland Innovation's technology parks are the ideal location for research-oriented companies to develop their next groundbreaking or highly profitable product. Switzerland thus lives up to its reputation as the most innovative country in the world.

12.6.1 Innovation Focus Areas

Switzerland Innovation focuses on five innovation focus areas: health and life sciences, mobility and transportation, energy, the environment and natural resources, manufacturing and production, and computer and computational science. Each of these fields is a breeding ground for the development of a broad range of innovations that benefit society in areas such as robotics, artificial intelligence, space, nanotechnology, materials research, additive manufacturing, diagnostics, cancer treatments, or renewable energy.

12.6.2 Switzerland Innovation Parks

Switzerland Innovation Park Basel Area

The Switzerland Innovation Park Basel Area offers a platform and the latest infrastructure for innovative research and development projects at the interface between leading industry in the field of life sciences as well as precision mechanics and first-class academic research. The focuses are health and medical technology, digital health, biotechnology, and industrial transformation. With local research institutes such as the University of Basel or the Department of Biosystems Science and Engineering at ETH Zurich, top research can be accessed in many different areas. The Innovation Park Basel Area is located at the four sites Allschwil, Basel, Jura, and the Novartis Campus, offers innovative and ultra-modern infrastructure, and is an ideal breeding-ground for startups.

Switzerland Innovation Park Biel/Bienne

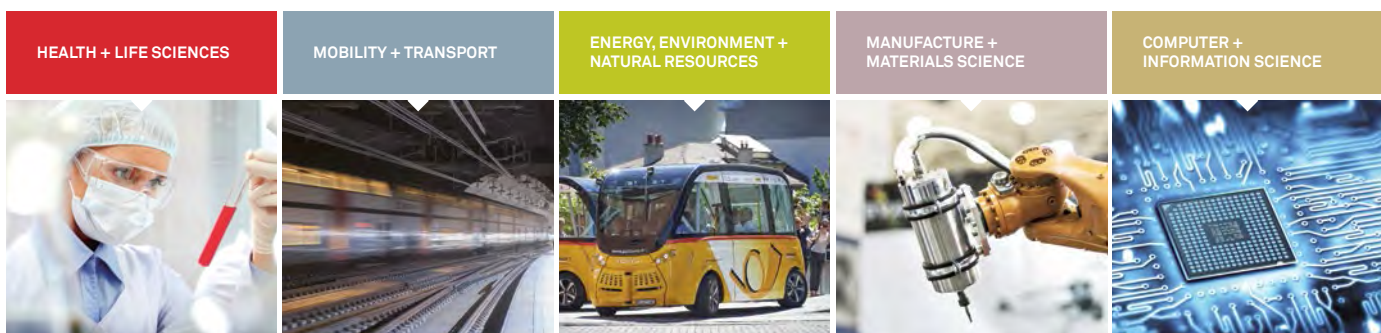
Switzerland Innovation Park Biel / Bienne has four competence centers – modern production techniques (industrial 3D printing), battery technology, medical technology and smart factory – as well as five priority areas for research and development: health and life sciences; energy, environment and natural resources; manufacturing and materials; computer and information technology; and mobility and transport. Its laboratories and research services are available for SMEs and start-ups and it supports them in development and implementing marketable products.

Switzerland Innovation Park Innovaare

The Switzerland Innovation Park Innovaare is a unique innovation park at the Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI) in Villigen that boasts large-scale, state-of-the-art research facilities. It is the site of an emerging research and development ecosystem that brings together research groups from large companies, SMEs, and startups with outstanding academics from the Paul Scherrer Institute. Based on the PSI's expertise, innovations are brought to market maturity in the areas of accelerator technology, new materials and processes, people and health as well as energy.

Innovation Focus Areas and Specialist Areas

(FIG. 51)



Sources: Switzerland Innovation; own representation of S-GE

Switzerland Innovation Park Network West EPFL

The Switzerland Innovation Park Network West EPFL is a network that extends across six university locations in Western Switzerland, based around the renowned École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL). It covers all innovation areas. Here, companies and researchers will find outstandingly equipped laboratories and a unique atmosphere in an academic environment where the big sellers of the future are developed. Thanks to dialog between researchers, talented individuals and entrepreneurs, the network is a breeding-ground for innovations. R&D teams from large groups and creative startups get the chance to work with world-famous professors and innovative spin-offs and to shape the future with their new product developments. More than 200 startups and 30 international companies are located in the innovation parks.

Switzerland Innovation Park Zurich

In close proximity to the top-ranking Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich and the University of Zurich, Switzerland Innovation Park Zurich is creating a new platform for research, development and innovation. The first projects in this park come from the areas of robotics and mobility, space travel and aviation, as well as advanced manufacturing. For example, the ETH intends to establish a robotics and mobility hub to promote collaboration between academic research, companies, and start-ups. The University of Zurich is also planning a space and aviation hub.

12.6.3 Target Audience

The strategic position of Switzerland Innovation at the forefront of global research attracts many highly innovative businesses. Nowhere else offers such a wide range of new technologies and the combined expertise of some of the world's leading experts making breakthrough innovations a reality. Research teams and innovation cells work together in an environment that inspires innovation and is focused on successfully launching new products on the global market. Target groups include:

- Medium-sized and large technology companies that develop new marketable products, services, and processes.
- Established companies from high-tech industries with a high value-added ratio and a clear focus on research and development and innovation activities.
- Research groups, the research and development teams of corporations, and start-ups.

12.6.4 Services

A wide range of services and excellent research infrastructure have been specifically designed to ensure the full potential and operational effectiveness of R+D staff and innovation cells at Switzerland Innovation. This includes, among others:

- Support for cooperation with world-class academic partners and easy access to the best talent and researchers.
- A network of thriving high-tech start-ups and spin-offs.
- A platform for the exchange of ideas and for partnering with the research and development teams of international companies.
- Industrial liaison officers who help R & D personnel to expand their options.
- Approximately 200,000 square meters of high-quality laboratories, offices, conference rooms and co-working spaces; large research institutions with accelerator facilities.
- A business-friendly and politically stable environment; access to research funding from Switzerland and the EU; very high quality of life that is attractive to top talents and their families.

www.s-ge.com/innovation-parks

www.switzerland-innovation.com
Switzerland Innovation Foundation